The Royal Colonial Institute 15 Strand W.C. London Eng

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1892. VOLUME XXXIV. NO 11.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Henikar Heaton and Parcel Post—Redmond Moves For Amnesty to Irish Prisoners.

Marquis Londonderry Inquires as to Police Protection Afforded Certain Irish Members.

Joe Chamberlain Taunts the Gladstonians With Alternate Truculence and Meekness.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. John Henniker Heaton moved that the documents referring to the proposed parcel post between England and the United States be ordered.

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour moved that Mr. Edward S. Decobain, member for East Belfast, who is a fugitive from justice, charged with grossly immoral conduct, be notified to attend the House, on Feb. 23, to hear the charges brought against him.

Mr. Healy moved an amendment to the effect that, if Mr. Decobain was arrested before taking his seat, such action on the part of the police should be treated as a breach of privilege.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt supported the original motion, saying that Mr. Decobain was a fugitive from justice and must take his chances of arrest.

Mr. Healy then withdrew his amendment and the motion was passed.

Mr. John E. Redmond, member for Waterford, moved an amendment to the effect that amnesty be granted to sixteen purely political prisoners now in British prisons, saying, among other things, that there was ample evidence that Daly was the victim of a police plot, and that further enquiry was necessary in the case of Egan, who had already been amply punished and whose only crime had been the sheltering of his old friend Daly.

Right Hon. Henry Matthews, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, replying to Mr. Redmond, said that the Irish political prisoners were treated the same as all other political prisoners were treated, and that the bombs found upon Daly and Egan, were capable of blowing up the House of Commons. In his (Mr. Matthews) opinion, an appeal for clemency, for dynamiters, was inappropriate, as special enquiries satisfied him (the Home Secretary) that at Daly's own request, the latter received both money and bombs from New York. Continuing, Mr. Matthews said the suggestion that the police placed the bombs were they were found, was groundless, and he declined to make any further enquiry into that branch of the subject. He added, however, that the cases of Egan and others, in time, might receive consideration.

John O'Connor, Parnellite M.P. for Tipperary, said the dynamiters were not assassins, and should not be subjected to the treatment which was usually reserved for the worst criminals. The only real charge against them was their devotion to the cause of Ireland.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien said the Government knew very well who planted the bombs where they were found.

The House had been gradually thinning from the time the dynamite discussion began, the Liberal leaders, especially having business elsewhere. The situation attracted the attention of Charles John Darling, Conservative M.P. for Deptford, who wanted to know why the Opposition leaders were called away when matters of such importance regarding which some of them possessed special knowledge, were before the House. Were they afraid, he asked, to offend the friends of the dynamiters, on the one hand, or their British constituents, on the other. He (Mr. Darling) was obliged to suppose they really agreed with the Government, but were afraid to say so.

Timothy Healy followed with a plea for the release of the prisoners.

The debate dragged along to almost empty benches.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain taunted the Liberals, whom he called Gladstonians, with their truculence and aggressiveness during the recess, as compared with their meekness in Parliament. The general election, he said, was undeniably near at hand, and it was, therefore, necessary that Mr. Gladstone should promulgate his Home Rule scheme.

In the House of Lords, to-day, the Marquis of Londonderry asked whether Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien and Healy, Irish members of Parliament, were accorded police protection at their request. Earl Cadogan, Lord Privy Seal, replied that everyone was entitled to police protection. The Marquis of Londonderry, however, insisted on a specific reply, whereupon Lord Salisbury said that it would be unjust to inform the world as to who applied for police protection. This, however, did not satisfy the Marquis of Londonderry, who expressed discontent at the replies he received, to his questions, and gave notice of a motion, calling upon the Government to furnish the House of Lords with the desired information.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The debate on the amendment to the Queen's speech, moved by Mr. John E. Redmond, the Parnellite leader, and suggesting amnesty for the Irish prisoners convicted of connection with the dynamite plot, was resumed, to-day, in the House of Commons. There was a slim attendance, and but few of the prominent Liberals were present. Timothy Harrington said the prisoners had been convicted on an indictment charging them with a political offence, and that it was a gross outrage to treat them like ordinary criminals. Why not extend to them the distinction which all civilized nations use between political and other offenders?

Justin McCarthy said that the Fenians were wild and possibly foolish revolutionists, but that dynamite outrages did not form any part of their programme.

Jas. G. Fitzgerald, M. P., said that Sir Wm. Harcourt was the real jailor of the Irish political prisoners and could doubtlessly induce the government to liberate them if he desired.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt arose and was listened to with the gravest attention. He said he had not shirked the debate. He had listened attentively to the remarks of the honorable members on both sides of the House, but had failed to find therein any reason for changing his previous views. Inquiries made with the greatest care, since the conviction of the prisoners, had confirmed the finding as to their guilt, and no reason to remit their punishment had been alleged. The statement that the convicts were Fenians and that the Fenians had compelled the Liberals to adopt the principle of Home Rule for Ireland was contrary to the fact. The truth of the case was that the Fenians had been the earliest and greatest obstacle to Home Rule.

Dr. Jos. Kenny and Patrick J. O'Brien, of Tipperary, spoke in favor of amnesty.

Thomas Sexton said that the fact that the whole of Ireland had a passionate desire for amnesty ought to suffice as a justification for asking the Government to exercise its power of clemency.

John Dillon said that he would personally vouch for the fact that Daly, as a Fenian, abhorred the use of dynamite. He appealed to both parties to exercise clemency, which, he said, they would never regret.

The motion for amnesty was rejected by a vote of 163 to 97.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Formal Opening of the Session by Chief Justice Hagarty, Acting Governor.

Programme of Business Suggested by the Administration—Satisfactory Financial Exhibit to be Made.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.—The Ontario Legislature was opened this afternoon. In the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Campbell Chief Justice Hagarty performed the duties of lieutenant-governor. The present session is the last in the old buildings on Front street. In the course of the speech from the Throne, delivered by the Chief Justice, reference was made to the present session being the first in the second century of the parliamentary history of our province.

After referring to the death of the Duke of Clarence and to the message of sympathy with the royal family forwarded by the government, the speech went on to speak of the bountiful harvest of the past year, the interest taken in the publications of the Department of Agriculture and in the operation of the Dairymens' Association and the Farmers' Institutes. It was stated that, notwithstanding the decreased output of timber and saw logs, last winter the revenue from woods and forests for the year 1891 was in excess of the estimates. The receipts on account of crown land sales were also larger than anticipated. Forest fires had been more numerous and extensive than ordinarily but had been extinguished at an early stage, and the present system of fire ranging the Department of Crown Lands had been the better able to deal with injured timber, and about one hundred million feet of pine in unlicensed territory through which fires had passed had during the latter part of the year been disposed of at good prices. A commission had been appointed to report upon the advisability of establishing a forest reservation and park in part of Nipissing district.

The depression of the mining industries of Great Britain and the United States had had an injurious effect upon existing and projected enterprises in Ontario, nevertheless, a demand had been kept up for our mineral lands, the leasing provisions in the mining act being regarded with special favor. A bill to consolidate and amend the mineral laws would be submitted. It was announced that the new Parliament buildings are so near completed that the departmental offices will be removed there during the summer, and the next session of the Legislature will probably be held in the new buildings. The Provincial University building, so seriously damaged by fire some two years ago, will be fully restored within the next few months, the improved interior arrangements and the erection of a library adding greatly to the efficiency of the work of the University. Progress has been made with the building for the Victoria University, now federated with the Provincial institution. The completion of the new buildings erected for Upper Canada College marked an epoch in the history of one of the oldest educational institutions of the Province, and so great has been the demand for admission that the increased accommodation is still inadequate to meet the public wants. The speech continued:

"Bills will be laid before you immediately, consolidating the municipal laws, the assessment laws and the election laws respectively. Bills amending these laws will also be submitted for your consideration, with a view of their being introduced into the consolidation. A bill will be submitted to extend some of the provisions of the laws heretofore made, in respect of insurance to certain classes of insurance not included in the present enactments; also a measure to correct the evils which have arisen from the difficulty under existing laws of distinguishing licensed insurance companies and legitimate and *bona fide* benefit societies from organizations which are unauthorized and illusory. The report of the commissions on the fish and game of the province will be laid before you, and, if possible, measures will be submitted during the session having in view the more effective protection of these important sources of food supply. Amongst other bills in preparation is a bill for the assessment of collateral or remote inheritances in certain cases, a bill adopting in substance the recent modifications by the British Parliament of the laws relating to mortmain and a measure respecting the emoluments of certain of the county officers who are paid by fees. The expenditure has been kept within the appropriations, and the revenue has exceeded the amount anticipated."

It is expected that the address in reply will be moved by Mr. Biggar, of East Hastings, and seconded by Mr. Lockhart, of East Durham.

Republican Presidential Clouds.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 11.—Hon. John N. Thurston, this morning, in an interview formally declines to allow his name to go before the Convention as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Owing to Blaine's withdrawal, he predicts that Harrison will be the nominee, and says there will be a stubborn fight. He fears the Alliance will be a strong cause for Republican defeat.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Election Successes—The Government Gains Two Seats in the Bye-Elections.

Plans and Details of the New Victoria Powder Magazine Asked For.

The Premier and Minister of Marine Still Indisposed—The First Member Arrives.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 11.—George Goodwin, of this city denies that O'Brien & Sons, of Montreal, are the contractors for the Soulanges Canal, a contract aggregating a million dollars.

The last Manitoba school land sale took place yesterday. The total sales at eight different points were 53,028 acres. The average prices realised was $795.

German's (ex-M.P.,) appeal against disqualification has been filed in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Cameron, member of Inverness, is the first member to arrive for the session.

Hon. Honorel Mercier was here today. He said he was confident to be returned to power on March 8th.

Hon. Messrs. Abbott and Tupper are still confined to their houses, although both are improving.

Mr. Lynch, C.E., of the R.R. Department, has gone to British Columbia to supervise the expenditure of the $300,000 in improving the Onderdonk section as agreed upon by the terms of the award of the Board of Arbitration.

Adjutant-General Powell has written to Col. Holmes, requesting him at once to forward to the Militia Department a plan showing the precise site selected for the new powder magazine. The Departmental architects are engaged on the plans of the building, and not knowing the nature of the land on which the structure will be erected, have asked for further information.

To-day's bye-elections are another terrible knock-out for the Grits. In this city it is difficult to-night to find a man owning himself to be a Liberal. The last returns are as follows:

North Victoria, Hughes, Conservative, 133, and the places to hear from, will probably give increase for Hughes. This is a Conservative gain.

South Victoria, Fairbairn, Conservative, 210; returns not complete; there is no change in the representation.

East Bruce, Cargill 13; a Conservative gain.

East Middlesex, Marshall, Conservative, 500 and still climbing. No change.

Peel, 124 for Featherstone, Liberal.

According to the returns received, there is no change in Halifax, Kenny and Stairs being elected. The returns are not complete. The vote was smaller than last March.

The net result of the day is a Government gain of two seats.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—In all, 5,306 acres were disposed of at auction during the series of sales of Government school lands in Manitoba, realizing the sum of $421,486, or an average price of $7.95 per acre.

News has been received at the Fisheries Department from the coast of Labrador, which states that the people there were experiencing a very mild winter. On January 11 no ice had been formed on the St. Lawrence, a condition which is seldom experienced.

The Government has received word that the steamer Stanley is frozen at Pictou harbor, interrupting steamer service between Pictou and Charlottetown, P. E. I. She spent two hours, on Tuesday, trying to break out.

The election at Montcalm, Que., will be held on March 2.

Manufacturers of picks are asking for an increased duty on pick poles to a dollar a dozen.

Four additional type setting machines are to be placed in the Government printing bureau.

Another Government supporter was re-elected to-day, Ingram, having a majority of over 200, as against 46 last March. The Grits are completely disheartened.

The Marine department have received two communications, to-day, in reference to the Fraser river chart.

The Montreal harbor commissioners want the Government to engineer a big loan for them.

The Bell Telephone Co. proposes to increase its capital stock.

Another agitation is springing up in England against the Canadian live stock trade, which has induced several English newspapers to urge the Government to protect trade by imposing a quarantine on cattle entering British Columbia from the United States.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau, who is now on the Florida coast, at Tampa Bay, will remain there until the 25th inst., when, if his health permits, he will return to Ottawa to attend his parliamentry duties.

Hon. C. H. Tupper has sufficiently recovered to leave his house. Premier Abbott is still confined to his own room.

An agreement has been reached between the Federal authorities and the Government of British Columbia, by which an Act passed in the Provincial Legislature, relating to the County Courts of the Province, will be referred to the Supreme Court of Canada, under an act of the Dominion Parliament of last session. The Supreme Court of British Columbia has already decided that the Provincial Statute in question is unconstitutional; but in order to satisfy the public sentiment of the Province, the opinion of the Supreme Court is to be asked on the question of constitutionality.

Pilot Commissioner C. G. Major, of New Westminster, in writing to the Deputy Minister, says the present chart is a good one, and he might even go further, and state that it is correct. Mr. Gamble, agent of the Public Works Department, says the Fraser river chart is an excellent one. Lately changes have occurred tending to the improvement of the channel at the head of Annacis Island. With this exception, the chart is as correct as can be made.

The recount in Lennox sustains Mr. Wilson's majority.

Premier Greenway, of Manitoba, has completed arrangements for the opening of an immigration office at Moncton, N. B., under the auspices of the Manitoba Government.

The funeral of James McLaren took place, this afternoon. It was very largely attended. The grave will be guarded for two months against ghouls.

Mr. McLennan, M.P., is very ill.

Hon. Oliver Mowatt has been elected an honorary member of the Toronto St. Andrew's society.

James Driscoll, deputy reeve, Sandwich, was killed by a train near Windsor while driving over the track.

The Toronto Trades Unionists want the property qualification for Mayor and Aldermen abolished.

BEHRING SEA MATTERS.

Serious Charges Made Against the Americans as Being Responsible for the Delay.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—The Herald's Washington D. C., special says: There is something very mysterious going on in what is known as the settlement of the Behring Sea question. If the scene of the negotiations were a state capital there would be very sensational charges made. There seems to be a very strong desire to prevent public expression on the finding of the commission. There is no reason for this unless somebody is going to be benefitted. There are also a great many charges made, in different organs of the administration, that the English commissioners are wasting time and refusing to meet the American commissioners and get down to business. This is not true. It is not the Englishmen who have held back the investigation or who have asked for secrecy. The English commissioners, Sir George Baden-Powell and Dr. Dawson, have been in Washington ten days, anxious to begin comparing notes and consult with the American commissioners, Messrs Mendenhall and Merriman. Some mysterious influences have kept the four men apart, and it was not until to-day that they were allowed to meet officially in what was called an "informal conference." The conference was held behind closed doors. It is impossible to get the English commissioners to talk on the subject, but it is known that they favor open sessions. The State Department, however, will not for some reason agree to this step. The Englishmen, while not complaining, have not been bound to secrecy, and feel keenly the misrepresentations of their intentions and disposition, as printed in the administration organs. They have been blamed by those who desire delay for putting off the conference, when, as a matter of fact they have tried to bring it on, but in vain, to meet the American commissioners and begin work. With the sealing season already begun there is a great need of immediate action and no need for secrecy. Outsiders who know what is going on and have the preservation of the seal herd at heart are loudest in their demand for open doors and constant conferences until the matter is settled.

THE GREAT NORTHERN.

President J. J. Hill Explains the Policy of His Railway.

SPOKANE, Feb. 11.—President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern, met the citizens of Spokane in the Auditorium, to-night. Mayor Fotheringham called the meeting to order promptly at 8 o'clock, and introduced Mr. Hill who was received with prolonged cheers. In the course of his remarks, he said: "If we come here we must come in such a way that our whole business will be at least on as good a basis as money and the practicable expenditure of money will secure. As far as we have gone we have succeeded in building a railroad capable of doing more business than any transcontinental road that has been or will be built hereafter; a road leading from the Great Lakes to the Pacific ocean, covering a multitude of interests; which, when completed, will connect us with the commerce of Japan and China. When our railroad is completed and the embankments are thoroughly settled we expect that we can bring you from Chicago to Spokane in sixty hours. We expect we can carry passengers from New York to the Pacific ocean in four days. We have spared neither effort or money to make our road what it should be, and I assure you that we cannot afford to throw the missing link out of this point, and we have no such intention. It is better, bearing in mind that 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 of people are interested in the use of the railroad, for us that we keep away than that we should put a weak link in the chain of strength as every chain is determined by its weakest link and we do not like to make the weakest link in our chain here. What we desire to-day is to come here and put our line on a permanent basis, bearing in mind the future growth that must follow where we build. I am quite free to tell you that when we undertook to build our road through to the Pacific, we did not expect to come here. The right-of-way we ask you to furnish, because our expense here in establishing shops, etc., would be $1,000,000. That amount would cover the distance from the east to the west side of the city limits, five miles, and for that reason I feel we are not asking or imposing a condition improbable when we ask you to furnish the right-of-way to build the Great Northern Railway. We must be at work on one line or the other within a few days. I am going to the coast, to be gone five or six days, and then I return home by way of Spokane. I hope that the matter can be arranged so that we can go to work at once. Our men and teams are waiting. If the matter of right-of-way can be arranged in such a shape so that we can guarantee the right-of-way through the city, we could be ready to commence in a few days."

Villard Resigns.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Herald says that Henry Villard will to-morrow resign the presidency of the Edison General Electric Company, and that H. McK. Twombly will probably succeed.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Manitobans Victorious Against All Comers in the Curling Bonspiel.

Sir Richard Cartwright Re-Elected President of the Ontario Reform Club.

Hon. Alex. Mackenzie's Illness.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.—Hon. A. Mackenzie is better His condition now is about the same as it was before his mishap.

Cameron or Patterson.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.—M. C. Cameron, who is *en route* from Florida to Goderich, says he can certainly defeat J. C. Patterson at the coming election, by at least 500 votes.

Victorious Curlers.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 11.—Manitoba defeated all-comers in the match this morning by two points, after one of the closest struggles of the whole curling bonspiel. This afternoon four finals in the grand challenge contest were played. Flavelle, Fortune, Sparling and McDonald are still in the race.

Ontario Reformers.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.—At the annual meeting of the Ontario Reform Club, last night, Sir Richard Cartwright was re-elected president.

A Pioneer Clergyman Gone.

TORONTO, Feb. 11. — Rev. Kennedy Crighton, one of the pioneer ministers of the Methodist church in Canada, died here last night, never having recovered from a stroke of paralysis received seven years ago.

His Condition Critical.

KINGSTON, Feb. 11.—Hugh Smith, M.P.P., is still alive, but very low. He fell in his barn, breaking several ribs.

Mysterious Disappearance.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.—Robert Hunter, a wealthy farmer, living on the York townline, near Wexford, has disappeared. He has been acting oddly of late.

Blaze in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—Chisholm's warehouse was damaged by fire to-day. The loss on the stock of cheese and provisions will be about $35,000.

Death of C. H. Waterous.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Feb. 11.—C. H. Waterous, Sr., founder of the Waterous Engine Works Company, is dead.

To be Spent on the Road.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—The amount of the award in the celebrated arbitration Onderdonk case, Canadian Pacific Railway Co. vs. the Government of Canada, is coupled with a condition that it must be expended on section three of the railway in dispute. The work is is about to commence. Government Engineer Lynch left last night for British Columbia to superintend operations.

A $10,000 Action.

QUEBEC, Feb. 11.—Hon. Pierre Garneau, Commissioner of Public Works in the late administration, has taken action for $10 000 damages against J. T. Whelan, for libel in the testimony given by him before the Royal Commission.

A Startling Accusation.

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—Israel Tarte, M.P., has an article in Le Canadien in which he claims that he was inspired in the McGreevy revelations by Sir Adolphe Caron. The article is in reply to Le Minerve, generally understood to be Sir Adolph's personal organ, which accuses him of furnishing documents to the enemy and is rather severe on the new Postmaster-General.

Captain Chambers Dead.

SMITH'S FALLS, Feb. 12.—Capt. Chambers is dead from a paralytic stroke, received a few days ago.

Compensation for B. C. Sealers.

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—A London special says: "Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian Commission in England, says that the arbitration clauses in the Behring Sea agreement with the United States, are perfectly satisfactory to Canada, and the British Government has expressed a confident desire that the sealers of British Columbia receive ample satisfaction for the injuries received."

The Contest in Quebec West.

QUEBEC, Feb. 11.—Hon. Thos. McGreevy, ex-M.P., has declared his intention of contesting Quebec West for the Commons, as an Independent candidate. It is understood that Hearn will be the Government candidate. No Liberal has yet been spoken of. Writs for the election have been issued, nomination day to be February 19; election day, February 26.

How Halifax Defeated the Liberals.

HALIFAX, Feb. 12.—The total vote in yesterday's election was: In the city—Kenny, 2,960; Stairs, 2,916; Jones, 2,549; Farrell, 2,451. In the county—Kenny, 1,343; Stairs, 1,350; Jones, 1,261; Farrell, 1,245.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau in Florida.

MONTREAL, Feb. 12.—A letter received from Hon. J. A. Chapleau, says that the Minister of Customs has been stopping at Tallahassee, Florida, where it was 80° in the shade. To escape the excessive heat, Mr. Chapleau has gone to Tampa Bay on the Gulf.

The Empire on the Elections.

TORONTO, Feb. 12.—Regarding yesterday's elections the Empire says: "It goes to-day to every hamlet in Canada; across the seas to the Motherland; down to Washington, where representatives of this country are at present on a diplomatic mission that the people of this Dominion have perfect confidence in the government which is not only able and honest; but which is earnest and patriotic in preserving the interests of Canada at all hazards and, above all considerations, as an independent community on this continent and free state of the British Empire. If the genuine Liberals of the country will carefully weigh the results of yesterday, they will be forced to the conclusion that with the present policy and under the present leadership the party is rapidly breaking up and becoming a byword and reproach to every loyal man in country."

Death of Another '37 Veteran.

PETERBORO, Feb. 12.—H. J. Carver, a pioneer of this district, is dead, in Monaghan, at the age of 90. He served in the Canadian rebellion of 1837 as senior lieutenant.

Excursionists Coming.

TORONTO, Feb. Feb. 12.—A party of fifty people left, to-night, for British Columbia and Washington points via the Canadian Pacific on a special excursion.

A Green Goods Victim.

MONTREAL, Feb. 12.—The representative of a syndicate of habitants sent to New York to purchase $5,000 worth of green goods for $1,000 acted so suspiciously yesterday at Rouses Point, with his package that it was investigated by the customs officer, and to the dismay of the habitant was found to contain only common red bricks.

Pelletier a Political Jonah.

QUEBEC, Feb. 12.—There is an unquestionable split in the DeBoucherville cabinet on Pelletier, the provincial secretary. The revolt began the day after Mercier's exposure of the provincial secretary at St. Clair, when a demand was made upon the premier by Messrs. Taillon, Nantel and Beaubieu to throw Mr. Pelletier overboard.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Dr. Newman Horton, inventor of the reclining chair for railway cars, is dead.

A fifth indictment for forgery has been returned against Edward M. Field in New York.

Ceylon has voted £800 for the exhibit at the world's fair and has applied for 12,000 feet of space.

Long John Ewing, pitcher of the New York base ball club, is dangerously sick from la grippe.

MRS. T. Thatcher Graves has arrived at Canyon City, Col., to visit her husband, the condemned murderer.

The bogus grain inspectors of Kansas City, Mo., will be prosecuted by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Mayor Wyman of Alleghany City, Pa., has been convicted of extortion. A charge of embezzlement is still pending.

Major George H. Bonebrake, of Los Angeles, will be appointed minister to Japan, to succeed John F. Swift, deceased.

Additional Russian government relief to the amount of 60,000,000 roubles has been ordered for the famine-stricken districts.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the American association of general passenger agents will be held at Monterey, Cal.

The Greek public in Athens is alarmed over the delays in floating the government loan. It is said speculating friends of the government are to blame.

Hon. Leland Stanford and Colonel L. Polk, are proposed as candidates for president and vice president, by the anti-monopoly league, which will hold a conference February 22, in New York.

Three little boys, while hunting for eggs under a barn in Corning, N Y., found an old satchel containing over $37,000 of bonds and papers stolen from the Addison bank.

The Omaha, Neb., council has openly declared war against the Union Pacific for requiring excessive switch charges from wholesale traders, and proposes to recover valuable property because of breach of contracts.

The Annapolis, Md., house of delegates has adopted a resolution that the national house of representatives should act upon the tariff question in harmony with President Cleveland's message of 1887, and the Mills bill.

George Frys, a private detective of Walla Walla, Wash., has appeared in the Tombs court, New York, and made a complaint against a prisoner named Johnson, who, he claims, buncoed him out of $1,600. Frys was on the way to Europe and had the money in gold.

The interstate commerce commission has decided against the railroads, holding that a carrier should receive greater compensation in the aggregate for hauling a carload of large tonnage than one of less tonnage, that, other things being equal, as a general rule, the rate per 100 pounds should be less in the former than in the latter case.

The New York Mail and Express, in answer to the police authorities' demand for proof of its recent charges that the police were in collusion with and protected violators of the law, prints a three-column article in its last edition, in which it asserts positively that 250 faro banks and banking games, 720 lottery policy shops, and 6,000 rumsellers are in existence there in open violation of the law, and that disreputable resorts in various quarters are openly advertised in certain morning papers.

BRITISH CATTLE IMPORTATION.

The Feeling in the Northern Country Intensifying Against the Existing System.

MONTREAL, Feb. 12.—The Star prints the following special London cable: "The agitation against live cattle imports is gaining dangerous strength." Following the Times the Morning Post, which hitherto has been most friendly to Canada, says, that "in presence of the grave danger of a spread of disease to British herds the most obvious dictates of common sense are to close the ports of England. We are spending millions of pounds to suppress the disease among home animals, yet by an inexplicable fatuity we leave our doors open at the ports. The closure of our ports to live animals would make no difference to the imports of dead meat nor raise the price."

Bell's Weekly Messenger, another general friend of Canada, indicates the seriousness of the present outbreak, and urges the public to support Mr. Chaplin, if necessary, to stop all imports of live cattle. The situation is one of grave peril to the Canadian trade, and the Canadian Government may perhaps strengthen the position by promptly announcing a rigid quarantine against United States cattle entering British Columbia, as well as the rest of Canada.

CABLE NEWS.

All Fears of the Safety of H. M. Victoria Removed—The Spanish Agitation.

The Condition of Things No Better in Russia—Colliers to Cease Work.

Spanish Anarchist Excitement.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—The military authorities at Bilbao, Xeres and Cadiz are prohibited from holding meetings in honor of the anniversary of the Spanish Republic of 1873. Trouble has broken out in Barcelona with the anarchists and the authorities see no sign of abatement. The executions of the four anarchists at Xeres, yesterday, are believed to have precipitated disturbances. Last night proclamations were posted about the city menacing the Government with vengeance for the execution. The Xeres anarchists are announcing further explosion of bombs.

Nothing Short of Home Rule.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—In the Commons, Thomas Sexton gave notice that he would move an amendment to the address declaring that the majority of the Irish people and their representatives in the Commons are convinced of the inability of the Imperial Parliament to legislate for Ireland, in the manner required by the interests of that country.

Spurgeon's Funeral.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's remains were buried in Norworld cemetery to-day. Services were held at the Tabernacle, which was crowded. The procession, consisting of 40 mourning coaches, hundreds of private carriages, was four miles long. The shops were closed and draped along the route.

Rebel Movements in Brazil.

RIO GRANDE, Brazil, Feb. 11.—Viscount Pelotas has assumed command of the province of Rio Grande do Sul. At Corumba, the garrison deposed Governor Martinho and declared Corumba the capital of the state. They nominated Dr. Rocha in his place. The revolutionists are now marching on the city of Cuyaba. The rebels in Santa Catalina have deposed Governor Mueler.

African Traveller Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Colonel James Augustus Grant, the African traveller, died at Nairn, Scotland, to-day.

Intense Cold and Famine in Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Penza, the capital of the Government of that name, says the thermometer registered 58° below zero, and there is terrible suffering among the peasants, a number of whom have been frozen to death. A quantity of grain for the sufferers has arrived at Penza, but it is impossible to distribute it, because nearly all the horses have been killed for food, or sold to procure money with which to buy the necessaries of life. It is estimated nearly 1,000,000 draught animals have been killed throughout the Empire since autumn. Typhus fever, smallpox and diphtheria are decimating the inhabitants.

Samoa Wants Better Government.

SIDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 12.—Advices from Samoa state that a meeting of the citizens was held at Apia, at which a committee was appointed to suggest changes in the Berlin treaty of 1889. The Samoan Times has declared that the government cannot be carried on under the terms of the Berlin treaty. The paper advocates a simple and more effective parliament, under a foreign president to be elected by the treaty powers of Germany, Great Britain and the United States.

The Spanish Agitation Continues.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—The agitation at Xeres continues. The people are in mortal fear of a further outbreak of the Anarchists. All the public places are closed and but few people are seen on the streets. Marauding gangs are seen in the neighboring country, but none appear within the town limits. The police are actively searching for any Anarchists who may be left in the town.

H. M. S. Victoria Safe.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A despatch from Malta says that H M.S. Victoria, the flag ship of the British Mediterranean fleet, which was recently ashore off the coast of Greece has arrived safely at Malta, and is to be docked immediately.

English Colliers Cease Work, March 12.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The conference of miners at Manchester has decided that British colliers must cease work on March 12. They will probably be idle for a fortnight.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons yesterday Rt. Hon. Mr. Chaplin, president of the board of agriculture, stated that the foot and mouth disease has been traced from Norfolk to various places in London. It originated from cattle imported from Denmark. Stringent measures had been adopted to stamp it out. It was believed to have reached Denmark by way of Schleswig Holstein. Mr. Chaplin said the importation of live cattle had been suspended from every country except Norway, Sweden, Spain and Portugal.

Going to His Rest.

BERNE, Feb. 12.—Cardinal Gaspard Mermillod, the noted Swiss ecclesiastic, is dying. He was born near Geneva in 1824, and has been a prominent figure in Swiss politics, as well as church affairs.

A Famous Cardinal Dying.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—Cardinal Paul Mechers is dying. He was born at Munster, Germany, in 1813, and created cardinal in 1885, being appointed Archbishop of Cologne in 1886. He distinguished himself by his opposition to the anti-Catholic laws, and was condemned to imprisonment and finally banished. He took refuge in Holland, where he remained until the decree was revoked.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY JANUARY 19 1892.

ESCAPE FROM FIRE.

It is singular that some effective means of escape from a burning building has not been discovered. A good deal is heard about fire escapes of one kind and another, but in case of actual danger they appear to be of little use. The guests at the Hotel Royal of New York, when the stairs were on fire, and the elevator shaft filled with smoke and flames, seemed to have no means of getting out of the building. Several men in their despair jumped from the burning building to be mangled out of all recognition on the stone pavement. We are told that "the windows were filled with people in their night-clothing, making piteous and heartrending appeals to the people below for help, while behind them was a great sea of flames." Heroic efforts were made by the firemen to save the men and women who were in such fearful peril, but no preparations seem to have been made, either by those who built the hotel or those who occupied it, for such a terrible exigency. For the want of proper precautionary measures many were obliged to endure dreadful suffering and many lost their lives.

We hear every day about the triumphs of science; but, much as science has done, it has not devised means to escape from a burning building, and it has not found a way to construct a house, under whose roof hundreds sleep in fancied security, in which the fire kindled in one story cannot speedily spread to all the others. In fact, large dwellings are built in such a way as if the easy and speedy communication of fire from one part to the other was one of the objects which the architect designed to effect. And he does effect it with deadly certainty by means of the elevator shaft. It appears to be specially adapted for being a conductor and a feeder of the fire after it has fairly started.

Is it beyond the ingenuity of man to invent some means of effecting the exit of those who, having escaped suffocation in their beds, have only the windows to fly to to get communication with those outside? The problem does not seem so very difficult, but it appears to be as far from solution as ever. For the want of a fire escape that can be used when it is wanted, lives are every year sacrificed and serious injuries sustained.

It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when it will be an easy matter for a person who has the use of his limbs and his senses, not only to escape from a burning building himself, but to aid in the escape of others who either through fright or illness, are unable to exert themselves. Surely science and mechanical ingenuity, if it sets about the work in earnest, will be able to do this at the very least.

Is it not the duty of legislators to prevent dwelling houses and factories being built in such a way that if they catch fire loss of life may be said to be an absolute certainty? It is said that the Hotel Royal burned like a tinder box. Is it right to allow a building that is liable to burn like a tinder box to be used as a hotel? In a quarter of an hour after the fire was discovered the whole building from foundation to roof was in a blaze. No one is ever safe in such a structure.

THE RIGHT TRIUMPHANT.

THE Louisiana Lottery campaign collapsed more than a week ago. On the first of the present month the death warrant of that gigantic gambling concern was read in the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice Fuller then declared the anti-lottery law, passed by the last Congress, constitutional. This is the law which forbids the passage through the post-office of lottery tickets, lottery circulars, newspapers containing lottery advertisements, and in fact, lottery literature of all kinds whether written or printed. The Lottery company questioned the constitutionality of this law. The Supreme Court was appealed to and happily the Lottery company was worsted.

As soon as the decision of the court was known, Mr. John A. Morris, president of the company, published a letter declaring his intention to withdraw from the contest and to submit to the law of the land. After reciting the history of the movement to obtain an amendment of the constitution of the State of Louisiana favorable to the lottery, he said:

"I hereby declare, on my part and on the part of my associates, that we shall not accept or qualify under the amendment if it be adopted by the people at the general election of April 1892. As the Supreme Court of the United States has decided the anti-lottery postal law to be constitutional it is my purpose and that of my associates to respect that law and abstain from violating it in any manner."

"Our offer was actuated as much by a desire to benefit the people of the State of Louisiana, as by the prospect of profit to ourselves, which would arise from the grant as a business proposition. My associates and I are closely identified with the interests of the people of Louisiana, as we own much property within its borders, and are convinced that the granting of another lottery charter in the State, would be the cause of continued agitation and discontent upon the part of a number of the citizens of Louisiana, for the entire period for which such a charter might be conferred, we would be unwilling to accept such a charter or privilege, even though it were given to us without the payment of one dollar of license tax."

Here we see Mr. John A. Morris, the President of the great Louisiana Lottery, making a virtue of necessity. If the decision of the Supreme Court had been favorable to him, and his associates, they would have cared very little indeed for the "agitation" and "discontent" of their fellow-citizens. They would have gone on energetically with the agitation for a new charter, and would have cheerfully paid the license tax of $1,250,000 a year to the State Treasury for the privilege of demoralizing, not only the citizens of Louisiana, but hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants of the other States of the Union, and of Canada and Mexico. This Lottery was an immense octopus which spread its tentacles over every part of this continent, and some of them even reached across the ocean to Europe.

The Lottery paid those who owned and directed it well. Morris is said to be worth between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000, and he lives more luxuriously than most princes. Others of the gang have also made their piles. But it is to be hoped that the business of fleecing foolish people, who want to get a big lump of money without working for it, has been effectually killed. But John A. Morris and his associates deserve no credit for having given up the Lottery. It is said by some that his letter is only a trick to put his opponents off their guard, but it is hard to see what they can hope to gain after retiring from the contest as they have done, and with the law of the land in direct opposition to them. Without the aid of the Post Office it is evident that the business could not be carried on successfully. They could get no aid from the newspapers, for in many countries and States, lottery advertisements are illegal, and being unable to send papers through the Post Office, containing such advertisements would make the insertion of them unprofitable. It may therefore be safely concluded that the Louisiana Lottery has received its quietus, and that it will no longer be a bone of contention in that State or anywhere else.

WRECKING ARRANGEMENTS.

Americans cannot reasonably find fault with the Dominion of Canada, or its laws, when the authorities here insist upon the law being carried out in the case of the San Pedro. Their laws are more stringent than ours, and they are carried out to the letter. In United States territory, even when it is plain that valuable property will be utterly destroyed if Canadian vessels, with Canadian appliances, are not allowed to save it, the authorities permit it to perish, rather than relax any provision of their law in the least.

Now, Canadians would willingly enter into a reciprocal arrangement with respect to this salvage business. They would cheerfully allow Americans to save vessels and their cargoes, in Canadian waters, if the same privilege were allowed them in American waters. But since the American Government will not listen to any compromise, let the case be ever so urgent or the circumstances ever so unusual, they cannot expect Canadians to set aside the law to favor them when property can be saved as speedily and as effectually by British ships, British machinery and British labor as they can by American. If British authorities mete out the same measure to Americans as American authorities mete out to Canadians our neighbors should submit to reciprocity of that kind uncomplainingly—the more so as the present condition of things is of their own choosing.

We are quite free to admit that the present condition of the law with respect to wrecking is neither reasonable nor neighborly, nor is it favorable to the shipping interest of either country. But as it is upheld very tenaciously by our American neighbors it will do them good to to let them feel how unfavorably it works when it is one of themselves who is made to feel the effects of their own system. It was, we think, General Grant who said that the best way to procure the repeal of a bad law is strictly to enforce it. If the owners of the San Pedro are made to feel that the system which the Americans adhere to so closely is a bad one, they may use their influence to have it changed for one more in accordance with the friendly feeling and the spirit of mutual helpfulness that should exist between such near neighbors as the Americans and the Canadians.

THE PLAIN TRUTH.

It was said in the debate in the House of Assembly that reciprocity would not have a tendency to bring on annexation. Perhaps not. But it is very evident that many Americans have made up their minds not to give Canadians the chance to try the experiment. They have determined that annexation shall come *before* reciprocity—the only kind of reciprocity they appear to favor on any terms, namely, unrestricted reciprocity. We see in almost every American newspaper in which the trade question is discussed, that the only reciprocity which they will consent to is unrestricted reciprocity, and that the only condition on which that will be granted is, that Canada enter into political union with the States. One or two of them make the severance of British connection a condition, and this only because they are convinced that independence will be but a short preliminary to annexation.

The advocates of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, if they have not already made up their minds to join the Union, should resolve either to give up that dream or prepare themselves to become American citizens.

It is amusing to see men who profess to be free traders advocating unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. One of the necessary conditions of commercial union between the two countries would be the adoption of the United States tariff by Canada. The Americans, to use the language of a prominent Liberal, "would not be such fools" as to enter into an arrangement for unrestricted reciprocity with Canada and leave Canada at liberty to impose what duties she pleased on foreign goods. This is now admitted by all thinking men. But the American tariff is the most purely protectionist of any existing. The true blue Republican scoffs at the idea of free trade. The free trader is the American protectionist's Satan who is to be kept under and jumped upon until he is completely subdued. The saint that they swear by is called McKinley, and they look upon free trade as the most dangerous of heresies. An honest and intelligent free trader would feel as much at home among the American protectionists as a fish would on dry land. When a man who calls himself a free trader declares his willingness to enter into unrestricted trade relations with the United States, and to accept all the consequences of such an arrangement he either does not know what he is talking about, or he is as much a free trader as Saint McKinley himself.

ELECTION METHODS.

The people of Louisiana although they have, by the help of the Federal Government, got rid of the lottery incubus are not out of their troubles. Elections in that state have been, for some time, a sham. The man for whom the majority of votes was polled did not get elected if he did not happen to please the active minority. A fair count has been for a long time unknown in Louisiana. The shot-gun had a greater influence during the election than either the stump speaker or the ballot. It is evident that one of the parties in the state is determined to continue election by shot-gun or rather Winchester rifle. We read that thirty thousand or so of these weapons have been imported by the Democrats into the state for election purposes. This has exasperated the Republicans, who declare that they will have a fair count at this election or they will know the reason why. They do not seem at all afraid of the imported Winchesters. From this we infer that they consider that intimidation is a game that two can play at and that Republicans can shoot as rapidly and as accurately as Democrats any day. The prospect is that between now and the first of May there will be a pretty hot time in the state of Louisiana.

"BIRDS OF A FEATHER."

Since Mr. Israel Tarte who posed last spring in Ottawa as the champion of political purity, has become one of the lieutenants of the archboodler Mercier, very little attention will be paid to his manifestations of zeal in the exposure of alleged political corruption among Conservatives. Tarte evidently considers straight robbery on the part of his associates of the Mercier persuasion either no offence at all, or one that it is a virtue to overlook, while he regards with horror the handling of subscriptions for political purposes by Sir Adolphe Caron, or any other supporter of the present Government. As long as Mr. Tarte kept good company and exerted himself to advance the cause of honest administration, he was entitled to respect, but as soon as he became the tool and the mouthpiece of Quebec boodlers, he forfeited all claim to respect or consideration. "That a man is known by the company he keeps," holds good in political as it does in social life. The man who is known to be the bosom friend of Pacaud and the submissive follower of Mercier, only makes himself ridiculous when he affects to be zealous to advance the cause of honest government.

AN AUTHORITATIVE UTTERANCE.

We find that there are still some advocates of unrestricted reciprocity who maintain that it does not necessarily imply discrimination against Great Britain. When these persons enquire a little more and read what has been said and written on the subject by those who have thought most about it, they will find that their denial of this necessary consequence of absolute free trade with the United States is out of date. They will, in fact, realize that they are a very long way behind the times.

It will be admitted that there is no man on the Liberal side who knows more about unrestricted reciprocity than Sir Richard Cartwright, and no man who is more deeply interested in making it appear in a favorable light to the people of this Dominion. Well, Sir Richard, speaking in the House of Commons on this question, as far back as three years ago, said:—

"It has been made a grave ground, it has been attempted to be set up as an insuperable ground of objection that when you propose to enter into a treaty for unrestricted trade with the United States you must thereby, of necessity, discriminate against English manufactures and the manufacturers of all other countries except the United States. . . . *Now, that is true. I admit that.* I admit frankly that when a semi-independent state proposes in one breath to tax the goods of the parent state, and admit the goods of a foreign state free, while at the same time the parent state admits our goods and goods of other countries free, and the foreign state taxes the goods of the parent state very heavily, it is a very unusual thing indeed. I grant that it is clean against all formulas.

. . . . . .

"Let me say what is obvious to everyone who has given the subject a second thought, that in our peculiar geographical position towards the United States, *it is perfectly apparent that we cannot hope to gain free intercourse and unrestricted reciprocity with them without discriminating against the goods of other countries,* unless and until the United States are prepared to go in for free trade with all the world, in which case our proposition would not be necessary. The thing, I grant, is of the essence of the bargain. I am not, in the least, desirous of concealing that fact."

Yet ignorant of these utterances of their leader, some advocates of unrestricted reciprocity, have been so very foolish as to try to convince people in Canada, who believe that they are under some obligation to the Mother County, and who consider that it would be ungrateful as well as impolitic to discriminate against her in matters of trade, that unrestricted reciprocity between the United States and Canada, can be established without imposing a heavy rate of duty on British goods, while goods of the same kind produced in the United States, would be admitted free of duty. Is it not time that people wishing to be considered either intelligent or honest, give up this attempt to deceive those whom they address on this subject? In the same way, those who wish to be considered well-posted and candid, will cease to try to persuade their fellow-Canadians that they can, under present circumstances, advocate unrestricted reciprocity, and still remain loyal to British connection.

CIVIC TAXATION.

The suggestions made by Mr. W. H. Oliver with respect to municipal taxation are peculiarly valuable. He is, in the first place, one of the largest property owners in the city, and it is not likely that he would advocate any system that would be really injurious to himself and to the class to which he belongs; and, in the next place, he has observed the system which he favors, and has had practical experience of the way in which it works.

From the point of view of an owner of real estate and an intelligent resident of a city in which the betterment system has been in operation, he is of opinion that its introduction here would be a benefit to the city, and he gives the practical reasons of a practical man for the opinion he holds. He tells us that under the betterment system the general rate of assessment is low. This is easy to understand. When all the city has to do is to maintain what has been made in good order, it is not compelled to raise so much money by taxation as when it has to pay both the expenses of construction and maintenance. Mr. Oliver sees that it is not unfair to require men to pay for improvements which benefit their property only, and which increase its value very materially. "What man," he asks, "would grumble for a moment about paying this small charge (for the construction of a sewer or the paving of a street), when it is apparent that he is contributing towards enhancing the value of his property very greatly." And when it is considered that the payment of this local assessment, levied for the purpose of improving his own and his neighbors' property, keeps down the general rate of taxation and keeps up both the value of property and the credit of the city, it is evident that he has reason on his side. When the assessed value of property is only one-fourth of its selling price, it is very clear that property so lightly burdened is far more valuable and much more easily disposed of than when it is taxed for every dollar it is worth.

The other suggestions made by Mr. Oliver are well worth the consideration of the property-owners and the taxpayers of the city. The fact that the system which he recommends is the one in operation in the flourishing and fast-growing cities of the United States should cause it to be closely examined and seriously discussed by the citizens of Victoria. It is not likely that people so shrewd as the Americans and having such an aptitude for business, would choose a system that would be burdensome to the owners of property and calculated to retard the growth and discourage the improvement of their cities. Those Victorians, particularly, who complain of the high rate of taxation should consider whether this system is not calculated to keep down taxes, and whether or not it is just to the owner of property. It is evident that some improvement in the system of taxation is needed in this city, and would it not be well to enquire if the betterment system is not the reform that is required?

THE LAND BILL DEBATE.

The debate on the second reading of the Land Amendment Bill was a very remarkable instance of leqislative unanimity. Although the debate was kept up for some time with considerable vigor, there was substantially no difference of opinion. There was a little mild criticism by some of the Opposition and Independent members, but it, coming from them, sounded a good deal more like commendation than criticism.

The question is a most important one, and the Government may be congratulated on having so nearly met the views of all parties. Every member in the House appears to be most desirous to reserve the wilderness land for the settler. The object of the bill is happily expressed in the following comprehensive sentence of the Premier's lucid and logical speech: "The supreme principles of the new Government measure were to do away entirely with the sale of unsurveyed lands, and practically to cease selling surveyed lands." It was abundantly evident that this exposition of the bill met with the approbation of the whole House, as we are quite sure it will please and satisfy the great majority of the people.

Some members seemed to think that section five of the bill allowed the Land Commissioner too wide a discretion. But it is evident that it is not in the interests of the people to place too many and too stringent restrictions on that official. There is land which it would be unjust to the people—whose trustees the members of the Government are—to give away, valuable land available for town sites, and in the vicinity of cities. This land, from its situation and from the circumstance that its value has been enhanced by the labor and the enterprise of the community, should be made to contribute as much as possible to the public treasury. But if the Government were wholly deprived of the power to sell land that had been surveyed, the people would derive no benefit from areas that are made valuable by their favorable situation. To enact a law which would prevent these areas being divided and sold to the highest bidder, would be making the dislike and the fear of speculation a superstition, and would, besides, be doing a great injustice to the whole community. It may, too, as the capabilities of the country become better known, be found advisable to lay out parts of it in small farms, in order to encourage a promising industry, and to accommodate an excellent class of settlers. Would it be wise to put it out of the power of the Government to do this, without first appealing to the Legislature? We think it would not. The Land Commissioner who could not be trusted with this power, is not fit to be trusted with any power. It is not a proof of either wisdom or prudence to be extremely suspicious. Every intelligent employer knows that it is wise to trust a servant whom he considers fit to appoint to a position of responsibility. To put faith in his honesty and his discretion is the most effective way to stimulate him to do his very best. And it is the same with the servants of the people. The man who feels that he is suspected and watched, loses heart, or becomes demoralized, and, at last, turns out what he was at first unjustly suspected to be. It is most unlikely that the trust reposed in the Land Commissioner, under the new law, will be abused. That law will, no doubt, be administered with the view of conferring the greatest benefit on the greatest number.

MORE VICTORIES.

Yesterday was another of the Government's lucky days. Out of the seven elections held, there were two seats gained for the Government. This makes a difference, on, a division of four votes. The change in North Victoria was most remarkable—a minority of 202 being transformed to a majority of 133. This is almost as strong evidence of Grit demoralization as was shown in Halton a few days ago. East Bruce has also been captured by the Conservatives. Our prediction that the Government will meet Parliament with a considerably increased majority will, no doubt, be verified. The seats won from the Liberals already are, Soulanges, Lennox, East Bruce and North Victoria. There will be, to a dead certainty, more to follow.

THE POLICY OF SUSPICION.

The policy of suspicion is as foolish as it is unfair. There are men in the Legislature and out of the Legislature who are ready to suspect everyone in office of being hypocritical and dishonest. This perhaps would do but little harm to anyone but themselves if they refrained from giving utterance to their suspicions, and speaking of them as if they were facts that could be proved by irrefragible evidence. But the suspicious people can very seldom hold their tongues. They must talk. They whisper their unfounded surmises first to one and then to another, and these surmises are repeated, not as the vain imaginations of evil-minded persons, but as facts which are susceptible of proof. And it is surprising to see how readily these unfounded stories are believed by even sensible people. They hastily conclude that what is told them for truth is true, and they repeat in good faith what they have heard. The consequence is that, in course of a very little time, what was at its creation but a vague suspicion, is circulated as an undeniable fact. When, perhaps by accident, the slander reaches the ears of the person whom it was invented to injure, and is enquired into, many who have helped to circulate it are ashamed and vexed to find that it is without even the shadow of a foundation.

This habit of repeating mere suspicions as if they were truths, is bad enough in social life, and is productive of much mischief and many heart-burnings, but when it is practised by public men to effect a political purpose it is utterly contemptible. The politician who hints and insinuates what he is either afraid or ashamed to speak of openly does what is both mean and cowardly. If he has anything to say against a public man which affects the public interest it is his duty to prefer his accusation openly and boldly and at the same time be ready to produce the proof of his accusation. But it often happens that the men who are most ready to repeat in private a story calculated to injure a public man's reputation, are the men who are the first to draw back and to profess their ignorance of the matter when the truth of the accusation is called in question. Even when there are good grounds for what has been reported, they do not possess the moral courage to repeat in public what they have whispered in the ear in private, or to give their authority for what they have stated. The man who depends upon the retailers of slanders or of aspersions on the character of public men to come forward and prove what they have said by reliable evidence—even when they possess that evidence—is often grievously disappointed. They do not possess courage enough to stand by what they have been only too ready to say when proof was not required.

When members of the Legislature have no evidence to support an accusation they should refrain from even making the most remote allusion to it. When they have evidence and the matter is of sufficient importance to be investigated, it is their duty to speak out boldly and manfully, and to give without hesitation the grounds of their belief or their authority for the statements they make. If only as a matter of policy, it is far better to say nothing at all about a subject, than, after having given expression to suspicions, to be forced, when challenged to prove what has been said, either to make a humiliating retraction or to remain ignominiously silent.

LOST, A GRIEVANCE.

Our evening contemporary is altogether wrong when it says that the COLONIST is in the position of the Eastern politician who had to take a sharp curve to keep himself in line with the leader of the Conservative Party. We have not the slightest intention to turn any curve, sharp or gentle. We are of the same opinion with regard to the system of nominating city school trustees by the Government and the Corporation as ever we were. We have seen the system in operation, and we know it works well; and are satisfied, too, that if some of the small politicians of this city had sense enough to give it a fair trial they would, before long, be of the same opinion. They were, however, determined from the very first to place every obstruction in its way; but, in spite of the stupidly factious course they pursued, they could, under it, do no injury to the schools. The Government may have thought that, for the sake of peace, it was as well to let the obstructionists have their own way. But if it expects to keep them from howling it will be very greatly mistaken. It will not be long before they will manufacture another grievance and make as much noise about it, and with as little reason, as they did about the nomination of trustees. Though not given to prophesy, we venture to predict that, with all its faults, the present nominated Board of Trustees is in every respect as well fitted to do its work as the one that will be elected in January next.

THE ELECTIONS.

We are not at all surprised to find that the results of the bye-elections have greatly discouraged the Liberal party. It has convinced them that the country is not with them, and that the majority which the Government gained at the general election in March last was not an accidental majority, gained by the loyalty cry and the personal influence of Sir John Macdonald. They must be most obtuse if they do not now see that the platform of unrestricted reciprocity on which they based so many and such high hopes, is not acceptable to the country. The bye-elections are a second test of the popularity of that platform and the returns show that the people now regard it with even less favor than they did twelve months ago. The Liberals have lost five seats so far, and the Government only one.

The position of the Government at the close of last session was peculiar. As many as 108 petitions had been entered in the courts, 44 against Conservatives and 64 against Liberals. The Government majority was under 30, so that if the Government had, as the Liberals contended, gained their victory by a fluke, there was considerable danger if many of the bye-elections should go against them, of reducing their majority or of losing it altogether. Some of the Liberal politicians said, and perhaps believed, that this would be the case.

The greater number of the cases have been disposed of in the following manner:

Conservative.		*Liberal.*	
Dismissed	26		30
Unseated	14		25
Vacant by death	1		1
Awaiting trial	3		8
Totals	44		64

Elections have been held in the following places, classed according to the party of the winning candidate.

Conservative.	*Liberal.*
North Lanark	Richelieu.
Glengarry.	Lincoln.
Richmond, N. S.	Queen's, N. S.
Victoria, N. S.	Peel.
Cumberland, N. S.	Digby, N. S.
Laval.	Kings, N. S.
Kingston.	
Halton.	
Prince Edward.	
Lennox.	
Soulanges.	
Queen's, N. B.	
North Victoria.	
South Victoria.	
East Bruce.	
East Middlesex.	
Halifax. (2)	
East Elgin.	

As our readers know, the following seats have been won from the Liberals:

Soulanges.
Lennox.
East Bruce.
North Victoria.

The only seat which the Liberals have captured, has been that of Richelieu. In Queens, N. B., the Liberal candidate has been unseated by the Court, and the Conservative declared elected. This gives a clear gain to the Conservative party of ten votes on a division.

The seats still open are:

Conservative.	*Liberal.*
Brome.	Montmorency.
Bagot.	Rouville.
Montcalm.	Vaudreuil.
—Total 3.	Maskinonge.
	Montmagny.
	Pontiac.
	L' Assomption.
	East Simcoe.
	Welland.
	West Huron.
	Prescott.
	South Ontario.
	Monck.
	London.
	East Hastings.
	—Total 15.

It will be very singular if the Government does not gain five or six more seats. The tide of public opinion has undoubtedly set in against the Liberals and the chances of their losing a considerable proportion of the seats yet to be contested are even greater than they have been. The Government, contrary to the expectation both of friends and opponents, will be stronger when Parliament meets than when it was prorogued, and we have no doubt that its administration of public affairs and its policy will be such as will raise it in the esteem and confidence of the people.

A LITTLE TOO FAST.

The Oregonian is of opinion that it would be better "to let the seals go" than either to fight about them or to include in the settlement of the Behring Sea dispute some arrangement for closer and freer commercial intercourse between Canada and the United States.

Our contemporary is no doubt right as far as fighting about the seals goes. We do not believe that either nation ever had the least intention of going to war over the fur seal difficulty. The claim of the United States to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the waters of that sea was so manifestly unsound that Americans who were hones as well as intelligent, never seriously thought of pressing it far[illegible] was convenient in the game o[illegible]tic bluff. Mr. Blaine only expre[illegible]s of those of his countrymen [illegible]pable of forming an opinion on t[illegible] when he abandoned that claim and interpreted it into a right to preserve seal life in those northern waters.

We have no doubt that an arrangement which will be on the whole equitable will be arrived at by the combined efforts of the Commissioners and the Court of Arbitration. We do not think it would be wise to "let the seals go." British Columbians do not want to see the seals exterminated and they, therefore, hope that the diplomatists and arbitrators will be able to effect a neighborly and a common-sense settlement of this long disputed fur seal question.

We cannot see that the seal dispute has necessarily any connection at all with the trade question. They are both separate and distinct subjects, and each will, we venture to predict, be settled on its own merits.

Our Portland contemporary appears to be violently opposed to reciprocity between the United States and Canada, we cannot, for the life of us, see why. If the trade, for instance, between the State of Washington and the Province of British Columbia were ten times what it is now, would not the inhabitants of both state and province be benefitted? The advantages of such a change to all concerned are so apparent that we cannot understand why intelligent men, on either side of the line, will waste their time trying to calculate whether British Columbia will sell a few thousands more to Washington than Washington will to British Columbia, or whether Americans or Canadians will be the greater gainers by the change. But, as our neighbor does not see this subjent in the same light that we do, we are quite content that it shall enjoy its own opinion and take its own course.

If our American neighbors are of opinion that we, in Canada, are so desirous of closer trade relations with them, that, to establish them, we are ready to legislate against our Mother Country in their favor, they will find out, by and by, that they are laboring under a very great delusion. That the Oregonian has this impression, the following sentences from its article show:

"Meanwhile the Dominion Commissioners who want to negotiate one-sided reciprocity, should be treated as they have been treated two or three times before. They should be politely advised that it is impossible to discuss the form of reciprocity they propose; that the only trade arrangement possible between the countries is a customs union, with free trade on the frontier and common duties against the rest of the world."

The British Commissioners and the British negotiators (for there are both fishery commissioners and reciprocity negotiators in Washington just now) want nothing but what is fair and reasonable. They will not, we are very well satisfied, agree to anything, either as regards the Behring Sea dispute, or the question of reciprocity, which is contrary to the true interests of Canadians, or unworthy of loyal subjects of Queen Victoria.

ECZEMA ON A LADY.

Stubborn Case of Skin Disease covered her face and body. Many Doctors Baffled.

Marvellous and Complete Cure by Cuticura. 6 years have Elapsed and no Return.

A lady customer of ours (Miss Fanny Atwood, of Caroline Depot, N. Y.) has been cured of a stubborn case of skin disease by the use of CUTICURA REMEDIES. She remarked that her case had baffled the skill of many well known physicians. They unanimously pronounced it Eczema, with Rheumatism lurking in the blood. Some predicted that any treatment strong enough to cure the Eczema would surely increase the Rheumatism. She used two sets of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The effect was marvellous. Her case of Eczema was not only completely cured, but her Rheumatism was greatly relieved during the treatment. Six years have elapsed since the cure was performed, her Rheumatism has since never increased by the treatment, but rather diminished, and she sees no symptoms of the return of the Eczema which once so completely took possession of her face and body. Miss Atwood delights in telling of the good effects that CUTICURA treatment had upon her, and recommends unsolicited the CUTICURA REMEDIES for Eczema and all kindred ailments. Your preparations find ready sale; indeed CUTICURA SOAP is on the list to buy almost continuously.

HASKIN & TODD, Druggists, Ithaca, N.Y.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities, and thus remove the cause), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair), cure every species of agonizing, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy, and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for Weak Lungs

Dick's Blood Purifier for Horses and Cattle.

will remove all signs of fever, and consequently prevent any disease that may be going about from taking a firm hold on their constitution, will be found infinitely superior to any Condition Powder now used, as it loosens the hide, enabling the animal to cast his hair, and is also an unfailing eradicator of Bots and Worms. For sale everywhere, 50c.

DICK'S BLISTER, for spavins, ringbones, &c. 50 cts.

DICK'S OINTMENT, for sores, scratches, &c. 25c.

DICK'S LINIMENT is most excellent for swellings, bruises, scalds, sores, &c., in man or beast, and a most wonderful cure for Rheumatism.

DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, MONTREAL. n27-8m-w

essing it fur ... was con-
game of ... tic bluff.
nly expres ... ws of
ountrymen ... pable
opinion on th... t when
that claim and interpreted
to preserve seal life in those
rs.
doubt that an arrangement
n the whole equitable will
y the combined efforts of the
and the Court of Arbitration.
think it would be wise
ls go." British Columbians
see the seals exterminated
efore, hope that the diplomat-
ators will be able to effect a
a common-sense settlement
puted fur seal question.
ee that the seal dispute has
connection at all with the
n. They are both separate
subjects, and each will, we
lict, be settled on its own

contemporary appears to be
sed to reciprocity between
tes and Canada, we cannot,
s, see why. If the trade, for
een the State of Washington
e of British Columbia were
it is now, would not the in-
both state and province be
The advantages of such a
oncerned are so apparent that
erstand why intelligent men,
of the line, will waste their
o calculate whether British
ell a few thousands more to
than Washington will to
ia, or whether Americans or
l be the greater gainers by
ut, as our neighbor does not
in the same light that we
e content that it shall enjoy
and take its own course.
ican neighbors are of opinion
ada, are so desirous of closer
with them, that, to estab-
re ready to legislate against
untry in their favor, they
by and by, that they are
a very great delusion. That
has this impression, the fol-
es from its article show:
the Dominion Commissioners
egotiate one-sided recipro-
treated as they have been
three times before. They
tely advised that it is impos-
the form of reciprocity they
he only trade arrangement
n the countries is a customs
e trade on the frontier and
s against the rest of the

Commissioners and the Brit-
(for there are both fishery
and reciprocity negotiators
just new) want nothing but
reasonable. They will not,
ll satisfied, agree to any-
regards the Behring Sea
he question of reciprocity,
ry to the true interests of
unworthy of loyal subjects of

A ON A LADY.

Case of Skin Disease
her face and body.
Doctors Baffled.

and Complete Cure by
6 years have Elaps-
nd no Return.

er of ours (Miss Fanny Atwood,
t, N. Y.) has been cured of a
of skin disease by the use of
EDIES. She remarked that her
the skill of many well known
ey unanimously pronounced it
Rheumatism lurking in the
redicted that any treatment
to cure the Eczema would
the Rheumatism. She used
e CUTICURA REMEDIES. The
rvellous. Her case of Eczema
mpletely cured, but her Rheu-
atly relieved during the treat-
s have elapsed since the cure
her Rheumatism has since
by the treatment, but rather
she sees no symptoms of the
zema which once so completely
of her face and body. Miss
in telling of the good effects
treatment had upon her, and
solicited the CUTICURA REME-
na and all kindred ailments.
ons find ready sale; indeed
is on the list to buy almost

TODD, Druggists, Ithaca, N.Y.

ura Resolvent

and Skin Purifier and greatest
edies, internally (to cleanse the
mpurities, and thus remove the
UTICURA, the great Skin Cure,
an exquisite Skin Beautifier,
clear the skin and scalp, and
), cure every species of agoniz-
urning, scaly, and pimply dis-
scalp and blood.

ere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.;
OLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the
AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION,

"How to Cure Skin Diseases,"
strations, and 100 testimonials.

ack-heads, red, rough, chapped,
skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

est Pains, Soreness, Weakness,
king Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy,
Inflammation relieved in one
ute by the Cuticura Anti-
Nothing like it for Weak Lungs

urifier for Horses and Cattle.

will remove all signs of
fever, and consequently
prevent any disease
that may be going
about from taking a
firm hold on their con-
stitution, will be found
infinitely superior to
any Condition Powder
now used, as it loosens
the hide, enabling the
animal to cast his hair,
and is also an unfailing
eradicator of Bots and
Worms. For sale every-
where, 50c.
DICK'S BLISTER, for
spavins, ringbones, &c.
50 cts.
DICK'S OINTMENT, for
sores, scratches, &c. 25c.
NT is most excellent for swel-
calds, sores, &c., in man or
t wonderful cure for Rheuma-

P. O. Box 482, MONTREAL.
no27-8m-w

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Feb. 14.

HER VALENTINE.

A maiden sits at the window pane
Anxiously watching the ceaseless rain,
Waiting for something, alas! in vain;—
—A Valentine.

The post has come and the post has gone
Leaving the maiden all forlorn,
That dreary cheerless Valentine's morn—
No Valentine.

A sailor hurries along the street,
In spite of the ceaseless rain and sleet
Towards the maiden he longs to meet—
His Valentine.

Then a flash of joy and glad surprise
From the depths of loving soft brown eyes;
And the look of ceaseless longing dies—
Her Valentine.

She pillows her head on that sailor's breast,
Her anxious heart is now at rest
As she murmurs to him who loves her best—
"My Valentine."

J. R. R.
14th Feb., 1892.

THE CITY.

The Bell Put In.

Workmen were busy yesterday putting in the division bell in the provincial legislature dining room. The members of the House may now take things easy over luncheon.

To Lay the Corner Stone.

The corner stone of the new Episcopal church, of St. Marks, at Tolmie, will be laid during the present week, the duty of performing this graceful ceremony falling to Miss Tolmie.

After the Sheep.

Metchosin farmers are at present at the mercy of the sheep killing dogs, whose victims are becoming more numerous every week. Mr. G. Dutmale's flocks were visited two evenings last week.

Destroyed and Buried.

Several hogs on Mr. W. G. Bowman's ranch, who were attacked with hog cholera, were, yesterday, destroyed and buried, under orders of Mr. F. S. Roper, inspector of contagious diseases among animals.

New Block for Yates Street.

Mr. E. Mallandaine, Jr., the architect, invites tenders for the construction of a four-story brick block on Yates street for the Doane estate. Reference was made to the intentions of the owners of this property several weeks ago.

En Route to Calgary.

Mr. W. J. Hanson, of Kuper Island, came down yesterday, en route to Calgary, where he proposes taking up his residence again. He says there is nothing startling on the Island. The Indians on the reserve do not appear to be suffering to any great extent from the prevalent la grippe.

The Gun.

A meeting of the Union Gun Club will be held to-morrow evening, 15th inst., at 8 oclock, at No. 6 Bastion square, for the purpose of arranging matters for the coming season. All members are requested to attend. It is probable that the first shoot will be held about the first of next month.

A Story in Bricks.

The finishing touches are now being put on the artistic towers which adorn the new Driard, by far the handsomest hotel in British Columbia. It is a significant fact that all the brick work of this fine structure was done in mid-winter—what better advertisement could the weather of British Columbia have than the new Driard.

Forwarded to England.

Rev. Mr. McKeown, who has been invited to take the pastorate of Emmanuel Baptist church, is at present in the old country, engaged in missionary work. The call has been forwarded, and his reply is awaited with interest. The reverend gentleman's present home is Cornwall, Ont., where he is justly popular with all denominations.

A Partner in the Business.

Mr. H. F. W. Behnsen, for the past ten years connected with the old firm of Kurtz and Co., the pioneer cigar manufacturers, has been admitted to partnership by the late Mr. Kurtz' successor, Mr. W. P. Sayward. The firm name, as in years past, will be Kurtz & Co., but the firm will assuredly be strengthened by Mr. Behnsen's association with it.

Members' Cognomens.

Some one of the playful members of the Provincial Legislature was around yesterday morning and succeeded in "putting up a job" on several members of the House. For instance, the desk of Mr. Forster was labelled "single tax," and that of Mr. Cotton was duly inscribed "independent leader." Some of the "Mr." signs were made to read "Mrs.," which presumably signified that the members thus designated were old women. And yet there are some people in this world who cannot appreciate genuine refined wit.

Nomenclature.

The City Directory is not the book that the majority of people would pick up in the expectation of finding interesting reading between its covers. And yet it is not such a dry book after all. Williams' last publication tells us that the largest family in Victoria is the Smith family, which has 170 representatives here. This is exclusive of one Smidt and three Smyths—with the y. There are in Victoria 78 adult male Andersons, 40 Bakers, 66 Browns, 39 Camerons, 59 Campbells, 91 Johnsons and Johnstons, 74 Joneses, 535 "Mc's," principally of the McDonald Clan, and 69 Wilsons.

Not a Deserving Object.

The old man afflicted with cancer, who is now being cared for at the city jail, and whose case was referred to yesterday, is not conceded by all to be a worthy object of charity. A prominent officer of the B.C. Benevolent society says that the old man came to him not long ago, and after telling a pitiful story, was given a ticket to San Francisco, and money for expenses. The ticket was not used, and the expense money was injudiciously expended in whiskey. Nor was this the first action of the kind the old man has been guilty of. Purser Harry Bishop previously made a collection of $25 for him, and this money, too, was "blown in."

A Pacific Cable.

A special dispatch from Ottawa says that the official announcement has been made that the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has received positive assurances from the Imperial Government that a subsidy will be forthcoming to assist in the construction of a cable line from Victoria to Yokohama to connect here with the C.P.R. Telegraph Co.'s lines and to be operated in connection with the Commercial Cable. It is stated also that while Vice-President Shaughnessy of the C.P.R. was in the Orient he made arrangements with the government of Japan for the use of the land lines in Japan, so that really all the work that will have to be done will be to put in the submarine cable. This intelligence will be received in this province with great satisfaction, and it is to be hoped that the efforts now being made in England to raise money and float a company to construct the cable will meet with early success.

Begins To-day.

This morning, no doubt, ambitious sportsmen will get away to the haunts of the duck, for the 14th of February begins the destruction of that delectable bird.

Information Wanted.

The City Chief of Police has received a letter from the South, enquiring for the whereabouts of John Kearney, a man 65 years of age, formerly of Sancelito, Cal., and more recently of Portland. He is a brick maker by trade, and was known to have been in Victoria about three months ago.

Town Lots at Auction.

The great sale of town lots in subdivisions 58 A and 182, Group 1, Nelson, Kootenay District, by Mr. Joshua Davies, will be held at his rooms on Wharf street, on Tuesday next, at noon. From present appearances the sale will be a lively one, as Kootenay is the country that all the world is looking to as the field for safe and profitable investment.

Marked for Life.

The burning of a Chinese wash house on Pandora street a few months ago, was yesterday recalled by the appearance on the streets of one of the Mongolians injured at the time. It will be remembered that a Chinese employee was burned to death while the proprietor of the establishment escaped very narrowly and was so seriously burned that is was feared he would die. He has however recovered and is as good a Chinaman as ever, except for some unsightly scars which will mark him for life.

A Sad Bereavement.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Houghton, wife of Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., of Montreal, died at Craigdarroch, the residence of her mother, Mrs. Dunsmuir. The deceased lady, who was 36 years old, was very well known in this city, and had a large circle of intimate friends, all of whom will be sorry to hear of her untimely death. She was married in 1876 to Col. Houghton, and immediately afterwards left Victoria for Montreal, making that city her home. Some weeks ago she returned here with her husband, very ill, and rapidly grew worse, until the end came, yesterday.

An Expert Opinion.

The Chicago Inland Printer, one of the most valuable and best gotten up publications in the printing line in America, has this to say of the "Victoria Illustrated": "To the courtesy of the publishers we are indebted for a handsome volume, entitled "Victoria Illustrated," containing a general history of the Province of British Columbia, and a review of the resources, terminal advantages, and climate, of Victoria, the 'Queen City,' and its tributary country. The work is a highly interesting and valuable one, creditable to the enterprise of the energetic citizens of Victoria, and to its publishers."

A Great Success.

One of the best concerts of the season, all round, was that given in the Trades and Labor hall, last evening, as a benefit to Mr. Thomas Thirkettle, a gentleman whose comic songs have been the treat of many a winter evening. The hall was crowded. Mr. J. White, president of the Bricklayers' Union, filled the chair, and the programme was faithfully carried out, as below:—

Comic song	Mr. Thirkettle
Song and dance	Mr. Greenlade
Recitation	Mr. Hall
Song	Mr. Berry
Banjo solo	Mr. McMillan
Piano solo	Mr. J. Philo
Comic song	Mr. T. Thirkettle
Song	Mr. Oleson
Highland fling (with pipes)	
Comic song	Mr. Cook
Song	Mr. A. A. Aaronson
Violin solo	Mr. J. Philo

Port Simpson Lands.

Some time since a proposition was broached to the trustees of the Port Simpson syndicate of water front property owners to place a limited amount of their holdings upon the market. It was finally accomplished by Mr. George P. Baldwin, with whom the trustees consented to make arrangements to sell some of the choicest property at Port Simpson, immediately on the line of the survey made by the Canadian government for the Canadian Pacific, direct to the water front of that beautiful harbor. Mr. Baldwin goes East to-night, and before leaving completed negotiations by which most of the best property owned by others than the syndicate is also placed in his hands under contract. The consummation of this important deal will do much for Port Simpson, and bring it prominently and intelligently before the eyes of eastern capitalists. Matters are now in such shape that proper subsidies of lands will be held for the new transcontinental line, which ought, in the near future, to make its terminus at that auspicious point.

A SPLENDID GAME.

Defeat Turned Into a Well Gained Victory by the Victoria Boys Yesterday.

A large and enthusiastic gathering witnessed the game of Association football between New Westminster and Victoria at Beacon Hill, yesterday afternoon. Except for a strong wind, which at times interfered with good combinations, the day was all that could be desired. The sphere was set in motion at 3:15, Westminster having won the toss and choosing to play with the wind. The visitors early assumed the aggressive, and after some good passing secured their first goal from a well placed corner kick. Though the Victoria lads were doing well, they found it difficult to get the ball down to the Westminster goal, owing to the high wind, and after some good bye-play Westminster secured another goal from the foot of Speelsbury, who was playing a strong game at centre forward. Shortly after this, half time was called, the score standing two to nothing in favor of Westminster. The home team now had the wind in their favor, and before long Spring broke the ice. This seemed to rouse the energies of the Victoria boys, who now played with vigor, and Allen soon secured goal No. 2, thus bringing the score even. Westminster did not relish this, and for a time gave the Victoria back division plenty to do, though at no time during the second half was the ball dangerously near the Victoria goal. The home team were now playing well together, and by good passing the ball came up the left to Selkirk, who shot in the third goal. Soon after this time was called, leaving Victoria the winners by three goals to two. Special mention should be made of the playing of the Spillsbury brothers and Malins for New Westminster, and of Selkirk, Drake, Fowkes, and Parkins for Victoria.

The Senate Agricultural committee will report a resolution, authorizing the committee to make a general investigation, for the purpose of ascertaining the present condition of agriculture in the United States, the present prices of agricultural products, and if there be any way by which prices are depressed, the causes of the depression and the remedies therefor.

ON A SOUND FOOTING.

Reorganization of the James' Bay Athletic Association, Limited.

The New Trustees Will Endeavor to Carry Out the Original Object of the Club.

A great many people residing in Victoria are probably not aware that there is in this city the best equipped and largest athletic club buildings north of San Francisco and west of Toronto. It is now about two years since some of the athletic young men of James Bay held a meeting to discuss the advisability of erecting a suitable club house, and to encourage all amateur athletic sports. The outcome of the meeting was the formation of a joint stock company, which was incorporated under the name of the James Bay Athletic Association, limited, with a capital stock of $10,000 in 2,000 shares of $5 each, for the erection of suitable club buildings. About half of the capital stock was subscribed, and, in view of the encouragement given to the scheme, it was decided to at once proceed with the building. A well adapted site was secured at the foot of Menzies street on the water front, and Mr. John Teague was called upon to furnish plans. The contract was let to A. J. Smith for the sum of $7,000, and within as short a time as was possible, consistent with good work, the club house was completed.

The committee of management at once proceeded to furnish the rooms, equip the gymnasium and procure the boats, which was done at a cost of about $3000. This expenditure was incurred with the expectation that the balance of the stock, $5000, would be at once subscribed, but unfortunately, the early management of the Association was entrusted to young and inexperienced hands, and no effort was put forth at the time to dispose of the stock and clear the indebtedness. At a meeting of the shareholders called in the latter part of December, 1891, a financial statement was presented which was so unsatisfactory that it was decided to close the club buildings until the affairs of the Association could be placed in a proper financial condition. At the annual meeting held on February 2nd, a new board of management was elected, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz:

Trustees—H. D. Helmcken, Dr. J. D. Helmcken, Geo. Byrnes, J. Holland and R. Jones, with H. D. Helmcken as chairman and R. Jones as Secretary-Treasurer.

Committee—J. S. Yates, Skene Lowe, A. L. Belyea, V. Mitchell, Ross Munro, E. Mallandaine, Jr., H. B. Haines, F. A. Jackson, D. Sullivan, E. O. Finlaison.

At this and subsequent meetings a number of gentlemen agreed to subscribe for stock to the amount of about $2,100 on condition that the balance of about $3,000 should be taken up. With this object in view the management have decided to make an earnest effort to dispose of this amount and place the association on a sound financial basis, and it is also intended to thoroughly reorganize the membership as well.

The managing committee will make a personal canvass, when it is hoped that the citizens will liberally respond to their efforts to place the balance of stock, $3,000, so that this useful institution may, under the new management, carry out the object for which it was organized, viz.: to encourage athletics and physical improvement amongst amateurs in this city.

It may not be out of place to give a description of the club buildings, also a short account of what the club has accomplished during the past year.

The main building, two stories in height, is 75 feet long by 30 wide. The upper floor contains reading, card and dressing rooms, also four bath rooms, with hot and cold water, lavatory, office and caretaker's quarters. The lower floor is devoted entirely to the gymnasium, which is well equipped with the best and most modern apparatus. The boat-house, which is moored at the rear of the building, is 60x30 feet, and contains half-a-dozen club boats, besides ample room for members to store private boats.

During the short period the club has been organized, it has won an enviable position in aquatic sports. The first occasion on which they came prominently before the public, was at the regatta held at the Gorge, on May 24 last. On that occasion they carried off five first prizes, including the four-oared championship, defeating Vancouver, also the single scull championship for the challenge cup. At Vancouver on last Dominion Day, they again secured first place in the four-oared race against crews from the Burrard Inlet, Vancouver and New Westminster Rowing Clubs, also first prizes in double-sculls and canoe races. They again defeated Vancouver at the Westminster regatta, on September 23rd, thus winning the championship.

This is a record which all citizens of Victoria should bo proud of, and one which it is hoped they will assist the club in maintaining in the future. There is now every reason to hope that under the new management, a liberal measure of support will be freely bestowed by all Victorians. It will redound to the credit of the city to see that the efforts of the club to maintain the reputation of the Capital in the athletic line, are not unsuccessful by reason of lack of funds.

SLOUGH CREEK MINING CO.

Prospectus Just Issued—What It Is Proposed to Do with the Claim.

The Slough Creek Mining Co., whose headquarters are at Tacoma, Wash., and of which Mr. Chas. Ramos is general superintendent, has just issued a neat prospectus setting forth the objects of the company and what they propose to do. All the preliminary arrangements, says the prospectus, have been perfected, and the company has secured a title to a valuable piece of ground embracing an area three miles in length by one-half mile in width of the bed or valley of Slough Creek. This property is held under a 15-year lease signed by the gold commissioner for the district. Thd conditions of the lease require the annual payment of $100 to the Government, and an expenditure of $5,000 in development work each year during the fifteen years it runs. The company has purchased a hydraulic jetting process machine, which will sink 50 feet a day in any ordinary formation, and is guaranteed to operate in all kinds of soil, clay, boulders, slum, hardpan, gravel and rock, showing the different strata passed through and any gold they may contain, thus practically prospecting the ground with very little expense, compared with sinking shafts in the ordinary manner with windlass and bucket. The introduction of the machine into Cariboo will mark a new era in the development of deep diggings in that district, from the fact that it will obviate many of the difficulties heretofore encountered in exploiting ground that has remained a blank, though, perhaps, underlaid with millions of dollars' worth of precious metals.

The prospectus goes into "facts and figures" somewhat extensively, showing what work has already been done in the Cariboo district. It is well worth reading and studying for those who are desirous of getting information about that portion of the country.

It is the desire of the company to have British Columbians interested in this most promising scheme, and with this object in view, Messrs. H. E. Croasdaile & Co. have been appointed agents for the placing of a portion of the stock. Prospectuses and other information may be had on application at their office.

NEW LAND ACT VS. CAPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR:—Although I observe in your issue of this morning a leader supporting the amendments to the old Acts, I appeal to your well known impartiality and reputation for fair play, and ask you kindly to insert this letter in your paper, which has such a wide-spread circulation. I make this request, as it is practically the only channel open to me to ventilate in, I fear, an imperfect manner, the possible influences the proposed alteration in the Land Laws may have on the introduction of fresh capital into the province.

From the report in your paper of yesterday of the speech of the Hon. the Land Commissioner, it would appear that only some fourteen millions (14,000,000) out of a a total of two hundred and twenty-five millions (225,000,000) of acres had been disposed of. (In considering the enormous balance left, for all practical purposes it is not necessary to make any great allowances for possible sale of Government town sites, etc.) The result of the passage of the proposed Land Act will be to force anyone, whether a present or future inhabitant, or otherwise, of the province, should he or she desire to acquire land, other than by preemption, to purchase a portion of these 14,000,000 acres, and in so doing, it must be borne in mind he has to pay the price of the present landlord, and takes the risk of possibly adjoining Government land being thrown on the market at any date, with the possible effect of depreciating the value of his holding! How will this attract capitalists? The leading members of Legislature and indeed all local statesmen and financiers are fully alive to the great advantage of new capital to the province, particularly in the present circumstances of apparent new fields for developement, and have so publicly and privately expressed themselves—possibly, however, in the proper desire to prevent tieing up of unimproved land, they may have overlooked the probably deterrent effect on the introduction of capital of these proposed amendments. The official census enumerates this province at about 100,000. An able article in the COLONIST almost carried the conviction that this was some tens of thousands under the mark. In either case, after deducting Indians, Chinamen, minors and all those adults, who might, but do not own land, the number of actual landlords, resident or absent (outside the various town limits) must be comparatively few in number, and the contention of the writer is that it is not in the best interests of the Province to imperil the further influx of capital by the enactment of legislation regarding the land, minerals, etc., which by their tenor undeniably will operate to the advantage of the favored few now in possession, to the disadvantage of all those yet to come. The principle of such legislation will be keenly watched in financial centres and it would be a thousand pities if it resulted in seriously retarding the progress of this Province at a moment when it may be on the eve of making great strides and attracting much new capital. It is well-known in the Eastern Provinces and in Britain, both from knowledge acquired regarding the already large outlay in reclaiming and dyking lands and also the heavy expense of clearing timbered lands, which spread over such a vast tract of the Province; it is well known that as an agricultural opening this Province is seriously handicapped in comparison with the more favored and comparatively clear lands of Manitoba, the Territories and the United States. Unexplored lands cannot fairly be taken into account in this connection, being too remote to influence a decision. On the other hand it has been conclusively proved to demonstration that this Province is one of the most favored spots on the globe for the development of industrial and mining enterprises. These will require all the capital which may be attracted.

Capital, however, desires to reap unto itself the result of its speculations, for in the present undeveloped condition, all moneys introduced here must, of necessity, be more or less engaged in businesses of a new and untried nature—hence more or less speculative, and in order to tempt its vent it will be necessary to offer considerable inducements in the way of easily acquired and cheap lands, bonusses &c.,—experience has proven this in United States cities. Fisheries are notoriously unstable in their returns; they are necessarily dependent on physical conditions, over which investors in such enterprises have no control. Fish before now have been known for some unaccountable reason to forsake for years their usual haunts. The experience of fishing companies and communities on the coasts of Ireland, Scotland and elsewhere, serves to prove, alas! that there are many "lean" years, upon which those engaged in such ventures are even sometimes forced to seek charitable aid in order to support their lives! It is, therefore, in a great measure to permanent industrial enterprises we must look for the building up of the lasting greatness of this province. If, by carefully graded taxation on all unimproved lands—whether already acquired or to be taken up by individuals or companies—whereby the danger of lands being allowed to lie fallow for years can be obviated, that is a method of far more likely (in the writer's and others opinion) to help to improve the lands themselves and certainly more calculated to attract capital than the proposal to withdraw all lands from sale. Under the proposed new enactments the only lands out of the enormous area unappropriated which can be offered for sale, are such townsite and suburban lots which the government may choose to dispose of in competition with the present owners of town lots.

I trust others will aid in bringing this view of the matter before parliament in time to avert legislation which, while intended for the best, may prove to be fraught with great danger to the future.

I have only dealt with the principles involved, as it would have been impossible, in the limits of a letter, already occupying much of your valued space, to have gone fully into every detail. My intimate connection with the introduction of considerable English capital into the United States must serve as my explanation for venturing to bring this matter before yourself and the readers of the COLONIST.

Yours, etc.,
J. R. ROBERTSON.

Victoria, 13th February, 1892.

The King and Queen of Italy have abandoned the idea of visiting England, on account of the death of the Duke of Clarence.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The London Times Does Not Think Harrison will be in the Running.

Lincoln Regarded as Formidable—Senators Carlisle and Cullom Possible Aspirants.

ROBERT LINCOLN SUGGESTED.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the course of a long article, the Spectator says: "The retirement of Secretary Blaine from the position of a candidate for nomination for the Presidency of the United States, has brought the Presidency into special prominence. The Spectator thinks Mr. Blaine's friends in the Republican convention will not allow Mr. Harrison to be renominated. The Republicans, the Spectator says, have an ideal "dark horse" in Robert Lincoln, the American minister in Great Britain. He would prove the most formidable candidate they could choose. It adds that this fact is already widely recognized. The Spectator deprecates the annoyance Americans so often show because of England's interest in the Presidency, and says the English have no desire to interfere, but, in the case of so near a relation, they cannot help taking an interest. The Spectator concludes: "No European succession is of half such importance to us. The people of this countrp, despite their shyness and consequent appearance of churlishness, are sincerely proud of America, and they are anxious that she should choose well. They do not desire, as Americans imagine, a president who will knuckle down to England."

SENATOR CARLISLE A DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The Herald's correspondent at Washington sends the following: "Another bit of political gossip that has come to the surface within the past few days, is that a concerted movement is now on foot to bring about the nomination of Senator John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, at the Democratic National convention. The movement had its inception with a number of Mr. Carlisle's senatorial associates, the more active of whom are Vest of Missouri, Morgan of Alabama; and George, of Mississippi. It also includes a little coterie of representatives from the South and West. Senator Vest has recently said that Col. Wm. R. Morrison, of Illinois, would be very acceptable to him; but it is understood that he does not think Col. Morrison can secure the nomination, and that he has been led to believe that Mr. Carlisle can. A number of letters have been written to leading Democratic politicians in the West, Northwest and Southwest, asking if they would co-operate in working up a Carlisle boom. Mr. Carlisle himself is taking no action in the matter, but he is cognizant of all that is being done in his interest, and is in hearty sympathy with it. The argument advanced for Mr. Carlisle's nomination is that as neither Hill nor Cleveland could be nominated without a fight so bitter as to endanger the success of the ticket, the better plan is to go to the West for a presidential standard bearer. Mr. Carlisle's friends do not believe he is enough of a Southern man to create a prejudice against him in the North.

SENATOR CULLOM SPOKEN OF.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A World special from Washington says: Senator Cullom, of Illinois, is the first of those Republican leaders whose presidential aspirations have been encouraged by Mr. Blaine's withdrawal from the field, to take steps toward effecting a thorough organization of his forces. He has gone to Chicago, and, to-night, he will speak before the Marquette club, of that city, on "Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party." He will be absent from Washington about a week, and, during that time, will confer with all of his lieutenants at home as to the prospect of securing a Cullom delegation from Illinois to the Minneapolis Convention. The only rival, Mr. Cullom, recognizes in the Northwest, is General Alger, and the way in which the Cullom people discuss the candidacy of the Michigan millionaire, shows that they expect to obtain a victory over him. The nomination of Alger, they declare, would bring a scandal on the party. Success in the convention would be stained with money, and succrss at the polls would be impossible. The country would be certain to reject a candidate representing nothing but money. Their favorite, on the other hand, as they explain, is a poor man of good ability, the best of character and large experience in office. If the contest therefore should at any time narrow down to Cullom and Alger, the friends of the former would feel that they had it won. The Cullom men assert that Mr. Blaine feels kindly towards their candidate and would help in an emergency. Had Mr. Blaine not withdrawn, Mr. Cullom would have been one of his most enthusiastic supporters for the presidency, and the inference follows that Mr. Blaine, appreciating this fact, takes a cordial interest in Mr. Cullum's aspirations.

A FEW PARTING REMARKS.

Of Great Interest to Every Ratepayer in Victoria, and All Who Wish Her Prosperity.

Mr. W. H. Oliver leaves this city, to-night, for San Francisco. Yesterday, for the first time since his arrival, he drove round Victoria, visiting every locality accessible, and last night gave the result of his inspection to a COLONIST reporter. He said: "I am very glad to see that the COLONIST is taking the stand of an advocate for the betterment system in this city, and I can assure you that if your paper can, by earnest representations, compel people to see the matter in the proper light it will be responsible for switching Victoria, at a very critical period of her history, into a track that will lead her on towards great prosperity. Looking round to-day, I may tell you that there was one thought in my mind, and that was the conviction that yours was a young city full of promise and strength, beautifully situated, and giving evidence on every hand of future prosperity and affluence. I am sure that the growth of Victoria in the next fifteen years will be phenomenal, and need not tell you that I am well pleased with its past progress, which I think has been wonderful.

"But I was very sorry to see everywhere the evidence of a great mistake in the laying out of parts of Victoria that were but a wilderness when I was here last. I refer to the general narrowness of the streets. When I was in James Bay this morning I felt grieved to see the result of this cheeseparing policy on every hand. In that locality, perhaps the finest in the town, you have thoroughfare after thoroughfare little better than cow paths, and what might have been beautiful, wide, straight streets are squeezed into narrow, crooked lanes. Nobody wants to put up a fine residence fronting such places. I claim that, in laying off new streets now, the City Council should take warning and in future never make a street as narrow as 60 feet. Let them make 75 feet the inside limit for width and they will find that, by and by, they will be thankful for it. For a city of the importance that Victoria will attain within the next 15 years, the streets as they at present exist are altogether too small. Thoroughfares are the heart and lungs of a metropolis and should be kept as open as possible. You see the evil already beginning to cause inconvenience on Government street, and you can guess from that what the trouble will be in a few years. When once the money centre of a city is fixed, there it stops for all time; that is a well-known rule, applicable to all cities, and for that reason the principal portion of Victoria will be bounded by Douglas, Government, Johnson and Fort streets. Yates and Douglas streets are destined to be two magnificent thoroughfares as the city grows up. Men must get rid of the idea that the giving up of small blocks of land in order to widen streets is a waste of money. The money is returned to them tenfold in a very few years if they would only see it in the proper light.

"Notwithstanding the adverse comments that I have heard since I have been here, about the new market building, I think that the scheme is an excellent one I can assure you that it can, with proper anagement, be made to yield a handsome revenue in twelve months. Many storekeepers here don't yet perceive the advantage of renting stores in such a place, but I would induce them in every way possible to get them in. I would even go so far as to give some of the leading butchers and other storekeepers stalls rent free for three months.

"I leave here to-night for home, and will be up in May, to get ahead with building operations. On the whole, I have satisfied myself that whatever buildings I put up will be investments of the very best order."

DEATH OF COUNT BLUCHER.

Family Pride and Consequent Resentment Stronger Than Death.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Count Von Blucher is dead. His sensational marriage last July in Milwaukee to Miss Alma Lœb, of Brooklyn, his practical disinheritance by his princely father, and the young man's indecision as to what he should do about it, gave him a good deal of notoriety. Recently he rented a room in a modest house at 105 west 38th street. The grip took hold of him a week ago, and on Sunday night the last sacraments of the church were given him by Father Geyer, who was summoned by telegraph. The priest cabled to the count's father when the son was taken ill. The answer came to-day just as high mass was being celebrated over his son's body. It said that the son had disgraced the proud name of Blucher, and the father would cast him off. When the young man died Father Geyer cabled again for instructions about returning the body to Germany. The answer read "Bury him there." A small sum of money necessary to defray the expenses of the modest funeral was sent. The body was taken into the chapel for mass; only four friends of the deceased being there. The countess has been in Denver since September. She went there to live for the necessary year in order to get a divorce.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Appearance of the Ruler of a Fourth of the World's Population.

A writer in the Edinburgh Review thus describes the appearance of the Emperor of China during the reception recently given to the foreign ambassadors: The magnificence of the courtier's attire contrasted strangely with the simplicity of the appearance of the young Emperor who rules a fourth of the human race, and whose features have never before been seen save by the highest of his own subjects. Whatever the impression the "barbarians" made on him, the idea which they carried away of the Emperor Kuang Su was pleasing and almost pathetic. His air is one of exceeding intelligence and gentleness, somewhat frightened and melancholy looking. His face is pale, and though it is distinguished by refinement and quiet dignity, it has none of the force of his martial ancestors, nothing commanding or imperial, but is altogether mild, delicate, sad and kind.

He is essentially Manchu in features, his skin is strangely pallid in hue, which is no doubt, accounted for by the confinement of his life inside those forbidden walls and the absence of the ordinary pleasures and pursuits of youth with the constant discharge of onerous, complicated and difficult duties of state, which, it must be remebered, are, according to imperial Chinese etiquette, mostly transacted between the hours of 2 and 6 in the morning. His face is oval-shaped, with a very long, narrow chin and a sensitive mouth, with thin, nervous lips; his nose is well shaped and straight, his eyebrows regular and very arched, while the eyes are unusually large and mournful in expression. The forehead is well shaped and broad, and the head is large beyond the average.

He looked anxious, watchful, somewhat nervous and more overcome than any one present by the unusual experience. His dress was a plain, puce-colored silken robe, with a golden dragon embroidered on the breast and shoulders. He sat cross-legged, like a Buddha, in front of the table, and played nervously with his hands while the ordeal lasted. He wore nothing in the shape of a crown or other emblem of his high office, his head covering being an ordinary Chinese official hat of felt, surmounted by a button of knotted crimson silk.

Bands of Boy Pickpockets.

One peculiarity of Chicago is that the most conspicuous and glaring outrages can be traced to gangs of boys whose ages range from 12 to 18 years. The modus operandi of the youthful scoundrels is as follows: Two boys start a wrestling match in order to draw a crowd and while so engaged their chums will go through the pockets of the interested spectators. This is one method of attracting a crowd for purposes of robbery, but there are others. Sometimes it is apparently a regular scrap and the crowd thickens while the pickpockets have a harvest. Sometimes this scheme is resorted to, a crowd of boys apparently playing tag brush violently against a woman in such a manner as to trip her and cause her to fall. Then with mock courtesy they assist her to rise and she thinking it an accident by rude boys at play, goes home only to find that her pocket has been picked.

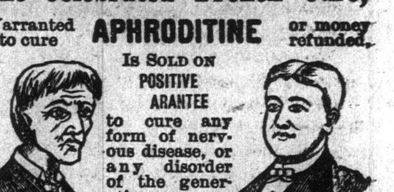
CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address.
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO, ONT.
se18-1y-w

IMPERIAL

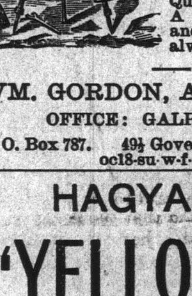
Cream Tartar
BAKING
POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injuriant.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

The Celebrated French Cure,
Warranted to cure APHRODITINE or money refunded.
IS SOLD ON POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or any disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the



BEFORE AFTER
excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price $1 a box, 6 boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.
A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every $5 order, to refund the money if a Permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young, of both sexes, permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address
THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.
WESTERN BRANCH,
Box 27. PORTLAND, OR.
SOLD BY
COCHRANE & MUNN, DRUGGISTS,
Cornerof Douglas and Yates streets,
tno28-dw-rly Sole Agent for Victoria.

INGERSOLL ROCK DRILL CO.,
OF CANADA, LTD.
MONTREAL.



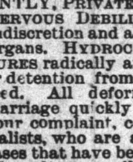
ROCK DRILLS
Air Compressors.
General Mining and Quarrying Machinery.
A full stock of Drills and Duplicate parts always on hand.
WM. GORDON, Agent for B. C.
OFFICE: GALPIN BLOCK,
P. O. Box 787. 49½ Government St., Victoria
oc18-su-w-f-d&w-1y

HAGYARD'S
"YELLOW OIL"
Cures Rheumatism.

Freeman's Worm Powders
Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE —The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, Jan. 12, 1885.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.
CAUTION — None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. fb10 6m

THE TIME FOR
PLANTING TREES
Having now arrived
P. T. JOHNSTON & CO.
are prepared to supply in any quantity desired, Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs Evergreens, etc., at lowest prices.
Their Nursery Business is still carried on in the same premises, St. Charles St., Cadboro Bay Road, the frontage only having been sold.
At their Store, removed to
52 DOUGLAS STREET,
Grass, Clover and all other kinds of Seeds, best quality. For further particulars see Priced Catalogues, which will be sent post free on application. oc20 6m d&w



Drs. Merrill & Merrill
SPECIALISTS
Treat SCIENTIFICALLY and SUCCESSFULLY, cure QUICKLY and PERMANENTLY, PRIVATE BLOOD, AND SKIN DISEASES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Power through Indiscretion and all Disorders of the Generative Organs. HYDROCELE, VARICOCELE and STRICTURES radically and safely cured without pain or detention from business, and cures guaranteed. All deformities and impediments to marriage quickly removed. No matter what your complaint, consult these successful specialists, who are able to effect cures in many cases that have been pronounced hopeless.
Consult personally the OLDEST and most EXPERIENCED SPECIALISTS on the coast, or write, sending stamp. Consultation free and confidential. Tremont Block, 614 Front Street, Seattle, Wash. ja9-3m-d&w

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Sixth Parliament.

EIGHTH DAY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1892.

The speaker took the Chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. P. McF. Macleod.

PETITIONS.

MR. BROWN presented a petition from the Sisters of Charity, in Westminster, asking for incorporation.

MR. KITCHEN presented a petition from John Cross, regarding certain lands in Chilliwhack.

Petitions were read and received, as follows: From Chas. E. Taylor and others, opposing private bill re. Nelson Water Works; from Rt. Rev. J. N. Lemmens, for a private bill; from S. G. Mitchell, H. Abbott and others, asking incorporation as the North Vancouver Electric Company, limited; from the Westminster & Vancouver Tramway Company, limited, opposing the bill to incorporate "The Short Line Tramway Company"; and from H. Abbott and others, seeking incorporation as the Columbia & Slocan Railway Company.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT.

MR. KEITH introduced a bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act. Bill read a first time, second reading Tuesday next.

KOOTENAY WATER WORKS COMPANY.

MR. KELLIE introduced a bill to incorporate the Kootenay Water Works company. Bill read a first time and referred to the Private Bills committee.

NELSON ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

MR. KELLIE introduced a bill to incorporate the Nelson Electric Light company. Bill read a first time and referred to the Private Bills committee.

ORDER FOR RETURN.

MR. KELLIE, seconded by Mr. Brown, moved for a return showing the area of all or any portion or portions of land reserved by the Government in favor of the Kootenay and Columbia Railway company, together with maps or plans showing the situation of such reserves. Carried.

THE COMPANIES ACT.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the adoption of the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Companies Act. Bill read a third time and passed.

THE LAND BILL.

HON. MR. VERNON moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Land Act. He spoke at some length in explanation of the bill and was listened to throughout with most careful attention. He said that one of the objects of the bill now being introduced was to prevent large tracts of agricultural land falling into the hands of speculators, while at the same time, it was also intended to make lands that were now unproductive, revenue producing. By this bill, the sale of unsurveyed lands was prohibited, but at the same time all Crown lands might be pre-empted by settlers whether they were surveyed or not. He recalled the different ways of dealing with Government land. These methods were by pre-emption, by purchase, by lease or by license, and in all of these methods very radical changes were now proposed. In the first place, the pre-emptor must, under the new bill, occupy the land himself, and cannot employ an agent to take up the land for him. Another thing was, that now, only 160 acres could be taken up anywhere in the province, whereas, under the old law, it was possible to take up 360 acres on the other side of the Cascades. He explained why it had been deemed necessary by a former Government to allow the 360 acre pre-emption east of the Cascades, and said that now this necessity was removed. The Government was not justified in giving away more than 160 acres of the people's land at the low pre-emption price of $1 per acre. The new bill, too, removed a misunderstanding that existed under the old law. A settler could take up 160 acres, or he could take up 80 acres, or 40 acres, as the case might be. A good deal of land was also unfit for strictly agricultural purposes, but was good pastoral land, and on such a pre-emptor could not live. The Government now proposed to deal with such land as this by lease. There was a provision of a like kind in the old law but it was inoperative because anyone who took a lease of land for pastoral purposes was liable to have the most valuable of it pre-empted before his lease was up. The new act provided that leases could not be disturbed by pre-emption or purchase as all lands leased would be surveyed and all agricultural land would be exempted in the lease. Then as regards timber lands, under the new act the Government would make all the surveys. The new law in this respect was made a good deal the same as the Dominion law, under which the Dominion Government were able to derive a good revenue from their lands. Under the new bill instead of having isolated surveys all over the province for the different mill owners, the Government would undertake all the surveys in regular order, and would thus gradually acquire a thorough knowledge of the province. As soon as the surveys were made, the lands would be offered for competition by auction to the different mill owners of the province, and to those men who had given the necessary security that they would build mills. It might be argued, he said, that it would take some time to make all these surveys, and some time would necessarily intervene before the Government would be in a position to offer any timber lands for sale. But it must be remembered that most of the mill owners now had sufficient timber lands on hand to keep their mills going for quite a long time, and the Government would at any rate be able to do this surveying work quite as quickly as any private person. Unfortunately the lumber trade was now in a very unsatisfactory condition, but he hoped this condition of affairs would not last long.. He was satisfied the principle of the Government surveying its own lands, was an eminently proper one, and should be adopted in this Province, both for agricultural and timber lands. Then, with regard to the purchase of lands. It would be seen that this would be limited to lands that had been surveyed by the Government, and afterwards put up for competition to the public, at a sale of which due notice had been given. Another thing the Government proposed to do, was to reserve lands for townsites in various parts of the province after surveys had been made. This, he thought, would be an improvement on the present system, under which, it was possible for speculators to secure the most valuable townsites. Of course, he said, it was possible that pre-emptors might occasionally get hold of a piece of land that would be extremely valuable as a townsite. In that case, he thought there could be no objection to the settler deriving the benefits that would accrue, as, after the settler had lived on the land for two years, and had made the necessary improvements, if there was any gain to be had in this way, he was quite entitled to it. It might be argued that this clause of the bill was placing a great power in the hands of the Government, but a like power had been in their hands for a long time past, and it would not do to take such power out of their hands. Great hardships might arise from so doing, as, for instance, in a case where a great strike had been made in a certain district and settlers wanted to buy land whereon to build their houses, and unless they would be able to get a good title to the land they would not be so free to build. He thought the power should be left in the hands of the Government, so that they would not be compelled to wait until the Legislature met in order to have a sale, as was suggested by one of the Opposition papers which he had seen a few days ago. The correct principle was that the Government should have the townsites and suburban property to sell, as it would be ridiculous to allow settlers to pre-empt land that was worth on the market, say $100 per acre, owing to its proximity to a town. Under the present system, the Government had power to cut up these lands and sell them in five or ten acre blocks. As an instance of this, he gave the sale of lands, last summer, in the vicinity of Vancouver, and on the shores of Burrard Inlet, in what was known as North Vancouver. Discretionary power in this matter must be left in the hands of the Government to sell such lands, from time to time, by auction, as occasion required or made it expedient. The people need have no fear that this power would be abused, for the Government was a responsible Government. Referring to the question of maps, he said that a great deal of the time of the officials of the Land Department was now taken up in making surveys, plats, etc., there having been no less than 233,000 acres platted during the past year, and this must of necessity have taken up a good deal of the time of the officials. He corrected Hon. Mr. Beaven's contention of a few days ago, as to what Government had instituted the system of selling unsurveyed lands, and stated that he thought that when the law was altered in that way, it was a proper system. But since then, owing to changing circumstances, it was necessary to change the law, for the country in those days (1873) was vastly different to what it is now. The remark had been made that it was a poor time now to stop the sale of unsurveyed lands, when all, or nearly all, the good agricultural land had been sold. The fact was, that there had been some 2,000,000 acres alienated, besides the 11,000,000 acres, in the 40-mile belt, a total of say, in round numbers, 14,000,000 acres, while there were, according to best information, some 225,000,000 acres of land in the province, and the possibilities of some of it for agricultural purposes were simply unknown. More especially was this the case with lands up the northern coast and in the interior, where, from the most reliable reports that could be had, there was, without doubt, the finest agricultural land in any part of the province. The effect of the new system would be that surveying would go on from year to year on a regular systematic basis irrespective of what government was in power. It was, of course, a matter of years to acquire the most accurate knowledge of the province but, with the larger staff of surveyors the government would be able to get in the field, they would be able to do the work much more rapidly than in the past. Some 20,000 maps had already been issued and he hoped before the end of the session that a new map would be brought down which would contain the latest information received by the government from all sources. The Surveyor General's report would also be brought down shortly. It would be the most comprehensive report yet issued and would contain most valuable information. When the present bill went into Committee of the Whole the government would be pleased to accept detail amendments to ensure the best possible operation of it, but the principles contained in the bill, the government were prepared to stand by, and would carry through. He invited the freest criticism from all members of the House, and said that while not wishing to vary from the general principles, the government would be quite prepared to accept suggestions from any member of the House as to detail changes. (Prolonged applause).

HON. MR. BEAVEN said that there were some features in the bill which he could accept, but there were also some features which he would have to criticize, and criticize severely. While purporting to prevent speculation, he believed the bill would be a great assistance to land speculators, in permitting them to tie up large tracts of the public domain. The pre-emption clauses in the new bill were a step in the right direction. This was also the case with clause three, which prohibited pre-emption of public lands by agents. His experience had been, that the more liberal the land laws, even as regards the pre-emptor, the more these same laws had been abused. He congratulated the Government on having adopted the principle of refusing to sell unsurveyed lands. But, while the Ministry had made a move in the right direction, he thought they had made a mistake in taking into their hands so much and unlimited power, as regards the sale of unsurveyed lands. He believed the time had come when all public land should be preserved for the *bona fide* settler, and should be preserved, too, under a most rigid system. He thought a new and a strong land law was necessary, and not a bill tinkering with the law all the time. The system of pastoral leases was wrong, for it tied up the land. It was impossible to tax Crown lands thus locked up. He thought too much power was being placed in the hands of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. Hitherto this power had been in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Clause 12 of the Bill he objected to, as it gave the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, what really amounted to a power to legislate. He was sorry he was unable to congratulate the Government on their new Bill.

MR. COTTON said that, in many respects, the Government had adopted the policy which had been advocated by the Opposition. The present land laws were unsatisfactory, and the Government dared not amend them, for they had not the courage of their convictions. The great bone of contention was whether the Crown lands should be alienated or not. He thought so long as the land was sold, the system would be abused. There was no imputation of wrongdoing on the part of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, but the system was bad. The only power he would leave in the hands of the Chief Commissioner was that of selling public lands for townsite purposes. He was glad the Government was to undertake the general survey of public lands, and the House should have no hesitation in voting a proper sum of money to carry on the work. He thought that the land should only be leased on a system whereby the rent to be paid should be increased by the Government every five years. He was sure this scheme would work. He advocated encouragement to those who took up wild land and irrigated it. The Government should amend the bill in these ways, and then the members of the Opposition would accept it.

HON. MR. POOLEY said that the principal feature of the bill was to prevent the sale of unsurveyed lands, and in this he understood the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Beaven) agreed. He recalled the various changes that had been made in the land laws from time to time as the needs of the province required. Under the present act no lands would be sold except surveyed lands, and in this case the purchaser would require to pay the Government 15 cents per acre for cost of survey. So far as the question of taxing leased Crown lands, he was of opinion that there would be no difficulty about that as though the government could not sell Crown lands for non-payment of taxes, they could sell out the interest in the lease held by the lessee. He defended the course of the government in placing the power of dealing with the provisions of the Land Act, in the hands of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. If the government did not do this there was no use having a chief commissioner. He congratulated the hon. senior member for Vancouver, (Mr. Cotton), who was the leader of the Independent party.

Some hon. members: No, no, (laughter).

An hon. member: He is the deputy leader of the Opposition, (renewed laughter)

HON. MR. POOLEY continued that he was glad the hon. senior member for Vancouver was pleased with the general purport of this bill, but he took issue with him (Mr. Cotton), on some of the principles he had advocated. He, (Mr. Pooley), thought the principle of leasing pastoral land on a graduated scale would be a very wrong one to adopt at present, for when a man leased his land, fenced it, and made his small improvements in addition to paying his five cents per acre, that settler was doing about all that could be expected. So far as the minor objections the hon. senior member for Vancouver (Mr. Cotton) had, he (Mr. Pooley) hoped he would bring up these in committee, as the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works had expressed his willingness to accept any suggestions that would increase the utility of the bill.

MR. KEITH expressed his pleasure that the Government had brought in a measure to amend the land laws, and he hoped that, after a few years, with amendments in the right direction being made all the time, the land laws would be just about what the people wanted and suitable to the requirements of the country. There were certain sections in the bill to which exception would be taken in committee, and there were some of the clauses he could not agree with; but, on the whole, he thought the principles were more or less acceptable.

MR. CROFT denied that he had changed his views on the matter of leases of pastoral lands since last session. He had opposed, and still opposed, the principle of leasing public lands, and then allowing pre-emptors to come in and cut up and take away the water-courses and valuable portions of the leased land. He was entirely in accord with the policy set forth in the new bill.

HON. MR. ROBSON said that he was glad to see the members of the House in such a social mood. They were indeed like members of a happy family (laughter.) While the hon. leader of the opposition (Mr. Beaven) and the senior member for Vancouver (Mr. Cotton) had disagreed on some of the details of the Land bill, he was glad to see that they supported what were substantially the principles of it. The supreme principles of the new Government measure were to do away entirely with the sale of unsurveyed lands and practically to cease selling surveyed lands. He was quite aware that section five of the bill had frightened some of the hon. members of the House. They seemed to think that all sorts of things would be done under that section. The same power had, however, been in the hands of the Government under the old act and it had not been abused. It was necessary for the Government to have discretionary power, and the question for members of the House to ask themselves was whether this power had been abused in the past or not. The real power placed in the hands of the Government under the new bill was to place on the market for sale townsite and suburban property which might be of great value, and no one would suggest that the Government should be tied down to the pre-emption price of $1 per acre for lands that were well worth a great deal more, say $100 an acre at least. An instance of the value of that power being in the hands of the Government was in the case of Burrard Inlet property, which divided up by the Government into five and ten acre blocks sold at from $20 to $200 per acre. Surely it was not proposed to place such restrictions on the Government as would prevent them taking advantage of an opportunity to sell crown land in this way. The sales of land last summer near the city of Vancouver had realized something like $70,000, while that in north Vancouver, on the shores of Burrard Inlet, had brought in from $60,000 to $70,000. Another thing, too, was that by the Government cutting up land like this into five and ten acre blocks, people were encouraged to go into fruit growing, vegetable farming, etc., for even now it was an unfortunate fact that more or less of the vegetables used in some of the cities of the province had to be brought in from a foreign country. He thought that, if necessary, the Chief Commissioner would not object to a minimum price being placed on the land, say $5 per acre, under which price no land could be sold. He thought if this was done, some of the hon. gentlemen opposite would sleep more soundly. (Laughter.) They seemed, by their remarks, to show that they went on the principle that the Government was composed of a set of rogues, who would abuse any power placed in their hands. He thought they had no right to have any such idea. He defied any hon. gentleman in the House to assert that, at any time, or in any case, the Government had ever abused the power they had in their hands. The Opposition need not have any fear about the cost of surveying the wild lands by the Government not coming back to the Provincial Treasury when the land was sold. The price of $5 per acre placed upon this land, would prevent its sale for less than the 15 cents per acre it cost to survey it. Regarding the contention of the hon. leader of the Opposition, that the Bill was not sufficiently elaborate, he said that it would be found the Bill was sufficiently complete, and covered everything that was necessary, and any matter of detail calculated to make the Bill more workable, could be added in committee. It had been stated that the policy of the Government had been changed since last year. Well, this was a responsible Government, and, under responsible Government, the administration could not go any further than the people were prepared to go. Last year an amendment of his (Mr. Robson's) that would have, to a certain extent, done away with the evils of speculation in land, had been voted down by the House, and that action shewed that the House was not then prepared to go as far as it was now. A stringent land policy, he had always been in favor of, and would not be satisfied until the law was in such shape as would keep all from speculating in Government lands, which should always be kept for the people. (Applause).

MR BROWN spoke briefly on the question, saying he was anxious to see the best land act in force, and there was no reason to believe the present Government would not see that the people got this as soon as possible. He thought the actual settler should have all possible information, and that information received from all surveys should be open to the public. He would have more to say in committee about some of the details of the bill to which he objected.

MR. HUNTER thought that no aspersion should be cast on any one who should find it necessary to change his opinion when there was good cause for it. For his own part, he was supporting a measure, the Land Bill, which he thought was exactly what was adapted to the requirements of the country. So far as the arguments, that the Government should not have discretionary powers, were concerned, he thought that talk of that kind was simply absurd. The principle adopted by the Government was that no agricultural land should be sold under any circumstances, and he thought that this was a principle which would be accepted by every member of the House. The cry was absurd that there was no more agricultural land. The very best part of it was yet open for pre-emption.

MR. KITCHEN thought that section five of the new bill was quite unnecessary. He wanted to see the sale of lands completely done away with except the sale of townsite and suburban properties. When the House went into committee on the bill he would propose some amendments. One of these was that pre-emptors should be allowed six months leave of absence from their claims. There should be a head tax put on stock running on Crown lands. He would also go into the measuring of logs in committee of the whole, taking the question up in detail, and showing why a government scaler should be appointed.

HON. MR. TURNER congratulated members of Opposition and Independents on their moderate tone on the bill. They were, he said, almost its most ardent supporters and there was no doubt the bill would go through almost unanimously. He corrected the Hon. Leader of the Opposition in the statement that he (Mr. Turner) had, last session, opposed the leasing of Crown land, and explained where the misunderstanding had arisen. He objected to the leasing system as opposed to agricultural land, but thought it a good plan to adopt with pastoral land, which would otherwise remain unproductive of revenue. He thought that there must be discretionary power in the hands of the Government to pass such rules and regulations as they thought fit, and as were not at variance with the statute.

MR. SMITH said he hoped when the House went into committee of the whole, the Government would very rigidly guard against accepting or introducing any more strict or more rigid laws to govern the pre-emption of land by settlers. He said that a good many members did not fully realize the real position of the actual settler, or if they did they would be less willing to hamper him.

MR. HALL thought it was a matter of surprise that the debate had been in progress so long without anyone having noticed that there was one thing lacking, viz: that no provision was made in the bill for giving away free, without money and without price, land to those who will reclaim it. He thought this should be done. The man who had backbone enough to tackle a hemlock forest ought to get his land for nothing.

DR. MILNE also spoke.

MR. SWORD said he objected to section five of the bill, and would oppose it in committee.

The second reading was carried without a division.

VICTORIA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The rules were, by request, suspended to permit the introduction of a bill (Hon. Mr. Davie) to remove doubts as to the legality of the Victoria Municipal election. Bill introduced and read a first time; second reading to-morrow.

The House adjourned at 5:40 p. m.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

HON. MR. DAVIE—To amend the Provincial Coat of Arms Bill.

HON. MR. DAVIE—To amend the Magistrates Amendment Bill.

MR. SWORD, on Monday next—To move for a return showing the particulars of all lumber leases at present in existence, viz., the location, area, holders, terms, date of granting, and duration.

MR. KELLIE—To move on Monday next, that a select committee, composed of Messrs. Rogers, Stoddart, Hunter, Cotton, and the mover, be appointed, for the purpose of enquiring into all the circumstances connected with the application, by Mr. James McCauley, for a homestead on the Columbia river, at a point now known as the townsite of Farwell; also into all the circumstances connected with the sale of about 1,100 acres of land (forming part of what is now the townsite of Revelstoke) by the Provincial Government, to Mr. A. S. Farwell; also into all matters connected with the refusal, by the Registrar-General of Titles, to register the titles of deeds of persons holding land in the townsite of Revelstoke, with power to call for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses in connection therewith, and to report to this House.

QUESTIONS.

MR. SWORD—On Monday next, to ask the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works: (1.) What amount of deposits made on applications to purchase lands have been forfeited since Feb. 25, 1891, by the applicants failing to complete their purchases? (2.) Have their deposits of 10 cents per acre been returned to any applicants? If so, to whom, what amount, and under what circumstances?

NINTH DAY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 12, 1892.

The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. P. McLeod.

PETITIONS.

MR. STODDART presented a petition from H. P. McCraney, and others, praying for incorporation as the Twin City Railway Company.

The following petitions were read and received, viz.: From Sister Rodrigue, and others, to incorporate the Sisters of Charity of Providence; from John Cross, of Chilliwhack, re land claim; and from the City of Victoria, for a bill to raise money, by way of a loan, on city debentures, and to remove existing doubts as to certain actions of the City Council during previous years, and for other purposes.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ACT.

HON. MR. ROBSON introduced a bill to amend the Public School Act. Bill read a first time, second reading next sitting of the House.

THE MAGISTRATES' ACT.

On the motion to adopt the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Magistrates' Amendment Bill,

HON. MR DAVIE moved to amend the bill, so as to permit a magistrate to have jurisdiction in two or more counties.

Amendment adopted; bill read a third time and passed.

COAT OF ARMS BILL.

On the motion to adopt the report of the committee of the whole on the Coat of Arms Bill,

HON. MR. DAVIE moved an amendment, giving His Honor the Lieut.-Governor power to suspend the operation of the act, in certain cases and for cause, for a period not to exceed one year.

Amendment adopted; bill read a third time and passed.

THE LAND ACT.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Land Act Amendment Bill, Mr. Forster in the chair.

MR. KITCHEN moved to amend section five of the Land Act, so as to permit settlers to leave their pre-emptions for six months each year, instead of for two months as at present.

HON. MR DAVIE explained the objections to the amendment, on the ground that it would tend to encourage speculation.

HON. MR. VERNON objected to the principle of the amendment. He said that the very object of the pre-emption act was to keep the settlers on their claims. There was already too much speculation in pre-emption claims, and the legislation should rather tend to reduce the chances for speculation than to increase them.

MR. BROWN supported the amendment. He thought the settlers should be allowed every latitude.

HON. MR. ROBSON said he fully realized the necessity of allowing the genuine actual settler to be away from his claim for six months during the year. But it must be remembered that the pre-emptors were not always the actual settlers. Recent legislation had increased the temptation to speculate in lands for pre-emption. Land could not now be bought at all and no one could get it except by pre-emption. Such an amendment, therefore, as the one proposed would simply open the door to speculation in pre-emptions. To allow pre-emptors to be away from their claims for six months as a matter of right, would be to give the speculator the best of the bargain to the advantage of the actual settler.

MR KITCHEN said that after hearing the remarks of the honorable Premier he was willing to withdraw his amendment.

MR. KELLIE said that some honorable members on the Government benches were now very anxious to stop speculation in lands, when they had themselves been amongst the biggest speculators in the province.

HON. MR. ROBSON rose to a question of privilege. He said that there seemed to be a disposition, a growing disposition, amongst certain members on the Opposition side of the House to introduce very unseemly insinuations during the course of the debates of the House. This was especially the case when honorable members opposite insinuated that honorable members of the Government were themselves amongst the biggest land speculators in the country. He thought that when such charges were made they should be accompanied by names and the specific charges mentioned. He (Mr. Robson) would have honorable gentlemen opposite understand that he would have no such insinuations made; he hurled them back at them for they were not in a position either to make any specific charges or to maintain or establish the truth of such insinuations. This method of debate adopted by the honorable member for West Kootenay (Mr. Kellie) was a most contemptible method, and he (Mr. Kellie) was not the first honorable gentleman on that side of the House to introduce it either. He (Mr. Robson) challenged any hon. member of the House to make any charges. For his own part, he had never speculated in any way in Crown lands. It was true he had bought land from private parties, and he had paid for it, too, and no hon. member of the House had any right or cause to taunt him for what he had done. He challenged any hon. member to make good the cowardly inuendos they were making. (Applause.)

MR. HUNTER also rose to a question of privilege. He said he would have the hon. member for West Kootenay (Mr. Kellie) understand that there were men in this House who had surveyed almost the province before he (Mr. Kellie) knew there was such a place. He (Mr. Kellie) was yet a tenderfoot in the province. There were men in this House who had acquired a thorough knowledge of British Columbia before he (Mr. Kellie) knew a gold lead from a pot hole. (Laughter.)

On the discussion of section five of the bill,

MR. BROWN objected to the power, he said, the government were now taking in their hands to sell public lands by auction. He thought they might have power to sell town site or suburban lands or lands that have become specially valuable, but no more.

HON. MR. VERNON replied that the power now in the hands of the government was just the same as was asked for under the new bill. There was no reason for making any special provisions in the new bill except to make the new bill uniform.

MR HUNTER wanted the hon. member for Westminster to define what town site or suburban property was or how he would define lands that had become specially valuable.

MR. KITCHEN moved to strike out section five and to repeal section five of the "Land Amendment Act 1891."

HON. MR VERNON said he could not see any reason for cutting up the bill in that way. The principle for which the honmembers were contending was exactly the one the government had already adopted.

After some discussion by Mr. Cotton, Mr. Booth and Mr. Kitchen,

HON. MR. BEAVEN continued the debate. He believed the Government should have no power to sell agricultural, or pastoral, or timber, or mineral lands. He thought that the carrying of the amendment would place temptation out of the hands of the Government.

Messrs. Hall, Keith and Semlin spoke.

HON. MR ROBSON said that he could not understand why the hon. gentlemen opposite should proceed on the basis of belief that the Government had the intention of selling millions of acres of public lands. Such a course would be simply suicidal, for the Government was responsible to popular opinion, at all times, for its actions. It would be a very difficult matter to say what lands of especial value would mean, and the question of what such lands were, should and could only be determined by the Chief Commissioner.

Further discussion followed, the amendment being finally voted down. Clause five was then carried.

A considerable discussion followed on section 6, regarding the lease of timber limits. This discussion was still in progress when the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS PRIVATE.

MR. KITCHEN enquired what the rules of the House were with regard to meetings of committees of the House, whether or not they were open to the public?

MR SPEAKER replied that, according to May, no meetings of any committee of the House were open to reporters except by express permission of the House. In 1882 meetings of a Select committee had been allowed by the House to be open, but in 1883 the House had refused to allow reporters to be present at meetings of another committee. The only way in which committee meetings could be opened for reporters would be by special permission of the House.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said it would be a great pity to exclude the press. If the newspapers were enterprising enough to wish to have reports of the meetings of committees, such laudable enterprise should be encouraged.

MR. SPEAKER advised the hon. member for Westminster district to put a notice of motion on the order paper, and bring the matter up in the regular way.

The House adjourned at 5:55 o'clock.

SCHOOL ACT AMENDMENT.

The New Bill Introduced in the Assembly, Yesterday, by the Premier.

All School Trustees are to be Elected by the Ratepayers—Full Text of the Bill.

Following is the full text of the bill to amend the Public School Act of 1891, introduced in the Provincial Legislature, yesterday, by Hon. Mr. Robson. The bill was read a first time, and the second reading has been placed for the next sitting of the House. The bill reads as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the "Public School Act Amendment Act, 1892."

2. Sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 15 of the "Public School Act, 1891," are hereby repealed, and the following sub-sections substituted therefor:

"(1.) The person receiving the largest number of votes shall continue in office until the next ensuing annual school meeting after his election and for two years thereafter, reckoning therefrom, and from that time onward until his successor shall have been elected:

"(2.) The person receiving the next largest number of votes shall continue in office until the next ensuing annual school meeting after his election and for one year thereafter, reckoning therefrom, and from that time onward until his successor shall have been elected."

3. Sections 4 to 12 of this Act shall come into operation in each of the cities to which it applies at the next general Municipal Election held in said cities respectively, and until the Board elected under the provisions hereof is duly constituted the present boards shall continue to exist and perform their functions as heretofore.

4. Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 of the "Public School Act, 1891," are hereby repealed.

5 The Board of Trustees for each City School District shall be elected annually by the votes of electors duly qualified to vote for a Mayor, as provided by section 33 of the "Municipal Act, 1891," or by any other law for the time being in force and regulating the election of the Mayor in such cities respectively.

6. Each voter shall be entitled to seven votes for members of the Board of Trustees, and such votes shall be cast at the polling place at which the voter is entitled to cast his vote for Mayor.

7. The nomination and election of the Board of Trustees shall be held at the same time and place, and by the same Returning Officer or Officers, and conducted in the same manner as the municipal nomination and election for Mayor would be conducted, and the provisions of the "Municipal Act, 1891," and any amendments thereto, or of the special Act or Acts of Incorporation of the respective cities, and amendments, respecting the time for opening and closing the poll, the mode of voting, corrupt or improper practices, vacancies, and declarations of Office or of challenged voters, shall, as nearly as may be, apply to the election of Boards of School Trustees.

8. The seven candidates receiving the highest number of voters shall be declared elected to serve until their successors shall have been elected.

9. Any person being a male householder or freeholder in the School District of the full age of twenty-one years, and otherwise qualified by this act to vote at an election of School Trustees in the said School District, shall be eligible to be elected or to serve as a School Trustee in a School District.

10. In case of any vacancy in the office of Trustee of any Public School Board arising from any cause, the remaining Trustees shall forthwith take steps to hold a new election to fill the vacancy so created, and the person thereupon elected shall hold his seat for the residue of the term for which his predecessor was elected, or for which the office is filled.

11. The new election shall be conducted in the same manner, and be subject to the same provisions, as an annual election, and the Public School Board shall name a Returning Officer to act at such election, who shall give at least six days' notice of the nomination of candidates, and in case a poll be demanded the election shall be held on the third day following the day of said nomination, unless such day is a Sunday or statutory holiday, in which case the election shall be held on the next lawful day after such Sunday or holiday.

12. The Board of Trustees shall meet at least once in each and every month, and four members (including the Chairman) shall constitute a quorum.

13. Section 29 of the "Public School Act, 1891," is hereby amended by adding at the end of said section the following words: "appointed by resolution of such Council for that purpose."

14. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to convey from time to time such School lands within a Municipality, or portions thereof, as he thinks fit, to the Corporation of such Municipality in trust for School purposes and the conducting of Public Schools in accordance with the law for the time being in force, and subject to such further trusts, conditions, and restrictions as may from time to time be determined by Order in Council.

15. Section 34 of the "Public School Act, 1891," is hereby repealed and the following section substituted therefor:—

"34. The Board of Trustees shall, on or before the thirty-first day of January in each year, cause to be prepared and laid before the City Council a detailed estimate of the sums required by the board for the purposes mentioned in the preceding section, or for any other lawful purposes within their jurisdiction. Such estimates shall be subject to the consideration, alteration and final approval of the council, and upon such approval the proceedings authorized by section 32, and all proceedings subsequent thereto, shall be taken in due order.

16. Section 35 is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: "It shall not be lawful for the Board of School Trustees to incur any liability beyond the amount shewn by such account to be at their disposal."

Flannelettes.

New this week. Latest patterns, lowest prices, at The White House.
s-8-w HENRY YOUNG & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation permanently.

For sale in 75c. Bottles by all Druggists.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.
ja20-tts-d&w

MORTGAGEE SALE

W. R. Clarke, Auctioneer.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, I will sell by public auction at the sale-room, No. 40 Yates st.

—ON—

MONDAY, THE 28th OF MARCH

AT NOON,

All that piece or parcel of land situated in Comox District, British Columbia, said to contain 160 acres, more or less, and numbered 67 on the official map of the said district; and, also, that parcel or lot of land situated in said district said to contain 160 acres of land, more or less, and numbered as section 66 on the official map of said district.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer,

W. R. CLARKE,
w-fe12-7t d-mar18 td Auctioneer.

CLEAN SEED OATS.

THE American Banner Oat, which yields from 80 to 100 bushels per acre, for sale by A. C. WELLS,
fb12-1m w Chilliwhack, B.C.

THE VERY BEST

SEEDS

AT LOWEST RATES.

Business Established 40 Years

Our Descriptive and Priced Catalogue of GENUINE GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS is now ready and will be mailed free to all applicants and to customers of last year without solicitation.

MARKET GARDENERS

Who have once used our Selected Seeds will not use any other. Send orders to

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Tickle The Earth

With a Hoe, SOW FERRY'S SEEDS and nature will do the rest.

Seeds largely determine the harvest—always plant the best—FERRY'S.

A book full of information about Gardens—how and what to raise, etc., sent free to all who ask for it. Ask to-day.

D. M. FERRY & CO., WINDSOR, ONT.

ja15-w-13t

INVERTAVISH NURSERY.

G. A. McTAVISH, Proprietor.

—IF YOU WANT—

Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, Trees

Or any other Garden Requisites, send for my Catalogue.

ave the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT on the Pacific Coast.

HEALTHY PLANTS,
FRESH SEEDS,
FINE TREES.

Everything of the Best. Remember the Address,

G. A. McTAVISH,
13-w Invertavish Nursery, Victoria, B.C.

I CURE FITS!

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give EXPRESS and POST-OFFICE.

H. G. ROOT, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

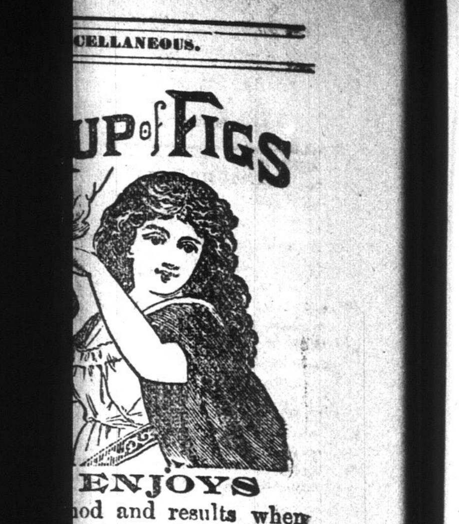
se18-1y-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 160 acres of land, more or less, situated in Renfrew District, and bounded as follows: Commencing at a stake on the north east corner of section 17, thence running in a southerly direction 42 chains to the stake marking the south east corner of said section thence easterly 40 chains more or less, to a stake on the west boundary of section 36, thence northerly to the coast, thence westerly to place of commencement, following the coast. Copies of this notice have been posted in accordance with the Land Act.

JNO. NICHOLLES.
Victoria, B. C., 31st Dec., 1891. ja1-w

CELLANEOUS.

UP of FIGS



ENJOYS
hod and results when
is taken; it is pleasant
to the taste, and acts
nptly on the Kidneys,
vels, cleanses the sys-
, dispels colds, head-
ers and cures habitual
rmanently.
Bottles by all Druggists.
FIG SYRUP CO.
RANCISCO, CAL.
NEW YORK, N.Y.
-tts-d&w

AGEE SALE
rke, Auctioneer.
from the mortgagee, I will
auction at the sale-
No. 40 Yates st.
—ON—
E 28th OF MARCH
T NOON,
parcel of land situated in
tish Columbia, said to con-
or less, and numbered 67
of the said district; and,
lot of land situated in said
ain (6) acres of land, more
ered as section 66 on the
district.
iculars apply to the auc-
W. R. CLARKE,
td Auctioneer.

SEED OATS.
Banner Oat, which yields
ushels per acre, for sale by
A. C. WELLS,
Chilliwhack, B.C.

BEST
EDS
WEST RATES.
ablished 40 Years
and Priced Catalogue of
DEN and FIELD SEEDS
will be mailed free to all
customers of last year
ion.
GARDENERS
used our Selected Seeds
other. Send orders to
BRUCE & CO.
ON, ONTARIO.

The Earth
FERRY'S SEEDS and
will do the rest.
mine the harvest—always
best—FERRY'S.
mation about Gardens—how
sent free to all who ask
it. Ask to-day.
WINDSOR,
ONT.
15-w-13t

SH NURSERY.
VISH, Proprietor.
YOU WANT—
ts, Shrubs, Trees
arden Requisites, send
y Catalogue.
ST and MOST COMPLETE
SHMENT on the
cific Coast.
NTS,
RESH SEEDS,
FINE TREES.
Best. Remember the Address,
McTAVISH,
ish Nursery, Victoria, B.C.

E FITS!
do not mean merely to stop them
ave them return again, I mean a
ade the disease of FITS, EPILEP-
NESS a life-long study. I warrant
worst cases. Because others have
not now receiving a cure. Send at
nd a Free Bottle of my infallible
SS and POST-OFFICE.
C., 186 ADELAIDE ST.
TO, ONT.
se18-1y-w

by given that 60 days after
to apply to the Chief Com-
and Works to purchase 160
or less, situated in Renfrew
ed as follows: Commencing
orth east corner of section
in a southerly direction 43
ke marking the south east
on thence easterly 40 chains
take on the west boundary
nce northerly to the coast,
place of commencement,
Copies of this notice have
ordance with the Land Act.
JNO. NICHOLLES.
1st Dec., 1891. jal-w

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Feb. 12.

THE CITY.

Mount Baker Smoking.

Grand old Mount Baker has been crowned with a smoke cloud for several days past, and the stories of a possible eruption are revived.

In the Hundreds.

Although the exact figures cannot be known until to-morrow, it is learned that the result of the recent young ladies' drill, directed by Mrs. W. Marvin, will be the presentation to the Jubilee Hospital and the British Columbia Benevolent Society of about $150 each.

Pressmen Coming.

Mayor Beaven has sent an invitation to the members of the Quebec Press Association now in Montreal, to visit Victoria during their contemplated Western trip, and it is more than likely the newsmen will come.

Out at Saanich.

Fully fifty Victorians drove out to Saanich last evening to enjoy the annual ball and supper provided by the Agricultural Association. They have not returned up to the hour of going to press, but it is to be safely presumed that they had a good time.

In Other Hands.

The well known Douglas House, at the corner of Courtney and Gordon streets, has been disposed of by Mrs. Richardson to Mr. P. H. Marshall, formerly of St. Catharines, Ont., who will have it thoroughly refitted and ready for opening in a few weeks.

He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last.

A few days ago, the opium smugglers were chuckling over the fact of their having fooled the Seattle police, and landed a quantity of dope in that city; now their merriment is turned into mourning—the stuff was seized in Tacoma, and it is the police who laugh last.

A Return Party.

The Leap Year social, given by the young ladies of the Hebrew church, recently, was such a big success that the gentlemen of the congregation have resolved to try what they can do in the way of a return treat. They are arranging for a social, to be held at an early date, when the ladies will be made their guests.

Ministers' Dinner.

The first Ministers' dinner of the present session was given last evening at Hotel Dallas, where a sumptuous spread was provided. The gentlemen sitting down at table were: Hon. Messrs. Robson, Pooley, Vernon, Davie and Turner; Messrs. Anderson, Baker, Booth, Croft, Eberts, Fletcher, Hall, Hunter, Martin, Nason, Rogers, Smith, Stoddart and Punch.

St. Luke's, Cedar Hill.

The missionary meeting held, Wednesday night, in the parish hall, Cedar Hill, was, as usual, quite a success. The attendance was not quite so large as expected, in consequence of the visitation of la grippe, which has taken possession of almost every house in the district. The rector occupied the chair and Ven. Archdeacon Scriven advocated the claims of the missions.

The Gorge Road Social.

A very pleasant "Welcome Social" was given in the school-room of the Gorge Road Methodist Church, last night, which was attended by a very large number of people. Several hours were spent in pleasant intercourse, and the refreshment table was well patronized. It was one of the most successful affairs of the kind that has ever been held in connection with this church.

Glandered Horses.

Mr. Fred. J. Roper, inspector of contageous diseases among animals, returned, yesterday, from a trip to Salt Springs, where he ordered the destruction of two horses belonging to Mr. E. J. Rosman, of Vesuvius, which were suffering from glanders. Mr. Roper states that these were the only animals that he noticed in that neighborhood as being affected with disease.

Nelson Townsite.

A writer has asked why further information was not given about the real estate sale of Nelson town lots, to be held at Davies' auction rooms, at noon on Tuesday next. The advertisements in the several papers state that the sale will be in subdivisions 58 A and 182, group I. Comprehensive maps of the townsite showing the several subdivisions have been issued, and have been generally distributed, so that everyone may be fully informed on the matter.

Kidnapped.

The household of Police Officer D. Driscoll was in a state of great excitement, last evening, over the kidnapping of Mr. Driscoll's little adopted son, Alfred Moore, a boy nine years old, whose father, Capt. H. Moore, was killed by the Indians. The boy was playing about the house, when a stranger caught him up in his arms, carried him to a street car, and disappeared. The youngster was found, about nine o'clock, on Campbell's corner, crying bitterly, by Mr. Driscoll's daughter, Mrs. Folger. It is supposed that the boy was mistaken for another about the same age.

An Indian Chieftain Dead.

Early yesterday morning, James, the son of the Indian Chief Jim, of the Songish tribe, died, after a lingering illness of some seven months. James was a very promising young man, of about 26 years of age, and unusually intelligent. Last summer, while breaking a horse, he was thrown from the animal's back, and received a severe kick in the chest. His life was despaired of for some weeks, but his hardy constitution baffled death until yesterday morning, when he passed away. He will be interred, to-day, at the Indian cemetery, and a large attendance of Indians is looked for.

Mistresses of Their Own Movements.

Among the passengers by the City of Kingston, last evening, were four young ladies of London, the Misses Baldry, who are now en route from San Francisco to Europe, via the C.P.R. The transcontinental trip is but part of an all-round-the-world journey which the little family party has made, untrammelled with escort or chaperone. They intend to spend some time in England, Italy, France, Spain and Portugal—in fact, do the Continent thoroughly; going and coming as they please; and directing all their sight-seeing like true born, free and independent American girls.

B. C. Fisheries.

Mr. Samuel Wilmot, one of the Fishery Commissioners appointed to enquire into certain matters connected with the Fraser river fisheries, is in this city. He arrived yesterday evening with the object of conferring with Messrs. Higgins and Armstrong, the other two members of the Commission, and arranging a programme. The Commissioners hope to start for the scene of operations at an early date, awaiting which certain preliminaries will be gone through. It is their desire to have all reliable information on the subject of the fisheries placed before them, and to hear such suggestions as may be made for the improvement of this great industry. No time will be lost in the matter, and should it be necessary to make any alterations in the laws and regulations which govern the fisheries, it is hoped to have them before the opening of the season.

Work Has Commenced.

Work has commenced on the new planing mill, sash and door factory, which Ex-Alderman A. J. Smith will erect near the outer wharf. It will be one of the most complete establishments in the country.

An Application in Divorce.

An application was made before Mr. Justice Crease in Chambers yesterday, morning in the case of Jones vs. Jones, for leave to withdraw the petition, and to have the agreement arrived at between the parties made a court order. The application was heard in part, and proceedings were then adjourned until this morning at 10:30. Messers Belyea and Gregory appeared for the petitioner, and Yates and Jay for the respondent.

Opening the New Church.

The new Baptist Mission Church, at Victoria West, was formally opened on Sunday, last, Rev. C. W. Townsend, preaching in the morning, and Rev. Mr. Morden, Methodist, also taking part in the services. On Wednesday evening, the opening social was held, the children's treat preceding the programme for the older people. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Townsend, Rev. Mr. Morden, and Rev. Mr. MacRae, and the evening was spent very enjoyably.

B. C. Deposit and Loan Company.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the B. C. Deposit and Loan Co., was held in the offices of the company, Douglas street, last night. Sir Joseph Trutch, presided in the chair. There was a large attendance and a number of letters were read from the old country as to the advantages of British Columbia as a field for profitable investment of capital. The correspondence was discussed at length, and several suggestions made as to the most favorable sources of investment. The secretary was instructed to reply to the communications, and supply the information sought.

Preparing to Haul Ore.

The Spokane Chronicle says: Mr. F.S. Barnard, M.P., of Victoria, B. C., a large stockholder in the Columbia & Kootenay Navigation company, and who is interested in other pioneer business enterprises, arrived in Spokane, Saturday evening. Along with him was Mr. P. C. Dunlevy, who is largely interested in the proposed Nelson and Fort Shepherd railroad. They will confer while here with D. C. Corbin, president of the Spokane & Northern railroad, with reference to the Kootenay mining camps during the coming season. It is expected by these gentlemen that the magnitude of business will be very great, and they are preparing to meet the demands for rapid transportation.

German Lutheran Church.

The German population, of Victoria and vicinity, are notified that a collection will shortly be taken up for the erection of a German Lutheran Church in this city. Rev. Mr. Hanson, who has held service in Port Townsend, and also here for several months past, will with his daughter, Miss Ella Hanson, visit all the German-speaking families, and those English families who may be inclined to assist in this deserving enterprise. Rev. Mr. Hanson is staying at 94 North Park street, and will be glad to receive any communication in favor of his undertaking. The German Imperial Consul, C. Loewenberg, has kindly certified the list by his name and seal.

Looking Out for Himself.

Police Officer Smith was trudging all over the city, Wednesday, in search of two young women named Burns, and accompanied by their 1[illegible]-year-old brother Harry, who wanted some one to take care of him. The youngster was found several nights ago by Jailer Mitten, in a piece of bush, on Spring Ridge, where he had built a peculiarly constructed hut out of mud and fallen branches. In this he was preparing to spend the night; he doubtless would have done so, had not the kind-hearted officer taken him to his own home. Harry said his mother had gone over to Seattle and left him, and he didn't know where his sisters were. The boy's parents came from Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Seattle, where the mother, who had been a Roman Catholic, connected herself with a Protestant church, and where one of her daughters, a child of 10, is now held by the Sisters. Mrs. Burns has gone to law over the possession of this little girl, and it is the suit which took her to Seattle. Harry was left in the house, with his sisters Annie and Ella, who went away on Sunday, locking the house. Ella was found yesterday, and the juvenile "man in the woods" committed to her care.

A Million Among Eight.

A gentleman named Dupont, who came to the American Consulate about a year ago, and requested the consul to see "if he had not some money coming to him" in Pennsylvania, can get particulars that will very probably enable him to share in a fortune of over a million dollars by calling at the U. S. Consulate. The story in connection with Mr. Dupont is not long, but is interesting. When he first visited Consul Myers, he stated that he had heard that the property of his family "back in Pennsylvania" was being distributed, but he had been so long away from home that he did not know to whom to apply for information. The consul promised to do what he could and Mr. Dupont went away. A letter was duly forwarded to the Secretary of State, asking if he knew of any Dupont property being administered. Months elapsed, and then came a reply from the secretary that the estate of the Dupont family valued at much more than a million was in administration, and the eight heirs were being searched for in vain. A list of the property was enclosed with a request that Mr. Dupont's address be forwarded. It will now be in order for him to come forward.

A Point of Law.

A case of more than usual interest before the city police magistrate yesterday was that of Wm. Hill, representative of the tailoring firm of B. Saunders & Co., Toronto, who was charged with having violated the Revenue Law by soliciting orders, not having paid to the city the required license fee of $50. Mr. G. M. Eberts prosecuted, calling as his witnesses Mr. E. C. Smith, of the City Treasurer's office, who deposed that Mr. Hill had not paid his license fee; Mr. Godson, manufacturer's agent, who said that he did not know of Saunder's & Co. having an office here; and Dr. Morrison, who deposed that he had been solicited to buy clothing by the defendent. The doctor further stated that he understood Mr. Hill had leased two rooms for a year from Messrs. Tolmie & Stuart, and therefore had a permanent place of business. This is the contention of Mr. A. E. McPhillips, who appears for the defence, and who intends to show that having tendered $5 to the proper officer for a retail license, his client has complied with the requirements of the law. The fact was adduced in evidence that this $5 was offered and refused; the case was adjourned for the purpose of allowing the prosecution to obtain further evidence.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

From One of the Largest Property Holders in Victoria, on Municipal Affairs.

Mr. W. H. Oliver, who leaves here on Sunday for his home in San Francisco, was again visited by a COLONIST reporter, yesterday, and questioned further as to his ideas on the assessment and taxation of this city.

Said Mr. Oliver: "I am very glad that you are giving me the opportunity through your paper of placing myself on record, regarding this assessment matter we were speaking of yesterday. I consider it so important a subject, that every ratepayer should get to work and give it his serious consideration. The best thing I can do to make myself clear, is to give you an illustration. We will say that a man with money to invest, comes out to this coast. He arrives in Victoria, and looks round for something that takes his fancy. He sees a lot on Government street, and enquires the price. It is, we will assume, $1,000 per front foot. His next enquiry is about the assessment. He is told it is assessed at $950. The chances are twenty to one that this statement finishes the transaction. He goes away disgusted, after finding property taxed up to every cent of its selling price, and takes his money with him. He reaches San Francisco, and, after seeing the city, enquires what he can purchase a certain piece of property for. The agent tells him, $50,000. And the assessment? —$12,500, or just 25 per cent. of its selling price. Don't you see how that fact catches him? Don't you see how quickly he takes the property and pays his money? And after he has obtained it and settled down, maybe the street in front of his property is being paved, or a sewer is being run through the thoroughfare. The assessors get to work, take the assessed valuation of the property on either side of the road, and impose a tax *pro rata* on each holder towards the improvements. What man but a mossback, as you call them in this country, or one dead to his own or any one else's interests, would grumble for a moment about paying this small charge, when it is apparent that what he is contributing towards is enhancing the value of his property very greatly? I claim that San Francisco has made herself the wonderful city she is by this mode of assessment and taxation, and by extending her city limits just as far as she is possibly able to do. I would like to see your city limits extended right down to Esquimalt harbor. Let your corporation take in all these block farms around Esquimalt and the outskirts; let them bring them into the corporation and tax their owners on assessment and any improvements that they may make on streets and roads. You can go and try to buy an acre from these outside men. What kind of a price do they ask you? And why do they ask such a price? Simply because it is influenced by its proximity to Victoria, because this city that thousands of young men are helping to build up is every month giving an additional value to their property, which although it reaps all the benefits of Victoria's progress pays none of the taxes for its support. If it gains in value by reason of Victoria's growth why shouldn't it belong to the Corporation to tax? I say, take in all you can from Cadboro Bay to Esquimalt, make these men contribute to your advancement, institute the betterment system, make your assessments about one third or one fourth of your selling price, and tax in proportion to all civic improvements to roads and streets. The smallness of the assessment attracts capital, the system of taxation keeps it, and you will find that instead of driving perhaps millions of dollars away from your city every year, you will be gaining in leaps and bounds, and will see Victoria inundated with foreign capital and and prosperous beyond all possible hopes of to-day.

EXCITEMENT ON 'CHANGE.

The Amalgamation of the Coal R. R. Companies Causes Tremendous Speculation.

NEW YORK, February 11. — Never in the history of the stock exchange was trading so large as during the two hours of business of this morning's session. Reading absorbed the entire speculative interest during the first half hour. Over 300,000 shares of this stock alone changed hands in the first 30 minutes. The exchange was actually jammed with members; most of them were packed around the post where Reading usually is traded in. Reading closed last night at 55⅜, but later the details of the big deal by which the company is to control Jersey City and Lehigh Valley, were made public, and at the Windsor Hotel last night 60 was bid for the stock. At the drop of the chairman's gavel at 10 o'clock, this morning, announcing the opening of business, the brokers gathered around the Reading post like so many maniacs. Such a hustling, pulling, excited crowd of men has been seldom seen. Length of limb and depth of voice helped materially those who traded in the stock. Once in the middle of the crowd it was impossible to get out. The stock opened at 57½, and in a few minutes its prices had jumped to 64, an advance of nearly 9 points since yesterday. No one looking at the maddened excited crowd of men, shrieking at the top of their voice would have supposed them to be business men capable of dealing in $15,000,000 worth of property in 30 minutes; yet such was the case, and, moreover, the value of Reading stock alone enhance in value $300,000, by the very actions of that excited mob. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were won and lost in the stock throughout the day. After the first half hour there were heavy realizations, and prices of Reading dropped quickly to 60½, and during the remainder of the hour it fluctuated between that figure and 63. Jersey Central on a moderate business advanced from 130 to 138, and Delaware and Hudson advanced from 131 to 136; but both reacted in sympathy with the leaders.

A PIONEER OF THE PRESS.

Hon. Speaker Higgins Acknowledges His Election as Honorary President of the Gallery.

Hon. D. W. Higgins has sent the following communication to the secretary of the B. C. Press Gallery, acknowledging his election as honorary president:

SPEAKER'S ROOM,
February 11, 1892.

D. J. King, Esq., Secretary Press Club, Legislative Assembly.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your valued note of 11th inst., announcing my election as honorary president of your club. It affords me great pleasure to accept the honor so unexpectedly conferred, although I feel sure the honor might have fallen on other and worthier shoulders. Amongst the most agreeable reminiscences of a somewhat busy life are those that are associated with my career as a member of the press guild here and in California in the very early days. The 15th of the present month will mark the 32nd anniversary of my entry into this hall as a reporter. Those were primitive days, indeed. The "press" accommodations were a wooden chair, and a wooden table placed behind an unpainted wooden railing which ran across the centre of the room. This railing performed the duty of a "bar," and formed the dead line, so to speak, between the honorable members and the public. As little interest attached in those days to the deliberations, perhaps because the revenue was small, I was often compelled to represent the public and the press at one and the same time. Hon. Dr. Helmcken presided over the Legislative Assembly with a fairness and ability which has been seldom equalled and never surpassed in a deliberative body. The Legislature was composed of 15 members; the sessions lasted from 8 to 10 months; the sittings being, on an average, twice a week. The hall was but little better than a barn. In the winter, the wind whistled through numerous cracks and crannies, and snow sometimes drifted through the panes and formed in picturesque little heaps on the floor. Two little grates within the bar seemed to make the cold more intense. Members legislated while wrapped in overcoats and with hats or caps on. My fingers often became so benumbed that note-taking was impossible, so I used to keep my hands in my pockets for warmth and depend on a good memory for a report, which, I am sorry to say, was not always accurate. Mr. John Jessop, now Immigration Commissioner, frequently shared with me the misery of these occasions, and is the only pioneer reporter, except myself, now alive—so far as I know. I am glad to know that your lines are indited under more agreeable circumstances. Please convey to the Press Club my grateful thanks for their kind remembrances, and assure them that I shall continue, in the future as in the past, to do all that lies in my power to insure their comfort and advance their interests.

I am, etc.,
D. W. HIGGINS,
Speaker and Honorary President of the Press Club.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia—Highly Satisfactory Progress.

Statement of Finances — Election of Officers—Assembling of the Grand Encampment.

(Special Correspondence of the COLONIST.)

NANAIMO, Feb. 11.—Thirty-two officers and representatives were present at the I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge, B.C., representing 13 lodges, viz.: Victoria, No. 1, Columbia, No. 2, Westminster, No. 3, Dominion, No. 4, Black Diamond, No. 5, Harmony, No. 6, Excelsior, No. 7, Vancouver, No. 8, Talnai, No. 9, Western Star, No. 10, Union, No. 11, Selkirk, No. 12 and Royal City, No. 13. The reports of the Grand Master and secretary show the order in the province to be in a most flourishing condition, the progress during the past year, financially and numerically, being greatly in excess of previous years. There are now 17 subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction, and 5 Rebekah Lodges. During the last year 4 subordinate and 4 Rebekah Lodges were instituted. The revenue in the Province, last year, was over $30,000; 1,097 weeks' benefits were paid out to 169 brothers, amounting to $10,552, the current expenses for the year were $11,661. The total assets being $87,645. The total benefits paid by the lodges in this jurisdiction since 1874, amounted to $98,260. The election of officers resulted as follows: J. E. Phillips, New Westminster, Grand Master; James Crossan, Nanaimo, Deputy Grand Master; T. C. Gray, Vancouver, Grand Warden; Fred. Davey, Victoria, Grand Secretary (9th re-election); W. E. Holmes, Victoria, Grand Treasurer; H. Waller, Victoria, Grand Representative. The Grand Lodge, at noon, to-day, adjourned until 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning. By the kind permission of Mr. Samuel M. Robins, superintendent, and Mr. W. McGregor, manager, a number of the representatives were taken down the esplanade shaft of the New Vancouver Coal company and explored the workings of this extensive coal mine. To-morrow evening, the members of Black Diamond Lodge will entertain the visiting representatives at a banquet to be given in the Foresters' Hall, after the conclusion of Grand Lodge business.

The first annual session of the Grand Encampment, I.O.O.F., convened this afternoon at three o'clock, representatives from all the Encampments in the province being present. A constitution for grand and subordinate encampments was adopted, and the following elected as grand officers for the ensuing year: H. Waller, Victoria, G.P.; L. Mounce, Wellington, H.P.; W. McColl, New Westminster, G.S.W.; R. Rivers, Nanaimo, G.J.W.; D. Menzies, Vancouver, G. Scribe; G. Cavalsky, Nanaimo, G.T.; E. Quennell, Nanaimo, Grand Representative.

Indian Offenders.

Governor Moresby, of the Provincial jail, New Westminster, has been in the city since Wednesday night, consulting with the attorney-general in regard to the cases of old Miskanis and Sookschsis, two Indians committed for trial last Monday, for the murder of another Indian known as Long Jack. By the confession of both prisoners, they are guilty. Old Miskanis says he told his companion to go and kill Jack, lending him a rifle to do the deed with. The second offender confesses to the actual killing. After the killing of Long Jack, his father and a few friends visited the rancherie in which the murderers lived and burned it down. The scene of the tragedy was Green Point, at the mouth of Locklow slough.

Close Figuring.

The following are the figures of the principal tenders of the supply of cast iron pipe, pig lead, special castings, and lead pipe for the Vancouver Waterworks. It will be seen that the bids are very close, probably due to the fact that the majority of the tenderers consulted the same manufacturers; and it will also be seen how near the local firm of Turner, Beeton & Co. came to securing the prize. Report has it that Messrs. Bell-Irving & Patterson will fill their contract with pipes of Belgian manufacture.

	Cast Iron Pipe.	*Spec'l Castings.*	*Pig Lead.*	*Lead Pipe.*
Evans, Coleman & Evans	$41.25	$61.00	$72.50	$104.75
Robert Ward & Co.	40.35	60.92	71.30	107.67
Turner, Beeton & Co.	38.97	60.62	68.04	100.81
R.P. Rithet, & Co Ld	40.25	63.80	72.00	105.40
Bell-Irving & Patterson	38.55	60.20	70.60	102.00
Chas. G. Wylly	40.71	£12/15	14/14/6	£22/5
T. Robertson & Co	$38.94 / 41.22	$67.27	$73.[illegible]9	$98.00
St. Lawrence Foundry	50.00	61.95	....	....
Alex. Gartshore	52.00	65.00	....	....
Jas. Crawford	39.68	59.87	70.50	95.95
C. Gardiner Johnson	41.50	61.00	79.50	115.95
Chipman, Morgan Co.	47.00	70.50	82.50	119.00

From THE DAILY COLONIST, Feb. 13.

THE CITY.

At Tolmies.

A very pleasant dance was held at Tolmies last evening, the last of a series. About fifty couples attended, including a number of "city folks."

A Knitting Mill for Victoria.

Several enterprising young men are arranging for the establishment of a knitting mill in Victoria. Such an establishment is calculated to fill the much-talked-of long-felt-want.

Nothing Done.

The case of Jones vs. Jones in Chambers, which was adjourned until yesterday, still stands where it did. No action has yet been taken, one way or the other, in the final settlement of affairs by the Court.

Stole the Stock.

During Thursday night some person or persons unknown took down the shutters protecting the windows of Mr. D. F. Fee's store on the corner of Quadra and North Park streets, broke the windows, and appropriated some half dozen bottles of whiskey. There is no clue.

"After Life's Fitful Fever."

Many sorrowing friends attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Peter Lester, which took place, yesterday, from the family residence on Vancouver street, Right Rev. Bishop Cridge officiating. The pall bearers were Messrs. Andean, Booth, O'Connor, O'Neil, Giscombe and Whitney.

Still in Peace.

During the past few days the officers of the Supreme Court have been experiencing the greatest lull in work that they have met with for some years. They attribute this unusual state of affairs to the fact that the denizens of Bastion Square and Court Alley are busily engaged in the Provincial Legislature with private bills.

The Semi-Annual Inspection.

Lt.-Col. Holmes, D.A.G., proposes holding the semi-annual inspection of armories of the B.A.B.G.A., on Saturday the 20th inst., at 2 p.m. All arms and equipments belonging to the several batteries must be strictly accounted for, hence all parts of kits now in the hands of men who have served their time should be returned into store immediately.

The Call Duly Forwarded.

A well attended meeting of the congregation of Calvary Baptist church was held, Thursday evening, when Mr. William Marchant presided, and, by unanimous vote, a call to the pastorate was ordered to be forwarded to Rev. Mr. M. Henson, of Moncton, N.B., a clergyman of great ability and popularity. It is very likely that Mr. Henson will accept.

Texas Siwash Lost.

A West Coast Klootchman named Jennie made Johnson street musical with her lamentations yesterday afternoon, the cause of her grief being the fact that her two-year-old youngster had wandered away and got lost. For half an hour or more she refused to be comforted, and then the little wanderer was found and the tears were dried, and the weeping changed into hearty rejoicing.

A Division Bell Wanted.

The only thing now needed to make the joy of the members of the Provincial Legislature complete, is a division bell, to be placed in the new restaurant, so that during committee meetings, when the members are in having something to eat, they can be called into the House to vote. The Speaker will probably have the matter attended to at once, his attention having been called to it by one of the members.

A Pitiable Case.

Thomas Ladoew, a man of about 58 years of age, was taken to the city gaol yesterday suffering from cancer of the stomach, and his condition is such that he is not expected to live. He claims to be a confectioner by trade, and came to the coast last September from Hamilton, Ont., where he says his mother, a large property owner, lives. He has been under treatment at the Jubilee hospital, but, despairing of recovery, left a couple of days ago. The man is absolutely without means, and says he will not apply to his mother for assistance. He wants the city authorities to send him back either to Hamilton or to San Francisco.

The McLeod Investigation.

A meeting of the Select committee of the Provincial Legislature, appointed to enquire into the circumstances connected with the cancellation of the teacher's certificate formerly held by Mr. McLeod, was held, yesterday morning, Col. Baker in the chair. It was decided that the meetings of the committee should not be open to members of the press, but an official stenographer will be employed to take a verbatim report of all evidence given, and this evidence will be afterwards submitted to the House, with the report of the committee. The next meeting of the committee will be held, this morning, at 10:30 o'clock, when some witnesses will be examined, and Mr. McLeod will appear and state his case.

Good Shots.

The three badges and money prize awarded by the Canadian Artillery Association to the three men of the headquarters' batteries B.C.B.G.A. making the highest score in their respective batteries at the big gun competition, held last July, have been received from the East. The badges are of very neat design, being the usual cross guns in silver on a red ground. The highest individual scores were made by Gr. Sutherland, of No. 2 Battery, 12 points; Sergeant Newbury, No. 3 Battery, 12 points; and Sergeant Hibben, No 4 Battery, 14 points. It was decided that the money prize be divided amongst the winning team, and as No. 2 battery made the highest score the amount will be divided amongst the following who constituted the team: Sgt. Norgate, Gr. Rhodes, Gr. Stannard, Gr. W. H. Cullin, Corp. Fawcett, Gr. Newbury, Gr. Butler, Gr. Sutherland.

The score by batteries was as follows:—

No. 2 Battery, Lt. Sargison.............80 points
" 3 " Capt. Quinlan...........79 "
" 4 " Capt. Smallfield........73 "

Dissatisfaction Among Druggists' Apprentices.

It will be remembered that, at the last session of the legislature, an act was passed compelling druggists' assistants, before they could go up for examination, to serve an apprenticeship in a store for four years. Previous to this being made law, there were several young men in the city who had entered into agreements with chemists for apprenticeship for a term of three years only. Two or three of these will shortly conclude this three year term, and they are anxiously enquiring whether they will be made to serve another year, when their own agreements were made out before the law was passed. The question opens up a nice point of law, as they claim that there is nothing in the act concerning its bearing on current agreements. In two of the cases referred to the employers have decided that the apprentice must comply with the new law and serve the four years' term.

A Pleasing Innovation.

Last night was the first time smoking in the lobby of the Victoria theatre was prohibited. The space generally filled with tobacco and cigar smoke was filled more suitably with ferns and foliage plants, and it need scarcely be said the patrons of the theatre appreciated the innovation.

The Coffee House.

A meeting of those interested in the establishment of a coffee house in this city, where a good cup of genuine coffee and a bun can be had for five cents, was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms last evening, Hon. John Robson presiding. The meeting was enthusiastic, and it was announced that $1,000 had already been subscribed. A committee was appointed, before the meeting adjourned, to find suitable premises and prepare for opening.

Sunflowers vs. Y.M.C.A.

The Y. M. C. A. Juniors and Sunflower Football Clubs will again try conclusions at the Hill this afternoon. The following are the players: Y.M.C.A.—Wrigglesworth, full back; McCulloch, Tingley, Anderson, threequarter backs: Lawson, Stephens, half back; Humphreys, Ward, Wilson, Peden, W. Spencer, A. Spencer, Hardy, Carter and Simon, forwards. Sunflowers—W. Englehardt, full back; Moore, Courtenay and Jorand, three-quarter backs; Powell and R. Green, half backs; Galbraith, Hutcheson, Trimen, Trimen, Futcher, Hartnagle, Byrn, E. Englehardt and Browning, forwards.

A Cold Trip.

The C.P.N.Co.'s steamer Danube, Capt. Meyer commanding, docked at the company's inner wharf at 6:30 last night, having returned from her Northern trip one day ahead of time. The trip was cold, windy and uneventful. All is quiet among the Indians, and the snow is deeper than for some time past. The only passengers down were, Mr. R. Cunningham, of Skeena; Mr. Skillen, of the Balmoral cannery; Supt. Hussey and Officer Robb, who had stopped over at Alert Bay, on official business. The dissatisfaction among the Northern residents over the mail arrangements, or rather the want of mail arrangements, is becoming more pronounced every day.

I. O. of G. T.

At the regular meeting of Triumph Lodge, No. 16, I. O. of G. T., Esquimalt, on Thursday evening last, the following officers for the new quarter were installed by Bro. Dyer, L.D.: C.T., Bro. H. Andrews; V.T., Sis. Jacques; P.C.T., Sis. Clayton; Chaplain and S.J.T., Sis. Berry; Marshal, Bro. Lawrence; D.M., Bro. Turner; F.S., Bro. Ferris; Treasurer, Sis. Muir; Secretary, Bro. Silk; Assistant Sec., Bro. Merriman. The reports of officers were read, and proved the lodge to be in good standing financially and otherwise. The report of the S.J.T.—the office so honorably filled by Sis. Berry from the time of the lodge's organization in 1889—showed the Temple to be in its usual satisfactory condition.

A Leap Year Dance.

One of the most enjoyable social dances of the season was that given, last night, in the Sir William Wallace hall, by the ladies of the Thistle Club, who reversed the usual order of things and took all the arrangements in their own hands, making the affair a "leap year dance." Of the 22 dances on the programme, the standards, waltzes, polkas, etc., were perhaps the most generally participated in, but the most spirited of all were the bonnie Scotch dances, the Highland fling and the schottische. Piper George Taylor was present, and did the honors, while William Anderson danced the fling to the delight of the guests. Dancing was kept up to a late hour. The arrangements were in every detail most complete, and too much credit cannot be given the ladies of the committee who had the event in charge.

With the Junior Footballers.

The members of the Victoria junior football team (Rugby) treated their friends to a really first-class concert, in the Y.M.C.A. rooms, last evening, and thereby obtained a neat little sum of money, which will be used in defraying the expenses of the team's visit to Vancouver, next Friday. The programme, last evening, was faithfully and well carried out, as it appears below, the only "break" being in Mr. Austin's violin solo, when his "E" string snapped, compelling him to play the third variation and finale on but three strings:

PROGRAMME.

Piano solo.............................Miss Berridge
Reading.......................................Mr. Allan
Solo (vocal)...........................Mr. Jameson
Guitar selection.............................Mr. Ball
Solo (vocal)..........................Mr. Aspland
Court scene—"Puff vs. Alby"........"The Boys"
Violin solo..................................Mr. Austin
Solo (vocal)........................Mr. J. G. Brown
Solo (vocal).........................Miss O'Neill

Labor Legislation.

At the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, last evening, Messrs. Keith and Forster, members of the local legislature, were present and gave very interesting addresses, touching on the Chinese question, land laws and labor representation in parliament. It was decided to communicate with the different Trades and Labor Councils in the province with regard to the circulation of a provincial petition for presentation to the House of Commons at Ottawa, asking that the amount of the per capita tax on Orientals be increased, and that the issuing of return certificates be abolished. The sending of a lecturer through the Eastern provinces to present the views of the Council on the Chinese and other questions was discussed and decided upon, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Messrs. Keith and Forster for their attendance and addresses.

Who Knows George McCondack?

The following sad letter is but a sample of the many which Postmaster Shakespeare is constantly receiving. It is self-explanatory:

BRAIDEN COTTAGE,
Millhill, by Stonehaven,
Scotland, Jan. 13, 1892.

DEAR SIR,—Do please forgive me for troubling you, but I cannot help it. I do not know how otherwise I can find my brother, by name George McCondack, a carpenter by trade, but who has been up and down, backwards and forwards, between Victoria and the mines, away in the Rocky Mountains, for many years. Could you do me the favor of keeping the enclosed letter for him, even as long as twelve months, as it contains the announcement of many of his nearest relatives' death? Please do not return it before a year is up, as he may call for letters sometime, though he has not written to me for years. It may be that he, too, is gone. * * * If I knew how to recompense you in any way, for your trouble, I would gladly do anything in my power. Please help me, if you can.

Yours sincerely and sorrowfully,
A. L. SCOTT.

Attacked by an Enemy.

DEAR SIRS,—About a year ago I had a very bad attack of dyspepsia. For nearly four months I never ate a meal without suffering pain after. I had got so weak I could scarcely walk, when one day I saw an advertisement for B. B. B. and thought I would try a bottle. Four bottles cured me completely, and I am now strong and healthy.

MISS JANET STUART,
Muskoka Falls, Ont.

FOUND IN THE RUBBISH.

The Body of a Chinaman Discovered Yesterday Morning, on Store Street.

At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning as laborers were working among the rubbish heaps on the corner of Johnson and Store street where the new building for Mr. Simon Leiser is soon to be erected, they came across the partially clothed body of a dead Chinaman underneath the cellar flooring of a shack next to Marks' clothing store. In several portions of the limbs the flesh had disappeared leaving the bones only, and the corpse had evidently been in its position for a year or more. Immediately the discovery was made known several hundred people crowded to the spot, and the police telephoned for Dr. Milne. On the Doctor's arrival he pronounced the bones to be those of an elderly Chinaman, and said that they had evidently been lying there many months. There was no appearance of any fracture on the skull, and as far as could be perceived no suspicion of foul play. In the coat pocket was found a red paper containing several words in Chinese. The following is a translation:

'I acknowledge that I owe to the Chin Sim Kwong company a debt, details of which are signed by me in the books of the Society. Signed, King Due. Witnesses, Mow Chung, Ah Lep, Ah Sam, Tu Jep. King, Ting Lee, Ah Moy, Din Ho Jet.

A COLONIST reporter made enquiries in Chinatown, yesterday, and saw three of the witnesses to the paper, which is simply an I. O. U. to the leading Loan society among the Chinese here. The following was the result of his investigation: King Due, or as he was more commonly known, Ah Lim, was a leper, who used to beg on the corner of Store and Johnson streets, and who served several terms in the city jail for petty theft. He was very well known by residents of that part of the city. Many people on Johnson street will, no doubt, call to mind the stolid figure almost invariably to be found at any hour of the day sitting on the kerb, smoking a long pipe, in front of the California hotel. When the order was made, about three years ago, that in future no lepers should be tolerated in the lock-up, Ah Lim was suddenly missed, and nothing has been heard of him since. It was his body that turned up, yesterday, lying on an old bed, no doubt just as he had died in his "sleeping quarters," underneath the bottom flooring of the shanty. It is known that he and two other lepers used to sleep in that spot. The body was taken to Hayward's undertaking parlors, and will probably be interred to-day, at the expense of the Mah-On Benevolent society.

THE WORLD'S MINING CAMP.

Many Thousands of Miners Waiting for Spring to Enter the Great Kootenay Country.

Mr. F. S. Barnard, M.P., who returned on Thursday evening from Spokane, says that his visit to that busy city was for the purpose of discussing with others interested the affairs of the Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Co. The first steamer on the route this season is expected to leave Little Dallas on the 15th of March—a little earlier than usual. There will be daily communication, with four steamers running, between Spokane and Nelson before the 1st of April.

The quartette plying in the waters of the Columbia river and Kootenay lake are the Lytton, Columbia, Nelson, and Kootenay.

The company with which Mr. Barnard is identified not only anticipates a good tourist business between Spokane and Revelstoke, on the C.P.R., but a heavy traffic consequent upon the rush of miners into the Kootenay country. It is estimated that there are between 10,000 and 20,000 miners only waiting for spring to come to take up claims in the rich British territory, which old mining men predict will be the greatest mining camp in America, if not in the whole world.

Mr. Barnard will leave for Ottawa about the end of the month, and during the session will make a point of advocating the claim of the Ashcroft and Cariboo railway for a Dominion subsidy.

AMONG THE NORTHERN TRIBES.

Superintendent Hussey, of the Provincial Police, who, with Officer Robb, left for Alert Bay, last Thursday, to investigate certain charges preferred against the resident officer. Mr. Woolacott, by the Indians, returned by the Danube last evening. He carefully enquired into all the allegations, and, while he found that some were not sustained, he cannot speak further on the matter, his report not yet having been presented to the Attorney-General's Department, from which any additional information must come.

In the north it has been rain, rain, rain, every day for weeks past, and the state of the weather has, no doubt, had much to do with the alarming mortality among the Indians. The grippe is with them, as with their white brethren, the popular complaint, though with them it is far from a new thing. It first appeared among the Hydahs about four years ago, spreading to the Fort Simpson,s the Naas', the Fort Ruperts, the Alert Bays and all the other tribes, who have suffered severely, owing no doubt in great measure to the inadequate protection, in clothing and houses suitable for cold, wet weather, possessed by the Siwashes. The death roll of King Grippe contains very many Indian names, in fact it is about the worst epidemic that has made its presence felt among the Siwashes of British Columbia.

The Siwashes, at Cape Mudge, have just seen the last of a great potlach, at which were present all their sisters and their cousins and their aunts, uncles, and other relatives and connections, who will now migrate to the scene of another festive gathering a little further north. No disturbance is reported to have occurred during the recent rejoicing, though the selling of whiskey to the natives, by a class of very inferior white men, is far from being a thing of the past. It is hoped that, before long, the police will be furnished with a suitable boat, either naptha launch or small steamer, which will enable them to more effectually cope with the whiskey-sellers, the undoubted cause of the greater part of any trouble arising with the Indians.

GILLETT'S
PURE POWDERED 100%
LYE
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETT, Toronto.
ju2-tts

CANADIAN NEWS.

Quebec Liberals Sick of Mercier—Manifesto of One of the "Old Guard."

Blizzard in the Maritime Provinces—Winnipeg's Bonspiel Almost Over.

Ministerialists Sustained.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 13.—The Supreme Court delivered judgment to-day in two more election cases, King and Gloucester, giving these seats to Foster and Burns, the present members. In the Kings county case, on request of Hon. Mr. Blair, judgment was suspended to give an opportunity to make application to appeal.

Montreal Liberals Disheartened.

MONTREAL, Feb. 13.—Conservatives here are jubilant over the results of the bye-elections on Thursday, and new enthusiasm will be infused into the rank and file of the party by the victory. The Liberals admit that they have met with bad reverses and blame Mercier for the result.

Intense Political Excitement.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 13.—The election yesterday was one of the most exciting ever held in East Elgin. Voters from all parts of the country, including Manitoba and the Northwest, flocked to the city, and in the city alone there were 403 more votes polled than at last election. Wilson lost heavily throughout the country districts.

Winnipeg's Bonspiel.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 13.—The big curling bonspiel was nearly completed, to-day, only two events remaining for Monday. Last night, Flavelle, of Lindsay, won the grand challenge event, and, to-day, Grant, of Calgary, won the Galt trophy.

Supreme Court Appeal.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 13.—The full court, to-day, ordered a new trial in the case of Martin vs. the Free Press, the case which the Free Press won, last year. The paper will appeal to Ottawa.

Bound to Differ.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 13.—The Empire claims that the great victory in East Elgin was due to increased confidence in the Abbott Government. The Globe says that it is the result of cooked revision lists.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

TORONTO, Feb. 13.—The second annual convention of the brotherhood of St. Andrew in Canada opened here, yesterday. Between 400 and 500 delegates were present from all parts of the Dominion.

Mercier Repudiated.

QUEBEC, Feb. 13.—Mr. Casgrain, an old-time supporter of Mr. Mercier and an ex-member for L'Islet, has just issued to the electorate a "strong manifesto against the ex-premier and his ministry."

Victim of Apoplexy.

CHATHAM, Ont., Feb. 13. — John McLerie, station agent here of the Grand Trunk, died suddenly from apoplexy.

"As You Were."

HALIFAX, Feb. 13.—Bye-elections were held in Kings and Digby to-day. In both constituencies Liberals were re-elected.

Bound to Escape.

MONTREAL, Feb. 13.—A prisoner in jail here, disclosed to the Warden, yesterday, that a plan had been matured for the escape of himself and five others, last night. The cells of the incriminated prisoners were searched, and a knife and a bunch of skeleton keys discovered. The knife was ten inches long, and murder was to be committed, if necessary, to the success of the plot.

Death of a Leading Baptist.

GUELPH, Ont., Feb. 13.—Thomas Couch, one of the oldest residents, is dead. He was a prominent Baptist.

The Worst Storm on Record.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 13.—Thursday's blizzard was by far the worst storm ever experienced here. Two women had narrow escapes from perishing in snow drifts, being rescued by policemen. Telegraph, telephone and all wire services are generally demolished. The hotels were full of people, who had been attending the election meetings until the storm was at its height, and were not brave enough to face the blinding drifts in order to reach their homes.

Nova Scotia Elections.

HALIFAX, Feb. 13.—Borden is re-elected by 95 majority, with one small place to hear from; and Bowers has increased his majority in Digby to 241.

The Gloucester Election.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—A despatch from Fredericton, N. B., announces that the appeal of Mr. Burns, sitting member for Gloucester county, to strike the petition of Landry, his late opponent, off the rolls, has been decided in his favor. Burns is, therefore, confirmed in his seat.

Mercier Losing Ground.

MONTREAL, Feb. 13.—Although ex-Premier Mercier is visibly losing supporters he continues to pretend to be confident of success in the coming elections. His methods have been denounced by an organ of the Vatican, at Rome, and the clergy in his own province are turning their backs on him.

MRS. CAPTAIN OSBORNE

To be Tried for Perjury as well as the Jewelry Robbery.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Mrs. Florence Ethel Osborne was, yesterday morning, arraigned on the charge made against her in connection with the libel suit brought against Mrs. Hargreave, who charged her with the theft of valuable jewelry. After the introduction of a number of witnesses, the prisoner was asked if she had anything to say in answer to the charge. She answered "no," and was then committed for trial. It developed that the prosecution of Mrs. Osborne is based on the charge of larceny as well as perjury. Florence Ethel Elliott, a tall, handsome brunette, inherited $30,000 from her father, who died in 1889. She squandered the money in a year. Then she fell in love with Captain Osborne, of the Carbineers, a poor man with expensive tastes and a large number of debts. Mrs. Hargreave, second cousin of Ethel Elliott, lived in a neighboring cottage at the seaside resort of Torquay. She had $75,000 worth of the jewels, an heirloom in the family. Ethel, it is said, stole $5,000 worth of the jewels, in order to buy her wedding trosseau, and sold them to London jewelers. Mrs. Hargreave found the jewels in the store, and traced the theft to Ethel Elliott, who denied all knowledge of the robbery. Captain Osborne believed her and married her with the accusation hanging over her head. He began suit against the Hargreaves for libel, but his own attorney, Sir Charles Russell, told him that his wife was guilty. He resigned his position in the army, and forgave his wife. She returned recently from France to stand trial for the double crime of robbery and perjury.

UNION OR NON-UNION.

Lively Times on the San Francisco Wharves—The Police Disperse the Fighters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—There were very lively times at the Union street wharf this morning, but by good fortune the timely arrival of a police squad put an end to the trouble that looked very serious at one time. It was an old story of Union vs. Non-Union sailors. The bark Colorado hauled out into the stream, yesterday afternoon, with a portion of her crew on board. The men did not belong to the Union, and an effort was made to prevent them from going on board, but it did not prove successful. The captain, fearing that, if he remained alongside the dock all night, trouble would follow, concluded to put into the stream and have the remaining members of the crew brought to the vessel in the tug Ethel and Marion. A plan was arranged whereby the men were to assemble at a certain house on Broadway street, near Front, and go in a body to the wharf and board the tug. The party consisted of seven persons, and the hour for assembling was fixed at 8 o'clock. At that hour, five of the men arrived at the house and awaited the arrival of the other two. Their names were: Arthur W. Tomlinson and Wm. Morgan, and they were shipped before the United States Shipping Commissioner by J. Curtin. Before the hour appointed to reach the dock, Curtin concluded to take Tomlinson and Morgan to the wharf, and secured an express wagon for that purpose. A short distance from the dock the wagon was surrounded by Union sailors and the men pulled out. They made their escape, however, and the Union sailors then commenced to destroy the effects of the two men. They were carrying on their high-handed proceedings when Deputy U. S. Shipping Commissioner Theorro put in an appearance and commanded the sailors to desist. He was greeted with a volley of oaths and no attention was paid to him until he drew his revolver and threatened to kill the first man who attempted to break open the chests of the two men. The sight of the weapon caused a scattering of the gang. Picking up courage the gang got together again and proposed to assault the Captain of the tug Ethel and Marion, which craft was to take the remainder of the crew to the Colorado. Before they could carry out their intention, they met with a set back they had not looked for. Captain John McFarland, of the tug Governor Perkins, with the assistance of one or two others, resented the assault, and in the midst of the scrimmage the police arrived and the fighters were dispersed. Tomlinson and Morgan did not reach the Colorado, and two others were shipped instead. The Colorado finally got away with all of her men, as the police remained about the wharf until the men at the house on Broadway street arrived and went on board the tug. The Colorado is bound to Puget Sound for a cargo of lumber, which she has been chartered to carry to some port in Central South America.

A NINETEENTH CENTURY JACOBITE

Remarkable Sale of Valuable Jewelry Belonging to "A Descendant of James."

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A remarkable sale of jewels is in progress in this city. The gems form a collection made by Miss Kate Forbes, who died lately at an advanced age. She professed to be a lineal descendant of King James II, and spent most of her time in the lonely apartments which she occupied in Chester House, at Wimbledon, poring over old pedigrees and imitating as well as she could the way of royalty. It was supposed that she was in very moderate circumstances, but, after her death, it was discovered that she possessed a fine collection of pearls and other jewels, as well as historically valuable enamels and so on. The executors ordered the propery to be disposed of at auction, and the sale began yesterday. Many valuable articles in the collection were found in out of the way places, hidden in corners of the house or stuffed into chimneys. The value of the property may be judged from the fact that a Bond street trader paid a total of £15,815 yesterday for r few lots of pearls. Another lot of pearls brought £4,600, a necklet £5,000, and three ear drops £550. At todays sale two George IV. snuff boxes brought £142 and £233 pounds respectively; a diamond necklace £1,700 and four emeralds £620. It is said that, according to the terms of Miss Forbes' will, the proceeds of the sale are to be devoted to the furtherance of the Jacobite cause in England, if the executors can find any such cause to be furthered.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.

Recent Developments in Palestine and the East.

One of the features of the world's progress during recent years is the extension of railroad facilities to the most remote portions of the world. The inception of such an undertaking as the trans-Siberian line, and the various routes which European enterprise is about to lay down in the wilds of Africa, have prepared the public for any and every further announcement of this character. At the same time, some of the quarters of the earth still seem to be unpromising or unsuitable for railroad development, and it must be confessed that a certain sense of incongruity is aroused by the announcement that a French company has undertaken, and is now constructing, a line from Jaffa to Jerusalem, with branches to other points in Palestine. Nevertheless it would seem, says Bradstreets, that, in common with other portions of the Ottoman empire, Palestine furnishes a field for profitable railroad enterprises, though it is somewhat startling to read in the prospectus which the company issues in floating an issue of 9,000,000 francs of its five per cent. bonds in the Paris market that one of the main sources of expected revenue to the road is the increasing number of pilgrims of all races and creeds who may be expected to contribute to the prosperity of the company. The main line of about sixty miles—from Jaffa to Jerusalem—is, however, under construction, and is expected to be completed in the early part of the present year.

Another supply of Whitaker's Almanacs just received by HIBBEN & Co.

THE WORLD BY WIRE.

The Irish Local Government Bill Summarized—Mediterranean Naval Demonstration.

His Holiness Interested in the Chicago Exposition—Another Electrocution.

Irish Local Government.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Until Mr. Balfour introduces his Irish Local Government Bill, on Thursday, the proceedings in Parliament will be mere party skirmishing. Though the ministers decline to satisfy politicians as to the Irish proposal, a high informant describes it as in substance an application of the English County Council Act, without adhering strictly to existing county areas. To protect the minority, in districts where the National vote is strong, arbitrary electoral boundaries are created. As in England, three-fourths of the members of each council are to be elected by the ratepayers, a portion of the rest by the councillors, and a certain number by the Irish executive. The councils are to have control of the local police, excepting the appointment of chief constable; control of licensing, administration of the poor law, asylums, industrial schools and prisons, excepting stated government prisons, and roads and public works. The Imperial police are to be maintained in lessened force. A conference of Irish landlords recently sent Mr. Balfour, through the Duke of Abercorn, a demand that clergymen be excluded from county boards, the aim being to deprive priests of influence. Balfour declined to comply with the wishes of the landlords. The Irish leaders of both groups have declared readiness to adopt what they can of Mr. Balfour's proposals, but concur that the bill will be found in the main impossible of acceptance. An early result of the combined attack on this bill will be reunion of the Irish party.

To Terrify the Khedive.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—There is something portentous in the simultaneous assembling in the Levant of the fleets of the great powers. Since it became known that French and Russian squadrons in the Mediterranean are going to Alexandria, orders have been sent to Austrian Admiral Rohtschidt, now at Smyrna, to sail with his five warships for the Piræus, where his squadron will be joined by two Italian ironclads and a division of the German squadron. Within a fortnight, the united squadron of the dreibund will be within cooperating distance of the English fleet at Alexandria, if the French design to impress the Khedive by a naval demonstration.

His Holiness and the Fair.

ROME, Feb. 13.—His Holiness gave special audience, yesterday, to Thomas B. Bryan and his son, Charles P. Bryan, of Chicago, World's fair commissioners. It was a state ceremony, and Mr. Bryan fully explained the scope and importance of the exposition. He earnestly solicited the Pope's adhesion and active co-operation. The Pope said he would be delighted to take part, and would contribute as far as possible to the success of the undertaking. He was moved in the matter by his admiration for Americans. Mr. Bryan suggested a pontificial letter embodying the sentiments that the Pope had expressed, and said such a document would be a powerful aid in enlisting European co-operation in the fair. The Pope promised to comply with the request. Mr. Bryan afterwards had a conference with Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, in which arrangements were made in regard to the details of the exhibits which the holy see will send to Chicago.

The Coal Strikers Victorious.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The big strike of coal porters is ended. The trouble was caused by a dispute with one firm in regard to the wages to be paid to their employes, and 8,000 men went out. The result of the deliberations has been that the merchants agree to withdraw the circular boycotting labor unions, and leave the firm that got into trouble to fight their own battle. The strikers have gained a complete victory, and are rejoicing.

Italians for Australia.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Prince of Naples will soon start on a tour to Australia. He will be accompanied by an officisl, charged to report on Australia as a field for Italian immigration, the United States having fallen into disfavor, and the Argentine Republic complaining of Italian immigration being overdone.

H. M. S. Victoria.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the House of Commons, on Friday, Lord George Hamilton said the accident to the ironclad Victoria had been made a subject of enquiry, but refused to give details. A United Press reporter has, it is said, learned that the accident was due to carelessness. A boat's crew was sent out to mark with a buoy a shoal, the existence of which was perfectly well known to the officers. The shoal is very narrow, and extends from the shore. The crew were instructed to proceed along the shoal from the shore until ten fathoms was reached, and then mark the spot with a buoy. When within 100 yards of the end the boat got off the shoal, and when the next soundings showed over ten fathoms of water the crew supposed it was all right and placed the buoy. The Victoria then came along, at good speed, at right angles to the shoal, to take a position for torpedo practice, and, passing well outside, suddenly struck the shoal. Hon. Maurice Bourke, with the navigating officers, is held responsible for the accident.

MacKay vs. Stokes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—John M. MacKay has filed a notice of appeal to the general term of the Supreme Court from the judgment of $90,000 obtained by Edward S. Stokes in the suit growing out of a telegraph deal.

To Be Electrocuted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Jeremiah Catto, an Indian who murdered Lizzie Frankelosa, last July at Long Island, was to-day resentenced to be electrocuted during this week beginning March 28.

Siwash Seal Hunters Want High Wages.

SEATTLE, Feb. 13.—Schooner Teaser, Captain Quinn, is about to take on supplies and in a few days leaves on her sealing cruise, stopping at Neah bay for a crew of Siwash hunters and to cruise there for awhile, if seals are found in paying numbers. Speaking of Siwash hunters, Captain Quinn said they are getting too anxious for big returns on their labor to be as profitable as they used to be. On account of the high prices paid for skins last year, they think the owners of vessels will make as much this year, and are therefore holding out for a bigger share of the catch.

Typhus in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The typhus scourge is increasing. No man can tell its extent. The east-side lodging-houses that shelter excited Russians, where it is chiefly found, are in a densely populated district and among the poorest tenants, and that the plague will spread despite the desperate efforts now making by the health authorities to suppress it there can be little doubt. The authorities have forbidden communication of the tenants with the rest of the world.

The Fristad-Premier Collision.

SEATTLE, Feb. 13.—The taking of direct testimony in the steamer Premier and Norwegian bark Fristad collision case, before the inspectors, was concluded on Thursday evening, but there is a large amount of expert testimony to be heard, and court decisions have to be looked up yet, so the case was continued for a week. Captain Bullene said that the investigation has taken on the form of a judicial hearing with a view to an action against the Premier for damages, instead of the simple fixing of the responsibility with reference to the licensed officers on the steamer, as the board intended it should be. All the Norwegian consular agents have taken the matter up, and it is developing some features which the board is really incompetent to pass upon in any other capacity than that of an arbitrator. He thinks it will finally end in a libel on the Premier, which should have been the first step from the turn the inquiry has taken.

Not the Man.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 13.—The Napa county sheriff who arrived here to-day to identify O'Brien, arrested on a charge of complicity in the Rio Vista murder, at once informed the authorities that they had captured the wrong man.

To Operate in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The articles of incorporation of the Coal Harbor Coal Mining company have been filed in the county clerk's office. The object is to work mineral lands and to fish and trade in Alaska. The capital is $2,000,000. The incorporators and trustees are A. S. Baldwin, J. R. Powell, George F. Lyon, E. M. Long, B. H. Hungerford, J. H. Miller and Irwin C. Stump.

Infanticide.

SEATTLE, Feb. 13.—The body of a dead infant was found floating in the bay near the Stetson & Post mill yesterday morning. It was that of a boy, apparently two or three weeks old, and bore the appearance of having been murdered. It was wrapped in a folded bed sheet and was to all appearances a healthy child. The lower part of the legs were eaten off by crabs, and the top of the head bore a scar about the size of a silver quarter. Its skin was white and its hair dark.

The Legal Rate of Interest.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Strong opposition is developing here among financiers to the bill proposing a reduction of the legal rate of interest from six to five per cent., on which a hearing will be given at Albany, on Thursday. It is probable the Clearing House committee will meet an early day next week, and either appoint a delegation to proceed to Albany or prepare and forward a strong protest against the bill. Some members of the committee favor the latter, holding that the banks ought not to take any aggressive action until the bill reaches the Executive chamber, when they hope and believe that Governor Flower will veto it. The State Board of Trade, which begins its sittings at Albany, on Wednesday, will, it is expected, oppose the bill, and other bodies will probably appear against it at the hearing.

Patti not Coming to the Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 12.—Adelina Patti, the famous singer, will not come to the Pacific coast, this season. Her managers have telegraphed canceling all her dates west of Omaha. The reason assigned for this is that she is doing an enormous business in the East, and her managers wish to exhaust that field before coming West.

Looking After an Estate.

VANDALIA, Ill., Feb. 13.—Information has been received here, from Helena, Mont., to the effect that William A. Short, formerly a well known citizen of this (Lafayette) county, has been murdered by Peter Wood, and that one Z. A. Short, who claimed to be a relative of the murdered man, had put in a claim for his estate. William Short left here about fifteen years ago, and nothing had been heard of him since then by his relatives here. Short had no relatives in Montana, and the Z. A. Short in question is an assumed character. The murdered man's mother, Mrs. Hillroy Buckmaster, lives four miles north of Vandalia. His brother, Dr. Short, resides at Bingham, in this county, and his sister, Mrs. George Stokes, lives near Ramsey, in the north part of the county.

Wanted to Meet Mitchell.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—The management of the Olympic Club made an authoritative statement last night regarding an interview published a few days ago relative to Jim Corbett's position regarding the club's offer to match him in a six round contest on March 2nd with Charles Mitchell. President Noel and Mr. Spoor, the latter chairman of the Contest Committee, stated that Corbett could not be accommodated in his desire to meet Mitchell, for more than one reason. Corbett is in excellent trim and would have a manifest advantage over Mitchell, who has not been in training of late. The main reason of the inability of the club to include Corbett in its arrangements is that two local heavy weights have already been secured to stand up before the English pug.

The Canadian Military Gazette says that militiamen who were hoping to obtain reforms and improvements will regret to hear that it is currently reported to be the intention of the Ministry to endeavor to reduce the expenditure rather than increase it.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Daughters of Rebecca at Eldorado, Kan., Monday night, about 40 people were poisoned by some foreign substance in the coffee. None of the cases were fatal, but all the victims are very ill.

The House War Claims Committee has reported favorably a bill to reimburse California, Oregon and Nevada for moneys expended in the suppression of the rebellion. California is, under the bill, entitled to $2,451,469, Oregon to $224,564, and Nevada to $404,000.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Runaway Wife Refuses to Return—Dr. Bodington Wins in the Damage Suit.

Further Amendments to Vancouver's Charters—Real Estate Men Should Tell the Truth.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 13.—The Charter committee of the City Council met in the Mayor's office, to-day. The principal modification proposed was that election day be a public holiday. One place of polling is recommended for the mayoralty. City prisoners may be employed at hard labor. The bonus power of the city is to be increased. Power to repeal by-laws is to be sought; also, power to purchase electric, gas light, etc.

Lye & Co. had Fred. Bell, an employe, placed under arrest, to-day, for alleged till-tapping, during an indefinite period.

The water supply of the city will be shut off, on Sunday morning, for repairs.

The by-law to enable North Vancouver to raise $40,000 was passed by a vote of twenty-seven to four.

The board of works have resolved that in future all tenders for street work shall be by the lump sum for the job, not by the lineal foot as heretofore.

Rev. A. B. Winchester, of Berlin, has accepted a call from the Foreign Mission committee of the Presbyterian church to take charge of the Chinese mission work in British Columbia.

The fast yacht May Flower, which figured prominently in the yacht races of 1889, has been purchased by a syndicate of enthusiastic yachtsmen, who are having her refitted. It is predicted her speed will be astonishingly fast. Her owners intend to enter her in the Victoria and Vancouver races, and perhaps some on the American side.

Wholesale business continues steady with prices about the same. The starting up of several logging camps and other outside industries has had a beneficial effect on trade. A further improvement in retail trade is noticeable, and as the month draws to a close, a still greater improvement may be expected. Collections on the whole are a trifle easier although they are not as good as could be wished. Building is being carried on vigorously. Tenders for the addition to the Hotel Vancouver are invited, while the excavations of the C.P.R. buildings are almost finished, and the first load of stone has been brought from the quarries. The foundations for the new McConnell block are finished, and the roof is now being put on the city hospital. Work on the new Condell and Costello blocks will also be commenced in a few days.

The s.s. Empress of Japan will take one of the largest cargoes that have ever left this port, every available inch in her capacious holds being utilised.

In a suit to compel the purchaser of certain property in the New Westminster addition, to pay for lots which he had purchased, the defendant contended that it had been sold under misrepresentation. The Court, on charging the Jury, said that if the plaintiff made the representations in the pamphlet knowing them to be inaccurate or thought them correct at the time, but before the time of the sale, learned they were not, and failed to inform the purchaser before concluding the bargain, or if he made the statement rashly, giving little thought as to whether they were correct or not, the Jury should find that the representations were fraudulent. The Jury returned a verdict that the representations of the pamphlet were fraudulent. Judgment was, therefore, entered for the defendant.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 13.—An interesting case has been concluded in the Supreme Court here, before Mr. Justice Walkem. Josephine Presley had her leg broken last December, and Dr. Bodington, of the Mission, was called in to set it. He did so, but something went wrong and the leg did not heal satisfactorily. Mrs. Presley brought an action for $5,000 damages against the Dr., for alleged negligence in setting the limb. The case was heard before a jury and the verdict returned was in favor of Dr. Bodington, costs being given against the plaintiff.

Joe Hess, the converted prize-fighter, commenced his temperance revival to-night.

Miss Lee Spencer, a tenant in the Begbie block, has been served with a writ of ejectment in the Supreme Court. The case will be defended and interesting developments may arise.

The chief of police has notified the hotels and saloons that the license regulation act will be enforced, and all bars in the city must be closed from 11 p.m. Saturdays till 6 a.m. on Mondays. The law has not been enforced for some time.

The Whetham college boys defeated the Westminster Juniors in an Association football match this afternoon by two goals to nil.

Trade for the week has been abnormally quiet, except in the preparations for immediate commencement of the building operations of the season, which have shown some activity. Clearing out sales for changes of business and to make room for Spring goods are going on at reduced prices. Mining prospects in Surrey as the coal testing work progresses are causing some excitement. Shipments have been confined during the week almost exclusively to cattle, meats, coal, hay and staple merchandise.

The preparations of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association for their annual exposition have been completed during the week, and the annual report will show a material and very important increase of provincial acreage planted during the past year.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Feb. 13.—The man who came down from Comox, yesterday, in search of his wife, found her here. She refuses to live at Comox any longer. The father intends placing the children in the Orphans' Home, Victoria, and returning to Colorado, his former home.

A horse fell into a well, yesterday, over which a few planks had been placed. Ropes, pulleys, etc., were procured, and with the assistance of another horse, the one in the well was hauled out.

Sailed—Sa. Grandholm.

COMOX.

Capt. Freeman, of the ship Glory of the Seas, took a trip to the Union wharf, Comox, on the steamer Isabel, from Nanaimo, on Wednesday, returning on Friday, visiting Mrs. Little for the past two months.

Before Justices Drabble and McKenzie, a man named Peck was fined $50 and costs for supplying squareface to Indians, at Comox on the 9th inst. Constable Anderson deserves great credit for nabbing this man.

Easily Caught.

CROUP, sore throat and many painful ailments are easily caught in this changeable climate. The never-failing remedy is just as easily obtained in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which is undoubtedly the best of all the many remedies offered for the cure of colds or pains.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
LAND and INVESTMENT AGENCY, L'd

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON: T. D. GALPIN, T. ALLSOP, W. WALTER.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company, and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.
MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates.
Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on Easy Terms.
Time deposits in large or small amounts received at interest.

LOCAL DIRECTORS: HENRY S. MASON, C. A. HOLLAND.

Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. je24-tf-dw

BOOTS.
BOOTS. K BOOTS.
BOOTS.
Erskine's Boot and Shoe Emporium, 132 Gov't St., cor. Johnson St.

PLOWS, HARROWS
Seed Drills, Root Cutters, Pulpers,
HAND AND POWER FEED CUTTERS,
Grain Mills, Wagons, Buggies and Carts in great variety.
Call and see them or write for Catalogues and prices to
E. G. PRIOR & CO.,
(LIMITED LIABILITY).
Cor. Government and Johnson Streets, Victoria.
AND AT KAMLOOPS B.C mrl

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE,
The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—
Lea & Perrins
Ask for
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
ja15-1y w

ROWBOTHAM
THE GROCER
Corner Yates and Broad Streets.
P. O. BOX 476. TELEPHONE 108.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate near the Kettle River, Osoyoos District, commencing where a post has been planted at north-east corner of Lot 331, Group 1; thence north following the easterly limit of Lot G. 1, 40 chains, to the north-east corner of said lot; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the northerly limit of Lot 331 G. 1; thence west following the north limit of said Lot 331 G. 1, 40 chains more or less to the place of beginning, containing 160 acres of land, more or less.
JOHN A. MANLY.
Dated Victoria, B. C., Dec. 22, 1891. ja1-2m-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less, on Barclay Sound. Commencing at B. R. Seabrook's south-west corner post; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains to place of commencement.
F. S. POPE
December 28, 1891. ja1-w-2m

LOST—From Shawnigan Lake Hotel, on 17th inst., a bay horse, 10 years old; white spot on forehead; had halter on when last seen. A reward will be given for the return of the horse. ja23-d6t-w1

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate on the south side of Bella Coola river: Starting from a stake about 2 miles above a place called Miskalet, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, more or less, to river; thence following river down in a southerly direction 80 chains, more or less, to place of commencement, all containing 320 acres, more or less.
ROBT. JAMIESON.
Dated at Bella Coola, Dec. 3, 1891. ja22-2m

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less Barclay Sound, commencing at O. Warner's N. W. corner post; thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement.
H. PARBERY.
Dated January 23rd, 1892. ja29-2m

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres more or less Barclay Sound, commencing at E.J. Gray's S.W. corner post; thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement.
F. E. ALLEY
Dated January 23rd, 1821. ja29-2m

SIXTY—Days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres, more or less, Barclay Sound, commencing at H. Harris, N. E. corner, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement.
W. H. WOOD.
Dated January, 18th 1892. ja22-2m

NOTICE—I, the undersigned, intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Goldstream district: Commencing at a post on the south boundary of E. A. McQuade's claim, 20 chains easterly from his southwest corner post; thence S. 3°.45' E. magnetic, 80 chains; thence S. 86°.15' W. 40 chains; thence N. 3°.45' W. 40 chains; thence S. 86°.15' W. 20 chains; thence N. 3°.45' W. 40 chains, to the south boundary of L. Lubbe's claim; then N. 86°.15' E. along the south boundary of L. Lubbe and E. A. McQuade's claims, 60 chains, to the place of beginning, and containing 400 acres, more or less.
ALFRED MAGNESEN.
January 14, 1892. ja22-2m-w

A RAMBLE IN PARIS.

An Old Victorian's Impressions While Strolling Through the World's Gayest City.

The Magnificent Thoroughfares of Paris—A Visit to the Goblin Tapistry Works.

[By an Old Victorian.]

On arrival in this beautiful city from London one realizes at once that he is in a foreign country. The language, dress, innumerable cafes and wine shops, and the long rows of small tables and chairs, outside the wine shops, with their various occupants sipping such beverages as different taste suggest, all remind that you are not in England or in British Columbia. Servants and shop-keepers, male and female, dress more plainly and sensibly than the same class do in England or America, with no head dress, as a rule, winter or summer, which may or may not be an improvement; at all events, there is an absence of gay bonnets and ribbons. All classes are more old-fashioned in their dress than in London, nothwithstanding that Paris is supposed to be the parent and originator of fashion. Men do work here which western people would consider heavy enough for horses; such as carrying heavy loads of merchandise on a wooden frame adjusted to the back, and pulling large hand carts, to which they are regularly harnessed. In this toilsome work they are sometimes assisted by a strong dog, harnessed to the axle under the cart; and this is to be seen where the motto on every public building is, "Liberty, equality, fraternity."

THE BOULEVARDS AND AVENUES

are the pride of the city; nearly all 200 feet wide, with side paths 30 to 40 feet wide, planted with trees of a uniform height of 30 feet—such as the boulevards Italien, Montmatre, St. Germain, Kleber and the Avenue Del Opera. The side streets off those beautiful thoroughfares are on an average 50 feet wide. The wooden block pavement is being adopted, and the old noisy stone system disappearing as in London. The water is so arranged at the outer edge of the sidepath so as to be easily turned on to wash the side gutters, which are shallow, in fact the water is constantly running along the sides of the streets in a clear stream. An army of scavengers keep the streets in splendid order. All holes and gratings to carry off surface water are under the side path—a great improvement. The houses in nearly all streets are built in a uniform style, and five storys high, with iron balconies to every story. All corner buildings are rounded off and of ornamental architecture, producing a very grand effect. I considered London a city of shops, although there are several streets of private houses, without shops, but here every street has its shops, with dwelling houses in flats over them. Many of the private houses are built in court yards in the rear of the shops and approached by covered ways, ten feet wide; and many of the wholesale warehouses are built in the same fashion.

The omnibus and tram car system is very good—six cents inside, three outside, to any part of the city; three horses to each omnibus; no electric tram in any street. The theatres are very numerous and suited

TO ALL GRADES OF MORALS.

The Opera—the finest in the world—is a national institution, generously maintained out of the public purse for the promotion of music and art of the highest class. Everything is done for the people, and by the people. Many of the old palaces, not necessary to a Republican president, notably the Louvre and Luxembourg, are turned into national art galleries—free to the world—where the best collection of ancient Assyria, Greece and Egypt, together with the best paintings and sculpture of the Middle Ages, as well as modern art, are to be seen. Here you will see what you do not see in London: a hundred of working women going through those galleries, and manifesting an intelligent appreciation. The Goblin tapestry works are now the property of the nation, where a large staff of artists are always at work, producing the finest tapestry. One may wonder where the production goes to, until it is realized that it takes several men nearly a generation to finish one piece of nearly 20 feet square. The writer asked two men at work on a tapestry carpet,

ABOUT TWELVE FEET SQUARE,

how long it would take to finish; they said seven years. This is all hand work, most delicate and intricate, requiring much patience and skill.

I always thought no city could compare with London in cab traffic, but I believe Paris outstrips it. This traffic is so enormous and incessant that it is unsafe and difficult to cross a street. I account for this from there being a very large upper and middle class of rich people, who do not keep carriages, therefore use cabs. Goods of all kinds are dearer than in London. Meat, wine and spirits are cheaper. Servants' wages, the same as in London—$8 to $10 per month.

The park "Bois de Bolougne" is very fine, but the drives are not so well kept, nor are the trees so well grown as in Hyde Park. This is a city of magnificent churches, occupying the most prominent sites. The clergy are not happy, having lost their influence over the people. Unfortunately, infidelity prevails. Tradesmen are to be seen pursuing their calling on Sundays, the same as in any other day, and generally take a holiday on Mondays. The writer had the honor to attend a reception given by M. Carnot, the President of the French Republic, at the Elysee Palace. The gorgeous suite of salons and palm houses, thrown open, the ladies' dresses and diamonds, the uniforms and decorations of foreign ambassadors, and of naval and military officers, the band of one hundred performers, in an Oriental room, off the large palm house, together with the magnificent supper room on the other side of palm houses with its silver and crystal appointments and delicate refreshments, presented one of the most elegant and brilliant spectacles conceivable.

The President resembles Lord Lansdowne. He was dressed in plain evening dress, with some decorations, and was most agreeable and unpretentious. I am glad to have found a point of common interest with my own city—in the climate—which is just that of Victoria—a little snow, rain and frost alternately—the degree of cold being the same, and both being free from such fog as we have in London.

RUE DE LA PAIX,
Paris, Jan. 7. 1892.

ALCOHOLIC INSANITY.

The Terrible Curse of a Drinking Father on His Children.

A writer in the *Fortnightly* on "Phases of Crime" in Paris says that alcoholic insanity is twice as provalent in that city as it was 15 years ago. Nearly one-third of the cases of lunacy are from this cause. He says drinking has so increased that during the last 10 years a new type of criminal has appeared—the children who have inherited homicidal instincts from drinking parents. One of these instances, as an illustration of hundreds which have come within his knowledge, he gives as follows:

A few months ago I was present in Dr. Garnier's consulting-room watching the prisoners from the depot filing past. We were informed that a child had been brought in by its parents to be examined. These people were shown in. They belonged to the respectable working class and were quiet and well mannered. The man was the driver of a dray belonging to one of the railway stations and had all the appearance of a stalwart working man. The boy was barely 6 years old. He had an intelligent, rather pretty face, and was neatly dressed.

"See here, Monsieur le Docteur," said the father, "we have brought you our boy; he alarms us. He is no fool; he begins to read; they are satisfied with him at his school, but we cannot help thinking he is insane, for he wants to murder his little brother, a child 2 years old. The other day he nearly succeeded in doing so. I arrived just in time to snatch my razor from his hands."

The boy stood listening with indifference and without hanging his head. The doctor drew the child kindly toward him and inquired: "Is it true that you wish to hurt your little brother?"

With perfect composure the little one replied: "I will kill him; yes, yes, I will kill him!"

The doctor glanced at the father and asked in a low voice: "Do you drink?"

The wife exclaimed indignantly: "He, sir! Why, he never enters a public house and has never come home drunk?"

They were quite sincere. Nevertheless the doctor said: "Stretch out your arm."

The man obeyed; his hand trembled. Had these people told lies, then, in stating that the man had never come home the worse for drink? No; but all through the day, wherever he had called to leave a package, the people of the house had given him a drink for his trouble. He had become a drunkard without knowing it, and the poison that had entered his blood was at this moment filling the head of his little child with the dreams of an assassin.

MISS MITCHELL'S WEDDING.

The Residence of the Duke and Duchess—Some Facts about the Ducal Pair.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The following, in regard to the marriage of the Duc de Rochefoucauld to Miss Maggie Mitchell, will be of interest to readers on the other side of the Atlantic. Miss Mitchell, who is 26 years old, has for some years been one of the acknowledged belles of Washington, and, according to some of her admirers, she is the most beautiful woman her country has ever sent abroad. Her beauty is undeniable. A woman above the average height of her sex, with a figure perfect in its rounded curves and exquisitely proportioned; with golden hair that curls naturally; light brown eyes expressive of tenderness and yet firmness, and a complexion so softly blended in its pink and white shades that it has been the envy of most of the society women of Washington. The Duc de la Rochefoucauld is a captain in the 16th Regiment of French chasseurs. Francis Alfred, Duc de le Rochefoucauld, is the head of one of the most distinguished families of Europe, and when his name is mentioned a procession of venerable historical images is conjured up. The duke's principal seat is Chateau Montrurial, five hours' journey from the capital. The chateau is situated on a magnificent estate, with large parks and fine shooting forests, the whole constituting one of the most superb places in France. In addition, the duke owns two other chateaux, both charming, although not equal to Montrurial.

In anticipation of his marriage he has now secured a beautiful house at Beanne, in the famous "Cote d'Or," five hours from Paris, on the road to Marseilles, Nice and the resorts of the Riviera. This residence he has furnished in sumptuous fashion and provided with well filled stables. There he will probably take his American Duchess for the honeymoon. People so well provided with dwelling places may have some difficulty in deciding whether they have a home, and if so, where it is; but it is the intention of the duke and duchess to spend at least three months of every year at Montrurial. Captain de Rochefoucauld would not be considered very rich on Fifth avenue, but he has an income amply sufficient to keep up his estates and enable him to live in elegance, and it takes considerable money to do that. The present match affords at least one instance of an international marriage in which American dollars are not required to regild shopworn European coronets or redeem them from pawn. The coronet of the Rochefoucaulds is still in good order, with no pewter showing through the gilding.

The bridal dress was rich and plain, of ivory satin and edged with the traditional orange blossoms around the skirt. Narrow plaits with an empire sash of white orange blossoms composed the corsage, sleeves close-fitting to the elbow. The neck was covered with old Point d'Alencon lace, which is an heirloom in the La Rochefoucauld family, and which falls over the corsage to the waist. A long faille veil covered the entire dress, being fastened at the top of the head by a Henry IV. bouquet of orange blossoms.

Not Quite Clear.

In regard to the Duke of Fyfe article, Mr. James Bland, jr., writes: "I beg to state that I am not the grandson of Mrs. Porter, the actress, my father being the grandson of the late Rev. James Bland, of Derriguin Castle, Co. Kerry, Ireland, and great grandson of Nathaniel Bland, LL.D., judge of the Prerogative Court of Dublin, and Vicar-General of the Diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe."

WOMAN'S WORLD.

News of Interest—Seasonable Suggestions—How to Market and How to Cook.

Some Pleasing Styles—Ideas for the Milliner and Dressmaker—Handsome Trimmings.

MAXIMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING.

The house showeth the owner.
They who have little butter must be content to spread thin their bread. Many a good dish is spoiled by an ill sauce.
He that is at ease seeks dainties.
In a good house all is quickly ready.
When the stomach chimes the dinner hour don't wait for the clock.—Table Talk.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

For dish-towels some people use crash, which should be of the very best quality, though old drilling or a poor quality of cicking make better ones; and many ladies prefer a light weight unbleached muslin, as a cotton cloth does not leave the lint that linen does when a little worn.

For dish-rags buy white mosquito netting—a quarter of a yard is sufficient for one—which should be folded back and forth as many times as the width will allow and tack as a comfort. Some make them of a ball of candle-wick, knit on two wooden needles the size of a lead pencil. Set up twenty stitches. Knit in plain garter knitting until the ball is used up. These are easily kept clean if washed in hot soapsuds after each meal; also wash the dish-towels at the same time. A half dozen are quite sufficient.

Soft holders to use in taking up hot dishes should be made six inches by eight, slightly caught through and a brass ring in one corner to hang upon a nail close to the stove. Old stockings are good for this, or two thicknesses of pants cloth. Every housekeeper should provide herself with little convaniences for doing her work. A short-handled, broad paint brush to wash the outside of window sills, and an old tooth brush for washing around the glass.

MARKETING.

It is best to keep to one dealer, after you have decided which is best. To have your butcher, your poulterer and your vegetable and fruit man. They will all take greater interest in supplying a regular customer at reasonable rates than one who only buys of them occasionally—especially if you always pay ready money. In buying beef there are a few rules to remember. Bullock beef is the best to buy. It should be fine grained, the lean with streaks of clean white-looking fat running through it and of a bright red color. Unless there is enough fat the meat will be tough. Cow beef is paler than ox beef, so you can tell it in that way; and it is not so nutritious; but if the meat is of a very dark red it is too old. To test beef, press it down with the thumb; if it rises quickly the meat is good. For soup meat get the shin-bone and a few pounds of the round. Soup meat should have as little fat as possible. The best beef for beef tea is from the round. Mutton should be dark colored and have plenty of fat. In choosing poultry see that they have smooth legs and short spurs; the male birds are best. The feet should always bend easily.

HEATING AN OVEN.

To judge of an oven's heat there are no better rules than Gouffe's: "Try the oven every ten minutes with a piece of white paper. If too hot, the paper will blaze up or blacken; when the paper becomes dark brown (i. e., rather darker than the ordinary meat pie crust), the oven is fit for small pastry. When light brown (i. e., the color of really nice pastry), it is ready for vol au vent, tarts, etc. When the paper turns dark yellow (i. e., the color of deal), you can bake bread, large meat pies or large pound cakes; while if it is just tinged, the oven is just fit for sponge cake, meringues, etc.

A FEW RECIPES.

Eggless Plum Pudding.—One heaping cup bread crumbs, two cupfuls flour, one cupful molasses, one cupful of chopped suet, one cupful of milk, one cupful of raisins and currants, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful cinnamon; bake two and a half hours.

Cookies.—Which will keep as long as you wish and are better after standing awhile; four eggs, two cups of sugar (if it be granulated one and a half cups will be plenty), one cup butter (or lard), one teaspoon even full of soda. Mix soft and bake in a quick oven.

Fruit puffs.—One pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a half teaspoonful of salt. Sift all together, then stir in sweet milk until a thick batter is formed. Put a tablespoonful of batter into tea-cups till half the batter is used; place on it a spoonful of any kind of canned, preserved or stewed fruit without any juice, cover with a spoonful of batter, set the cups in the steamer and steam twenty minutes. Eat with sugar and cream, or prepare a sauce with the extra juice of the fruit.

HEAD AND HAND WEAR.

Gray gloves are in vogue; also a great many gauntlet gloves, either Suede or kid, in useful medium shades. Many novelties in the way of gloves are to be found this season. Duck's foot yellow is the newest shade employed, and it is pretty, and in perfect taste when worn with gray. These gloves are made either with black or with self-colored stitching. As a rule, this season, the latter predominates. Some substantial gloves, suitable for driving, are of fine Suede, in pale tan color, with the undersart of the hand and the fingers in brown leather. Another specialty is the bat's wing gauntlet, so called because of the peculiar white stitching on the black Suede. The chevrette gloves are excellent wear. They are not dyed at all; in technical parlance, they are "plunged." For evening wear come some exquisite Suede, in pale heliotrope, pale pink and lemon. Duck's egg green is another new shade in kids; while it retains its freshness remarkably well, it cleans perfectly.

Elderly folk may wear small, close-fitting bonnets in the theatre; the young people should wear small toque hats; or, better still, small velvet hoods, with a border of fur, which are very becoming, and may be stowed away in a pocket of the dress or mantle.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

Irish frieze has reappeared for street gowns, and is as serviceable as ever for general and travelling wear. Homespuns and cheviots are kin to frieze, but are offered in a greater variety of colors and designs.

To the development of wraps, which are never more essential than during the uncertain weather of early spring, are devoted light-colored Bedfords and broad-cloths, the materials being chosen either to match or contrast with the costumes with which the top garments are to be worn.

A new material for dresses is *peau-de-nymphe*, a very fine satin-like cloth, in soft shades such as sea weed, russet, pigeon blue, mouse gray, terra cotta, and sevres blue. It is admirably adapted for making up the glove-fitting bodice, moulding the bust, so fashionable just now, and also for the slight draperies, which are gradually taking the place of the narrow and straight fourreau dress, in vogue at the commencement of the winter.

A very pretty dinner dress is of pale electric-blue faille made *en princesse*, and trimmed with draperies and cascades of cream lace; chemisette of white crepe-de-Chine; the sleeves, to the elbows, are formed of rows of cream lace.

A handsome evening dress is of dark green velvet, cut in narrow panels embroidered with steel, and showing deep pleatings of apple-green faille; the bodice is cut in a V and embroidered with steel to match the skirt; light sleeves of velvet to the wrist, with short over sleeves of faille, embroidered with steel.

Trimmings in handsome Venetian guipure are among the pretty things of the day, as well for dresses as for mantles and bonnets. They are laid on plain, over colored velvet or silk.

Opera cloaks are made in the shape of a full circular, with a Watteau pleat in the middle of the back. This pleat is often of brocaded silk, while the remainder of the cloak is of self-colored plush of a light shade of green, blue, or rose color.

Jet beading is extremely fashionable; bonnets are beaded all over with jet.

Large hats are seldom worn now-a-days, save with driving and carriage toilettes, having yielded precedence to small and medium shapes for every other use. For the promenade nearly all chapeaux of moderate size are fashionable; the toque is favored for theatre and general wear.

Face veils are worn with bonnets, but they are only allowed to extend to the chin. Childrens' dresses are of a quaint, old fashioned style, which has a peculiar grace of its own. Little girls wear frocks coming down quite to the ankle. Short skirts and bare legs are now quite out of fashion for very small children; the smaller they are the longer their frocks and clocks.

All hosiery is to be judged by the fineness of the thread and the closeness of texture, which, in the case of stockings especially, may be partly appreciated by weighing, as it were, the articles in the hand. In ribbed stockings a deception is sometimes practised, against which it is necessary to guard. The spaces between the ribs, which ought to be formed by an inversion of the stitch, contain no stitch at all, but an open range of threads, pervious to the weather and utterly destitute of durability. As ribs of stockings exposed to sale are necessarily almost in contact, the fault cannot be detected without introducing the hand and opening the tissue, when it will be instantly apparent, and indeed will exactly resemble the flaw caused by a dropped stitch in a stocking in wear.

THE BLACK POPE.

Sketch of the Late General of the Order of Jesuits.

Father Anderledy, the general of the order of the Jesuits, whose death has recently been reported at Rome, was a very remarkable man, and in egery way merited the title of "The Black Pope," which was given to him at the vatican, says the Marquise de Fontenoy in the New York Recorder. He was the son of a Swiss peasant and was born on the slopes of the Simplon. During the revolution of the Sonderbund in Switzerland, when the Jesuits were driven out of the country, he came near losing his life at the hands of a fanatical and infuriated mob, and only escaped by being thrown into prison. Father Anderledy was well known in the United States, for it was there that he was ordained priest, and for a couple of years he devoted himself to Catholic mission work at Green Bay, Wis. At one time he was renowned for his eloquence, and the silvery tones of his musical voice were heard in almost every city of importance from the Atlantic ocean to the Russian frontier, but suddenly his overtaxed forces gave way altogether. He fell dangerously ill, and for a time was entirely deprived of the power of speech. On his recovery his physicians insisted that he should give up preaching entirely.

The late general was one of the cleverest and most adroit of the twenty-three superiors which the order has had since its foundation. He was a born diplomatist, a man of polished manners, but autocratic temper; a profound theologian, having studied divinity under the Pope's brother, Cardinal Pecci, and and a wonderful linguist. Besides Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, he spoke and wrote perfectly English, German, French, Italian, and Spanish. It is difficult to say who will be elected as Father Anderledy's successor. The election will be awaited with great interest throughout the world, for the Jesuit society is the most powerful body of its kind in existence. Its organization is perfect, its wealth enormous, and the obedience of its members to their chief is absolutely wonderful. The remark uttered by Pope Sixtus V. 300 years ago holds good to day. "Imagine," he exclaimed, "the incalculable power of a fraternity at the mere mention of whose name, that of Jesus, every head is forced to bow."

THE GRIP CURED.

Cured of la grippe, but hairless and skinless, William Spangler, of Dillsboro, Ind., believes the remedy worse than the disease, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. The old man was seized with the epidemic and took to his bed. When Harry Eggleston, a good-hearted neighbor, called to see the sick man his sympathy prompted him to suggest a sure cure for the prevailing disease, and Mr. Spangler consented to try the remedy at once under the personal supervision of his kind neighbor. Eggleston then procured a large bath tub, filled it with hot water, put in the water a peck of wood ashes, and then assisted his patient into the tub. After an hour of soaking and rubbing in the lye water, Spangler was bathed from the top of the head to the soles of his feet with turpentine, wrapped up in a warm blanket, and put back to bed. A few hours afterward he was a sight to behold. Blistered from head to foot he shed his skin like a snake in the spring time, nor was that all. The departing skin took with it every particle of hair and beard, leaving the old man, who before this course of treatment resembled a patriarch of old in the fullness and length of hair and beard, as smooth and hairless as a skinned calf. But the grip was completely cured, and Eggleston says if he survives his treatment he will never be troubled with the disease again. The old man is improving, and physicians say he will get well of the effects of his peculiar treatment, but is as likely to be as bald-headed and bare-faced as a billiard ball. Eggleston is not likely to get in any other patients and is liable to be prosecuted for practicing medicine without a license.

Five to One.

DEAR SIRS,—Last winter I had five large boils on my neck and was advised to us. B B B. Before I had finished the first bottle I was completely well and think B. B. B. cannot be excelled as a blood purifier.

JOHN WOOD, Round Plains, Ont.

35 CENTS - A - BOTTLE

USE IT FOR
Difficulty of Breathing,
Tightness of the Chest,
Wasting Away of Flesh,
Throat Troubles,
Consumption,
Bronchitis, Weak Lungs,
Asthma, Coughs,
Catarrh, Colds.

DR. T. A.
SLOCUM'S
Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure
COD LIVER OIL
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
LABORATORY - - - TORONTO

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 200 acres, more or less, beginning at a point in a bay, ½ N.E. of North Island, thence 50 chains north to T. H. Warner's S. W. post, thence 40 E., 50 south, thence following shore to point of beginning.
J. McCORKALL.
Dec. 10, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less, beginning at J. H. Warner's N.E. corner, thence 40 E., thence following meanderings of shore S.W., then N. 60 to point of beginning.
T. C. NUTTALL.
Dec. 9th. 1891. de18-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 80 acres more or less on Barclay Sound, beginning at a post on east side of Forbes Island, thence following meandrings of shore northerly, and thence southerly akin in the whole island.
M. J. CONLIN.
Dec. 10th, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY DAYS after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres Barclay Sound, beginning at P. W. Dempster's northwest corner, thence south 80 chains, west 40 chains, north 80 chains, east 40 chains to point of beginning.
J. BREDFORD.
Dec., 9, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY DAYS after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres Barclay Sound, commencing at P. W. Dempster's northwest corner post, thence north 80 chains, east 40 chains, south 80 chains, west 40 chains to point of beginning.
O. WARNER.
Dec., 9, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY DAYS after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 40 acres, more or less, water front fractional grazing land, beginning at J. McCorkall's south west post, thence westerly 20 chains more or less, thence north 20 chains more or less, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains to point of beginning.
ELIZA BARNSLEY.
Dec. 10, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres, beginning at F. C. Coles' N.E. post, thence north 80 chains, east 20 chains, south 80 chains, west 20 to post of beginning.
J. DAVIES.
Dec. 9, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 300 acres, more or less, beginning at a post 20 chains from shore of Uculet Arm, east side, thence 40 chains west, 80 N., 20 E. to shore, southerly, thence 10 chains due south to post of beginning.
GEO. FRASER.
Dec. 10, 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated in Bella Coola River, on the south side, starting from a stake on the northwest corner of John Rood's claim, running in an easterly direction 40 (forty) chains, north 40 chains, west 40 chains, then following the bend of the river 40 chains to the starting point, the whole to include 160 (one hundred and sixty) acres, more or less.
THOMAS OSTROM.
Dated 13th November, 1891. de18

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, situated at the north shore of the North Bentick Arm, Namamis Coast district, commencing at a post N. E. corner, thence running south 40, west 40, north 40, thence east 40 chains to place of commencement.
MISS AMANDA ENGVIK.
Dated Bella Coola the 10th of Nov., 1891. de18

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works, for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated at the head of Bella Coola, 40 miles from the mouth, more or less, beginning at a stake, at the south fork of Stuich, thence east 40 chains more or less, north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south to place of commencement, 80 chains more or less.
JOHN ROOD.
Bella Coola, B.C., Nov. 10th, 1891. de18

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, viz.: Situated on south side Bella Coola River, starting from Mr. A. Nicolas' pre-emption claim and running in a southeasterly direction, following a side claim, then in a northeasterly direction 40 chains, thence northwest 40 chains, more less; then following the bend of the river chains, to the place of commencement.
MISS AMANDA ENGVIK.
Bella Coola, November 10th, 1891. de18

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on the north side of the Bella Colla River, opposite Frank Rystedt's claim, commencing from a stake at the south east corner, thence in a northerly direction 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, more or less, to the place of commencement.
W. LEIGH.
Bella Coola, November 6, 1891. de18

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres, more or less, beginning at a point in a bay, ½ N.E. of North Island, thence 50 chains north to T. H. Warner's S. W. post, thence 40 E., 50 south, thence following shore to point of beginning.
J. McCORKALL.
Dec. 10, 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands: Starting from Jack McDaniel's claim, running in a northerly direction 40 chains, then in an easterly direction 40 chains, then in a southerly direction 80 chains more or less, then west 80 chains, following the mountain side, then in a north-easterly direction 80 chains more or less to place of commencement.
FRANK RYSTEDT.
Bella Coola, November 11th, 1891. 18de

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase a lot of land on the south bank of the Bella Colla river, starting at a stake marked F.O. southwest corner, planted at the northwest corner of F. Granton's claim, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, then following the bend of the river south to starting point, the whole to include 160 (one hundred and sixty) acres more or less.
THOS. OLSEN.
November 9th, 1891. de18

NOTICE is hereby given that (60) sixty days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated on the Bella Coola river, upper side Frank Rystedt's claim, starting from H. Lee's claim, thence in a westerly direction, following a side claim 80 chains thence south (20) twenty chains, more or less, thence east along the river (80) eighty chains, thence (20) twenty chains, more or less, to place of commencement.
FRANK HENRY.
Bella Coola, B.C., Nov. 9, 1891. de18

I HEREBY give notice that sixty days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated in the Bella Coola district, on the south side of the river, starting from stake marked J. R., at N. W. corner of J. R.'s claim; east 40 chains, more or less; thence in a southerly direction 40 chains; thence west 40 chains thence in a northeasterly direction 40 chain more or less, following the bend of the river to place of commencement.
JAMES RUDLAND.
Bella Bella, B.C., Nov. 9, 1891. de18 w

I HEREBY give notice that sixty days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commission of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situated in the Bella Coola district, on the south side of the river, starting from Frank Olsen's N.W. corner, thence following a side claim in an easterly direction 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence following a bend of the river 40 chains more or less to the place of commencement.
JOHN ROOD,
Bella Coola, B.C.
November, 10th, 1891. de18.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres at the Head of Uculet arm, beginning at a stake on east side ½ of mile from head, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of beginning.
T. F. SINCLAIR.
Dated December, 3rd 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres Barclay Sound, commencing at W. G. Pinders S. W. corner post thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to point of beginning.
D. W. MORROW.
Dated December, 5th 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less Barclay Sound, beginning at J. H. Warner's N.E. post, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, to place of beginning.
J. CORBET.
Dated December, 3rd 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres Barclay Sound commencing at P. W Dempster's N.E. corner post, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to point of beginning.
H. HARRIS.
Dated December, 3rd 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less Barclay Sound, commencing at F. C. Davidge's S.W. corner thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement.
F. B. STRONG.
Dated December, 10th 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres Barclay Sound, beginning at W. G. Pinder's N.E. post, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, to point of beginning.
WM. POWELL.
Dated December, 3rd 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 320 acres Barclay Sound, beginning at Wm. Powell's N.W. corner, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, to point of beginning.
PATRICK. W. DEMPSTER.
Dated December. 3rd 1891. de11-w

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of land, situated in Alberni district: commencing where a post has been planted about forty chains from the sea shore, between Cape Beale and Pachena Bay, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of beginning containing 640 acres more or less.
ALEX. SMITH.
26th November, 1891. no20-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on Daniel's Bay, Hawkesbury Island, Coast District: Commencing where a post has been planted 24 chains east of a stream flowing into Boxer Reach, opposite Amy and Mary Points; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the sea coast; thence easterly following the sea coast to the point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.
HARRY M. PRICE.
25th November, 1891. de25-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners, at their next sitting, for a renewal of my license to the Horse-Shoe Hotel, Cheemaus.
MATTHEW HOWE.
Dated Nov. 12, 1891. no20-w1m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 200 acres of land, more or less: Starting at the sea-shore at the south-west corner of section 2, range 2 west, northern division of Salt Spring Island; thence east one half mile; thence south one half mile; thence west to the shore: thence along the shore to the point of commencement.
ARTHUR WALTER.
December 30, 1891. ja22-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres beginning at S.W. corner of small Indian Reserve, Barclay Sound, west of David Island, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to point of beginning.
D. W. MORROW.
Dated December, 6th 1891. de11-w-2m

SIXTY—Days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres, more or less, Barclay Sound, commencing at W. H. Wood's northeast corner, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement.
R. H. B. COLLISTER
Dated January, 18th 1892. ja22-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated on Cumshewa Inlet, Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Group, commencing at a stake marked "J. R. S., S. W.," on the south-east corner of W. H. Smith's claim, and running east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres.
J. R. SCOTT.
Victoria, B. C., 27th January, 1892. fe12-2mw

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated at the south side of Bella Coola River, starting from a stake about 1½ miles up stream, the Asasnanmy River; thence east 40 chains; thence north following mountain side 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south following down to place of commencement, 40 chains more or less.
W. M. MATHEW.
Dated Bella Coola, 18th Nov., 1891. ja1-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated in Coast district: Starting from Mr. S. Grant's S.W. corner on the north side of Bella Coola river; thence following S. Grant's claim north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains, more or less, to river; thence west to place of commencement, 40 chains more or less.
ALEX. McNEILL.
Dated Bella Coola, Dec. 3, 1891. ja15-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on the north side of Bella Coola River: Starting from stake marked "S. W." at the mouth of the Lehe-gwang River; then north-east 40 chains along the mountain side; then east 40 chains; then south-west 40 chains to river; then following river down in a westerly direction to place of commencement.
S. GRANT.
Bella Coola, November 11th, 1891. ja1-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase three hundred and twenty (320) acres of land, more or less, situated in Coast District, and described as follows: Commencing at the S.W. corner post of A. H. Humphrey's pre-emption claim on the north side of the Bella Coola river, about 28 miles from its mouth; thence following said claim north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south about 40 chains to the bank of the river, thence east, following the meandering of the river, for about 80 chains, to point of commencement.
THEO. M. MAGNESEN.
Bella Coola, Nov. 21, 1891. ja3-2m-w

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Alleged Irregular Treatment of Tenders for Vancouver City Supplies—Lawyers and Legal Procedure.

Panthers at Englishman's River—The Surrey Coal Fields—Matters in General.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 11.—A mass meeting, to discuss the allegations that certain tenders for city work were handled in an irregular way, will be held in the Market Hall, on Saturday night.

The Vancouver Belle leaves on Friday morning. Capt. Copp only takes seven boats this time, instead of eight, and his crew, all told, number 25.

The officers of the Vancouver Building Society, for the ensuing year, are: T. F. McGuigan, president; H. E. Connon, vice-president; and G. Geary, secretary.

A gang of burglars is at large, and defies the police. Another attempt was made to enter Stephen Manders' house, but no booty was secured.

The members of the Bar are agitating for amendments to existing legal procedure.

Steamer Comet left for the North yesterday with about 30 men, and supplies for two camps that are to be opened up.

The sealing schooner Beatrice will be ready for sea again in about a week. She has been repaired, and her owners have got all the boats they require.

Rev. R. R. Maitland has been chosen by the local lodge of the Canadian Order of Home Circles, to represent it at the session of the Central Circle in Toronto, next month.

Anson Turner was felling a tree, this morning; the axe flew from the handle and he received a dangerous wound in the head. He will probably die.

Frank H. Doty, of the Doty Engine Works, Toronto, who is here, has completed a contract with Captain Tibbetts, of the Kaslo-Slocan Company, for the engines and machinery of a steamer to ply on the Columbia River into British Columbia. The steamer will be built at the Little Dalles, but registered in Canada. Mr Doty says the Spokane mining men are very enthusiastic about the rich discoveries made in British Columbia and are investing largely. They intend to make this year a busy one, and this steamer is to carry the ore and keep the mines supplied with necessaries.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 12.—First mate Lucas, of the bark Hesper, while on the water tank this morning fell a distance of twelve feet astraddle of a stick of timber. He was taken to the hospital dangerously injured.

The Vancouver juniors are arranging a football match with Victoria.

To night there were two attempted burglaries. One of them in Week's grocery store. Two dollars in cash were taken, entrance being found by a rear window. The Hudson Bay Company's back window was also forced and a dollar and a box of cigars were carried off.

Homer Street Methodist church has unanimously asked Rev. Mr. Maitland to stay a third year.

Port Moody people are emphatically urging their claim to better bridge accommodation.

John F. Walker, of Hayden & Walker, proposes to give his attention to cruising and locating farming lands along the coast to the northward. He and Mr. John Moore will be associated in this business. They have made arrangements to build a small schooner for their purpose. She will be 45 feet over all, with 30 foot keel and 13 foot beam, making a vessel almost as large as the Claymore, the pilot cutter.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 11.—A Malins, the well known football player, was knocked down by a highwayman, last night, and would have been robbed but for his lusty shouts attracting the attention of passers by. The man escaped.

The report that William Burnett, a North Arm farmer, who recently died in San Francisco, committed suicide, was without foundation. The cause of death was typhoid-pneumonia, after an illness of only three days.

The largest swan seen in Westminster for three years measured 8 feet from tip to tip, and weighed 29 pounds. It was shot on Pitt Meadows, by an Indian.

The annual meeting of the Upper Canada Bible Society was held, to-night. The secretary's report shows the branch to be the most flourishing in the province.

Parties owning property in the region of the future coal fields of Surrey are jubilant over the prospect of a rich pan out of black diamonds.

The football club has chartered the steamer Kildonan to take the players to the Capital on Saturday. It was feared the Princess Louise would not get there in time.

It was reported that the nominations for aldermen in Ward Three on February 24th, would result in the election by acclamation of Messrs. Pearson and Sinclair, but Captain E. S. Scoullar has finally decided to enter the contest. Mr. W. J. Walker's name was mentioned in this connection, but indefinitely. The probabilities point to a triangular campaign.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 12.—Bishop Sillitoe is seriously ill with la grippe.

Gardening is in full swing in the city, and ploughing is general in some parts of the district. Some farmers in Stave Valley are only taking their potatoes from the ground now.

A shooting affray occurred, yesterday, at Whonnock, over a dispute about lumber, between Indians and whites. An Indian boy was slightly wounded in the arm. The officers were sent up, to-day, to arrest H. West and a quarter-breed named David, who did the shooting.

The five-year old son of H. T. Shrift, of Hill's prairie, a few days ago, got hold of a dynamite cap, and, in endeavoring to scrape out its contents, the cap exploded, carrying away the thumb and first and second fingers of his left hand. Fortunately, the damage extended no further, but it is a wonder that both hands were not destroyed. Surgical assistance was procured and the little fellow is getting along nicely.

The Brunette Saw mills company intend to start up their saw mill on Monday. The company have constructed and finished one of the stoutest wharves on the river, on the plan of the R.N.R. wharf at Liverpool. The main dock is 100 feet square, and the extension 180 feet by 30 feet, a switch side track of the C.P.R. line runs through the centre of the new dock to the outer edge, where the water is 40 feet deep, and space has been obtained to allow of three large vessels being loaded at once.

A second carload of slate has been shipped by the New Westminster Slate Company to Seattle, and it is expected that several more shipments will be made shortly. The company have also an order from Japan and expect to ship some slates by the next steamer.

The fifty per cent. property improvement by-law which has passed the council may be thrown out. The feeling has changed among the aldermen. They now consider that the by-law will affect city assessments to the detriment of the civic bonds.

In the Supreme Court Josephine Presley is suing Dr. Baddington of Mission for $5,000 damages for neglect in setting a broken limb. The case is in progress.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Feb. 11.—While J. Morrison was out chopping at Englishman's river, yesterday morning, he heard his dog barking loudly, and, going over to see what was wrong, a young panther sprang up at him. Mr. Morrison struck the brute with his axe and fortunately killed him at the first blow. He afterwards discovered another panther under a log and managed to dispatch the second one in the same manner.

Messrs. Henry Fowke and Henry Pilcher arrived this afternoon by the mail stage from Alberni. They report that they belonged to a small trading sloop which was wrecked near Carmanah light house, on the West Coast. They were in the water for twelve hours, and experienced a thrilling adventure. The owner of the sloop remained on the West Coast and will endeavor to save the vessel.

The examination of candidates for certificates of mine managers, which has been going on for the last three days, has been closed. The results will be known on Saturday.

The officers for the ensuing year of the local branch of the Miners and Mine Laborers Protective Association have been elected as follows: John Hampson, president; Moses Woodburn, vice-president; W. Neave, recording-secretary; Robert Bell, treasurer; G. Ramsay, trustee.

NANAIMO, B.C., Feb. 12.—It is stated that a man came down on the steamer Isabel, from Comox, this afternoon, in search of his wife, who had left him and a family of small children in the lurch. It is thought the woman went to Victoria and thence to the Sound.

The Knights of Pythias will give their annual ball, next Thursday, at Comox. This is the event of the season.

A session of the grand lodge I.O.O.F. of B.C. was held this morning. It was decided that the next meeting of the grand lodge should be held at New Westminster, in February, 1893. At noon business was practically completed, and the lodge adjourned till this evening for the installation of the grand officers, which took place in the third degree.

Mr. Hewitson, manager of the proposed paper mill at Alberni, returned on the stage to procure a steam drill, to be used in the blasting required for the dam. The work will be prosecuted with vigor.

A RAILROAD FOR KOOTENAY.

Work Will Be Commenced in the Spring on the Nelson & Fort Shepherd R. R.

Mr. P. C. Dunlevy came home from Spokane Falls last night after an absence of about eight days. He was accompanied by Mr. G. B. Wright, both gentlemen being directors of the Nelson & Fort Shepherd railroad. On Mr. Dunlevy's return he was seen by a COLONIST reporter, to whom he said:

"We went to Spokane Falls to meet Mr. Corbin, of New York, a railway man and capitalist, and the owner of the Spokane & Northern R. R. Our object was to settle up the Nelson & Fort Shepherd railway business with him. He had been East conferring with several large financial houses, and I may tell you that the result of his visit was very satisfactory. We have decided, as a result, that work on the new line will be commenced as soon as the snow is off the ground. The road will run from Nelson to Fort Sheppard, a distance of 65 miles in a southerly direction, and the object of its construction is to open up the Kootenay district so that we may draw the trade and traffic of the rapidly growing mines to Victoria and Vancouver. We expect to have the line completed in two years from date, and have figured that it will cost us in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

"At present there is no way in which the Toad Mountain ores can be worked by any appliances existing in Canada, and we are expecting that until the big smelter in that country is completed we will have a large amount of trade in taking ores out. In addition to that we have enquired into matters concerning future traffic and development and are satisfied that we will have our hands full of work when we are ready to start. Mr. Corbin will be interested with our directorate, but our railroad will be entirely separate from any other combination. We may probably push out, after we have been running for a while, and get through the Similkameen to the coast. This will enable us to tap another very large extent of mining country.

"When we were in Spokane we saw a great many mining men, and noticed everywhere much excitement about the Kootenay district. A great many are going in as soon as the spring starts. I met many old British Columbians, one of them, old George Harvey, being one of our first pioneers."

TO CLEAR HER CHARACTER.

Action Instituted on Account of a Recent False Imprisonment.

On the night of January 12th last, Mrs. Alfonzo Dickenson was arrested and placed in a cell at the city police headquarters, charged with stealing $80 from her neighbor and her husband's employer, Mr. Peter Hansen. Several hours later the money was found by Mr. Hansen, where he himself had put it, and Mrs. Dickenson was released. Since the date mentioned, she has been in a hysterical, nervous state, almost continually, and she ascribes it to the effect of the shock upon her, and the disgrace brought by the unfortunate imprisonment.

With the object chiefly of setting herself right before the world, she has therefore taken legal advice, and instituted proceedings against Mr. Hansen for false imprisonment and damages at one thousand dollars. In the statement of claim it is set forth that she visited Mr. Hansen's house to assist in caring for a sick person there, and, after having done what she could at the sufferer's bedside, returned to her home, where she was arrested, accused of having stolen $80 during her visit to Mr. Hansen's family. She was taken at once to the police station, locked in a cell, and not allowed to see even her own husband. When her innocence was proclaimed by the fact of Mr. Hansen's finding his money, she was simply allowed to go, not even being accorded the benefit of an honorable acquittal by the police magistrate. Upon the facts related, her counsel thinks she has a very good right to seek the satisfaction and nominal damages named in the statement of claim quoted from.

The statement that Garza is in Cuba is not generally believed.

THE WORLD BY WIRE.

Arrest of One of the Mafia — Failures on the Pacific Coast.

Capture of a Mexican Smuggler—The Anthracite Coal Deal to be Legally Enjoined.

A Mexican Smuggler Caught.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 12.—The custom house guard at Del Rio, Texas, arrested, on Wednesday, Benjuo Martinez, a prominent Mexican of Gerza Galan, in the act of smuggling dutiable goods into this country.

A Colored Combination.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 12.—The colored people of this section have formed an association for mutual protection and filed articles for a stock company, capital $250,000, divided into shares of $25 each. The association will be called National, and will admit members from any State in the Union. The object is to establish business houses for the colored people, to be conducted by members of their race.

Senator Fair's Son Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Jas. G. Fair, jr., eldest son of Senator Fair, died suddenly this morning from heart failure. He was 29 years of age. The only friend at his death bed was his father. It was only recently that Mrs. Fair died at the family mansion in this city from heart trouble.

To Enjoin the Anthracite Deal.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 12.—The rumor that Attorney-General Henzel would attempt to enjoin the anthracite coal combination, caused a sensation on the street yesterday. It was stated that as the lines in the combination were competing lines running alongside each other from Easton to Pittston, they are within the provisions of section 4 of article 183 of the state constitution. President McLeod says that before making the deal the Reading Railway Company had taken every precaution, and had the advice of the best lawyers in the country. "Not a single point can the Attorney-General attack," said Mr. McLeod, "as the Reading and Lehigh Valley and New Jersey Central were not and are not competing companies.

Astonished at His Discovery.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 12.—Thomas L. Rogers, book-keeper for a furniture house here, some months ago, in fun, advertised for a lady correspondent. Among the answers was one signed Freda Ward. Rogers exchanged pictures with the writer and continued to correspond with her. After the Memphis tragedy Rogers was surprised to discover that Miss Mitchell, the muredress, was his correspondent, and that she had been writing under cover of her friend's name. He sent her last letter to the Memphis police, who have concluded that rogers had no knowledge of Miss Mitchell's murderous design. He is greatly worried over the notoriety he has gained.

Rescued from the Coffin.

WARSAW, Ill., Feb. 12.—Mrs. S. Wilson, living twelve miles south of this city, became suddenly ill on Saturday, and to all appearances died. She was dressed for burial and arrangements for the funeral were made. No physician was called. On Monday a neighbor was sent for a coffin, but got drunk and did not reach home until Tuesday. When the watchers began to place the supposed corpse in the coffin the woman threw up her arms and caught one of the attendants by both wrists. With difficulty her fingers were released. By the aid of a mirror respiration was detected, restoratives were applied and in a few hours Mrs. Wilson was able to talk. She is too weak to say much about her experience while in the trance. She says she knew preparations were being made for her burial, and it was by an almost superhuman effort that she threw up her arms and clutched the wrists of the attendant. She will recover.

One of the Mafia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—When Antonio Lalalla, the Sicilian, was arrested here, last week, for cutting the throat of an Italian woman, it was intimated that he was a member of the Mafia gang which murdered Chief of Police Hennessy in New Orleans. The suspicion was strengthened by the statement made by Lalalla to some of his acquaintances that he had to leave New Orleans because he killed a man. Immediately after Lalalla's arrest, and when these facts became known, his picture and description were identified by Valentine Burk, one of the principal witnesses in the Hennessy trial, who had identified the assassins on trial. He said that there was no doubt that Lalalla was the party suspected. It is believed that he was the man who lived with Monasterio, and who was implicated with him in the killing of the late chief.

Pacific Coast Failures.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Bradstreet's mercantile agency reports 86 failures in the Pacific coast states and territories for the month of January, with assets at $229 455 and liabilities at $397,635, as compared with 108 for the previous month, with assets at $843,488 and liabilities of $1,657,372, and 128 for the corresponding month in 1891, with assets at $378,110 and liabilities of $682,004.

John Sherman Not to be Fooled.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—An Ohio Senator says that Senator Sherman told him that he is not, and will not be, a candidate for the Presidency, and that if his friends should insist on running him, they would probably be discouraged. The Senator added: "I have been bought and sold in the convention until I am sick of it."

Must Explain.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Count Eugene Mitkiewitz will have a chance to explain in a city court what he did with the money he got from James Gamble to push his glittering enterprise in the Chinese empire.

A Mountain of Onyx.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 12.—The discovery of a mountain of onyx, 30 miles south of El Paso, Mexico, is creating great excitement here. The discovery was made, some time since, but was kept secret until the owners, J. W. Magoffin and R. F. Johnson, could perfect a title to the property. Through influential Mexican officials, they succeeded in getting a five-year lease from the Government on 86,000 acres of land, covering the onyx bed. The onyx is of superior quality, fine-grained, and beautifully marked with calico streaks of variegated colors blended across the face of the ledge. It is located 14 miles west of the Mexican Central railroad, and could be easily reached by a spur from that road. The face of the mountain is solid onyx, and scales off in large slates, thus making it possible to place it in this city at prices as cheap as common stone.

Suspected Nihilist Murder.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Interest in the murder of Mrs. Frederick A. Boschinsky and her four-year-old son, Isaac, in Williamsburg, two months ago, has been revived by a rumor that the police of Williamsburg are working on the theory that the murder was committed by female Nihilists. It has been known for many years that there are several hundred Nihilists in that part of Brooklyn. It is said that Mrs. Boschinsky was put to death by the women because of information she is alleged to have sent from time to time to her parents and friends in Russia, and which has put the relatives of the so-called Williamsburg Nihilists in Russia to a great deal of trouble with the Government. The police deny that they are working on any such theory.

Japan's Fair Building and Gardens.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Tegima, representative of the Mikado of Japan, appeared before the South Park commissioners, to-day, and laid before them a remarkable offer on the part of the Government of Japan. He told the board that Japan wanted to put a stone building in Jackson park, lay out Japanese gardens all around it, fill the building with rare works of art, and then give everything to the city of Chicago. Tegima also said that the Government of Japan would vote an annual appropriation to keep up the buildings and gardens. That was all he said. President Donneroberger asked Tegima to put his offer on paper, and Tegima nodded assent. The proposed building and gardens will be part of that Government's display at the World's Fair. The sum of $60,000 will be spent for the building, which is to be a reproduction of one of the historical structures of the Flowery Kingdom.

The Late Khedive.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The British Medical Journal in its current issue says: "We have received a series of manuscripts and printed documents bearing upon the last illness of the late Khedive of Egypt. To publish them, or even an analysis of them, would renew the most painful impressions. It is impossible, in the light of all the facts, to arrive at the conclusion that Tewfik Pasha's death was hastened by the untimely administration of morphine. The whole story is an illustration of the lamentable influence of the harem in bringing about the selection of native physicians, and their control of the access to the palace, the skill and experience of European physicians being thereby set at naught."

Chamberlain's Best Speech.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons yesterday is pronounced the best he ever made. It was full of really brilliant points. Possibly his success was attributed to the absence of Mr. Gladstone, for it has always been noticed that Chamberlain is not at his ease when under the eye of his former chief. The Conservatives applauded the speech vociferously, and the Duke of Devonshire, who had come into the peers' gallery to look down on the scene of his former rule as Marquis of Hartington, was observed to be clapping his hands as loudly as the traditions of propriety would permit. Mr. Morley's speech seemed tame and dull in comparison with Chamberlain's, and scores of members left the room while it was being delivered. It must be said that he was not in his usual form. The house usually listens with great respect to his utterances.

Sun Spots and Storms.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12. — Dispatches from the observatory at Harvard university state that the sun spots are used as a basis for predictions of great storms and general restlessness on the earth's surface. Such a theory is ridiculed by Prof. Davidson. "It is impossible to say that there can be any affinity or resultant atmospheric activity of the earth's atmosphere," said he, to-day, speaking of the matter. "We certainly have no reason to fear storms or anything of that sort. These solar disturbances are something difficult to imagine. Our earth could be dropped into one of those depressions on the sun's surface with no more effect than a scuttle of coal might have if summarily thrown in. They tried once to prove that the Indian typhoons were the result of solar disturbances, but they had to give it up, for they had no proof."

Neglected U. S. Indians.

SANTA FE, N.M., Feb. 12.—The real cause of the trouble between the Navajo Indians and the cattle men in Western New Mexico is the niggardly manner in which the Government has treated this tribe in not providing them with sufficient food and clothing. The Indians have long been allowed to rove off their reservation, and are accustomed to killing range beef for food. At many points along the border of Arizona also are country stores where liquors are sold to Indians as readily as to the whites, and the Indians engaged in Wednesday's row are said to have been intoxicated. The cattle men are arming themselves, and are determined to drive the Indians back to their reservations, but the presence of United States troops from Fort Wingate will prevent anything in the nature of an outbreak.

Sad End.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12 —The body of Thomas Ford, brother of an ex-Lord Mayor of London, was buried in Potter's Field to-day. He was found dead in the slush of one of the streets of Carondolet five days ago. He had died from exposure and cold. Many years ago he came to America and his brother wrote him repeatedly from London, urging him to come and reform and his sister visited him here and pressed him to accompany her home but shame deterred him.

Immigration to the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—The House committee on Immigration is in Conference to-day with Senator Chandler of the Senate. The committee agreed to hold a joint committee meeting to hear representatives of the different labor organizations on the subject of immigration.

Reduction of Official Salaries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, introduced in the House, to-day, a resolution declaring that, in the sense of the House, the salaries of Government officials should be reduced, some of them 20 per cent. The resolution instructs the committees preparing the appropriation bills to make this reduction. A preamble to the resolution sets forth that the members of the House are deeply impressed by the evidence before them of the financial distress which prevails in the rural districts of this country, and states that the incomes of the citizens are much less and the cost of living is much more than at the time the salaries of officials were fixed by law.

Mine Workers' Protection.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 12.—The United Mine Workers, to-day, adopted a resolution asking for better protection for the mines, from mine accidents by National Legislation. Resolutions favoring the election of United States Senators, by the direct vote of the people, and declaring against Chinese immigration and pauper labor importation in every form, were also adopted. The matter of a national defence fund is being discussed.

Postal Cars in Germany.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 11.—The German Government has lately caused models of the best equipped postal cars that can be produced, to be made for exhibition in the German museum, and for the consideration of the postal authorities of the Empire. The models of the cars used in the United States were made by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, at their shops, in St. Paul. They are exactly one-sixth the size of the regular cars, being ten feet in length by one and one-half in width, and complete in every detail.

Li Hung Chang.

TRINTSIN, Feb. 11.—Li Hung Chang's 70th birthday was observed here with great rejoicing. In celebration of the day 80 foreigners were entertained at a banquet by Li Hung Chang himself in a gorgeous hall.

Sullivan Not to Fight Maher.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 12.—When John L. Sullivan was shown the dispatch, printed this morning, to the effect that he signed articles to fight Maher for a purse of $35,000, the champion said there was not a word of truth in it.

Relations with Italy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 12.—The Italian minister, A. G. Porter, in an interview to-day, stated that he would not return to Italy until ordered to do so by the department. When asked if he anticipated this order he said that he believed his return was contingent upon the return of the Italian minister to this country.

The Detailed Ceremonies.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12 —No admission fee will be charged to witness the ceremonies of dedicating the World's Fair buildings, next October. This decision was reached, today, by two committees who have been working for months in preparing a programme for the dedication exercises, which they completed to-day. This programme is for the dedication day only, October 12, 1892, and does not include any of the gorgeous features that are to precede and follow the dedicatory exercises proper.

The programme is as follows: First—March of orchestra, written for the occasion by John K. Payne. Second—Prayer by the Right Rev. Bishop Phillips Brooks, of Massachusetts. Third—Report of the World's Columbian Commission by the Director General. Fourth—Presentation of the buildings for dedication to the President of the World's Columbian Exposition. Fifth—Chorus, "The Heavens are Telling" (Haydn) Sixth—Presentation of the buildings for dedication by the president of the World's Columbian commission to the President of U. S. Seventh—March and chorus from "The Ruins of Athens" (Beethoven). Eighth—Dedication of the buildings by the President of the U. S. Ninth—Hallelujah Chorus from "The Messiah" (Handel). Tenth—Dedicatory oration by William C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. Eleventh—Dedicatory ode; words by Miss Harriet Monroe, music by E. A. McDowall. Twelfth—Star-spangled banner and America, with full chorus and orchestra accompaniment. Thirteenth — National salute. These exercises will be presided over by the director general of the worlds Columbian Exposition, who shall also act as Master of Ceremonies on that occasion. The Board of Control formally approved the programme today, and also approved the pageant of the centuries, and the grand ball features of the exercises.

The N. Y. Life Muddle.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—At a meeting, this afternoon, of the managers and agents of the New York Life Company, William S. Appleton, a strong supporter of Mr. Beers, was won over to the cause of Mr. McCall, and, on his motion, it was voted that Mr. McCall be the unanimous choice of the meeting for the presidency of the company. This practically insures Mr. McCall's election, to-morrow.

U. S. Reciprocity with Canada.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Reciprocity Commissioners, Hon. Messrs. Thompson, Foster and Bowell, representing Canadian interests, and Secretary Blaine and General Foster, representing the United States, met at the State Department, this morning, and formally entered upon the discussion of the general question of reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Canada.

President Hill at Spokane.

SPOKANE, Feb. 11.—President Hill's party put in a very busy day in Spokane yesterday. During the day they were engaged in looking into the merits and demerits of the different routes through the city. In response to a question as to whether he was ready yet to make any statement to the public regarding the route of his road through the city, or what concession he would ask from the citizens he said: Just as soon as we decide on what we want to do we shall meet the citizens and state our plans to them. Until we have definitely decided on what we want we cannot make any statement whatever.

Blaine is Not Retiring.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Secretary Blaine had a conference with the President yesterday morning regarding trade relations with Canada. As he was leaving he was shown the published statement that he was about to retire from the cabinet. He read it slowly and then said with deliberation: "It is entirely false. There is not a word of truth in it. These stories are being circulated by idle persons who have nothing better to do, and I ask you to deny them in the most positive terms, as the statement is an infernal lie."

Bloody Squaw Fight.

PINE CITY, Minn., Feb. 11.—There occurred, last night, on the banks of the Pokogama Creek, about seven miles from this place, one of the bloodiest fights ever waged between two redskins. A group of wigwams on the creek, from a small colony. From some unknown source, the squaws procured a large quantity of alcohol, and during the absence of their husbands, who are employed in the lumber camps, they indulged in a spree. Two of the squaws, in particular, grew hilarious over "the fire water," and became quarrelsome. The dispute terminated by the younger woman drawing from her waist a butcher knife, and attacking her companion, who tried to defend herself with a similar weapon. The older squaw was bleeding profusely when carried away by her friends. She is believed to be mortally wounded.

The Chinese Must Go!

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 11.—The House committee on Immigration has agreed to report favorably a bill prohibiting Chinese immigration. The report presented with the bill says in part: "The presence here of Chinese is inimical to our institutions, and deemed injurious and a source of danger. Recently, the Pacific Coast was a new country and Chinese might have been necessary at one time, but our own people are fast filling up and developing that rich and highly favored land, and American citizens will not and cannot afford to stand idly by and see this undesirable race carry away the fruits of labor which justly belong to them."

New York's Holocaust.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Rain fell upon the blackened ruins of the Hotel Royal, to-day, and only a few people visited the scene. The contractor says that every bit of the ruins has been gone over twice and there was not another body in them. Proprietor Mears places the loss at $80,000; insurance, $71,000. Two more victims were identified to-day. This reduces the number of unidentified to eight. They will probably be buried in the potter's field.

Governor Boies Out of the Running.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—A Dubuque, Ia., special says: Governor Boies' silence on the silver question, at the Denver banquet, is called a fatal blunder by the Telegraph, which is an earnest supporter of his claim to the Presidency. Having forfeited the support of the friends of free silver at Denver, last night, he can no longer be regarded as a Presidential possibility.

Cowboys and Apaches.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 11.—The Navajos are growing bolder. They are rapidly gathering, and now outnumber the cowboys in West Fernalius and Valoncia counties. The fight on Coddington's cattle ranch, yesterday afternoon, resulted in the killing of three of the Indians and the wounding of several of the cowboys. The redskins are concentrating their forces, and will swoop down on the small towns and ranches. Lieutenant Wallace of Troop "A," Second Cavalry, and ten men from Wingate, with a pack of animals, passed Coolidge, last night, on their way to Mitchell's Station.

For Libelling a City.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 11. — Last night Eugene Johnson, the southern travelling correspondent of the Kansas City Sunday Sun, whose office of publication was recently changed from Kansas City to Chicago, was found guilty of criminally libelling citizens of Dallas in the columns of the Sun. He was sentenced to one year in the county chain gang, with a $700 fine and costs.

Smallpox in Prussia.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Black smallpox and spotted typhus fever prevail on the Prussian frontier, and Prussian officials are closely watching the traffic entering Germany, to prevent the spread of those diseases into Silesia.

Cattle Quarantine.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The British Board of Agriculture has scheduled Denmark on account of the cattle disease, almost closing the London cattle markets, for fear of contagion. Experts say that had the Canadian Government yielded to the recent agitation for relaxing the restrictions against state cattle entering Canada, Canada's position would now have been much less secure. Sir Jacob Wilson, who controls the Board of Agriculture, is keenly a protectionist and loses no chance for using the cattle regulations to exclude live stock from competing in British markets. Even the Times says the incident suggests whether the prohibition of all live foreign animals should not be absolute, as in Canada. Seeing this, the friends of Canada are asking whether the government should not insist upon a strict enforcement of quarantine against United States cattle in British Columbia. It is said to be unsafe to leave even this door to disease open.

National Miners' Federation.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Congress of the National Federation of Miners, which met at Manchester to consider the question of restricting the output, has proved abortive. The sense of the Northern delegates was that in view of the prevalent lack of a great American coal trust it was to be hoped that the workmen would not take any action that would result in giving the Reading Co. a monopoly of the profits of the coal industry. The Newcastle Journal, in an article undoubtedly voicing the sentiments of the British coal owners, expresses a doubt of the success of the American monopoly. It is not at all probable, the Journal declares, that the prodigious production of American coal can ever be controlled by any syndicate, however, gigantic. No pool can be formed whose members will find it at all times to their interest to keep the mutual agreement. Any marked scarcity or dearness of coal would have effect of stimulating production in quarters hitherto not considered profitable. The history of the copper ring would be repeated. Sources of supply heretofore unheard of will be utilized It might even happen, if a great increase of prices were made that supplies would pour into America from all parts of the world until some tinkering was done to the McKinley bill.

The World Enriched.

The facilities of the present day for the production of everything that will conduce to the material welfare and comfort of mankind are almost unlimited and when Syrup of Figs was first produced the world was enriched with the only perfect laxative known, as it is the only remedy which is truly pleasing and refreshing to the taste and prompt and effectual to cleanse the system gently in the Spring time or, in fact, at any time and the better it is known the more popular it becomes.

HENRY CLEWS' REPORT.

The Market Destined to Take a Higher Range and it is not Safe to Sell Short.

The weekly review of financial and other matters, published by Henry Clews & Co., of New York, dated February 6, 1892, says:

The market has, for the moment, fallen into the hands of the professional traders, among whom, as usual, the "bear" temper predominates. There is no surrender of the general conviction that prices must ultimately go higher, and, possibly, much higher; but it is conceded that months may elapse before that tendency culminates; and, among speculative leaders, it is preferred that the campaign should be so prolonged. The extraordinary ease in the loan market can hardly possibly fail to produce an active, if not excited speculation. When an extreme ease in money comes concurrently with a general depression in business, it may fail to develop speculation; but when it happens along with large crops and a healthy state of affairs at large, it almost inevitably carries along with it a general rise in the value of securities as well as of other investments. There are two especially potent monetary influences at present acting as a lever on the market. The farmers are devoting a large amount of the proceeds of their abundant crops to the liquidation of their farm loans; which has the double effect of creating a fresh demand for investments from the holders of the liquidated mortgages, and of causing a large accumulation of currency at this and other Eastern centres. This movement is one of the main causes of the continued extraordinary influx of money from the interior.

In the next place the accumulation of large floating balances at this and the other seaboard cities is producing a depression of the rate of interest on call loans which is appalling to the banks and to other financial institutions; and that induces a demand for the dividend stocks which amounts to the withdrawal of an important amount of A 1 shares from the market. These withdrawals have been, to some extent, offset by the return of securities from Europe; but symptoms seem to indicate that the reflux from London has about ceased. The "bears" advance as their chief argument against an upward movement in prices that, the world over, affairs are in a reactionary condition, which, they say, is attended with a commercial depression which is incompatible with a "bull" market for securities. The reasoning would be sound if the depression to which it refers was the consequence of panic and its usual attendant widespread bankruptcy.

It is true that the Baring suspension and its surrounding circumstances were a sharp shock to business in all parts of the world; but there was nothing like the contraction of credit and the losses from failures that usually attend the great periodic panics. It was a shock, but little more; and its effect has been principally to create conservatism, to check really unsound enterprise, and to eliminate wild speculation at a few diseased spots in South America, rather than to produce a general violent disorganization of trade and finance. This amounts to a much less serious reaction than that which ordinarily succeeds a general panic. Its effects are not only less severe, but are also briefer in their duration. There exists in Europe contraction of unsound business and speculation, which is shown in the decrease of the commerce of Great Britain and that of some of the Continental nations; but there is none of the excessive caution that denies capital or credit for meritorious undertakings; and when the rate of interest falls to 1 to 2 per cent, the holders of money are not likely to prefer to keep it idle rather than invest it in good securities, or lend it upon safe collaterals. It is therefore reasonable to infer that such general consequences as have followed the crisis of seventeen months ago, may be expected to yield early to recuperative influences, and the signs are not lacking that such recovery is already in steady progress, and will make itself plainly visible in the course of the current year. Such recovery is especially to be expected in this country; for not only have we suffered less than Europe from the Baring crisis but we have also been enriched by the best harvest experienced in the history of the country.

The only dark spots in the home situation are the depression of business and the backwardness of payments at the South and the dullness of trade on the Pacific coast; both of which are mainly the consequences of undue expansion of speculation or overcreations of corporate capital in the respective sections. These causes are injuriously affecting the railroads of those groups of states; but the market, while discriminating against the securities thus directly affected, does not mistakenly infer that all others should suffer in sympathy. Our inference from the foregoing factors is that the market is destined to a higher range of prices as the year progresses, but that the culmination is likely to be reached by a series of ups and downs—possibly a prolonged one—and that, therefore, it is not safe to sell "short" stock after the recent decline, but wise, for the moment, to buy on the drops and realize quick profits.

THE COAL COMBINE.

What it Means—The Immense Saving It Will Effect.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—The primary object of the great coal combine, was to secure more economical management in the coal trade by avoiding expensive selling agencies, etc. The plan formed by President McLeod embraces the most extensive financial enterprise yet undertaken in the country. In carrying on of the coal trade, the saving in commissions, agency expenses, etc., is expected to reach several millions of dollars annually, and the investing public will recognise that the new arrangements will tend to secure harmony in the trade. This coup of President McLeod's is the greatest in the history of railroad financiering and makes the Reading as strong a corporation as there is in the world. The gross receipts of the Philadelphia & Reading system will hereafter be $80,000,000 annually, and the number of employes will be approximate 100,000, being more than employed in any other corporation in the world. Mr. McLeod has had the hearty support of Mr. A. J. Drexel and the banking houses with which he is associated. The success of this combination, backed by the strongest financial institutions in the country, is assured.

Five to One.

DEAR SIRS,—Last winter I had five large boils on my neck and was advised to use B B B. Before I had finished the first bottle I was completely well and think B. B. B. cannot be excelled as a blood purifier.

JOHN WOOD, Round Plains, Ont.

The steamer Hermosa, which came over from the Sound, the other day, for repairs, was not hauled on the Star ways, to day, as was expected, owing to the high wind, which also prevented the passenger boats arriving on time.

CLEWS' REPORT.

estined to Take a Higher and it is not Safe to Sell Short.

review of financial and other ned by Henry Clews & Co., ated February 6, 1892, says: has, for the moment, fallen of the professional traders, usual, the "bear" temper There is no surrender of the ion that prices must ultigher, and, possibly, much s conceded that months may that tendency culminates; eculative leaders, it is precampaign should be so proxtraordinary ease in the loan dly possibly fail to produce not excited speculation. xtreme ease in money rrently with a general usiness, it may fail to deven; but when it happens e crops and a healthy state ge, it almost inevitably earit a general rise in the value well as of other investments. especially potent monetary present acting as a lever on he farmers are devoting a of the proceeds of their to the liquidation of their hich has the double effect of esh demand for investments rs of the liquidated mortausing a large accumulation t this and other Eastern movement is one of the main ontinued extraordinary influx the interior.

lace the accumulation of large s at this and the other seaproducing a depression of the on call loans which is appalks and to other financial inthat induces a demand for tocks which amounts to the an important amount of A 1 market. These withdrawals ome extent, offset by the reties from Europe; but symsindicate that the reflux from out ceased. The "bears" adr chief argument against an ent in prices that, the world e in a reactionary condition, ay, is attended with a comssion which is incompatible market for securities. The d be sound if the depression ers was the consequence of usual attendant widespread

at the Baring suspension and circumstances were a sharp ss in all parts of the world; nothing like the contraction he losses from failures that the great periodic panics. It t little more; and its effect ipally to create conservatism, unsound enterprise, and to speculation at a few diseased America, rather than to prol violent disorganization of ce. This amounts to a much ction than that which ordina general panic. Its effects ss severe, but are also briefer on. There exists in Europe unsound business and specuis shown in the decrease of ce of Great Britain and ne of the Continental there is none of the excessive denies capital or credit for ndertakings; and when the t falls to 1 to 2 per cent, the ey are not likely to prefer to ather than invest it in good lend it upon safe collaterals. reasonable to infer that such quences as have followed the een months ago, may be exeld early to recuperative inthe signs are not lacking that is already in steady progress, itself plainly visible in the current year. Such recovery be expected in this country; have we suffered less than the Baring crisis but we have iched by the best harvest the history of the country. k spots in the home situation sion of business and the backayments at the South and the de on the Pacific coast; both mainly the consequences of ion of speculation or overrporate capital in the respeo- These causes are injuriously railroads of those groups of e market, while discriminate securities thus directly affectistakenly infer that all others in sympathy. Our inference regoing factors is that the tined to a higher range of year progresses, but that the likely to be reached by a and downs—possibly a pround that, therefore, it is not hort" stock after the recent ise, for the moment, to buy and realize quick profits.

COAL COMBINE.

s—The Immense Saving it Will Effect.

HIA, Feb. 11.—The primary reat coal combine, was to secure ical management in the coal avoiding expensive sells, etc. The plan formed nt McLeod embraces the ive financial enterprise yet n the country. In carrying on ade, the saving in commissions, nses, etc., is expected to millions of dollars annually, sting public will recognise that arrangements will tend to mony in the trade. This President McLeod's is the the history of railroad and makes the Reading as rporation as there is in the e gross receipts of the Philadelding system will hereafter be annually, and the number of ill be approximate 100,000, than employed in any poration in the world. has had the hearty support of rexel and the banking houses e is associated. The success nation, backed by the strongest itutions in the country, is as-

Five to One.

S.—Last winter I had five lagre my neck and was advised to us, e I had finished the first bottle I ly well and think B. B. B. cannot a blood purifier.
OHN WOOD, Round Plains, Ont.

er Hermosa, which came over nd, the other day, for repairs, ed on the Star ways, to day. as d, owing to the high wind, revented the passenger boats ime.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Big Batch of Election Appeals Before the Supreme Court—Some Interesting Points.

Toronto's Manufacturing Industry—The Premier Suffering From Over-Work and Other Maladies.

The Patrons of Husbandry Ask for Tariff Modifications—Ontario Election Fights.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—The two remaining Nova Scotia constituencies re-elected Liberals, on Saturday. Kings gives Borden 50 majority.

James McLaren's estate, valued at $9,000,000, under the terms of the will goes to the sons, David and John, who will continue the business for five years, when it may be wound up by consent of other members of the family.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Montreal Herald, before Judge Paguuelo, it was decided to sell the paper by public auction, on February 22nd.

Speaking at a tea meeting at Glenburnie, Rev. Principal Grant said that he thought the true trade policy of Canada was to endeavor to secure free trade with the Mother land. We were taking freely the manufactures of England in exchange for our breadstuffs and farm.

Hon. John Carling will be unable to speak during the London campaign, owing to a throat affection, which has confined him to his room. Mr. Carling's physician prohibits him doing any personal canvassing.

Sir Richard Cartwright has been elected President of the Reform Club of Ottawa. The Ottawa Liberals think him a Jonah, and would have been glad if he had not accepted the position.

The contested election case of Fauvel, M. P. for Bonaventure, will be tried on the 26th inst. Fauvel is ready to admit bribery by agents, but the petitions demand his disqualification.

The Finance committee of the London City Council have decided to recommend an increase in the cost of licenses to the full amount.

Miss Curseon, of Toronto, who, for the past ten days has been undergoing examination in the Laboratory of the Inland Revenue department, for a certificate as public analyist has been successful. She is the first lady in Canada to undergo examination.

The Government has been requested to frame regulations for the inspection of American pork in transit through Canada to Great Britain and Germany. Germany has adopted a rigorous inspection law against American pork. A number of packers in the United States commenced to brand their products Canadian pork, and it is with a view of preventing the introduction of United States pork into Germany and Great Britain, via Canada, that our Government has been requested to adopt precautionary measures. It is also probable that the orders will satisfy public sentiment on the other side of the Atlantic. Steps will be taken to inspect the output of the Canadian pork packing houses.

The rapid increase in the use of electric lighting as an illuminant for stores and houses, has led to a proposal that the Government inspect the meters by which electric light is measured simarly as with gas meters. A bill will be introduced with this object in view, next session.

Sir Adolph Caron gives a most emphatic denial to the story of L'Electeur, that the $25,000 which he paid over to Mr. McGreevy, for election purposes, was procured from the directors of the Lake St. John Railway.

Hon. Messrs. Tupper and Haggart left for the West, to-night.

The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen opens here, on Wednesday. Five hundred delegates, from all parts of the Dominion, will be present.

The Canadian delegation to Washington left for Ottawa to-day.

A good joke is told at Mr. Baron's expense. At the close of last session he took home with him a lawn tennis set, belonging to the Parliamentary Club, promising to bring them back next session. Sam Hughes now has to bring it.

According to special cables to the Montreal Star and the Toronto Globe, a great rumpus is being kicked up in England at the importation of American cattle into Canada without quarantine. The general impression here is that the Government in face of the agitation will be compelled to insist on the observation of the cattle quarantine law on the Pacific Coast.

The latest news from West Huron is that Hon. Mr. Patterson, along with Dr. Montague, are making it pretty hot politically for M. C. Cameron. Meetings are being held all over the Riding in favor of the Secretary of State, and the campaign is vigorously conducted. There is a large Irish Catholic vote in the county which is expected to go almost solid for Patterson. Hon. Mr. Costigan left last evening for Goderich to take part in the election.

Several Ottawa dogs won prizes at the Chicago dog show.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—The February term of the Supreme Court has been opened. The Chief Justice announced that the maritime cases would be taken up immediately after the election list had been disposed of. The first four election cases, referring to Haldimand and North Waterloo, were withdrawn. In the Bellechasse case the preliminary objection was that the petitioner was not a qualified voter. The court allowed the appeal, overruling the Judge's decision that the burden of proof was on the respondent, Mr. Amyot, Liberal. was in this not confirmed in his seat. In the Argenteuil case the appeal was dismissed. The preliminary objection was that the $1,000 deposit was not in proper form, being by a billet de Banque Dominion of Canada, which it was contended meant a note of the Dominion Bank of Canada. The decision of the judge was affirmed that it meant a Dominion note. In the Laprairie case the trial judge held that six months had elapsed before the day of trial was fixed and that the trial could not proceed. Without the time occupied by the session the trial would have been in time. The appeal was allowed and the case sent back to be tried. The Prescott case was argued, the main objection being as to the status of the petitioner, which was referred to the trial judges by the judge hearing the objection. The court held that the trial judges had no jurisdiction to hear it, and dismissed appeal. In the West Northumberland case the appellant's counsel did not appear and the appeal was dismissed. Hargraft, Liberal, is thereby unseated. The North Perth case is now being argued. The main question is that the case relates to the carriage of voters by the Grand Trunk R. R.

The capital invested in the manufacturing industries of Toronto, reaches the extraordinary total of $32,000,000; the total number of employees being 26,400, and the wages paid last year, $9,400,000, an average of $355 to each employee. The value of products from the factories and workshops of Toronto last year was $45,000,000. In 1880 the average wages in the United States was $346 per employee. In 1890 the average dropped to $309; Toronto's position in this respect being most gratifying. In 1880 the average rate of wages paid was $70 less per employe, than in the year just closed.

The Finance Department paid over to the Canadian Pacific railway, to-day, under the arrangement of 1883, the sum of $975,000, being equal to half a year's dividend at 3 per cent. per annum of the capital stock of the company at that time, viz.: $65,000,000.

The Patrons of Industry are petitioning for the repeal of the duties on coal oil, binder twine, iron and its products.

The delegation to Washington will not arrive home until to-morrow.

His physician has ordered absolute rest on the part of Premier Abbott, who has been working very hard during the past two months, and is now suffering from over-work, combined with a severe cold and billious attack. Under his physician's orders, therefore, he will not be able to see visitors for some days.

Much indignation has been manifested, during the past two days, at the action of the members of St. Joseph's Society, in this city, in permitting their flag to fly on St. Joseph's Hall, over the Union Jack. It is not the first time attention has been drawn to the indignity offered by the Society to the British emblem.

Hon. Mr. Laurier has gone to West Huron to speak on behalf of Mr. M. C. Cameron, the Liberal candidate. When passing through Toronto, he dropped in on the Young Liberals, who were holding their annual banquet at the Walker House, and was accorded a welcome reception. Mr. Laurier is still suffering from a throat affection, and, therefore, spoke briefly. It is likely Mr. Laurier will speak in London for Mr. Hyman, and for Mr. Davidson in South Ontario, where the contests are expected to be very close.

The Liberals of Brome have again nominated Mr. Fisher as their candidate for the Dominion Parliament. At the general election, Mr. Fisher was defeated by Dyer by a majority of three votes.

The Conservative ladies of Montreal propose starting a club on the principle of the Primrose League in England, to perpetuate the memory of the late Premier and in admiration of the irreproachable record of his widow. The movement is the outcome of the recent wanton attack on the Baroness by the Globe and other Liberal papers.

C. R. Hosmer, manager of the C. P. R. Telegraphs, says his company is desirous of laying a cable from Victoria to Japan, as the existing cable rates greatly restrict business, and are practically prohibitory. The company has examined the routes, but it will be some time before a sufficiently comprehensive scheme will be shaped to warrant the expenditure. The cost of such a cable would be four or five million dollars.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Projected C. P. R. R. Improvements and Extensions—A Conservative Weekly Project—Provincial Y. M. C. A.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 15.—General Superintendent Whyte, of the C. P. R., returned to the city yesterday afternoon, after an extended absence in Montreal. While in Montreal; Mr. Whyte discussed with President Van Horne the details of certain projected works which it is expected will be carried out in this country during the coming summer. This contemplated work includes the extension of branch lines, the erection of several new station houses and further extensive improvements on the main line between this city and Fort William.

The Pacific Atlantic Express due here yesterday afternoon did not arrive until 3:30 this morning. The delay occurred on the Pacific division.

E. A. Burbank, of the Carman Standard, is prospecting in this city for the establishment of a weekly paper as a Conservative organ.

Mr. McDonagh, brewer, narrowly escaped death by asphyxiation, on Saturday night, having failed to fully turn off the gas jet.

The Provincial Y.M.C.A. convention is in session at Brandon.

AMERICAN TARIFF CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The majority of the committee on Ways and Means have agreed upon Chairman Springer's bill to admit wool free of duty and to reduce the manufactured woolen goods tariff. It provides:

1. That on and after January 1st, 1893, the following articles when imported shall be exempt from duty, viz: All wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, and all wool on the skin, all top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, card waste, bur waste, rags, noils and flocks, including all waste or rags composed wholly or in part of wool.

2. That the articles enumerated in paragraphs hereinafter named, of "an act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports and for other purposes, approved, October 1, 1890," shall when imported be subjected to the duties hereinafter provided and no others: That is to say, upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 391 of said Act, the duties shall be 35 per cent. *ad valorem;* upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 392, the duty shall be 40 per cent. *ad valorem;* upon the articles enumerated in paragraph 393, the duties fixed therein at 30 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be reduced to 25 per cent. *ad valorem;* the duties fixed at 35 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be reduced to 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, and the duties fixed at 40 per cent. *ad valorem* shall be reduced to 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, and the duty per pound or per square yard shall be imposed upon the articles enumerated in said paragraph.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The Government Bill Will Not be Ready for Some Days.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Replying to Mr. Thomas Sexton, in the House of Commons, to-day, Right Hon. Mr. Balfour said that the Government hoped to be able to introduce the Irish Education Bill during the course of the next ten days; but he feared that it would be hardly settled before the close of the fiscal year.

The Curtis Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The Curtis trial was continued to-day. Maurice B. Strellinger was first called. He repeated the evidence given before the coroner's jury. Hy. J. Kowalsky was also examined, but nothing material was elicited. The trial will be continued to-morrow.

TRADE RELATIONS.

The Commission in Session at Washington has Adjourned.

The Canadian Delegates had no Positive Treaty Making Powers.

General American News—The Trial of Actor Curtis for Murder.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Commission considering the situation of commercial reciprocity between the United States and Canada, adjourned this afternoon, without accomplishing any practical result. The Canadian Commissioners were not empowered to agree to any basis of reciprocal trade relations, and as the United States did not desire to discuss matters with an irresponsible commission, Lord Salisbury was asked on Saturday to confer upon them the power they lacked. The sudden termination of the negotiations is construed into meaning that the British Government refused to empower the Commission with authority to conclude a reciprocal commercial treaty, and that the negotiation of such a treaty, if continued, will be conducted in London between Minister Lincoln and Lord Salisbury. General Foster who with Secretary Blaine, conducted the negotiations on the part of the United States, declined to say what conclusion, if any, was reached by the Commission. He was asked also if the *modus vivendi* over the Behring Sea would be extended for another year, but he was diplomatically silent.

On Saturday, it was understood that Secretary Blaine complained that the Canadian Commissioners had really no power to conclude a treaty, and then he intimated that there was no use in prolonging the present negotiations. He claimed that the ground their discussions would cover would have to be gone over again when the subject was re-opened by Commissioners who would have treaty-making powers.

The Canadian Commissioners left for home to-night, and it is stated that the next official announcement of the result of their mission, either direct or indirect, will come from the Government at Ottawa. There is one thing certain, the Canadian Commissioners can have no possible ground to complain of the treatment they have received from the officials of the Department of State here.

CABLE NEWS.

Protestant Church Attacked in Athens.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A despatch from Athens says that the Protestant church at Piererua was attacked by a mob yesterday, during the religious services and the congregation and officiating minister were most roughly handled. The mob sacked the church and then set fire to it, the inside of the building being completely destroyed before the detachment of troops sent by the authorities to quell the disturbance reached the spot. Several arrests were made. The cause of the disturbance is not mentioned in the despatch.

Davitt Again Declines.

DUBLIN, Feb., 15.—At an anti-Parnellite convention held at Enniscarthy, near Wexford, to-day, the delegates present selected Mr. Thomas Healy, a brother of Tom Healy, to contest Mr. John E. Raymond's seat, at Waterford, at the coming general elections. Mr. Davitt, who had been asked again to head the anti-Parnellites, in contesting that seat, declined to be a candidate.

General Booth Banquetted.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—General Booth was accorded an immensely enthusiastic reception at the grand banquet given in his honor at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, this evening. Over 5,000 Salvationists, male and female, took part in the banquet, which was witnessed by quite 10,000 people. The Hall was brilliantly lighted and handsomely decorated. The viands provided were homely but abundant. Tea was the only beverage indulged in.

An Electrical Torpedo.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—There was an interesting and successful test to-day in Portsmouth harbor of the new Sims Edison electrical torpedo. The trial took place under the direction of the Admiralty officials and representatives of most of the Europeon powers were present. The naval attaches of France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain and Turkey were among those who witnessed the experiment, and the United States was represented by Messrs. Host and Emory. The torpedo was launched in Stokes Bay, from the steamer Drudge. Mr. Sims personally operated the torpedo. It was sent out a distance of a mile and a quarter, and was under such perfect control that the manipulator turned it at will in any direction, while the Drudge was steaming along more than a mile away. The witnesses expressed admiration at the invention.

Almost a Double Millionaire.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The will of the late Right Hon. W. H. Smith shows a personality amounting to £1,764,000. This immense fortune, in addition to a large amount of realty, Mr. Smith accumulated in the publishing and news agency business.

Foot and Mouth Disease Spreading in England.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The foot and mouth disease scare is spreading, and the price of meat is advancing. The Metropolitan Cattle Association is pressing the Board of Agriculture to take the most stringent measures to stamp out the disease without injuring the cattle trade of Great Britain. Several dairies supposed to contain infected cattle, are in charge of the authorities. The importation of cattle from every European country, except Norway and Sweden, Spain and Portugal, has been prohibited.

A Lively Mill.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The audience which gathered, last night, to witness a boxing tournament at the Glasgow Club, were treated to an impromptu contest not down on the bills, and which proved to be the most exciting event of the show. Lachie Thomson, champion light weight of Scotland, became involved in a dispute with a rival pugilist, John O'Kenna. Stimulated by the jeers and cheers of the spectators, the men challenged each other to fight with bare fists—then and there to decide as to their respective merits. The match was quickly arranged, £5 a side being put up to make all the formalities complete. The spectators were as much excited as the principals, and the betting was furious. The men went at each other fiercely, several of the most savage rounds on record being fought with honors apparently about even. It will never be known how the affair would have ended had the men been allowed to keep up the contest to a finish. As it was, the audience lost all prudence and made such a rumpus in cheering the men on that the noise attracted the attention of the police, who soon sought admission. Their knocks at the doors being disregarded, the officers broke into the building, and, fighting their way through the crowd, stopped the battle and arrested the principals. The prisoners, who presented a sorry appearance as they were arraigned in court to-day, were sentenced to pay a fine of £5 each, and to be confined in jail 30 days.

The Pope Approves the World's Fair.

ROME, Feb. 16.—Pope Leo gave an audience, to-day, to a member of the Chicago World's Fair committee, who kissed the hand of His Holiness, and at the request of the Pope gave a brief explanation of the circumstances and objects of the exposition. The speaker urged that Italy, as the birthplace of Columbus, ought to take a strong interest in the fair and also reminded His Holiness of the close connection of the Papacy with the discovery and early settlement of America. Pope Leo asked several questions about Chicago, to which the visitor replied, explaining the growth, population and extent of the city. The Pontiff said he would take steps to stimulate Catholic interest in the Fair, and would especially commend the subject to the holy congregation for the propagation of the faith. The Pope also promised to pray for Chicago.

U. S. and Austrian Trade Relations.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A Vienna dispatch to the Central News states that the views of Austrian statesmen and economists in regard to the Commercial treaty with the United States, seem to have undergone a complete change of late. Nobody now desires the treaty to be more than a temporary arrangement lasting at the longest a year, as the belief is general that a Democratic president is likely to be elected; in which case, an annulment of the McKinley law is to be expected, and a treaty, if one is deemed necessary, can be made on much better terms than the one now nearing its expiration.

Threatened Eruption of Vesuvius.

ROME, Feb. 16.—The people of Naples and vicinity are somewhat alarmed by a threatened eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Lava is issuing from the base of the volcano and flowing into the Utrio del Cavello. This is considered as indicating that a new crater will be formed in a situation that imperils a district heretofore comparatively secure from disturbances.

Russia Will Export Grain.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—A rumor is in circulation that Russia is about to rescind the prohibitien on the export of grain.

BALMACEDA'S BULLION.

The Course of H. M. S. Espiegle Approved by the Admiralty.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord George Hamilton, during the course of to-day's session of the House of Lords, was questioned in regard to the conduct of Commander Arthur Clark, while in command of H.M.S. Espiegle, attached to the British Pacific squadron, during the civil war in Chili. The Espiegle, it will be remembered conveyed a quantity of silver bullion, at the request of the late President Balmaceda from Valparaiso to Montevideo, where it was transferred to a British mail steamer, which conveyed it to Southampton. A portion of the bullion was intended, it was said, to pay for munitions of war, and there was a considerable outcry made by the Congressionalists and their friends as to the part played by Commander Clark in this matter. Lord George Hamilton said that Commander Clark in conveying Balmaceda's silver to Montevideo had acted in a perfectly regular manner and in accordance with the regulations and traditions of the navy. It was an unusual thing to do and Commander Clark, in taking the step mentioned, had done so with the approval of the British Minister to Chili. The First Lord of the Admiralty added that the Admiralty had not made and did not intend to make any special inquiry into the case.

BEHRING SEA COMMISSION.

Failure of the Agents of the High Contracting Parties to Reach an Arrangement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A Treasury officer is authority for the statement that the Commissioners who are considering Behring Sea seal matters have made but little progress, and from present indications their labors will not result in an agreement as to the facts to be submitted to arbitration. They held a meeting to-day at which Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, were present for a short time. The difference between the agents of the United States and those of Great Britain is said to be due to the antagonism of the interests they represent. They substantially agree upon the conclusions of fact, as to the existing condition of things respecting the seal herds; but they do not agree as to the cause of the great decrease in the number of fur bearing animals. The British agents insist that the destruction is due to the killing of the seal on the rookeries which is permitted by the United States under the contracts with the Treasury Department, while the agents of the United States assert that the loss is due to deep sea killing. The British agents are reported to be surprised at the manner in which the American agents have prepared their case. Sir Baden-Powell, representative from England, himself an authority of high standing has, it is announced, told several people in Washington that he considered Dr. Merrian, one of the United States agents, the best informed man in the world on the subject of the fur seal.

MARCHAND FIGHTS FOR THE CAUSE

He Does Not Regard Mercier as His Leader—He is a Liberal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 16.—In a speech delivered at St. John's, Mr. Marchand, the late Speaker of the Quebec Legislature declared that Mr. Mercier was no longer his chief, and that he was fighting only for the old Liberal party, whose representatives would elect their chief immediately after March 8.

THE SEALING CONTROVERSY

American Speculations as to the Outcome of the Negotiations With Lord Salisbury.

It Is Not Certain What the British Premier and Minister Lincoln Have Accomplished.

Sir Julian Pauncefote Expects the Arbitration Treaty Will be Approved by Britain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—No information was vouchsafed at the cabinet meeting to-day, of Lord Salisbury's action upon the treaty forwarded several days ago for his action by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minster here, negotiated by himself and Secretary Blaine, by which the controversy between the United States and England, over the Behring Sea question, is to be referred to a board of arbitrators for settlement. At the time of the meeting the result of the conference held in London, during the afternoon between Lord Salisbury and Minister Lincoln, had not been learned, and it was not known, of course, whether or not the English Prime Minister had approved the treaty. Sir Julian expects that he will approve it, and has expressed himself to that effect quite emphatically. Whether or not Minister Lincoln has communicated the result of his talk with Lord Salisbury to the officials of the State Department, can not be learned to-night, but the action of the Behring Sea agents who have been in session in this city for several days past, will, it is believed, afford a pretty safe criterion by which to judge of Lord Salisbury's action. If the sessions of the agents continue, it will be taken to mean by some well informed persons that the proposed treaty meets his Lordship's approval, and will shortly be transmitted to the Senate of the U. S. for its concurrence. Should the agents discontinue their meetings, it will, by the same token, be considered to indicate that the treaty has been rejected by the English officials, which being the case, further meetings of the agents would be useless, as no practical results could come from them. Whether or not this speculation is well founded, will doubtless be determined within a day or two.

THREATENED FLOOD.

The Alleghany River Gorged and Serious Danger Apprehended in Pennsylvania.

PARKERS, Pa., Feb. 16.—The Alleghany river is more than 17 feet deep at Parker's Landing bridge, and is gorged for miles above and below. From 10 a. m. yesterday until 4 o'clock this morning the river at Parker ran clear, but notwithstanding the large amount of ice that floated past, it failed to move the gorge. The ice is about two feet along the roadway of the bridge and about 12 feet from the bridge iron. The river is steadily rising and the gorge is growing more compactly welded together. The present appearance of the field of ice is alarming. The mayor of Parker's has telegraphed to the government officials at Pittsburg in regard to opening the gorge if possible at Brady, in hopes of saving this place from the threatened danger. The recent gorge is the worst this town has ever experienced. The weather is clear and cold. A large quantity of nitro-glycerine has been shipped from Pittsburg and it will be distributed at various points along the rive from Parker's to Brady's Bend to break up the ice pack. Nine years ago Parker's was inundated by a gorge and several houses carried down the river.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Bishop's Mandament.

MONTREAL, Feb. 15.—In all the English and French Catholic churches throughout the city, on Sunday, a mandament was read, signed by all the Bishops of the Province, denouncing political corruption and threatening excommunication against those who either gave or accepted money or liquor. All persons are forbidden under pain of anathema from buying or selling liquor, not only on election day, but for three days before and after the contest. As a great majority of the liquor men in Montreal are Catholics, this means the practical closing of the saloons for a week. The document is looked upon on all sides as being the greatest blow Mr. Mercier has yet received. It means practically a pure election.

Champion Skater Rubenstein Retires.

MONTREAL, Feb. 15.—Louis Rubenstein, champion figure skater of the world, has retired from active competition.

Saturday's Nominations.

TORONTO, Feb. 15.—Saturday was nomination day in South Ontario and East Hastings. The candidates are: South Ontario, J. Davidson, Liberal; Smith, Conservative. East Hastings, Aylesworth, Liberal; Northrup, Conservative.

Death of H. H. Meredith.

PORT HOPE, Feb. 15.—Henry Howard Meredith is dead, aged 77. He was a brother of the late Sir William Meredith, Chief Justice of Quebec. W. R. Meredith, Q.C., is his nephew.

A Teacher and His Pupil Elope.

TILBURY WEST, Feb. 15.—Neil J. Campbell, a school teacher, has eloped with a former pupil, Miss Eliza Jackson, aged 14.

James McLaren's Bequest.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—The late James McLaren in his will gives the family residence (the whole homestead property and furniture) to his widow, who will also receive 700 shares of paid up stock of the Bank of Ottawa, or an annuity of $6,000. Numerous bequests are made to old servants, etc., and $20,000 each to Knox College, Toronto, and the Manitoba College, Winnipeg.

Almost Scalded to Death.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 15.—Engineer James Jordan, of the Michigan Central Railroad, was almost scalded to death by the bursting of a flue in the boiler of his engine. The flesh was taken off his legs and arms.

Sir Adam Wilson's Will.

TORONTO, Feb. 15.—The will of the late Sir Adam Wilson was entered far probation on Saturday. The estate is valued at $180,000.

Barns Burned.

CHATHAM, Feb. 15.—Bennet's barns and outbuildings, in Raleigh, with all their contents have been burned. Mr. Bennett, jr., was badly burned while trying to save his favorite horse.

Life Insurance Figures.

MONTREAL, Feb. 16.—Last year the Life Insurance companies of Canada issued 20,830 new policies, covering $23,386,478. The number in force at the close of the year was 99,130 for $148,343,000. The average amount of policies is $15,000. The premiums paid were $4,492,675. More than half the business was handled by home companies.

Fishing Casualties.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 16.—A number of wrecks are reported as the result of the blizzard, last week. The steamer Laura had two men, John Kelly and Colin McKenna, swept overboard, and the American schooner Ella C. Thurston lost four men. The men were in dories and could not find the ship. There is little possibility of their being picked up. The Gloucester schooner, H. A. Duncan, foundered 35 miles southeast of Green Island. The crew were saved.

Extensive Drug Failure.

QUEBEC, Feb. 16.—A demand of assignment has been made on Morin & Co., wholesale druggists. Their liabilities are about $50,000.

Death of a Canadian Missionary.

TORONTO, Feb. 16.—Amy Harris, who, in 1889, went to Central India as a missionary, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, has just died in London, England, on her way home.

Unauthenticated Rumor.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—Private cablegrams state that the Prince of Wales will visit Canada in May, and go through to the Pacific Coast.

Fire at Glencoe.

GLENCOE, Feb. 16.—The McKeller house was burned this morning. Loss, about $10,000; insurance $6,000. Several inmates had narrow escapes.

Gaspe Nominations.

PERCE, Feb. 16.—The nominations in Gaspe took place to-day. The candidates were, Hon. Mr. Flynn, Conservative, and Achille Carrier, Liberal.

The G. T. R. Blocked.

HAMILTON, Feb. 16.—The tracks of the Northern and North-Western division of the Grand Trunk are blocked with snow. The trains due here on Saturday last have not yet arrived.

Canadian Cattle Imports.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—Some time ago the government put quarantine regulations into force in British Columbia, but owing to the remonstrances against them they were held in abeyance. In view however, of the recent action of Great Britain a strong effort is being made by those interested in the Canadian cattle trade to have the quarantine regulations strictly enforced along the border from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the importation of cattle, including those belonging to settlers, absolutely prohibited except they comply with the quarantine regulations. The matter will be discussed at the next Cabinet meeting.

Referring to the movement in England, with the above-mentioned object, Nathan Kennedy, the well-known exporter of Montreal, says such a step as to prohibit the entrance into England of Canadian cattle would result in an annual loss to Canadian farmers of $3,000,000.

Deaths and Casualties.

TORONTO, Feb. 16.—Dr. Pierrette, one of the oldest ministers of the Methodist church, is dead, after a long illness.

HAMILTON, Feb. 16.—E. E. Kittson, of the law firm of Martin & Kittson, died suddenly; heart failure.

HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 16.—A farmer named Bush, while driving between Beamsville and Smithsville, was frozen to death.

AMHERSTBURG, Feb. 16.—Elia F. Reaume shot himself, yesterday, with suicidal intent.

WINDSOR, Feb. 16.—Engineer Wilkinson, of the train which ran over and killed Jeremiah Driscoll on Thursday night, has been arrested charged with manslaughter.

DISCONTENT IN MEXICO.

The Attitude of the Clergy—The Entire Community Unsettled—A Saintly Priest Out Against the Government.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—A Republic El Paso special says: A well-known mining man, just returned from Chihuahua, reports that the country is in a very unsettled condition. He says the revolutionary movement there is sympathized with by the lower classes, and they are daily gathering arms and perfecting organization. In several instances they have already rebelled and won victories against the federal troops. The movement is urged on by the priests, who hope to overthrow the present government and resurrect the constitution of 1872. One priest at Temochi, claiming to be a saint, who has complete control over the Indians for miles around, declared against the government, and so serious did the movement become that federal troops were sent. The first detachment of troops soon fell under the influence of the priests and joined the revolutionary forces. The second detachment were met by the revolutionists and a fight ensued in which twenty regulars and nine rebels were killed and many wounded on both sides. The troops succeeded in capturing the town, but the rebels escaped to Sonora, robbing and plundering en route. Following closely upon this, another battle was fought at Las Amas, in which the revolutionists came out victorious and without the loss of a man. Eight federal soldiers and their commandant were killed, and arms and ammunition captured and distributed among the revolutionists, who, up to the time of the departure of the miner, still held the town. From every pass in the mountains swarmed men eager to join the movement, until federal soldiers surrounded the town and permitted no one to enter. A few days later there was a skirmish at Yeckery, in which three of the revolutionists were killed and a number captured. The people are gathering in all the little towns and giving the Government much trouble in dispersing them.

Serious Trouble Expected.

COAL CREEK, Tenn., Feb. 15.—Company "G," of the Second Regiment, Tennessee Guards, consisting of 80 men, a Gatling gun and a six pound howitzer is in a strong position commanding the town and railway approaches. The troops are acting very insolently towards the citizens, and an outbreak is looked for.

Three Miners Killed.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 15.—Three miners were killed in the Gibson mine at Aspen, Colo., this morning.

WHERE WEALTH LIES DORMANT

A Proposition for the Introduction of a Key to Unlock the Golden Store.

Captain Moore Speaks in an Interesting Manner of the Mighty Yukon.

Captain William Moore is one of those men whose wonderful endurance and indomitable energy have made them pioneers twice over. Not content with being one of the earliest settlers of the province of B. C., and working hard for several years towards its development and growth, the captain, anxious for new fields to discover and explore, pushed forward into unknown lands for the second time in his life and, though a comparatively elderly man, finished another long and arduous period of pioneering as hale as when he started. Since the year 1858 he has been in the region surrounding the big Yukon Watershed, at short intervals, and naturally has much to say regarding the wonderful things that exist in that strange western land, where he has spent so much of his later life.

Speaking to a COLONIST reporter last night, Captain Moore said: "Away up there, surrounding the headwaters of the Yukon, two thousand miles from the mouth of that noble river there is a grand and beautiful land, barred, however, at present, to all but hardy, strong men, on account of the lack of trails or roads into the region. The difficulties experienced in reaching it are very great, and none but those eminently fitted to undergo hardships and rough travel should venture in there. For many hundreds of miles, I am not exaggerating, when I say that the country is one series of navigable rivers and lakes, picturesque beyond all conception, and for six months of the year easy for traffic of any kind of steamer. Nature has done everything for that portion of the continent, and man nothing. You must understand that when I speak of so many streams and rivers I do not mean creeks, but broad, fine waterways, and, where these are not found, the country is anything but thickly timbered; it is covered with fine feed and bunch grass. As soon as one gets over the summit of the coast range into the interior of the country, he reaches a healthy dry climate, where the snow falls light and where the atmosphere is clear and bracing always. In winter, of course, it is cold, and the summer is often very warm, reaching at times to 96° in the shade.

"The Indians, throughout the whole region, are a most peaceable and orderly race. They welcome the presence of white settlers, and are only to anxious to become friendly whenever any disposition is shown by the new comers."

During the past winter about 150 miners have been wintering in the Yukon District. Many have been getting all their stores by way of the river, and I believe have been badly pushed for provisions lately, on account of their inability to make use of the watercourses for more than a limited time in the season. This brings me to my main question, the one subject that I hold above all others to be all important in relation to the northern land we are speaking off—the question of a trail into it through this province I advocate most strongly, and every other man who has been in the country will advocate with me, the making of a road from British Columbia to Southern Alaska and along the lakes of the Yukon. It is an actual necessity that this should be done if the region is ever to be worked to any extent profitably and thoroughly. You have no idea what a godsend such an innovation would be to the men who are trying to make a living there. It would mean the reduction of prices on their stores by about 300 per cent of their present selling values and I need not tell you what an enormous item this alone would be. Then, again, the existence of a good trail would enable men to go into the Yukon at the earliest possible season of the year, and leave very late, giving them some months more time in there than they have at present. If we once get the trail established, the whole section of the country between the Yukon and Cassiar lies open and easy of access to our prospectors. I may tell you that the Government of the Province now have under their consideration a proposition to construct such a trail under toll charter rights. This scheme would cost the Government nothing at all."

"You ask me if I think the future of the Northern country will warrant much expenditure in this direction. I can assure you that there will soon be a time when you will see thirty thousand miners in that place, all prospering steadily, and all content to live there and develop the land. You have very little idea of the enormous extent of the fur trade that even now exists there between the Indians and the Alaska Fur Company. As things are at present this big volume of merchandise, together with the profits accruing from it finds its way invariably into American territory, but, by the establishment of a good trail, it could, by very little effort, be diverted through British Columbia. With this trail on the one hand, and the splendid river and lake system on the other, I look on the Yukon as the easiest mining camp that we ever have had, or ever could have in the Province. There is coal in that country equal to any in America, and there are petroleum deposits of great extent and value. In the rivers and streams are the finest salmon in the world, in countless numbers, and over and round, and through all is the charm of unbroken solitude, of a bound up treasure box waiting until some master hand shall turn the key and disclose the wonderful gems within."

"I have probably been in the Yukon region more than any man here to-day. It is not to my personal advantage to speak in glowing language of the place, for land is there for the asking, and I have nothing to boom. But I know of no part of the world in which exist such boundless possibilities for young men."

Union Gun Club.

The Union Gun Club met last evening, at their rooms, and it was decided to apply to the Legislature to amend the "Game Protection Act" so that the close season for deer, grouse, pheasants, quail, and ducks, be from the 15th of February to the 15th of September, in each year. The importation of English partridge and bob-white quail was also discussed, and it is the intention of the club, if sufficient encouragement be given, to import a number of these birds this spring. The desirability of a gun license was also discussed. A committee was nominated to confer with the Government on these matters. It is the intention of the club to get down to good solid business, preparatory to the coming shooting season. Six new members were proposed, and before a month the club expect to have a full roll of at least 50 active members.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY JANUARY 19 1892.

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

Those who really believe that unrestricted reciprocity with the United States would be a boon of inestimable value to the farmers of the Dominion, should try to find out how it is that the farmers of the United States, to which the market of the sixty-five millions is open, are not better off. In the Eastern States it is well known that farming does not pay, and, consequently, farmers are, by thousands, deserting their farms, and farming land is a drug in the market. In the western and south-western States, where the climate is good and the soil fertile, the farmers are far from being contentented. According to the report of the United States census office they are very deeply in debt, and the amount they have to raise every year to pay the interest on the mortgages of their farms is really appalling. Here are the official figures:

"During the ten years 1880 to 1890 the mortgage business transacted to incumber the real estate in the five States of Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Tennessee, is represented by 1,974,050 mortgages to secure a debt of $2,000,602,077 on 137,398,161 acres and 1,550,857 lots. An existing real estate mortgage debt of $906,669,526 has been found bearing interest rates varying from an average State rate of 6 per cent. in Tennessee to 8 64 per cent. in Kansas, and subject to an interest charge for one year amounting to $67,505,629."

It is hardly a wonder that in their struggle to get out of this slough of debt, the farmers of these States called upon the Government to help them and formed an Alliance to protect themselves from the banks and the money-lenders. A farmer does not mortgage his farm for the fun of the thing, and when he mortgages it to make improvements and to increase his possessions because he is prosperous, he pays the interest honestly and punctually, and does not listen to the wild schemes invented by cranks and demagogues, the object of which is either to force the State to shoulder his obligations or to enable him to repudiate them altogether with impunity. These figures show that what some supposed to be the best agricultural States in the Union, are very far indeed from being a farmer's paradise. Farmers in either the east or west of the Dominion would hardly change places with them.

THE TORONTO GLOBE'S CHARGES.

The Toronto Globe's attack on Sir Adolphe Caron will lose much of its force when it is known that its informant and instigator does not give his name, and that he is an apologist for Thomas McGreevy and the Connolleys. The gravamen of Sir Adolphe's offance is that he drew upon Mr. Thomas McGreevy for considerable sums during an election campaign. When it is known that Sir Adolphe was a large contributor to the fund administered by Mr. McGreevy, as treasurer, it will be concluded that his drawing on it was not, in any way, blameworthy. There is not a word in the statement of the gentleman described by the Globe as "a director of one of the leading monetary institutions of this country," to show that Sir Adolphe Caron had any reason to know that the whole of the money placed in Mr. McGreevy's hands for election purposes was not fairly and legitimately obtained. This is Sir Adolphe Caron's explanation of the matter, as contained in the letter of the Montreal correspondent of the Globe, of the 8th inst.

"I have read in the Globe the letter from Montreal with copies of orders given by me on Mr. McGreevy during the election contest of 1887. These orders were signed by me, and I take the full responsibility of the giving of these amounts to the gentleman named. As stated in the orders, they were for legal or rather for legitimate expenses. They were given under the following circumstances. Friends of mine and myself contributed towards the election fund to defray expenses of candidates running in the interest of the Conservative party. These funds I placed in Mr. McGreevy's hands, as I was often away addressing meetings and conducting the campaign throughout the district, and I have in my possession Mr. McGreevy's receipts for sums larger than the amounts of the orders I gave upon him, so that these orders were not for any money given to Mr. McGreevy from any other source except through me. Several of the candidates were young men who could not be expected to bear the legitimate and necessary expenses incidental to an election contest. I did not know what other funds Mr. McGreevy had nor the sources from which they came. I had charge of the elections in the District of Quebec. If an examination is made it will be found that the amount of the orders I gave to pay money to the several candidates was only fair and reasonable. No amount was given unless previously agreed to by the committee who had charge of the campaign. So far as I know, this is the plain and unvarnished truth relating to the matter."

Every reader who is at all candid will admit that the circumstance a man drawing upon a political fund to which he has contributed, is no evidence that he had a knowledge of the source from which every contribution came.

If it could be shown that Sir Adolphe Caron was, ever so indirectly, a party to the frauds perpetrated on the Department of Public Works, by Murphy and others, then no lover of honest Government should have any consideration for him. He should not be allowed to hold his portfolio in peace for a single day. But there is nothing in the alleged revelations to show that he had at the time any greater knowledge of those frauds than had the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. The Montreal Gazette commenting upon the Globe's charge against Sir A. P. Caron, says:—

"Now, the only point in the whole narrative worth a moment's consideration is the attempt to directly connect Sir Adolphe Caron with the corrupt use of money improperly obtained; and we frankly admit that if the evidence on this head were clear and direct, the Minister's usefulness would be gone, to use an historical phrase. If, for instance, it were proved that Sir Adolphe had drawn upon McGreevy for large sums of money to be corruptly spent in prosecuting the candidature of political friends in the Quebec District, knowing at the same time that the money in question was obtained by a levy upon contractors under the Government, who were in due course to be recouped out of the public treasury, his conduct would merit the severest censure. But the Globe's informant does not establish anything of the kind."

Our Montreal contemporary, which is in position to speak almost authoritatively on the subject, goes on to say:

"We speak only for ourselves, but we believe we voice the sentiment of the Dominion Government, and of all honest Conservatives, when we say that if the Globe, or anyone else, has any evidence to produce of wrong-doing on the part of Ministers of the Crown, of malfeasance in office, of spoliation of the public funds, opportunity ought to be and will be given for their investigation, and that wherever guilt is found, adequate punishment will follow. The Conservative party has neither the desire nor the intention of shielding anyone who betrays a public trust; the place for such men is beside the Merciers, Pacauds, Langeliers and other leaders of the Liberal party."

This is the proper stand to take. If any one knows, and can prove, that Sir Adolphe Caron, or any other Minister of the Crown and representative of the people, was in league with contractors to rob the Treasury of the Dominion to advance his political fortunes, it is his bounden duty to speak out and let the people know who have been unfaithful and dishonest. But those who know nothing about the matter, and who only suspect public men of wrong-doing, should hold their tongues.

The informant of the Toronto Globe did not say enough. If he honestly desired to advance the cause of honest Government in the Dominion, he should have made against the Postmaster-General some specific charge of wrong-doing, which he was prepared to prove. If he was not in a position to prefer any such charge and to substantiate it—if his only object was to throw dirt in the hope that some of it would stick, then the course which he has taken, though unmanly and unscrupulous, is likely to prove for a time, at any rate, successful.

THE AMERICAN VIEW.

How intelligent and influential Americans regard the question of reciprocity with Canada, may be seen from the following extract from the New York Sun:

"Aware that the Canadian farmers are smarting under the restrictive effects of the McKinley Act, he (Premier Abbott) wishes to make a show of trying to regain for their products access to the markets of the United States; and thus he would take the wind out of the sails of his Liberal opponents, who have long advocated a commercial union. So, according to a telegram from Ottawa, he means to send Sir John Thompson and Finance Minister Foster to Washington, for the ostensible purpose of arranging for a reciprocity treaty between this country and the Canadian Dominion. Let us say frankly that, even if such overtures emanated from Canadian Liberals restored to power at Ottawa, it is doubtful whether they would meet with a favorable reception from our people. Not that any one would dispute the sincerity and comprehensiveness of the proposal. The Canadian Liberals are our friends, and the large proportion of them, *who are annexationists at heart*, honestly believe that free commercial intercourse would form the shortest road to annexation. The kind of reciprocity, moreover, which they desire is not designedly one-sided, but theoretically unrestricted, aiming to make the Dominion a consumer of American manufactures in return for the field opened to the surplus products of the Canadian fields, forests, mines and fisheries. The Canadian Liberals are perfectly willing, while admitting our goods free, to lay heavy duties on imports from Great Britain, thus giving our manufacturers a practical monopoly of the Canadian market. That is the utmost they could offer short of annexation, and we would not, therefore, be supposed to feel the slightest distrust of their good faith when we say that their concession is no equivalent for the boon we are requested to confer."

THE RECIPROCITY MISSION.

The return of the three Cabinet Ministers after a short stay in Washington shows that they have not been able to accomplish much towards preparing the way for a reciprocity treaty between the two countries. It was hardly to be expected that they would. The party in power in the States is intensely protectionist. We really believe that the Republicans are more exclusive and more jealous of foreigners, with respect to matters of trade, than the Chinese themselves. The Republican politician cannot be made to understand how a trade can be carried on by two nations which is profitable to both. They believe that what the one gains the other loses. Five-sixths of their arguments in favor of their system of trade exclusion is based upon this assumption. Reciprocity with Canada, a country which produces the same things as the States produce, cannot, they argue, be beneficial to them. Although they will find, if they enquire, that the twelve years during which there was a partial reciprocity between the two countries it was advantageous to both, they do not believe that like causes will produce like effects in the present day.

What the ruling party in the States wants now, more than anything, is votes. Every question must be considered with reference to the coming presidential election. If more votes will be lost than gained by entering into reciprocal trade relations with Canada, then the consideration of the reciprocity question must be postponed, no matter what its merits may be. There is no doubt, judging by the tone of many Republican newspapers, that reciprocity with Canada is unpopular with the rank and file of that party, and it is the first object of Mr. Harrison and his supporters to keep the rank and file in good humor. They cannot afford to displease those from whom they expect support.

Then, again, there are quite a number of loud-voiced and influential politicians in the States who hate Great Britain and who make their hatred of everything British, part of their political capital. As Canada is a British colony, and as any treaty of reciprocity in which it is interested must be made by Great Britain, the tail-twisters of the British lion would raise a tremendous uproar if the Government of the United States agreed to favor Canada at the expense of the toilers and taxpayers of the United States. This would not be true, but this would be how the anti-British bosses would put the matter, and they would find among those whose support the Republican party calculates upon many hearers whose votes would be influenced by their oratory. As long, therefore, as the ultra-protectionists are in power, and as long as the anti-British vote is powerful in the United States, it will be vain to hope for closer commercial relations with our neighbors across the line.

The Government did right in doing what it could to obtain a reasonable reciprocity treaty, and it is not to blame that, owing to influences which are too powerful for enlightened Americans to control, failure was a foregone conclusion.

A CANARD.

A report comes from Albany, New York, that the Prince of Wales will visit America in the course of a few weeks. If His Royal Highness had any intention of crossing the Atlantic, the first intimation of his voyage would not be contained in a telegram to a private gentleman residing in an American city. The Governor-General of Canada would receive official notice of what had been decided upon, and of the Canadian cities which the Prince proposed to visit. Ample time would be given Her Majesty's subjects in the Dominion to make preparations to welcome the Prince of Wales in a manner suitable to his rank and their loyalty. The story of the Albany telegram is, therefore, most improbable. It can hardly be doubted that it is one of those fabrications of the American newsmongers which have nothing to recommend them but their unspeakable impudence and the boundless confidence of their inventors in the credulity of the public.

THE SALMON FISHERY COMMISSION.

It is greatly to be regretted that there should be any difficulty in the way of the Salmon Fishery Commission pursuing its enquiries. The subject is one of very great importance to this province, and one which should not be hastily or imperfectly enquired into and deliberated upon. It is difficult to understand why Mr. Wilmot was sent here while the Legislature is in session. It is surely known in Ottawa that the Hon. Mr. Higgins is Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and it is also known there that during the session the Speaker's time is fully occupied, and that he cannot, without great inconvenience to himself, then give his attention to the work of the Commission. There is some talk of Mr. Higgins' resigning. We sincerely hope that there is no foundation for it, but that he will keep his place on the Commission. His appointment gave great satisfaction to all concerned, and it will, we are convinced, be a public misfortune if the salmon fishing and salmon packing industry is, at this important crisis, deprived of his ability and his experience. Surely some arrangement can be made by which the full Commission will be able to effectively do the work it was appointed to perform.

THE ONLY PRICE.

The organ of the Opposition in this city is delighted because it is convinced that the Cabinet Ministers were unable to do anything toward preparing the way for a reciprocity treaty when they were in Washington. It was not to be expected that unless they were prepared to sell Canada to the United States they could do anything. This Canadians have been told time and again. Our contemporary says that "apparently there can be no prospect of securing reciprocity until there is a change of Government." Are we to understand from this that the Liberals are prepared to give the Americans what they regard as the equivalent of the only kind of reciprocity which they think it worth their while to talk about? It is not to be supposed for a moment that the Americans care three straws for our politics. They would as soon deal with the Conservatives, as with the Liberals, provided they get what they ask—and that is Canada, body and bones. "Political union for commercial union," is their demand; "take it or leave it." Canadian Conservatives will not begin to negotiate on that basis, but some of the Liberals, it appears, are prepared to pay the price. Our opinion is that it will be a very long time before their countrymen will give them the power to make such an iniquitous bargain.

THAT "IMPRESSION."

It is difficult to see on what grounds those who are unwilling to allow Canadian cattle to be admitted into British ports insist upon animals imported into British Columbia being subjected to a long quarantine. They can have no idea of the geography of the Dominion. It would be more reasonable to fear that pleuro-pneumonia would be taken to London by cattle landed at Marseilles, than that beasts imported to Victoria and Vancouver would carry disease to Montreal and thence to Great Britain. The animals that are brought into British Columbia are imported to be consumed in the province. Not one of them by any chance is sent east of the Rocky Mountains. When it is considered that the distance between Victoria and Montreal is nearly three thousand miles, the absurdity of importing cattle from the United States to be conveyed by rail across the continent will be apparent. There is no trade in cattle between British Columbia and the Atlantic ports, and it is impossible to imagine circumstances under which such a trade could be established.

The objection that has been made, we strongly suspect, never came across the Atlantic at all. It was raised much nearer home for the express purpose of giving a few ranchers in the North-West a monopoly of the British Columbia cattle market. The device is a rather clever one, but the authorities in Great Britain are surely too intelligent to be deceived by it for a single moment. The general impression in Ottawa about which our correspondent speaks was, we venture to say, made by ranchers from the West, and not by ignorant alarmists in the East.

THE WRONG CAUSE.

The despatch from Washington, D.C., in our yesterday morning's issue assumes that the United States Secretary of State was ignorant of the precise status of the Canadian Cabinet Ministers when he invited them to Washington to have an informal talk with him about reciprocity. But this is doing Mr. Blaine a great injustice. Whatever else he is, he is not an ignorant man. He knows that members of the Canadian Government or Commissioners sent by that Government have no authority to negotiate a treaty. He knows perfectly well that the men who can negotiate with him authoritatively must be accredited by the Imperial Government. But he also knows that any terms which met with the approval of the Canadian Commissioners would be the basis on which a treaty would be drawn up by British plenipotentiaries.

Neither Mr. Harrison nor Mr. Blaine need to be told that it is the policy of Great Britain to give to Canada the widest possible scope of self-government consistent with it maintaining its connection with the mother country. They know that in all treaties made of late years in which the interests of Canada were involved, the wishes of Canadians have been consulted and, as far as possible, carried out. They require no one to tell them that the provisions of treaties which related to Canada have been to all intents and purposes Canadian. The manufacturer of the Washington telegram very likely did not know this for the ignorance of many American newspaper correspondents respecting Canada is phenomenal. But Mr. Blaine must have been perfectly well convinced that any scheme of reciprocity which would meet with the approval of Sir John Thompson and the Hon. Messrs. Foster and Tupper would be sanctioned by the Government of Great Britain. The only difficulty which the Secretary of State might have in accepting the views of the three Cabinet Ministers would be an uncertainty whether they were in agreement with the wishes of the Dominion Parliament. Let it be granted that they are in accord with the majority of the representatives of the Canadian people, their want of authorization from the Imperial Government would give Mr. Blaine no trouble. Whatever may have been the cause of the mission to Washington being productive of no practical result, it was not because those composing it had not power to agree to any basis of reciprocal trade that might be decided upon. If matters had advanced so far that properly accredited negotiators were required, no time would be lost in sending men to Washington clothed with the necessary powers.

The probability is that the Canadian Commissioners soon found that the only terms that the American Government would listen to were such that no patriotic Canadian and no loyal British subject would think of entertaining. There is evidence to sustain this conclusion from a hundred quarters. It is, therefore, much more than a mere surmise.

FREE SILVER.

It is pretty certain that the free coinage bill will be carried in the House of Representatives and it is quite possible that a majority of the Senate will vote for it. It is certain however that the President will veto the measure. The indications at this moment are, that free silver will be the great issue at the next Presidential election. The Democrats are divided on the question but the Republicans are nearly all in favor of a sound currency.

The attempt to give money a fictitious value is not by any means a new one. Kings in the olden time debased the coin and tried to make their subjects take it as if it were composed of pure metal; and later, governments endeavored to give the paper money which they circulated a value which was not warranted by their financial standing. Both attempts were failures. No Government under the sun can, for any length of time, compel a people to give more for an article than it is really worth. There is no magic about money; it is subject to the same laws as any other commodity. When it is plenty it is cheap, when it is scarce it is dear; when it is known to be good men take it readily, but when it is suspected to be bad they instantly reject it. The Government's paper, too, is like that of an individual. When the maker is known to be solvent, and able and willing to meet all liabilities, it passes from hand to hand readily; but when the maker's credit is bad, when it is believed that he is either unable or unwilling to meet his obligations, his paper is worthless, or, if taken at all, is taken at a discount, heavy or light, according to the supposed risk. Middle-aged men have seen the paper of the United States Government greatly depreciated, and that of the Southern Confederation not worth more than the proverbial "Continental." All this was according to a law which is universal in its operation, and which is of far greater force than any which Congresses or Parliaments can make.

If there is any one so infatuated as to imagine that the people of the United States will give one hundred cents' worth of goods or labor for eighty cents' worth of silver, he will find himself greatly mistaken. The eighty cents' worth of silver may be called a dollar, in the statute, but no statute can compel even the citizens of the United States to take it for a dollar. As for foreigners, they will give for the piece of silver exactly what it is intrinsically worth, and nothing more.

Bargains of all kinds are now made in the United States on a gold basis. When a man contracts a debt, it is understood that he must pay it in gold or its equivalent. The Government redeems its notes and pays its bonds in gold. As soon as the Government ceases to pay its debts in gold and compels the creditor to take silver coins from twenty to forty per cent. below their intrinsic value, and makes it lawful for every one else to do the same thing, the general repudiation will create great confusion everywhere. When a man can pay a debt of one hundred dollars gold with seventy or eighty dollars' worth of silver, he will not be so foolish as to pay the gold. He will sell the gold where he can get the most for it, and pay his debts with the depreciated currency. The silver men will find in time that it is as hard to make flat money out of silver as it is out of paper. The people will not take the silver for more than it is worth more willingly now than they, in days gone by, took bad money, whether coin or paper, at its face.

A SERIOUS QUARREL.

There has been a quarrel between the Bank of England authorities and Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, treasurer of Queensland, which has ended disastrously for that colony. This is how it came about: Queensland, like the other Australian colonies, has been borrowing very freely in the English market for the purpose of constructing what are supposed to be productive works, some of which are not productive yet, and are not likely to be for some time to come. Debts coming due on the 1st of July last, Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith had to look about him for money. He tried to float a new loan in London, but the time being unfavorable and the gilding on the edge of Australian securities having become somewhat tarnished, the loan was a dead failure. While the attempt to raise the money by loan was going on, Sir James Garrick, Agent General for Queensland, had a talk with the Governor of the Bank of England who, to encourage him and the Queensland Government, said if that Government acted on the Bank's advice "the bank would not see it in difficulties." This promise was repeated more than once. Sir James Garrick appears to have understood the Governor of the Bank to mean that if the money needed could not be raised by loan at once the Bank would advance the amount, which was £1,170,000, or nearly $5,800,000.

Sir Thomas being given to understand that the Bank of England was ready to stand between him and all harm, made himself easy. He believed that when July came he would be ready to pay the bonds that had matured, and that all he needed was to look out for some means to pay the Bank of England for its advances. But after a time, when the four per cent. loan had failed miserably, the Governor of the Bank of England became more explicit and told Sir James Garrick what the Bank was prepared to do to help Queensland out of its difficulties. He offered to lend the colony £500,000 to meet its most pressing engagements. When the proposal was telegraphed to Queensland, the Treasurer cabled back that he did not understand the reference to the £500,000. He was an angry and disappointed man, and he, afterwards, said in the Legislature that "the Bank had not acted in the way an honest bank ought to have done," and that "if anybody trusted them, he would be sold." When brought to book for the language he had used with regard to the Bank of England, Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith said that he did not wish to impute dishonesty to the Bank, and that the words at which offence had been taken were used as a Scotch colloquical expression. The Bank, however, was far from being appeased, and the London Times takes the Treasurer of Queensland severely to task. It says that "the charge was as foolish it was unmannerly," and that "it is a misfortune for Queensland that she should have been saddled at such a critical time with a Treasurer whose temper is not under proper control, and who, when the impropriety of his language is pointed out to him, adheres to and emphasizes it, although he is quite unable to justify what he said."

The upshot of the whole matter is found in an apparently insignificant paragraph in the Times, of the 29th ult., in which Mr. Lidderdale, Governor of the Bank of England, is reported to have said to the Agent-General:

"The Government of Queensland have failed to withdraw, or to apologize, for the unfounded charges brought by their Treasurer against the Bank, and I have, in consequence, to inform you that the relations which have subsisted between your Government and the Bank of England are at an end, except in so far as their continuance is required by the service of the existing loans, which, being in the hands of the public, cannot be interfered with."

This is unfortunate for Queensland just now, although, in the end, the check which has been given it may be beneficial to the colony. The moral of the episode is indicated by the following short extract from one of Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith's speeches. It is this: "I have thought it one of the greatest dangers to this colony that we should place ourselves, some day, in such a position that we would have to rely on a bank to get us out of our difficulties." The Times sneeringly remarks that this sensible view was made public too late. If, however, it has the effect of making Queensland governments more prudent and careful in the future, it will have a good effect, late as it is.

A TRUE PHILANTHROPIST.

We see that thousands met in London a few days ago to do honor to General Booth. We are not at all surprised at this, for General Booth is a remarkable man, and he has undertaken to do a wonderful work. He is emphatically the friend of the friendless. The work of his life now is to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to give shelter to the shelterless, to raise the fallen and to preach the Gospel to the poor. He has organized a system, the object of which is to bring under the influence of religion those who had been given up by almost all religious organizations as beyond hope. What his success has been, we are not in a position to say, but the conception was a most beneficent one, and the means he has taken to carry it out, are extraordinary in their extent and completeness. The Salvation Army will be regarded by the historian of the future as one of the most remarkable of the social phenomena of the age.

But it is Booth as a philanthropist, rather than as a teacher of religion, to whom we wish to direct attention just now. In his book "In Darkest England and the Way Out," General Booth propounded a scheme by which the hundreds of thousands who are sunk in poverty and vice in the British Islands can be made self-supporting and useful members of society. The sum he required to carry out his great philanthropic scheme was one million pounds sterling. The book made a deep impression, and soon one hundred thousand pounds were subscribed to enable him to make a beginning. There were many who shook their heads at the folly of trusting an enthusiast with such an amount of money, and many others, distrusting the General, predicted that the money would not be expended in the cause to promote which it was subscribed.

But the result has shown that those who had no faith in the prudence or the honesty of the General were mistaken. He has proved an excellent man of business of the strictest integrity. He has given a good account of his stewardship. He has shown that every shilling of the money he received has been judiciously expended, and that the fund is larger now than it was a year ago.

General Booth's scheme included a City Colony, a Farm Colony and an Over-sea Colony. The City Colony is now well under way, the foundation of the Farm Colony has been laid, and it is believed that the Over-sea Colony is to be established in New Zealand. So the General's work of abolishing the London slums has been commenced, and some of his helpers and admirers say that "the thing will be accomplished within twenty-five years." He has established in London eight important Shelters, with a capacity of from 250 to 600 each. These are lodging houses in which the homeless, for a very small charge, which is often remitted, can get shelter. There are also in operation under him three Poor Men's Metropoles, in which decent and comfort lodging can be had for from eight cents to twelve cents a night. They are described "as spotlessly clean, have reading rooms bath and laundry facilities." These lodging houses are always full. Seven food depots are in full blast, where the outcast can get more and better nutriment for a few coppers than can be had elsewhere for anything like the same money in the great city. Then there are Rescue Homes, Labor Bureaus, Workshops, Labor Factories—Elevators, as they are fitly called. There are six London institutions, differing materially from one another in the kinds of work done in them. There are establishments in which women are taken care of and in which they get work to do. The Salvation Army has a book-bindery, a laundry, a match factory, a knitting factory, for women and girls only, and they are all self-sustaining. "Altogether," Mr. Albert Shaw in the February Forum says, "There are now about seventy-five centres in London administering social relief under some part of the Darkest England scheme. Twenty-five or thirty more are effectively opened in provincial towns, especially in Bristol, Leeds and Bradford."

The Farm Colony consists of some 1,200 acres at Hadleigh, in Essex. The land has been purchased and work has been commenced upon it. The labor is all to be done by reclaimed paupers, drunkards and vagabonds who have served a kind of apprenticeship in the City Colony.

The Salvation Army is the agency by means of which General Booth produces his results. Its soldiers are not mere hirelings. This is how they are described by Mr. Shaw:

"These men and women are selected for practical fitness and efficiency. They are consecrated to their work and bring to it an unflagging ardor and enthusiasm. They are well disciplined and have nothing else on hand to divide their attention. Moreover, they look forward to nothing else. They serve at wages which are less than one-third those that the State would have to pay for services far less efficient, because too often merely perfunctory. The Salvation Army workers need make no provision for the future, because they constitute a great brotherhood that will care for its own sick and disabled when need arises."

With such an Army, possessing such qualities and inspired by such a spirit, it is no wonder that General Booth expects to do work which most people regard as impossible.

The sum contributed to the Darkest England fund was £101,250; to this the Salvation Army added assets valued at £5,000. After one year's operations the Darkest England assets, careful deductions having been made for depreciation of buildings, furniture, machinery and tools, are £116,104. This is not a bad showing. When it is considered that during the year relief has been given to great numbers, and that many whose case were considered hopeless have been raised out of the mire into which they had fallen and put in positions in which they have a chance of becoming useful citizens, the results attained can be intelligently appreciated. One of the great advantages of General Booth's work is that those who take an interest in it have not to watch for years before they see any good done. It is producing beneficent results all the time. For instance, last year when the work had only commenced 2,900,000 meals were supplied at the cheap food depots, between 300,000 and 400,000 were lodged in the shelters, and employment was given to many who had not been in the habit of earning their bread by honest work.

It is not surprising then that the men and women who know what General Booth has done, is doing and intends to do, were glad to see him and went in crowds to do him honor.

THE VILLAGE OF THE FUTURE.

Opinions of Sir Walter Foster, M. P., on Cotter Life in England.

Speaking to his constituents at Ockbrook, Derbyshire, recently, Sir Walter Foster said that in the next Parliament, one great feature of their work would be the interest and the care taken for the wants of localities such as that in which they met. They were that night gathered together, as it were, in one corner of the division that he had the honor and privilege to represent—a place removed from the great town population, and a place of a more or less rural character. Localities like that had hitherto been outside the stream of political work. The affairs of the district had been managed in a way that had been going on for many generations, and people had been more or less kept outside the current of the local government. It would not be so much longer. When this state of things was altered every man would feel that he had affairs to think of in life by which the lot of his children would be made better than it was.

This alteration of rural life had received much impetus of late. They had had a great conference in London. Why was that Rural Conference called? Why did those delegates from the various agricultural districts meet together in London? They met together to discuss things which they thought would make village life in England better than it had been in past years. The whole life of this country had been stirred up since the laborers in the agricultural districts had been a voice in the election of members of Parliament. No Parliament in the future dared neglect the voice of the villagers of England. The wants of village life had been more or less greatly neglected. The creation of Village Councils, elected by ballot on the principle of one man, one vote, would give them local self-Government. There would be plenty of work for such councils to do. They would have the power of taking steps to get land for the people to cultivate allotments; the power to look after the charities of the village; the power to protect the common lands, the waste lands and the rights of way; the power to manage the school of the village, the water supply and the drainage; all these things were questions and duties which would devolve upon the Village Council in the future. It would give village life in England a new lease and a new aspect. By the establishment of Village Councils they would have a better system of land cultivation and a better system of rural government.

In this country at the present time they grew food sufficient for only half the inhabitants. That meant that in time of war if they could not obtain food from other countries they would be starving. There were about 290 people per square mile in this country, and they only grew food enough for about 145. That was a great national danger. Belgium was a country that did not contain better land than England, and there, instead of 290 persons to the square mile, they had over 500, and they fed 460 persons from the produce of their own country. If they could do it in Belgium they ought to be able to do it here. If they went back in their agriculture to cultivate land as it was cultivated 30 years ago, they would be able to feed 24,000,000 of people instead of the 17,000,000 they were now feeding. A great mistake in our past commercial policy had been this, that they had thought they were going to manufacture in the future as in the past for the greater part of the world, but that could not go on for ever. Other countries were learning to manufacture, and when they had learned to manufacture for themselves they would not, of course, buy our manufactures. He wanted them to cultivate the land of this country more thoroughly after the French and Belgian systems, and then they would be independent of those other countries, in consequence of more home demand for manufactures. He wanted them to bear in mind that the duties of all authorities in this country were to think more of the rights of humanity and less of the rights of property. They were determined that more attention should be paid to the suffering and to the poverty of the poor in the future than had been paid in the past.

TOWN LOTS AT AUCTION.

The large salesrooms of Messrs. J. P. Davies & Co., on Wharf street, were crowded from noon until 2 p.m., yesterday, when Mr. Joshua Davies sold, under the hammer, 35 choice lots in the promising town of Nelson, at prices ranging from $60 to $185. The lots are of full size, 30 x 120 feet, and the bidding was spirited throughout the sale. The purchasers and prices are recorded as below:

Lot.	Blk.	Sub-Div.	Purchaser.	Price.
1	1	182	A. Gregg	$ 110 00
3	1	"	"	90 00
3	1	"	"	90 00
12	5	"	"	90 00
11	5	"	Geo. Brain	90 00
10	5	"	Tom Wilton	90 00
9	5	"	"	90 00
12	8	"	A. Gregg	85 00
11	8	"	Tom Wilton	70 00
7	7	"	A. Gregg	80 00
8	7	"	"	85 00
9	7	"	"	70 00
12	7	"	A. Buckstone	80 00
11	7	"	Tom Wilton	65 00
10	7	"	"	65 00
1	34	"	"	150 00
1	17	"	A. Lugve	60 00
2	17	"	P. C. Dunlevy	45 00
1	22	"	A. Lugve	70 00
2	22	"	Tom Wilton	60 00
17	36	58a	A. Buckstone	175 00
18	36	"	"	160 00
1	21	"	P. C. Dunlevy	160 00
2	21	"	Tom Wilton	130 00
24	23	"	Jas. Hutcheson	185 00
23	3	"	Tom Wilton	165 00
22	3	"	P. C. Dunlevy	120 00
13	1	"	A. Buckstone	155 00
12	1	"	"	155 00
15	35	"	P. Hickey	150 00
13	35	"	"	145 00
14	35	"	"	154 00
3	35	"	P. C. Dunlevy	120 00
4	18	"	"	100 00
10	6	"	A. Buckstone	125 00
Total				$3,824 00

John Hilbert and wife, of Nanaimo, are guests at the Oriental.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Washington Delegation Back—Besieged by Eager Newspaper Men, They are Provokingly Silent.

The Dispatch Published in the Liberal Papers Not Genuine—Blaine's Courteous Treatment.

Premier Abbott's Health Improved—British Columbia Mail Clerk Appointment.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—Sir John Thompson Hon. Messrs. Foster and Bowell, returned home this afternoon. They were besieged by newspaper men, but refused to say a word about their mission. Mr. Bowell and Sir John Thompson had a long conference with the Premier. A meeting of the Cabinet will be held to-morrow to consider the report. Sir John Thompson, speaking to your correspondent to-night, said that nothing could exceed Mr. Blaine's courtesy, promptness and frankness. It was a pleasure to meet and transact business with a man of such ability as his. Sir John regretted that he could not state what had been done by the delegates, as for the present, negotiations were confidential. It was not true that, either at Washington or since the return of the deputation, anything had been said about the conference. A gentleman who accompanied the Ministers to the American capital, said that evidence is forthcoming that the alleged Washington despatch which had appeared in the Globe and other Canadian newspapers in which the objects of the delegates were portrayed in the worst light, was written by a Canadian pen. The guesses at what were going on were so wide of the mark that the Ministers did not think it worth while contradicting them.

The fact that the outbreak of typhus fever in New York was brought in by the Russian Jews, has led the Department of Agriculture to notify the quarantine officers at all Atlantic ports to exercise unusual vigilance in the matter of the inspection of immigrants.

The North Perth election case occupied the Supreme Court all day. The point involved is the issue of free tickets by the Grand Trunk to Liberal voters. Judge Strong staggered Mr. Osler by asking to which party Mr. Pacaud belongs.

An effort will be made to have the West Northumberland case again restored to the list.

Efforts are being made to induce Broker Machray, who mysteriously left this city, to return. His business appears to be in fairly good condition.

Hon. Mr. Abbott is much improved in health to-day. He expects to attend the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

F. S. Rankin, temporarily a mail clerk in British Columbia, resigned, not having passed the required examination. James Martin was appointed in his stead.

To-night, at the sitting of the Ontario Grand Lodge of the A.O.U.W., the question of separating from the Supreme Lodge of the U. S. was warmly discussed for three hours, when a vote was taken. It resulted as follows: For secession, 2,660; against, 20,685.

CABLE NEWS.

The Pope on the World's Fair.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Petit Journal this morning publishes a declaration of the Pope that it is the wish of the Pope that France should be happy, and that he prays there may come an end to the dissensions and sterile quarrels which weaken her. After stating that the republic is as legitimate a form of government as any other, His Holiness continues: "I have just received a communication from the Chicago World's Fair Committee, asking the Holy See to take part in that great undertaking. The United States, which constitutes a republic, grows greater every day, despite the drawbacks incidental to their boundless liberty. There the Catholic Church develops without clashing with the State. The two powers act in perfect harmony, as they should when neither infringes on the rights of the other. Liberty is the base and the foundation of relations between the civil power and religious conscience. The church aspires before all to liberty. May my voice, which speaks with authority, be heard, and may my aims and attitude no longer be distorted by unfounded attacks." Continuing, the Pope says the church should keep to its true mission, that of reforming souls and inculcating the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion.

Storms Off the British and French Coasts.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—It is believed that a number of vessels were lost in the recent storms, as a large quantity of wreckage is coming ashore at different points on the coast.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—A storm has been raging here since last evening. Traffic is almost at a standstill.

Trouble with Unemployed Station Workmen.

ROME, Feb. 17.—A number of unemployed workmen congregated in front of the Chamber of Deputies to-day. A sentry ordered them to disperse under penalty of arrest. The men refused to move on. One group made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to get possession of the sentry's rifle, but the latter summoned the corporal who turned out with the guard, and the man, together with six others, was placed under arrest. This was the only disturbance reported to-day, and the city is generally very quiet.

A Troublesome Plank.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—At a meeting of the General Council of the Scottish Liberal Association, of Glasgow, to-day, a motion was made to incorporate an eight hour plank in the party platform. The proposal aroused strong opposition, several members protesting against having such a motion sprung upon them unnecessarily. A wrangling debate ensued, lasting several hours. The motion was finally rejected by a vote of 34 to 32. The discussion developed a good deal of ill-feeling on both sides owing to the closeness of the vote. It is feared that serious dissensions in the ranks will develope over the question embodied in the motion.

Melba's Divorce Suit.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the divorce division of the High Court of Justice, to-day, Justice Jeune granted an order restraining Captain Armstrong, who has petitioned the court for a divorce from his wife, Madam Melba, the well-known singer, naming the Duke of Orleans as co-respondent. It is alleged that the respondent and co-respondent lived for a time as man and wife. Madame Melba claims that her relations with the Duke were perfectly pure and platonic. She charges that her husband treated her in a cruel manner, but Captain Armstrong denies this in the most emphatic way.

A Bonaparte Conspiracy.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—At the West London police court, to-day, Lucien Clovis Bonaparte, son of Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, who died recently, and William Alexander Thompson, solicitor, were charged with conspiring to defraud Rosalie Clovis Bonaparte, the alleged wife of the former, of a considerable quantity of jewelry, valued at $100,000. They were held for trial.

Germany Wants Open Courtmartials.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—The government is becoming both alarmed and irritated at the persistence of the Reichstag in discussing questions of army discipline. The demand that the leading streets of Berlin should not be treated like the sentry beats of a military fort was so manifestly just and moderate that the government promised to remedy the evil complained of, but the discussion of the methods of court martials and the discipline generally of the army has tended to make the Kaiser angry, and to-day Chancellor Von Caprivi reiterated his assertion that the authority of the Kaiser was absolute in all matters affecting army discipline. This did not deter the Reichstag from proceeding to discuss the relative merits and demerits of the open and secret systems of court martials, the former being practised in Bavaria, and the latter in Prussia. The sentiment of the members was evidently largely in favor of the open system, and the motion that it should be made general throughout the army was carried by a vote of 143 to 100. The majority was composed of Progressionists and National Liberals.

German Army Grievances.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Six recruits of the Corps du Garde, stationed at Potsdam, have committed suicide, during the current month, on account of the tyranny and harsh treatment to which they were subjected from non-commissioned officers. The frequency of such occurrences has aroused the authorities to action, and a thorough investigation of the system which gives to them such power is in progress.

Gun Barrels for Russia.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The Allgemeine Zeitung, of Munich, says that a firm at Ladenburg has accepted an order from France for 3,000,000 gun barrels which are destined for Russia.

Political Duels.

VIENNA, Feb. 17.—The Hungarian elections have been followed by a number of duels. Four have already been fought at Pesth. In two of these, Deputies Munich and Alranzi, received sabre wounds. In the other encounters nobody was hurt.

CANADA'S ATLANTIC SERVICE.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Milford Haven and other ports in the South of England are taking advantage of the disaster to the S.S. Eider, which has revealed the difficulties and dangers of the approach to Southampton, to present their respective claims as landing places for ocean steamers. They are agitating to secure the line of Canadian steamers to be established in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Southampton had almost been settled upon as the terminus of the new line, but a deputation from Dartmouth, with the Mayor at its head, yesterday, waited upon Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada, and advanced the claims of that port. Sir Charles, in reply, promised that their representations should be brought to the attention of the Canadian authorities. In the course of his conversation with the deputation, Sir Charles denounced the McKinley tariff bill as a blow at Canada, the results of which rendered a closer union with England necessary. In conclusion he expressed the opinion that the new line of steamers would have an immense amount of traffic, and would eventually secure the the carrying of the U. S. mails.

BAHAMA'S LEGISLATURE.

NASSAU, New Providence, Feb. 17.—The legislature of the Bahamas was opened today with a message from Governor Sir Ambrose Shea. His Honor congratulated the colony on the establishment of cable communication with the United States, and recommended that Nassau be made a port for vessels in distress and those calling for orders. He pointed out the increasing importance of the hemp industry and satisfactory growth of the revenue. Albert Bierstadt, the artist, was among the spectators. He will sail in a few days on the Brennhilda, for Watling's Island, to study for his projected picture of the landing of Columbus. Captain Clapp, head of the Board of Trade for the Bahamas, will accompany the artist.

GARZA'S REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Information received here confirms the reports that come from the Mexican border to the effect that the Garza revolution in Mexico is supported and upheld by wealthy and influential Mexicans residing both in the United States and Mexico. The names of a number of Mexicans of means, residing in Texas, who are secretly supporting the Garza revolution are in the hands of General Schofield, having been forwarded to him by General Stanley who, for some time, has been making a quiet investigation into the matter, and his disclosures sustain the opinion which has been freely expressed in official circles here, that the sinews of war were being furnished to Garza by those secretly at work to overthrow the present Mexican Government. It is broadly intimated in some circles that large American interests in Mexico have something to do with the condition of affairs; that the discontent is being fanned by Americans in Mexico and along the border, and that the ultimate hope of these classes is that the U. S. army may be led to annex Mexico. In War Department circles, though reticence is maintained, there is, and has been a feeling for some time past that trouble of a serious nature might arise from the Garza revolution, not from the present movement itself, but from its growth and extension. Even during the Chilian troubles, when to the public, war appeared near, a high officer of the War Department declared that the United States had more reason to fear trouble from the Garza revolution than from Chili.

G. C. Mesher went over to Vancouver, this morning, to meet his daughter and three nieces on their arrival from England.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Death of a Giantess—A Human Brute Gets His Deserts—Election News.

Laurier on Relations With the United States—No More Crofters Coming this Year.

A Much Engaged Minister—Fire Insurance Amalgamation—Ontario's Condolence With the Queen.

A Much Sought After Minister.

TORONTO, Feb. 17.—Rev. Mr. Edwards, till recently assistant clergyman at Grace church (Episcopal), has left for parts unknown. He is the nephew of Baron Kensington, and came to Canada last June. Over-indulgence in drink led to the severance of his connection with the church. He left a large number of unpaid debts.

The Prince of Wales Not Coming.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—The Governor-General denies any knowledge of the reported intention of the Prince of Wales to visit Canada.

No More Crofters for Canada This Year.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—The Star's cable says: "The Crofter Colonization Commission has decided to make no further settlement in Canada, this season, from Scotland or Ireland. What work the Commission does, will be preparing for next year.

What Laurier Would Do.

GODERICH, Feb. 17.—In his address here last night Hon. Mr. Laurier said he did not care to promise to do more than he could accomplish, but he would say that when a Liberal Government went into power, and—notwithstanding recent reverses—he was sure they would eventually carry the people, they would send to Washington men favorable to reciprocity; but if, when there, they could not effect a treaty upon a basis honorable to Canada, he would turn about and return and go for another policy.

A Parson's Three Breaches of Promise.

CHATHAM, Ont., Feb. 17.—For fifteen years, Rev. N. H. Martin, a bachelor, has been pastor of the leading Episcopal church. It was announced, a few weeks ago, that he would wed a prominent member of his congregation. The wedding was set for yesterday, but Mr. Martin failed to appear. He left Chatham, on Saturday, and nothing has been heard of him since. The lady is Miss Kitchen, and is related to some of Chatham's best families. Miss Dalmage, another highly respected young lady, comes forward now and says that Martin promised to marry her, and all preparations had been made for a secret marriage. It also turns out that he promised to marry a Miss Dorr, who is residing in the country.

Commissioner Rees.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 17.—Commissioner Rees, of the Salvation Army, has returned from the Pacific coast.

Ontario's Message of Condolence.

TORONTO, Feb. 17.—In the Legislature, Attorney-General Mowatt moved, seconded by Mr. Meredith, that a message of condolence be transmitted to Queen Victoria and the members of the Royal family, expressing a heartfelt sorrow at the death of the Duke of Clarence.

C.P.R. Double Tracking.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 17.—The C. P. R. are making all preparations for double tracking the line between Winnipeg and Fort William.

Working West Huron.

GODERICH, Ont., Feb. 17.—A great battle is being waged in the constituences. Yesterday was nomination day in West Huron, and the Conservatives nominated Hon. J. C. Patterson, Secretary of State, and the Liberals M. C. Cameron, the unseated member. The constituency is overrun with party workers.

Fire Insurance Amalgation.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—The amalgamation of the Citizens Insurance Co., with the Guardian, of London, England, has been completed. The latter acquired the Canadian fire business of the Citizens. A Canadian board of directors will be elected, including Premier Abbott and Mr. Andrew Allan.

Died of Heart Break.

HALIFAX, Feb. 17.—Joseph Porter was killed at River Herbert last week. The day after the funeral his widow went to sleep on a sofa, and shortly after was found dead.

Ex-Premier Harrison's Mother Dead.

ST. MARYS, Feb. 17.—Catharine Howard, relict of the late Milner Harrison, and mother of Dr. Harrison, of Neepawa, a former premier of Manitoba, is dead here.

Killed in a Mine.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 17.—Mack Howes, formerly of this place, has been killed in a mine in Montana.

Montreal Grocery Assignment.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—J. Scott E. Co., wholesale grocers, have assigned with $60,000 liabilities.

A Heavy Weight.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 17.—Mrs. Chippewa, said to be the largest woman in the world, died on Feb. 2nd, at the Dog Lake Indian reservation on the shore of Lake Manitoba. The avoirdupois of the deceased was phenomenal; she tipped the scale at 700 pounds a few days before her death. Her body will be taken to the Chicago World's Fair.

The Lash.

WINNIPEG, Man, Feb. 17.—D. Brice who was convicted at the fall assizes here on the charge of rape, received fifteen lashes in accordance with his sentence at Brandon to-day. He took punishment stoically.

Ontario Bye-Elections.

TORONTO, Feb. 17.—The following are the results of yesterday's nominations for the Ontario Legislature: Kingston—W. Drennan, Conservative; W. Harty, Reformer. North Renfrew—Henry Barr; James Findlay, Independent Liberal.

QUEBEC'S MINISTERIAL SCANDAL.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17.—The report of Judges Baby and Davidson and the minority report of Judge Jette, on the Baie des Chaleurs scandal, involving a sum of $100,000, which led to the dismissal of the Mercier Government of Quebec, is published to-night. The majority report connects Mercier and several members of his cabinet with the transaction. The most astonishing feature was Judge Jette's admission that the suggestion of an interim report first came from him. Judges Baby and Davidson have been subjected to daily abuse for having made one. Yet Judge Jette kept silent for two months and allowed his confreres to be misrepresented and abused without coming out and assuming the responsibility of the suggestion.

TYPHUS FEVER OUTBREAK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Surgeon-General Wyman, of Washington, sent a telegram to the Health Board, of this city, to-day, asking it to wire him the number of cases and deaths from typhus fever, and its opinion as to the outlook. Dr. Edison, as resident member of the Board of Health, replied that there were 89 cases up to date. The disease was entirely confined to the Russian Hebrew passengers on the Massilia. He said the outbreak is of a mild type and that no deaths have, as yet, occurred. All the exposed persons have been rigidly quarantined, and the Board hopes to confine the disease to these people. A corps of doctors has been assigned to the Italian quarters to ascertain whether there are any cases of typhus fever among them. Every one of the 266 Hebrews who came over on the Massilia has been accounted for.

ACQUITTED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 17.—The jury in the case of Eugene Garcia, late paying teller of the Louisiana National Bank, who was charged with the embezzlement of $194,000 belonging to the bank, to-day brought in a verdict of not guilty. The case is a very peculiar one. Garcia, during the trial, admitted that the money had been lost by him; but claimed that it had been paid over the counter through error. He says he made the first over-payment in 1878, when, in cashing a check, he paid out $50,000 more than it called for. To whom he overpaid the money, however, he never could discover. Scarcely a month later he paid out another $50,000 too much. These two mistakes, he says, so unsettled his mind, that, from that day to this, he has been in a dazed condition, during which time he has been constanly making mistakes of a like character, until the deficit amounted to $194,000. The district attorney endeavored to prove that Garcia had taken the money and had hidden it away. A number of witnesses testified in behalf of Garcia to the effect that he had frequently overpaid their checks, and that they had returned the money.

GLADSTONE AND IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Feb. 17.—Right Hon. A. J. Balfour presided, to-night, at a meeting of the Constitution Club of Limerick, the leading Tory Association of that city. Mr. Balfour was received with great enthusiasm and repeated rounds of applause. In his speech he said that the Liberals had not the least conception of what Home Rule would be. They were waiting blindly to be enlightened by their leaders after the next election, provided the election was carried by the Gladstonians, and, meantime, those leaders expected their party to obey orders, and to go to the polls without a murmur to vote for something they knew nothing about. The silence of Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt in the face of Mr. Redmond's address in the House of Commons was golden, it was worth jewels in its significance. The Liberals themselves jeered Mr. Harcourt when he left the House, while Mr. Redmond was speaking, for no one could fail to see that Redmond's statements were unanswerable. Mr. Gladstone and his associates had, he said, promised one thing to the Irish electors, and another thing to the English electors in the way of Home Rule policy. The Gladstonians had evidently not settled to whom they were going to cheat.

THE COAL COMBINE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 17.—The Chronicle Telegraph, this evening, publishes the following: "Private advices were received by a Pittsburg banker, this afternoon, which are regarded as thoroughly reliable, to the effect that the Reading company has secured absolute control of the Buffalo and Ohio railway and its numerous branches, also the New York and New England railway company. The terms of the agreement, lease, etc., were finally determined upon by the great financiers who have been negotiating the deal at a conference in Philadelphia, last night, at which all the necessary papers were signed by the contracting parties. It is the opinion of local financiers that the next announcement will be that it has a transcontinental line to the Pacific. This latter feature is all the more probable inasmuch as Jay Gould is said to be the secret spring which has put in motion this movement to solidify the great roads of the country.

HARCOURT AT WHITECHAPEL.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Sir Vernon Harcourt's speech, at Whitechapel, has attracted much attention, partly from its subject matter, and partly because the orator did not deny his right to the title given him by the chairman of the evening, Samuel Montague, M.P., who, in introducing Sir Vernon, spoke of him as the leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. By some, this incident is taken as indicating that Mr. Gladstone has decided not to take an active part in Parliamentary proceedings again, unless the Liberals come into power once more during his life, in which case he will be the actual as well as the nominal leader of the party. In the course of his address, Sir William alluded to the recent division in the House, during the debate on the Speech from the Throne, when the Government narrowly escaped defeat, as a sign similar to that afforded by the election in Rossendale. It was another token that the power of the Government was near its end. It was one of the inevitable symptoms of approaching dissolution. He predicted that the Irish Local Government Bill proposed by the Government would be found to be full of provisions intended to act as checks and safeguards, but which would in fact render the measure impracticable and unworkable. He was confident that the differences existing among the Irish Nationalists were only superficial, and that they would not hinder the giving of a united Irish support to the Liberals in Parliament.

The Bronson-Derville combination came to grief at East Portland, Oregon, last week. The reports concerning the cause are conflicting. Mr. Bronson and his wife are now here.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver's Municipal Assessment—Fruit Growers' Association—New Judicial District Asked For.

Frozen Salmon for the East—New Bridge Over Vedder Creek—Sumas Improvements.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 17.—There were married, this evening, James McPherson and Maggie McPherson, Rev. E. D. McLaren, performing the ceremony. Rev. Mr. McLaren, though anxious to be present at the interview with the Government in relation to the appropriation asked for university purposes, was obliged to return to Vancouver by this morning's boat, in order to perform this ceremony.

The Court of Revision met at 11 o'clock to deal with the assesment. Over 400 individual appeals were considered, representing nearly all the property owners in town. The total assessment is $21,400,000 and improvements $34,000,000. After discussion it was decided to reduce the assessment 15 per cent. on reality, and 25 per cent. on improvements all round. The Court adjourned until Friday.

Messrs. Leckie and Shaw, of Toronto, are opening another large ship chandlery business in this city.

The Fruit Growers' Association will include in its annual report a valuable supplement relating to the treatment of fruit pests and exhaustive reports from all parts of the province.

The members of the Vancouver bar will petition the legislature to have Vancouver and the adjacent district separated from the Westminster district, and to hold assizes, and trials in civil cases in the court here.

The Eliza Edwards returned to the fishing grounds to-day, after disposing of all her catch.

The Umatilla arrived here to-day with three hundred tons of freight.

Ald. Scoullar's seat was declared vacant this morning and a writ issued for a new election.

A. Brookfield was charged this morning in the police court with the larceny of blankets ftom the San Francisco house. The case was remanded.

There will be a meeting of the Imperial Federation League on Thursday night.

The Hallett investigation proceeded today. Solicitor McPhillips was present.

The case of the deserting sailors was before the court to-day. The facts were practically admitted and evidence to that effect put in.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 17.—An irate client named Hird, who was not satisfied with his legal treatment in a case, thought he would try the Harbottle method, and followed Lawyer Cherry about the streets, yesterday, waiting an opportunity to thrash him. Mr. Cherry had Hird arrested and bound over to keep the peace.

The Government is calling for tenders for building a new Howe truss-bridge over Vedder Creek.

Another carload of frozen salmon will be shipped, in a few days, by the Fraser River Freezing Company, to England.

J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, has postponed his visit here.

Henry West and David Rehberger have both been committed for trial on two separate charges of attempting to murder Dan Cheer and Chief Fidell, of the Wharnock tribe, in the shooting affray near Langley, last Thursday.

SUMAS.

A large meeting was held at Sumas on Monday evening last, Mr. George W. Chadsey in the chair, Mr. Wayne acting as secretary, to consider steps to be taken this year with regard to the dyking of the lands in Sumas subject to overflow from the waters of the Fraser River. Towards the close of the proceedings, a memorial to be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Provincial Government, to the Speaker and members of the House, stating clearly the reasons advanced in opposition to the bill passed last session, it is understood on the part of Messrs. Abbott, Cotton and McGillivray and others, with respect to their scheme for dyking Sumas, and asking for its immediate repeal, if possible, was read amid applause and signed by every landowner present. The local feeling amongst the proprietors of the lands in question, in opposition to this bill is very strong; and it is believed, that the above petition will receive the support practically of every landowner interested. It is urged, that the clauses affecting the owner's interests are too vague, and so drawn as to leave them at the mercy of the company, and that too much time is allowed the company before they are obliged to begin work on the dyke. The Act for instance is subject to proclamation, is not yet proclaimed, and the company has two years after proclamation before they shall begin, and four years before they shall complete the work. Meanwhile the owners are losing heavily annually for lack of protection from overflow.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Big Strike on the Blue Bell.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 17.—Another great strike was made in the Blue Bell at Cripple Creek, late yesterday afternoon. The ore comes out in massive chunks weighing 300 pounds, and the entire matter is almost solid silver. The stock has gone up with a jump and the wildest excitement prevails.

Chinese Going Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—This afternoon the China steamer sailed for the East, carrying back to Hongkong a number of Chinese residents of this city. Some days before the sailing of the steamer it was thought she would be able to carry back the Chinese passengers for Honolulu, now at the quarantine station, on Angel Island; but the recent discovery of other cases called for the further detention of all the parties on the Island.

No Attempt to Assassinate Montt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Senor Dom Pedro Montt, Chilian Minister to the United States, when asked to-day if he had any news from Chili in regard to the reported attempted assassination of President Montt, at Valparaiso, replied that he had no information concerning the matter, and had nothing to communicate.

Three Million Dollar Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 17.—A fire started in the store of A. Schwartz & Son, corner of Canal and Bourbon strrets, tonight, and spread rapidly before the fire department reached the scene. At midnight the Schwartz building, Werlier's music store, Cluverius' drug store and Kruger's glove store, all on Canal street, were in ruins, and the fire was still unchecked, threatening other buildings. Schwartz's store is the largest in the South, and is a total loss. Several other large mercantile establishments are on fire. The total loss will exceed $3,000,000.

Mexican Absorption.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Senate today passed a joint resolution looking to the acquisition of a portion of Mexican territory.

Sensational Suicide.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 17.—The sound of a pistol shot in the vicinity of the Pacific Coast Steamship company's warehouse, shortly after noon, to-day, attracted attention, and in a few minutes a large crowd had gathered around the lifeless body of a respectably dressed man, at the foot of the steps leading to the platform. The corpse was recognized as that of R. H. Tyler, general agent for the National Benevolent Society of Minneapolis, Minn. That it was a premeditated suicide, was substantiated when the following letter was found on body: "San Diego, Cal., Feb. 17th, 1892. To the public: First—There is due $1 for the use of this weapon. Second—I cannot make life a success. Third—There is due Dr. Schmidt, of San Diego, $5, borrowed money. Fourth—In San Francisco there is due Robert Apple $16, clerk general post office. Fifth—I owe F. Stemke, corner of Union and Octavia streets, San Francisco, $15. Other than what I have mentioned I do not owe a cent. My possessions are at the New Carleton hotel, room 40. Please send to wife, 2610½ Sutter street, San Fran. This will pay all my obligations, and from my estate all obligations will be settled. To live a life of constant strife is not in keeping with my ideas. I expect that the I.O.O.F. will give me a decent sepulchre. I hope that they will speak of whatever good I performed and let my shortcomings rest. To her, who has been for over 10 years my companion amidst all adversity, I pay the tribute of my admiration. No truer lady and loving wife ever lived, let her tears be my monument. Whiskey did this, nothing more.

(Signed) "R. H. TYLER."

Fatal Mining Accident.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The timbers in the roof of the Arnold Ore Mine, at Ferona, in this county, gave way this morning while the full force of men were at work. Contractor Drewey, William Nolan and Henry Patnow, were crushed to death. Patrick Dow, Thomas Russell, Alexander Dupleas and Antonio Lamarke were severely injured.

BY THE CANADIAN ROUTE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—On Friday morning morning the Pacific Coast s s. Co.'s steamer Walla Walla, Capt. Wallace, will sail for Victoria, B. C., with one of the largest cargoes ever taken from this port for Eastern cities. It will be discharged by the Walla Walla, at Vancouver, for shipment East by the Canadian Pacific. About 125,000 feet of lumber has been put on board, and is to go to Milwaukee. A large shipment of sugar will also be made.

TROUBLE AMONG THE LIBERALS.

Sir Richard Cartwright, the Globe and Farrar Repudiated by Prominent Rouges.

TORONTO, Feb. 15.—The Empire's Montreal correspondent, says: Messrs. Laurier and Pacaud have declared war against Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Farrar and the Globe, and Le Electeur pours hot shot into the Ontario section of the Liberal party. That paper says: "In Ontario the Liberals are losing step by step the ground they so laboriously gained in March 1st, and the responsibility of the defeats, rests with the Globe alone. It was a sad day when the Liberals of Ontario placed at the head of their chief organ, the notorious Edward Farrar, in order to carry on the infamous work he had so well begun in the Mail. In order to satisfy the previous hate which this fanatic bore towards Mercier, he went to work at once to destroy that harmony which had existed up to then under the wise inspiration of Messrs. Blake and Laurier." The above was written by Mr. Barthe, who is in constant communication with Mr. Laurier, at Arthabaskville, and Sir Richard and Farrar can accept the article as being just as authoritative as if direct from the lips of their leader himself.

TO THE INFLUENZA GERM.

By the shivering fi's which chill us.
By the feverish heats which grill us.
By the pains acute which fill us,
By the aches which maul and mill us,
By the quacks who draught and pill us,
By the hydropaths who swi l us,
By the allopaths who bill us,
By the nervous fears which kill us,
Tell us, tell us, wee Bacillus,
What, and why, and whence you are!

Say, are you a germ atomic?
Have you uses economic?
Are you truly miasmatic?
Are you solid or lymphatic?
Frankly, is your cause zymotic?
Are you native or exotic?
When your business is transacted
Is your stay to be protracted?
And do you intend Bacillus,
To return again and ki l us?
Do make answer, if you please!

Tell us b iefly, tiny Mystery,
What's your source and what's your history;
Clear the clouds of obfuscation
That surround your incubation!
Furnish, without more obstruction,
Your bel.ated introduction!
Let us know your why and wherefore,
What it is you're in the air for!
And meanwhile, O wee Bacillus,
Since with morbid dread you fill us,
Prithee, take your leave at once!—*Truth.*

As a result of the recent Young Ladies' Drill, the sum of $171.35 has been banded to the treasurer of the B. C. Benevolent Society, and a like amount to the Jubilee Hospital. It is seldom that any charity entertainment pays so well,—but again, it is seldom that so meritorious an entertainment is given. There is a prospect that the drill will be repeated when Mrs. Wm. Marvin, now in San Francisco, returns from the Golden State.

FIVE LIVES ARE LOST.

The Victoria Sealing Schooner Oscar and Hattie Towed into Yaquina Bay.

Captain Gault and Four of His Crew are Drowned—Very Meagre Particulars.

The Victoria sealing schooner Oscar and Hattie, the property of the Pacific Sealing Co., was towed into Yaquina Bay, Oregon, yesterday, and now lies there awaiting the instructions of Mr. John L. Penney, the the managing owner, for which First Mate Peters wired yesterday afternoon.

With Captain Gault commanding, the Oscar and Hattie sailed from this port on the 28th of January last, with a picked crew of twenty-three men, for a hunting and fishing cruise along the Coast. Nothing was heard of the schooner and those on board until yesterday, when a telegram came to Mr. Penney as stated above, but giving no details of the catastrophe. All that it said is "Captain and four men drowned, yesterday. I await instructions. Am no navigator.

From the last sentence it is inferred that no serious mishap has befallen the schooner and, in the absence of authentic information, it is presumed either that the lost men have been washed overboard in rough weather off the Columbia bar or came to grief while in a boat somewhere in that locality. Had the schooner been damaged by any serious blow, it is all but certain that the mate would have so informed the owners; all he says is that he is "no navigator," the inference being that the schooner is ready for sea again.

The names of the missing men, as given in the private telegram, are:

A. W. GAULT, master;
FRED. WHITTINGHAM, hunter;
JOHN McDONALD, hunter;
GUS. LOME, hunter, and
EDWARD LOCK, able seaman.

Captain Gault was a native of Scotland, in the prime of hardy manhood, having celebrated his 33rd birthday shortly before leaving on his ill-starred cruise. He came to British Columbia with the steamer Islander a few years ago, and a little over twelve months since was joined by his young wife, who, with her two children, resides at No. 43, First street—a happy little house turned into one of mourning by the cruel news which the wires brought last evening.

Of the hunters lost, the best known is perhaps Gus Lome, a Siamese who has in previous seasons proved himself a man to be depended on. Frederick Whittington also lived here some time.

The Oscar and Hattie is one of the staunchest little schooners of the Victoria fleet. She is an eighty-tonner, built in 1879, and first floated the American flag which she renounced for the British colors a year or so ago.

IN MANY LANDS.

In many lands I have wandered, and wondered
and listened and seen;
And many my friends and companions and
teachers and lovers have been.

And nowhere a corner was there but I gathered
up pleasures and gain.
From a hundred gardens the rose-blooms, from
a thousand granaries, grain;

And I said to my soul in secret, "O, thou who
from journeys art come!
It is meet we should bear some token of love to
the stayers at home.

For where is the traveler brings not from Nile
the sweet green reed,
Or Kashmeri silk, or musk-bags, or coral, or
cardamom-seed?"

I was loath from all that Pleasaunce of the Sun,
and its words and ways,
To come to my country giftless, and showing no
fruit of my days;

But if my hands were empty of honey, and
pearls and gold,
There were treasures far sweeter than honey,
and marvellous things to be told.

Whiter than pearls, and brighter than the cups
at a Sultan's feast,
And these I have brought for love tokens, from
the Lords of Truth, in my East.

—*Edwin Arnold.*

DIED.

VIEUSSEUX—In London, England, on January 23rd, Annie, the wife of Charles Edward Vieusseux, formerly of Victoria, B. C.

HATHEWAY—At St. John, N. B., on the 10th February, 1892, Mrs. F. W. Hatheway.

LESTER—In this city, on the 10th instant, Amy Davis, the beloved wife of Peter P. Lester, aged 82. A native of Haddensfied, N. J.

HOUGHTON—At Cra'gdaroch, the residence of her mother, Mrs. Dunsmuir, the 13th inst., Marion, the wife of Lieut.-Col Houghton, D. A. G., of Montreal, P. Q., aged 36 years.

SPEED—In this city, on the 14th inst., Thomas, youngest son of Thomas William and Ellen Speed, aged 16 years.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase the following described land, situated about eighteen miles from the mouth of Bella Coola River more or less, on south side of River, starting from a stake on mouth of lower branch of Assannany River, thence following river in an easterly direction 40 chains, more or less, thence in a northerly direction 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, more or less to river, thence following Bella Coola River down in a southerly direction 80 chains, more or less to place of commencement, all containing 3.0 acres more or less.

ROBT. JAMIESON.

Dated at Bella Coola this 15th November, 1891. del8-w

Office of the Black Jack Quartz Mining Co., L'd.

Assessment No. 7.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Directors of the above Company, held on 8th February, an assessment of ½ cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company, payable forthwith to the undersigned at the office of the company, Barkerville.

Date delinquent 11th March.
Day of Sale, 11th April.

WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.

Barkerville, 8th February, 1892. feb19-w-3t

SEED POTATOES.

White Don, early; Red Bog, medium; Magnum Bonum, late. The leading potatoes in London and Glasgow markets. Awarded first prizes at Victoria and New Westminster. Seed guaranteed pure.

JOHN & WM. B. LAMBERTON.
fe16-d2t-w1t Cedar Hill, Victoria.

STRENGTH

is what—

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

—imparts

Forms Sinew and Muscle, and gives Soundness to the Constitution.

From The Daily Colonist, Feb. 14.

THE CITY.

Fires for the Week.

The loss by the twelve biggest fires in the United States, during the week ending February 4th, was $821,000—somewhat lower than usual.

Another Steamer.

It is stated that the Albion Iron Works will shortly begin the building of another large steamer for trade between Victoria and the Mainland.

Improvements at Barclay.

Mr. W. D. McGregor, of Crane, McGregor & Boggs, invites tenders until the 23rd inst., for clearing Barclay and Central avenues, Barclay, Barclay Sound; also for the construction of a wharf 20x40 feet, and for getting out piles for Barclay wharf.

The Tools Were Gone.

Carpenters working upon Rev. Mr. Macleod's new residence, over James Bay, locked up their tools, as usual, Saturday night, in an adjoining shed. Yesterday morning the tools were gone. A broken door showed how they had gone, but not who the thieves were.

Accident at Gordon Head.

A little girl, daughter of Mr. Vantreight, of Gordon Head Lodge, was playing, a few days ago, with her sister, on an improvised merry-go-round, when, unhappily falling off, she fractured her arm and dislocated her elbow joint. Dr. Davie set the arm, and the little patient is doing nicely.

Mr. Kellie's Valentine.

Mr. Kellie, M. P. P., is the happy possessor of a caricature valentine which is supposed to be a representation of the members of the House of Assembly bowing low to the earth as the big sacred elephant, the "Canadian Pacific Railway," is led in. Mr. Kellie would like to know to whom he is indebted for the compliment.

That Election Protest.

While the exact views of the petitioners against the recent municipal election cannot be ascertained, it is understood that if the bill now before the Legislature is passed, the suit will, of necessity, be dropped. The petitioners feel sore at what they term "an unprecedented proceeding," but say that "it is too hard work kicking against the pricks, and they won't try it."

A Return Challenge.

At the request of a number of chess players of this city, more particularly Messrs. Halton, Rowbotham and Adler, the Colonist again publishes a challenge to Mr. Pulvermacher for a game, or a number of games, without odds. For several days past they have been hunting him, and he is once more asked to leave his address at this office.

Coming to Victoria.

Mr. J. R. Mott, College Secretary of the International Committee of Young Men's Associations, will be in Victoria the latter part of this month, to attend the District Conference, which will be held here at that time. Mr. Mott is one of the foremost Association men in this country, and an eloquent and highly polished speaker. He will deliver several addresses while here.

Hotel Victoria.

Mr. P. T. Paton, the lessee of Hotel Victoria (Wilson & Dalby block) expects to have everything in working order so as to open about the middle of next month. The hotel will be run on strictly first-class principles. Mr. Paton was formerly connected with the management of the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, one of the most popular and successful hotels in Canada. The hotel will be run on the American-European plan.

To Try Their Luck.

Messrs. Thomas Hettrick and C. Shea, are two gentlemen of a good deal of mining experience, who are registered at the Dallas hotel. They are going into the Kootenay country through Spokane Falls, next week, and will take up claims there upon arrival. They say that the Kootenay region is being very favorably spoken of in California, and that a good deal of attention is being called to its undoubted wealth of minerals.

Good News for Samuel Morley.

The friends of Mr. Samuel Morley, late of Yarmouth, England, are making enquiries in all directions as to his present whereabouts, and if he is anxious to receive news of something to his own advantage, he is requested to communicate with his friends in England, or with Mr. J. B. Hawkes, of Balgonie, N.W.T. Mr. Morley is described as over 30 years of age, tall and slight and rather fair; and anyone knowing of his whereabouts is asked to address Mr. Hawkes.

Seasonable.

Without doubt this is the era of competition, and that such is the case is evinced by the fact that there have been received in Victoria three bills of genuine new spring woollens, direct from the manufacturer in England, through the Toronto house of McMaster & Co. This is fully two or three weeks earlier than such goods generally arrive, and plainly shows how eager our merchant tailors are to place before the discriminating public the latest designs and patterns in anticipation of the season.

Changes in an Old Firm.

The old and well-known firm of Turner, Beeton & Co., one of the foremost business houses in the province, will, in the course of the next few months, be radically changed by the retirement of Mr. H. C. Beeton, who will in future reside permanently in England. Mr. Beeton's interests have been purchased by Mr. Lawrence Kirk, a young Londoner of wealth, business aptitude and experience. He is a grandson of the great silk merchant Durant, and has already considerable property in Victoria. The new partner is to be married about the end of the present month to Miss Courage, daughter of a great English brewer, and, with his bride, will arrive in this city during April. Mr. Kirk will not remain permanently for a time, but, in his absence, a younger brother will look after his Victoria interests.

Important Consular Reports.

During the last few weeks the American Consul has been busily engaged in preparing reports to be forwarded to Washington, D. C., concerning several important industries of this province. These will be completed shortly, and, immediately on reaching the State Department, will be printed in blue books. There is to be a report on mining in British Columbia, on commerce in general, a special report on coal mining, report on the timber industry, and the imports and exports. This latter is very interesting reading. Owing to orders from Washington guiding such matters, the Consul has had to arrange the tables of imports and exports in a different manner to the way in which they are done here, and this has involved a great deal of labor. The report on mining has been prepared with the aid of over twenty different people, and is very voluminous. The principal feature of the trade tables is that at a glance it can be seen what is the amount of trade done with every country that is in commercial communication with the province.

For a Worthy Object.

In the new Roman Catholic Cathedral on the evening of Friday, 26th inst., an entertainment will be given by the ladies of the church, to provide funds to purchase a memorial window for the late Archbishop Seghers. The programme, already in preparation, will be unusually interesting, consisting of a concert, with choice solos and choruses, interspersed with tableaux and minuet by children, appropriately costumed, to be followed by the singing of the Mother Goose melodies, also in costumes.

A Big Claim.

A rather peculiar case was heard before Mr. Justice Drake and a jury, yesterday. Horace S. Shepard, a farmer and logger, on Salt Spring Island, claimed $5,000 damages from Samuel Maxwell, a tax collector. The claim was based on damages alleged to have been sustained by the former, because of the action of Maxwell in taking from him his two "leaders" in a yoke of cattle, as payment for the Provincial Revenue tax for himself and men. Messrs. Bodwell & Irving appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Smith, Deputy Attorney-General, for the defendant. The whole day was occupied in the hearing of the case.

Returned to the Jubilee Hospital.

The old man Ladoew, who is suffering from cancer, and who was taken to the city lock-up for protection, has been conveyed to the Jubilee Hospital. He was in the lock-up for a day and a night, during which time he was carefully looked after by the jailors, who think it anything but fair that such people should be continually thrust upon them. To look after sick men, they say, is not their duty. They, for instance, for the past three months have had an old man with a wooden leg, who, although he works hard for his living by breaking stones, cannot earn sufficient money to buy his board, clothing and lodging, and, therefore, comes regularly every night to the police station to get permission from the jailors to sleep on the floor beside the fire in the station.

Some More Statistics.

Jimmy Chickens, the old reliable, commenced a two months' term at the Provincial, yesterday, for having an intoxicant in his possession. It was not his first offence, and he made no amateurish excuse. The fact is that Jimmy's name is about the best known of any in the police court books, although his loving spouse runs him close for the championship honors. The police court statistician, after careful study, estimates that it has taken over three gallons of ink and four boxes of steel pens for the city clerk to record the transactions in which the classic name of Chickens appears, while the liquor that Jimmy and wife have punished in their lifetime would fill Esquimalt dock three times, float two such boats as the Wetmore, or keep 18 dudes, of ordinary capacity, drunk for a decade.

Cariboo's Prospects.

Mr. S. Tingley, manager of the B. C. Express Co., is in the city. In conversation with a representative of the Colonist, yesterday, he stated that the prospects were that Cariboo would receive considerable travel and attention this year. Outsiders were beginning to understand that there were many good things there in which to invest capital with prospect of excellent results. He was glad to know that Slough Creek was going to be worked. This was the only creek in the mining district that had not been thoroughly prospected and the chances were that the company who had already sent in machinery to prospect it would reap a rich reward. There was also good reason to believe that other companies would go in on other creeks with large hydraulic propositions.

The Slough Creek Mines.

Mr. Charles Ramos, superintendent of the Slough Creek Mining Company, is in the city. It is the intention of this company to float a small percentage of the stock in Victoria at 25 cents per share, so that British Columbians may also become interested in the work of mining on Slough Creek. Mr. Ramos is an old Cariboo miner, and knows the country from the Cœur d'Alene to the Omineca, and feels assured that the company are going to meet with remarkable results in their venture. Slough Creek is situated in the midst of the richest paying alluvial streams of Cariboo, and there can be little question that all that is required to take out gold is to reach bed rock. The ground will be prospected easily and cheaply by the hydraulic jetting process. Tacoma's best men have become interested in the company, and once it is demonstrated that Cariboo placer mines will pay they will prove the most ready investors in mining in this Province. Mr. Ramos will go to Slough Creek early in April to direct operations.

A New Wrinkle in Love Making.

Fashions in all countries differ, but the majority of people have yet to learn that it is the correct thing for a Chinese Romeo to make love with a horse pistol. That such a lover is Loo Soo would appear from a story told by a girl named Ah Suey Kum in yesterday's police court. She was arrested on Sunday afternoon by Sergt. Hawton, whose story was that while walking with Officer McDonald he saw a crowd congregated a few blocks away. They were running toward Fisgard street, and following them he caught Ah Suey Kum, screaming and brandishing the horse-pistol. In her defence, the prisoner, who was defended by Mr. F. G. Walker, said she called upon a sick friend who lived next door to one Loo Soo. This Loo Soo was her guardian but wanted to marry her. While she was in the neighborhood, he renewed his wooing, and as she did not reciprocate his feeling drew his pistol and threatened her life. She seized the revolver and ran screaming up the street. As Loo Soo may have something to say, sentence was deferred.

Bold Attempt to Bribe a Witness.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—A sensation occurred in the United States Circuit Court to-day, as proceedings growing out of the seizure of a distillery at Calistoga, owned by George Lang, by the International Revenue Officers, have been in progress several days before Judge Hawley and a jury. This forenoon Charles Kelly, the principal witness for the Government in the case, testified that Lang had met him to-day, took him aside and asked him how he was fixed for spending money. Kelly told him that he had sufficient; but Lang placed two $20 gold pieces and a $10 gold piece in his pocket. When Judge Hawley heard this testimony he said that the acts testified to embraced both attempted bribery and contempt of court, and ordered that a warrant be issued for Lang.

The West Indian Ships a Non-Union Crew.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—The British steamer West Indian got away this afternoon with a non-union crew. The police were on hand and Captain Scott had his crew armed, but there was no disturbance.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A Special Meeting at Which Three Important By-Laws Were Considered.

The Sum of $200,000 to be Borrowed—Assessments on Improvements Reduced Fifty Per Cent.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last night at the City Hall. There were present, the Mayor, and Aldermen Munn, Hunter, McKillican, Lovell, Hall, Humber, Styles, Baker and Devlin.

BY-LAWS.

Ald. Hall moved the second reading of the Assessment By-Law, declaring that a distinction shall be made between land and improvements within the municipality, and fixing the time for making and returning the Assessment Roll. Carried.

The Council resolved itself into committee of the whole, with the Mayor in the chair, to consider the by-law.

The first two clauses passed without discussion. The third concerning the levying of the taxation on improvements was the cause of a good deal of discussion. Ald. Styles, McKillican and Devlin, spoke in favor of reducing the rate.

Ald. Hunter spoke very strongly against any further lowering. He said that the reduction of the tax was no boon to the poor man, or he would not for a moment stand in the way of the change. But he would like to see some of those millionaires, who made every attempt they could to get out of any taxation at all, made to pay what they should. He was convinced that the Council could not consistently lower the rate and thereby cut off some of the present revenue when they needed money for the current year so badly.

Ald. Styles again spoke in favor of a total reduction of taxation on improvements, as it would bar capital from coming to the city. No man would be foolish enough to put up a good house when he would be made to pay a big annual rental for the privilege of doing it. He believed that the tax had in this way already done a good deal of harm.

Ald. Lovell was in favor of wiping the the tax off improvements altogether. It was simply a fine for a man improving his property. Exemption from taxation on improvements was the right principle.

A largely signed petition was read by the Mayor from several ratepayers, praying for a reduction of the tax to 50 per cent.

Ald. Humber moved and Ald. Lovell seconded, that the clause read as follows: "Improvements situated within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at 50 per cent. of their actual cash value, as they would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor."

Ald. Hunter again urged on the Council the necessity for considering this question very carefully. The motion meant a loss of $40,000 to the revenue this year, and he would like to ask the members of the Finance Committee how they were going to make up the deficit, and whether the city was in a position to stand such a heavy loss. He said that the aldermen should be careful before deliberately throwing away any revenue.

Ald. Hall supported the remarks of Ald. Hunter.

The Mayor pointed out the big burden of debt left by the previous council.

Ald. Styles said that the council forgot that the city had bigger sources of revenue than it had last year.

Ald. Humber contended that there was a great deal of expenditure to be entered into this year that did not exist in 1891.

Ald. Lovell explained that by encouraging improvements the council would get all the money back in a few years, because improvements improved land and the tax on land could be raised.

Ald. Baker thought that the taxation should be made as low as possible.

The vote was then taken.

For the amendment for 50 per cent. reduction: Ald. Lovell, Hunter, McKillican, Humber and Baker—5.

Against—Ald. Hall, Styles and Devlin—3.

The amendment was carried.

Clause four, relating to the time of taking and making the assessment, was then discussed.

Ald. Styles urged the appointment of an Assessment committee.

The Mayor held that since the assessor was appointed by statute, it would be a very great mistake for any council to interfere with that officer's duties.

Ald. Hunter said that holding a Court of Revision continuously, as was done last year, was a most unwise practice.

Ald. McKillican said that the time for the concluding of the sittings of the Assessors' Court should be definitely fixed.

It was decided that the assessment should be taken between the 1st of February and the 1st of July, that it should be made on the 9th of July, and returned to the clerk of the Municipal Council, on the 20th of July.

The other clauses passed, as read, and the committee rose and reported the by-lay to the Council.

The Council again went into a Committee of the whole to consider the by-law authorizing the corporation to borrow the sum of $100,000 in anticipation of receipts of revenue for the year 1892.

Ald. McKillican suggested that the figures be amended to read $150,000.

Moved by Ald. Humber, seconded by Ald. Hunter, that the amount be $200,000.

Ald. Styles moved an amendment that the figures remain at $100,000. Ald Hall seconded.

Ald. Munn spoke in favor of the larger sum.

The motion of Ald. Hunter for $200,000 was carried.

The balance of the by-law passed, and the committee rose and reported it to the Council.

The Council again went into committee to consider the by-law for the Appointment of Commissioners of Sewers.

Clause B of Section 2, relating to the duties of the Commissioners, was dealt with for some time. It runs as follows: "Power shall be given the Commissioners to appoint and fix the salaries of and to direct and control the Chief Engineer and his staff in the discharge of their duties, and to remove the Chief Engineer and the Assistant Engineer or Inspector of Works, or any other person in the employment of the Corporation in the city, and to appoint other persons in their places, if deemed necessary."

A long discussion ensued concerning the *status* of the Chief Engineer, and as to whether he was a contractor or a salaried officer of the Corporation. Finally an amendment was carried to the effect that that officer should be considered as a regular monthly salaried officer of the Corporation.

The Committee then rose and reported progress to the Council.

The Council then adjourned the special meeting to Friday night, when discussion on the sewerage by-law will be continued.

DICKENSON VS. HANSEN.

Text of the Statement of Claim in This Case.

A few days ago reference was made to an action instituted by Alfonzo Dickenson and his wife, to recover $1000 damages from Peter Hansen for false imprisonment. The statement of claim was duly delivered last Saturday and contains the following clauses:

1. The plaintiff, Alfonzo Dickenson, is a brick moulder by trade, but at the time of the trespass hereinafter set forth was in the employ of the defendant as a laborer, and the said Lizzie Dickinson is his wife; the defendant is a scavenger and contractor carrying on business in Victoria.

2. On the 12th day of January, 1892, Mary Hansen, the wife of the defendant, came to the plaintiff's house, situated on Discovery street, in Victoria, about 2 o'clock p.m., and remained a short time in the company of the plaintiff, Lizzie Dickenson, and left. Before leaving, she asked the said Lizzie Dickenson to come to the defendant's house to a sick woman who was there. The defendant, Lizzie Dickenson, went there soon after and remained there some time, and afterwards went home to her own house in order to prepare her husband's supper.

3. Subsequently, about 5 o'clock p.m., the defendant's said wife, Mary Hansen, came to the plaintiff's house and charged the said plaintiff, Lizzie Dickenson, with steal. $105, which she said was under the bed on which the sick woman was lying. The said Lizzie Dickenson denied any knowledge of it, and the said Mary Hansen then left.

4. The said plaintiff, Lizzie Dickenson, was, about 6 o'clock p.m. of the said 12th day of January, 1892, given into custody of a constable of the city of Victoria in the plaintiff's house by the defendant, charged with stealing $105. The plaintiff, Alfonzo Dickenson, was absent at the time, and knew nothing of the matter.

5. The said plaintiff, Lizzie Dickenson, on being so given into custody was taken by the said constable by direction of defendant to the house of defendant, where she was detained some time, and subsequently through various streets on foot, to the city lock-up, and she was there detained in a cell until the following morning. Her husband was in the meantime refused, when he went there, to be allowed to see her or communicate with her to give bail for her appearance when he offered to do so. The next morning, namely the 13th of January, she was taken before the police magistrate for the City of Victoria, and put in the dock in the police court with Chinamen and men charged with drunkenness and other crime, and detained there about half an hour. She was then informed by some one that she was discharged. She does not know what was done, but she did hear a charge read against her, but was not asked to plead to same.

6. No warrant or other document was ever shown to the said Lizzie Dickenson, and she did not and does not know now by whose authority, if any, she was arrested and detained.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor: Under the above heading a paragraph appeared in your issue of Friday last which purported to be a conversation between a Colonist reporter and a certain Mr. W. H. Oliver, of San Francisco, and the subject of that conversation was the taxation of this city of Victoria. Mr. Oliver is spoken of as "one of the largest property owners in Victoria." I am aware that this fact in no sense increases or diminishes the value of his opinions, but his suggestions appear to me so full of sound common sense and practical usefulness that I do not think it will be wasting your valuable space to draw further public attention to them—for to all honest well-wishers for the prosperity of this city the subject is one of the greatest importance. Mr. Oliver's remarks about assessment are not perhaps of great importance, as the rate of assessment is comparatively a superficial matter, what is of real importance being the amount of taxation levied on the assessment, and a high rate of assessment subject to a small amount of taxation is better than a low assessment heavily taxed; but, passing from the question of assessment, Mr. Oliver goes on to point out a matter of vastly greater importance, namely, the increasing value of the land lying all around the city, and, referring to this, he says: "You can go and try to buy an acre from these outside men—what kind of price do they ask? And why do they ask such a price? Simply because it is influenced by its proximity to Victoria; because this city, that thousands of young men are helping to build up, is every month giving an additional value to their property, which, although it reaps all the benefits of Victoria's progress, *pays none of the taxation for its support.*" The above are Mr. Oliver's own words, as reported in your paper. It is the truth in a nutshell, and a truth of such paramount importance, that to neglect it is a folly amounting almost to crime. Victoria possesses certain natural advantages which will continue to exist despite any amount of bungling on the part of the administrative powers. But who can say what would be the success and prosperity of the city with her natural advantages properly developed? The public property of the community, wisely used for the public good, will soon make a grand and prosperous city out of a village, but where a community allows their property to be appropriated by a few, the general welfare is despoiled and the success and prosperity of that community must suffer. The city wants money for public works and improvements, and yet, with an absolute gold mine within reach, can scarcely find sufficient for her need. What should we think of a man who, having twenty houses, collected the rents of only two, and then complained of poverty? And yet, as a community, that exactly represents the present position. Listen again to Mr. W. H. Oliver. He says: "I say take in all you can from Cadboro Bay to Esquimalt; *make* these men contribute to your advancement." Here is profound wisdom and simple justice. In other words, if the growth of this city and this community makes the surrounding land of increased value, that *increase in value* belongs to the city, to the community. Let the community take it. Justice.

Jim Corbett's Pugilistic Feat.

New York, Feb. 16.—In Madison Square Garden to-night Jim Corbett knocked out Bob Caffrey of Philadelphia and Bill Spillings of Rochester, and bested Joe Lannon without leaving the ring. The opinion was generally expressed that another round (the fourth) would have settled Lannon also.

Bold Bridge Jumping.

San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 16.—Steve Brodie, the bridge jumper, will arrive here in a few days to jump the canti-lever bridge of the Southern Pacific Railroad over the Pecos river. This bridge is next to the highest in the world, the distance from high water mark being 328 feet, and the total height 380 feet.

From The Daily Colonist, Feb. 16.

THE CITY.

The Scrip is Ready.

The script certificates of the Thunder Hill Mining Co., are now ready and can be obtained at the office of the secretary, Mr. W. H. Bainbridge, Douglas street.

Substantial Damages.

On Monday afternoon the jury in the case of Shepherd vs. Maxwell, in which the plaintiff claimed $5000 damages, brought in a verdict after very little deliberation for $2000 damages with costs.

Will Not Come Off.

A gentleman who returned last night from Seattle says that the big prize fight which was to have been held on one of the islands near this city has been declared off. The American sports seem to be afraid of the Canadian police.

A Big Stock Sale.

By instruction of Mr. Henry Simpson, Mr. Joshua Davies will sell at Rosebank farm, North Saanich, on the 29th inst., a large number of valuable horses and cattle, enumerated in advertisement in another column. Lunch will be provided for the city folk who attend.

Rejoicing at Carmanah.

Telegraphic communication with Carmanah lighthouse was established yesterday, and Mr. Daykin, the light-keeper, reported clear, bright weather, and a sea smooth as ice. A large number of Indians, probably 300, are celebrating a big potlach close to the point, and the sounds of merriment make the air musical.

Officer Bailey's Reclamation Scheme.

Everyone can see that Sanitary Officer Bailey is doing good work in filling in the James Bay mud flats, but it is doubtful if many appreciate the full extent of the work that has been accomplished during the past two years and a half. In that time a strip of land has been reclaimed 500 feet long by 130 wide, and filled in to an average depth of ten feet. This means that at least 650,000 cubic feet, or over 72,222 cart loads of dirt have been deposited in the flats. And this has involved a large amount of hard work, which is, to say the least, the reverse of pleasant.

Special Services.

The last word received from Manitou, N.W.T., was to the effect that Chaplain Searles is still very ill there, congestion and hemorrhage having followed la grippe. It is therefore all but certain that he cannot reach here for the union missionary services next Sunday. In his absence, Rev. Mr. Bailey, of Ladner's Landing, will preach in Pandora Avenue Methodist church in the morning, and the Gorge road church in the evening; Rev. E. Robson, of New Westminster, occupies the Gorge road pulpit in the morning, and that of the avenue church in the evening. Rev. C. W. Townsend addresses the Sunday School in the afternoon.

Sunset Lodge K. of P.

District Deputy Conlin presided at a meeting held last evening of those who have signed the roll of the new Pythian lodge, whose organization was decided upon last Saturday. The membership list was swelled by 30 new names, bringing it up to the splendid total of 72, and it was decided that No. 10 shall bear the appropriate name of Sunset Lodge. Dr. F. W. Hall was decided upon as medical examiner, and anyone wishing to become a charter member, who has not yet had opportunity, can obtain blanks and all necessary information at the office of Kurtz & Co.

All on Account of an Overcoat.

The case of the young man, Barron, charged with the theft of an overcoat, was before the police magistrate yesterday, when Mr. E. E. Wootton appeared for the defence. The witnesses called for the Crown, were Mr. Prior, who testified that the coat was stolen from his room, No. 21, in the Turner building, and two sealing men, who deposed that the prisoner had sold him the coat for $4. Counsel for the defence asked for an adjournment until September, the defence being that Barron bought the coat and a pair of gum boots from a young man who sailed on the Penelope. The case was remanded until this morning, to enable the magistrate to decide if he has the power to grant Mr. Wootton's request. To-night Barron is out on bail.

Lawn Tennis.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. Musgrave, the president, being in the chair. The account as submitted by the treasurer showed a very good balance in hand. The following were elected officers of the club for the ensuing year: President, Mr. E. Musgrave; vice-president, Mr. H. E. Croasdaile; committee, Mr. H. W. H. Combe, Mr. B. H. Tyrwhitt-Drake, Rev. Canon Beanlands, Mr. W. A. Ward; hon. treasurer, Mr. W. H. Langley; hon. secretary, Mr. H. Hayes. It was decided to secure a new championship trophy, to be competed for at the annual tournament, and the question of the terms on which it shall be held was referred to the committee, with instructions at a general meeting to be held on the 1st March.

Will Organize in New Westminster.

Mr. S. Wilmot, of Ottawa, one of the Commissioners to enquire into matters connected with the salmon fisheries industry of the province, came over last night from New Westminster, and held a consultation with Hon. D. W. Higgins, the Victoria member of the Commission. They arranged to have the first session of the Commission to organize held in New Westminster on Friday morning. Hon Mr. Higgins will, therefore, leave to-morrow evening for the Royal City. Those interested in the canning industry who wish to attend and give evidence will be summoned by telegram, and after all the evidence that can be had in New Westminster is taken the Commission will come to Victoria. Sheriff Armstrong, the Westminster Commissioner, is too unwell at present to come to Victoria, and out of deference to his wishes the organization meeting will be held, as stated, at the Royal City.

A Very Sad Case.

It is an old saying that truth is stranger than fiction, but the adage is seldom so terribly exemplified as it was in this city last Sunday evening. The story is a sad one, and is true in every detail; the names are withheld simply because their publication would only add to the pain of the grief-stricken father. Mr. C is an old miner, whose home is in Tacoma, and who has been in Alaska for the past three years. He came down from the wonderful Northland a number of weeks ago, and on Sunday last paid a visit, with two companions, to several places of a disreputable character, where liquor was to be had. The last of these houses visited is on Broad street. At this place, having knocked on the door, he was horrified on its being opened by his own daughter, who, having no mother, he had left with an aunt in Walla Walla on leaving for the mines. During her father's absence the girl had drifted into a life of shame, which she now refuses to abandon. As she is of age the distressed father can do nothing.

Where the Name Came From.

Johnson street is one of the best known thoroughfares in Victoria, but not every one who walks down it knows for whom it was named. The first house on the now bustling street was erected by a man named Johnson, whose son told in last Sunday's Colonist the story of the pioneer trip of the old steamer Beaver.

The Discharged Prisoners' Society.

A misapprehension prevails in reference to this society. No cash will pass into the hands of the prisoners. A home is to be provided for those discharged with a good character, and work is either procured or made for them, the central idea of the whole scheme being to save those discharged from returning to their old resorts, which want of good advice and the necessaries of life often lead to. Food or lodging and work are given, but no money.

Trouble Brewing.

A sequel to the seizure of molasses and sawdust under the alias of "dope," by Puget Sound officers, will probably make its appearance in the police court here to-day, a young Victorian who invested $730 in the business, being the complainant. His story, if report speaks truly, is that he gave the money to two well-known smugglers to buy opium with, which opium was to be disposed of over the Sound. The dops was bought, and the decoy with the molasses and sawdust sent ahead. Then "the genuine" followed and it too was seized. Now the "banker" who furnished the cash will proceed against the opium smugglers for appropriating goods entrusted to them in the capacity of agents.

Borne to the Grave.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Houghton took place, yesterday afternoon, at 2:30, from Craigdarroch, the residence of her mother, Mrs. Dunsmuir, and was one of the most impressive ceremonies that has been witnessed for some time in this city. The funeral cortege, consisting of a large number of mourning coaches and carriages, started from the house for Christ Church Cathedral, which was reached at 3 o'clock. Here, as the coffin, beautifully draped and covered with magnificent wreaths, was borne up the centre aisle, the surpliced choir started the hymn, "When our heads are bowed with woe." The church was nearly filled, and everybody joined in singing the second hymn, "My God, my Father, while I stray." At the conclusion of the short and sad choral service, the procession left the building, the tower bells tolling as the hearse and carriages moved off for the cemetery. The pall-bearers were Sir Matthew Begbie, Sir Joseph Trutch, Lt.-Col. Prior, W. C. Ward, J. A. Grahame, A. W. Vowell, Capt. A. W. Jones, Hon. C. E. Pooley, Major Dupont, Hon. F. G. Vernon, C. A. Vernon, Jas. Anderson, D. R. Harris, Dr. I. W. Powell. The services at the grave and in the church were conducted by the Lord Bishop, assisted by Rev. Percival Jenns, of St. John's church. The flowers, sent by many loving friends of the dead lady who was universally liked in the city, were numerous and magnificent. The following is a partial list of some of them. It is impossible to detail them all: Mrs. Grahame, Mrs. Finlayson, Mrs. Pooley, Miss Pooley, Mrs. Prior, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Blaiklock, Mrs. E. C. Baker, Mrs. P. Æ Irving, Mr. Hamley, Mrs. Eberts, Mrs. Charles, Mrs. Pearse, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Crease, Mrs. Jenns, Miss Jenns, Mrs. C. Vernon, Mrs. Trounce, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Rithet, Mrs. McTavish, Lady Trutch, Mrs. O'Reilly, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Loat, Mrs. and Miss Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Miss Simpson, Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. W. C. Ward, Miss Innes and Capt. Clarke.

THE UNIVERSITY OF B. C.

All Sectional Differences at an End—Informal Meeting of the Senate.

Sectional feeling, as regards the coming University of British Columbia, happily, appears to be a thing of the past. Last evening's informal meeting of the Senators, held in the parlors of the Driard, was one of unbroken harmony. Dr. L. W. Powell, the Chancellor, presided, and there were present: Rev. P. McF. Macleod, Hon. D. W. Higgins, Mr. J. P. McLeod, Rev. Mr. McLaren, Mr. F. Schofield, Mr. Charles Whetham, Dr. Tunstall, Mr. J. M. O'Brien, and Mr. H. E. Clinton.

It was resolved, at the outset, to let the past be past, and, consequently, no dead issues, or questions that were the cause of bitterness in previous meetings, were touched upon. The discussion was upon the difficulties which have arisen about the University project, and the debate had for its object the devising of some plan which would remove the obstacles in the way of the University becoming an actual reality.

Energetic speeches were made by the Chancellor, who spoke at some length, by Rev. Mr. McLaren, by Mr. Whetham, by Hon. Mr. Higgins, by Rev. Mr. Macleod and by others, and it was finally decided to insert a further amendment in the present Amendment Act, providing that the University shall be, for the present at least, an examining and a degree conferring body only. Any further arrangement, looking towards its becoming a teaching body can only be accomplished by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. With the existing educational faculities provided by the High schools and colleges, it is thought that this arrangement will meet all present requirements of the Province.

It will be remembered that at a meeting of convocation held in Westminster last week, a committee was appointed, consisting of Rt. Rev. Bishop Sillitoe, Rev. Mr. McLaren, Mr. Whetham, Mr. Clinton, Mr. Schofield and Mr. O'Brien to wait upon the Government by appointment this morning at 11 to discuss with them the necessary legislation to legalize the University Act—practically an enabling bill. In view of the amicable spirit displayed at last night's meeting and the decision arrived at, it was decided that as many of those present as possible wait upon the Government with the mainland delegation, and explain matters as at present existing.

After the meeting with the Government to-day, the representatives of the University will call upon Mr. Eberts who introduced the bill and saw it safely through the legislature. Mr. Eberts will be advised as to the further amendments considered, and the Senators hope to have him father the amendments in the House this session.

Last evening's meeting closed with many expressions of interest in higher education in British Columbia, but none of the sectional feeling which means death to those interests.

An Eminent Episcopal Clergyman Dead.

Philadelphia, Feb 16.—Rev. George Emlen Hare, D.D., one of the best known Protestant Episcopal clergymen in the country, died yesterday.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

The Corner Stone to be Duly Laid To-Morrow Afternoon.

The important and interesting ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new school-church of St. Marks, at Tolmie—or Cloverdale, as it is to be called—will be performed to-morrow, Thursday, at three in the afternoon. The Lord Bishop of Columbia, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, and the city and district clergy, are all to be present and take part. The duty of well and truly laying the stone devolves upon Miss Tolmie.

The land on which the building is being erected, nearly an acre, was generously donated by the late Dr. Tolmie, and is situated on Boleskine road, within a stone throw of where the Saanich road turns abruptly to the right, and next to the public school. It is in the centre of a district rapidly rising, and the number of houses springing up all round is astonishing. The residents have just forwarded an application to the Postmaster-General, for the establishment of a post office in Mr. Webb's new store.

The little church is built on stone and brick foundations, and is nearly half finished. Its seating capacity is 130, and it will contain, besides a small chancel, a vestry and a kitchen. The chancel will be shut off by folding doors, so as to enable entertainments and teas to be held in the building, and a special feature will be the extra-comfortable seats. A little belfry and a porch at the public entrance will give an ecclesiastical appearance to the whole design. To-morrow's ceremony will commence with a procession from the public school to the edifice, all present singing, "Onward, Christian Soldiers;" after which the prescribed service used in this diocese will be recited. Then will follow addresses by Rt. Rev. Dr. Hills, the Archdeacon and Mr. E. Baynes Reed. A recessional to the school will close the proceedings. The cost of St. Marks will exceed $1,000, and Mr. E. Murton is the contractor. It is hoped that a number of people from the city will go out for the opening of the pretty little district church at Cloverdale.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

Question as to Where the First Meeting to Organize Will be Held.

There is a little hitch between the members of the Fishery Commission on the question of where the first meeting to organize should be held. Mr. S. Wilmot, of Ottawa, while in Victoria, last week, talked the matter over with Mr. Speaker Higgins, who is the Victoria commissioner, and they decided to hear what Sheriff Armstrong, the other commissioner, had to say. Mr. Wilmot then went to Westminster, and he has since communicated with Mr. Higgins. The latter wishes the first sessions to be held in Victoria, as there are a number of cannery men here who want to give their evidence as soon as possible in order to get away to the North. Mr. Higgins wired yesterday morning to Mr. Wilmot at Westminster that he would be quite willing to go to Westminster to organize, providing the Commission would afterwards come to Victoria to take what evidence is now ready. He has since received no reply. "If it is true as stated that Sheriff Armstrong will not come to Victoria at all," said Mr. Higgins to a Colonist reporter last night, "then all I can say is that I will resign from the Commission. But it is not correct as stated that I will resign if they do not come here to organize. As I have advised Mr. Wilmot, I am quite prepared to go over to Westminster on Thursday night and we can sit on Friday and Saturday. Once we are organized, it will not be necessary for me to be present at every meeting. For instance Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Armstrong can hold sessions in Westminster as they form a quorum, and in the same way Mr. Wilmot and I can hold sessions here if Mr. Armstrong will not come. It is all very well for Mr. Armstrong to say that Westminster is the centre of the fishing industry, but we in Victoria are just as much, if not more interested, and must be considered."

A Westminster despatch, received by the Colonist last night, says that Mr. Wilmot has left for Victoria, so that he will probably discuss the matter here with Mr. Higgins and settle the details.

KILLED IN MINE EXPLOSIONS.

It appears that the number of deaths in Great Britain from mining explosions in 1891 was the lightest yet recorded in any one year since a list was first published in 1851. Taking the last year, the deaths directly resulting from explosions of gas in mines were only about 43, against 290 in 1890 and 138 in 1889. In February two men were killed at the Beamish Pit, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Naked lights were used as the pit was considered to be a non-fiery one. But the most serious explosion took place in the first half of the year, when ten men were killed at the Apedale Colliery, in North Staffordshire. Blasting was carried on, and one of the shots not going off led to the catastrophe. The jury, in returning their verdict, expressed the opinion that the management had been most lax and negligent. Five or six minor explosions took place up to the end of June by which six lives were lost. In July one man was killed at the Home Colliery, near Pontypridd, while there was also one death from an explosion in August at Rose Colliery, Hamilton; two at Glass Houghton, near Leeds, where naked lights were used; and two each at Abercaid and Caertshilly. But the most serious explosion of the half-year took place on the last day of August at a colliery near Bristol, when ten lives were lost. The jury returned a verdict that the deaths were caused by an explosion, the gas firing at a naked light carried by a workman. Near Wolverhampton a man was killed by a candle with which he was working falling into a powder box, and four men were suffocated from the effects of a fire in a gob at a colliery near Manchester. It will be seen from the above *resume* that naked lights had a great deal to do with the few explosions which took place in 1891, so that most of the deaths arising from them may well be considered as really preventable.

Murderous Maniac.

Indianapolis, Feb. 16.—Several weeks ago the friends of W. Royse, a well-known attorney of this city, noticed that his mind was failing and he was sent to a private hospital at Oxford, Ohio, for treatment. Sunday night he escaped and boarded a Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton train for here. Just before the train reached Hamilton, Royse went into the sleeping car and flourished a revolver at the porter and passengers. The conductor and train men made an effort to capture the maniac, but were deterred by his threats to kill the first person that advanced upon him. The police of this city were notified of the state of affairs by wire, and Royse was taken in charge at the depot. Yesterday afternoon he was adjudged insane and sent to the asylum.

"Illustrated Victoria." Buy it and send one to your friends.

MARK'S CHURCH.

ne to be Duly Laid To-Morrow Afternoon.

nt and interesting ceremony orner stone of the new school- Marks, at Tolmie—or Clover- be called—will be performed ursday, at three in the after- ord Bishop of Columbia, Ven. criven, and the city and dis- re all to be present and take ty of well and truly laying lves upon Miss Tolmie. n which the building is being ly an acre, was generously he late Dr. Tolmie, and is bleskine road, within a stone ere the Saanich road turns the right, and next to the It is in the centre of a dis- rising, and the number of ng up all round is astonishing. have just forwarded an appli- Postmaster-General, for the of a post office in Mr. Webb's

church is built on stone and ions, and is nearly half fin- seating capacity is 130, and is besides a small chancel, a kitchen. The chancel will be folding doors, so as to enable s and teas to be held in the a special feature will be the able seats. A little belfry and e public entrance will give an appearance to the whole morrow's ceremony will com- a procession from the public edifice, all present singing, hristian Soldiers;" after which l service used in this diocese ted. Then will follow ad- t. Rev. Dr. Hills, the Arch- Mr. E. Baynes Reed A to the school will close ings. The cost of St. exceed $1,000, and Mr. E. contractor. It is hoped that people from the city will go ening of the pretty little dis- t Cloverdale.

SHERY COMMISSION.

o Where the First Meeting to ganize Will be Held.

little hitch between the mem- shery Commission on the ques- the first meeting to organize d. Mr. S. Wilmot, of Ottawa, toria, last week, talked the with Mr. Speaker Higgins, who oria commissioner, and they hear what Sheriff Armstrong, mmissioner, had to say. Mr. went to Westminster, and he municated with Mr. Higgins. vishes the first sessions to be oria, as there are a number of here who want to give their as soon as possible in et away to the North. s wired yesterday morn- Wilmot at Westminster that he te willing to go to Westminster providing the Commission would ome to Victoria to take what now ready. He has since re- ly. "If it is true as stated Armstrong will not come to ll," said Mr. Higgins to a Col- r last night, "then all I can will resign from the Commis- is not correct as stated that I they do not come here to or- I have advised Mr. Wilmot, I pared to go over to Westmin- rday night and we can sit on Saturday. Once we are organ- not be necessary for me to be every meeting. For instance and Mr. Armstrong can hold Westminster as they form a l in the same way Mr. Wilmot old sessions here if Mr. Arm- not come. It is all very well strong to say that Westminster e of the fishing industry, but oria are just as much, if not ted, and must be considered." inster despatch, received by the t night, says that Mr. Wilmot Victoria, so that he will prob- the matter here with Mr. Hig- tle the details.

IN MINE EXPLOSIONS.

that the number of deaths in in from mining explosions in e lightest yet recorded in any ce a list was first published in ng the last year, the deaths alting from explosions of gas in only about 45, against 290 in 38 in 1889. In February two illed at the Beamish Pit, New- ne. Naked lights were used as considered to be a non-fiery one. t serious explosion took place in lf of the year, when ten men at the Apedale Colliery, in ordshire. Blasting was carried of the shots not going off led to ophe. The jury, in returning t, expressed the opinion that ment had been most lax and Five or six minor explosions up to the end of June by lives were lost. In July one lled at the Home Colliery, near , while there was also one death losion in August at Rose Col- lton; two at Glass Houghton, where naked lights were used; h at Abercaid and Caertshilly. st serious explosion of the half- lace on the last day of August at ear Bristol, when ten lives were ury returned a verdict that the caused by an explosion, the gas aked light carried by a work- Wolverhampton a man was candle with which he was work- into a powder box, and four men ated from the effects of a fire in a lliery near Manchester. It will m the above *resume* that naked a great deal to do with the few which took place in 1891, so that deaths arising from them may sidered as really preventable.

Murderous Maniac.

POLIS, Feb. 16.—Several weeks ends of W. Royse, a well-known f this city, noticed that his failing and he was sent to a pri- tal at Oxford, Ohio, for treat- day night he escaped and boarded ti, Hamilton and Dayton train Just before the train reached Royse went into the sleeping car ed a revolver at the porter and The conductor and train men ffort to capture the maniac, but rred by his threats to kill the that advanced upon him. The his city were notified of the state y wire, and Royse was taken in the depot. Yesterday afternoon judged insane and sent to the

RATED VICTORIA." Buy it and your friends.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Nanaimo Infantry Parade—Investigation of the Charges Against Police Inspector Hallett.

Trades and Labor Council Petition to Parliament—Cost of a Defective Sidewalk.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 15.—The Eliza Edwards returned last evening with 700 halibut, aggregating 40,000 pounds double her last catch. She reports fish to be in unlimited quantities. The catch will be sent to Boston on Tuesday.

Miss Crosswaite, missionary, sailed for China, yesterday, under the auspices of the M. E. Church of the United States.

O. H. Olesor, an employee of the Royal City Mills, was struck by a piece of flying timber, to-day, on the side, and dangerously injured.

James Fredericks, of the North Arm, was married to Miss Harriet Donahoe this morning. This afternoon, Nicolas Shaver and Mary Chambers were united.

The Royal Commission will take up the charges preferred against Isaac H. Hallett, stipendiary Magistrate, on Tuesday morning

A boat capsized in Burrard Inlet at 3 o'clock this morning, George Norman and John Baker narrowly escaped. After great exertions by Officer McLean, Norman was seized by the hair just as he was disappearing for the last time.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 15.—Prof. McLay, of Whetham College, last night delivered an able lecture on Goethe's Faust.

A reform association has been organized in Vancouver with Captain McLeod as President.

Five millions of brick for the building coming season have been already contracted for.

The principal item in the council proceedings last night was the consideration of the printing tenders. The complainants threaten to carry the matter into the courts.

A lively meeting of the North Vancouver council was held to consider the proposal to grant the use of the streams Capilano and Seymour to a company for the purposes of manufacturing power. A motion to forward a petition to the Government against it was carried by a vote of three to two.

The investigation into the charges against ex-Police Magistrate Hallett began this morning before Mr. Justice Crease. On account of the necessary absence of his solicitor, and of an essential witness, who is in Ontario, Mr. Hallett asked for an adjournment. His Lordship did not consider that the absence of the witness was material, and will likely proceed with the case if the solicitor, Mr. McPhillips, gets through with the case he has in hand to-day at Westminster. The two charges are that Mr. Hallett did illegally receive fees not warranted by law, as follows: 1. A fee of $12, paid to him by the municipality of Richmond, in December, 1890, for adjudicating in the case of Ah Fook, a Chinaman, charged with larceny. 2. Fees amounting to $48, paid to him in the same month by the captain of the ship Hamburg, in the matter of the conviction of certain sailors charged with desertion.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 15.—Mr. S. Wilmot, of the Fisheries Department, returns to Victoria, to-morrow, to arrange for the sitting of the Royal Commission.

Mrs. E. Livingstone, who resides near Langley, while walking along a bush trail, last Friday, came across a bear which had just killed a sheep and was going to devour it. Without hesitation, she attacked the bear with a stout cudgel and finally beat it off. Then she picked it up and packed it a mile to Hossack's Grist Mill, the bear following nearly all the way.

The Langley shooting affray turns out to be more serious than at first reported. The fight between the whites and Indians over some disputed lumber was hotly contested, and besides an Indian being shot in the shoulder, David Rehberger had his arm broken in the melee. Henry West and Rehberger are under arrest, but will be allowed bail till the case comes up for trial.

Judge Crease is in the city.

Hatzic gives a grand ball on Friday, the 19th, invitations being sent all over the Province.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 16.—In the Supreme Court, this afternoon, the case of Thomas Pritchard vs. the City of Vancouver commenced before Justice Walkem. In January Pritchard broke his leg on a Vancouver sidewalk, which he claims was carelessly constructed, and claims $5,000 damages. He was awarded $700 and costs.

Bishop Sillitoe's condition was more serious to-day. He has been confined to bed since Thursday. His state, however, is not alarming.

J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern will not arrive here till to-morrow morning.

W. H. Vianen has issued a challenge to a shot pigeon match with a team of three against any other three for $100.

The Trades and Labor Council will forward, through Mr. Corbould, a batch of a dozen petitions to the Dominion Parliament asking for the restriction of Chinese immigration, the reduction of the legal working day to eight hours, that no assistance be granted unskilled emigrants, that no workmen be brought to Canada under contract, etc.

The City Council will hold an investigation, this week, into the manner of letting contracts for supplies in connection with the Water Works.

Joe Hess, the converted prize fighter, is having a great success. Over 300 have signed pledges since Sunday.

The Ahnkutte Canaim Club (old time canoe club) was organized last night. Regular members must be native born. The following officers were elected: Hon. president, Lt.-Governor Nelson; vice-president, W. H. Keary; 1st chief, F. G. Turner; 2nd chief, A. E. Pittendrigh; sec.-treas., C. W. Homer. Only Siwash canoes will be used.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Feb. 15.—The steward of the bark Oregon came ashore on Saturday, and obtained a telegram for the captain, but has not since been seen. It is supposed that he fell overboard while going aboard the vessel in the dark and was drowned.

B. Vanderiche, a Frenchman died in hospital, to-day, of tumor.

On Saturday afternoon, W. McKinnell, while handling a gun which was loaded, accidentally shot himself in the leg, the flesh being terribly torn. He was taken to hospital here, where Dr. Praeger attended him. It is impossible to say if amputation will be necessary.

The perjury case of Pyper vs. Boyce has been dismissed.

NANAIMO, Feb. 16.—The ship Highland Light is several days overdue at this port. She sailed from San Francisco, Jan. 27, at the same time as two other vessels which have arrived here, and loaded. Some anxiety is felt here for her safety.

The Patriotic Sons of Wellington give a grand ball and supper on March 11.

Nanaimo infantry corps will parade tomorrow for the first time. A visit from D.A.G. Col. Holmes, of Victoria, is expected. The arms which are now here will be issued for that occasion. The men have made great progress in drill, and Instructor Potts is well pleased with them. There is some talk about getting the Silver Cornet band to belong to them, and it is very likely it will be brought about.

Myrtle Lodge K. of P. will hold their anniversary banquet on February 19, on which evening the members of the fire brigade will give a grand masquerade ball in the opera house.

Mr. Begg, of Victoria, well-known as the "Crofter's friend," is in the city, representing the Department of Agriculture of the province, collecting minerals to deposit in the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, London.

SOMENOS.

Mr. Kerr's residence at this place was consumed by the fire late on Saturday night, and only a small portion of the contents were saved. The building was owned by Major Mutter.

MAINLAND MATTERS.

(From the Kamloops Sentinel).

A snowslide occurred at Clanwilliam, on Tuesday, at the same place where Thomas Loftus was killed, last week, where 13 Chinamen were working. Two were injured, and taken into Kamloops the same evening.

William Boyd, a half breed, who was released from confinement on the 6th inst., was drowned about 2 a.m. on Friday. He was on his way home with two companions, from whom he separated, taking a course that led across the ice on the river. They heard him shout for help, but before they could reach him it was too late for his rescue.

On Monday night, Gaoler Sinclair was called to the reservation to quell a drunken riot. After some courageous and vigorous work, he secured one of the Indians, and the next day another. Felix Tomah, one of the prisoners, was given one month's imprisonment. Phillip Tomah, his brother, is on remand.

A petition has been circulated and numerously signed, praying the Legislature to make an appropriation for a bridge across the Thompson at the Hudson Bay Crossing, near Kamloops. This is the third year that a petition has been forwarded to Victoria asking for an appropriation for a bridge at this place.

(The Kootenay Star.)

Capt. Sanderson is having his steamer—the Marian—thoroughly overhauled from stem to stern, and expects to have her running between Revelstoke and Robson early next month.

A gentleman from Quebec, who passed through Revelstoke on his way to the coast, says: "We met with very little snow in coming across the continent until we reached the Selkirks, where we found it over six feet deep."

During Thursday night the roof of the rear extension of "The Ideal," on Main street, caved in under the weight of snow. The owner happened to change his bedroom to the front a short time ago, and so escaped a shock.

What has become an annual event at Lower Kootenay is the incursion of American Indians, every winter, who kill moose, deer, cariboo—anything that carries a hide which will bring a few dollars to expend in whiskey. Three or four of these gentry arrived a day or two ago. Their camp is on the shores of the Upper Arrow Lake, at which point they are fast denuding the forest of all kinds of game, while numerous thefts have been reported. Mr. Stauber counted six cariboo which they had killed in one day, a short time ago. Our own Indians are not permitted to destroy game in this wanton manner. Why then should foreign Indians cross the border and do that which is prohibited to B. C. Siwashes?

John Stauber and Charles Matheson arrived at Revelstoke, last Saturday, from the Lardeau country, where they have been mining on the Lardeau Creek ever since the latter part of last summer, with the exception of the last month or six weeks, during which they have put in their time hunting and trapping. They made from $4 to $5 a day per man for every day they worked, and have so much confidence in the future of that district that they intend returning there in a very short time. There are indications which point to the Lardeau as being equal to Cariboo in its palmiest days. Mr. Stauber has a claim, the Silver Queen, on the big ledge on which Pete Walker and five others have locations. This ledge is 20 feet wide, carries 4 feet of solid metal the whole length of the claims, and is composed of five different kinds of minerals. Stauber and Matheson brought various skins, about 40 or 50 each, most of which are in excellent condition, especially six very large wolf skins, one being over 7 feet in length.

(From the Golden Era).

Last week, a C. P. R. brakeman, Palmer Knight, committed a grievous assault and battery on a lone woman at Field, Mrs. Eliza Tolmie by name. The facts are that the brakeman assaulted the woman, and in the struggle bruised her in several places on the breast severely, so much so that she was confined to her bed for several days. The intention was robbery.

Miss L. Lawrence, of Donald, who was injured in the toboggan accident, last year, has undergone a third operation, followed by amputation of the limb. Miss Lawrence is bearing up splendidly.

Colonel Forest, of Sicamous, who has had inflammation of the bowels, is much better.

Mr. Ben Anderson, of Pleasant Valley, has sold out his pre-emption of 320 acres, containing orchard and other improvements, to Brown and Pond, of Vernon.

The Columbia Flouring Mill Co. are about to erect another mill in the vicinity of Swan Lake, or at the terminus of the S. & O., during the summer.

A public meeting will be held in the school house, Vernon, on the 22nd inst., to devise means for raising funds to build a hospital. A free site has been given by the townsite proprietors, and assistance towards its maintenance has been promised by the Provincial Government.

The S. & O. contractors have received the necessary permit from the Dominion Government, allowing them to run and advertise regular freight and passenger trains.

The irrigation ditch on Lord Aberdeen's ranch is completed, and is a first class job.

A dairy will be started on the Goldstream ranch in the spring.

Lambly Bros. have sold the well known Enderby hotel property to W. Wright, of Wright & Lawrence, Vernon, who will take possession March 1. The sale includes the transfer of five lots in Enderby to Wright, and the conveyance of the latter's ranch on the Salmon river to Lambly Bros.

If the dam on Mission creek is not repaired before the end of April, it will certainly give way, and immense damage be done to the ranches along Mill creek. According to a competent engineer, it would cost $800 to fix the dam permanently.

Capt. T. D. Shorts, of the Pentiction, recently returned, on Friday, from Tacoma, where he had taken 15 tons of ore to the smelter, from his mine, on Okanagan lake. The object was to test if it would pay to ship the ore so far, and he has come to the conclusion that there would be no profit in it, owing to the frequent transhipment, freight, duty and general red tape. No returns have yet been received of the Siwash creek quartz, which he took down with him.

Mr G. Murdock, of Sicamous, has been successful in his claim for land at Eagle Pass Landing, the Dominion Government granting him the whole 483 acres for which he has been contending. He is an old Cariboo miner and still wishes to revisit Lightning Creek, where he thinks, he knows of a fortune; he has been deterred hitherto by the dispute over his property.

For many years it has been known that good seams of coal existed in the White Valley and Cherry Creek country, outcroppings being frequent in Creighton Valley and on other lateral feeders of the Shuswap. The probable extension of the Nicola Valley R. R. through Cherry Creek Valley has added stimulus to the excitement, and the first approach of spring will witness the staking out of claims by those who believe a good coal mine is more valuable than a gold mine. Enderby is also on the alerk, and it is whispered that the "good coal in the mountains just back of town," which Mr. Crane, (Victoria) heard of while in the Spallumcheen, is not a mere report but a reality.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

C. P. R. R. Employes Demand Higher Wages—Grand Encampment of Oddfellows.

Commissioner Herchmer' Statements Unqualifiedly Contradicted by His Stenographers.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 16.—It is current in railway circles that the trainmen of the C.P.R. Western Division, including conductors, brakemen, engineers and firemen, are petitioning for an increase of wages. Conferences have been held with leading officials, but, as yet, no definite reply has been given the men. The advance asked for is said to range from 10 to 15 per cent.

The Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows of Manitoba is in session here. The Odd Fellows Grand Lodge will meet to-morrow.

Kelly Bros., of Montreal, will establish an aerated water works here in May.

A Calgary despatch says a warrant is in the hands of the police for the arrest of A. J. Ross, charged with horse stealing. Sergeant Brooks went to Ross's place yesterday, but found his man had gone to Red Deer. Ross was formerly a resident of Winnipeg.

A despatch from Regina says something of a sensation was created here to-day by two young men employed by Commissioner Herchmer as stenographers in the court, voluntarily coming forward and testifying that portions of the Commissioner's evidence were untrue.

CANADA AND THE U.S.

An American Foreshadowment of the Points to be Covered in a Reciprocity Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The proposition of the Canadian reciprocity delegation, it is understood, was a treaty to be concluded on this basis:

First—Renewal of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, with the modifications required by the altered circumstances of both countries.

Second—Reconsideration of the treaty of 1888, with respect to the Atlantic fisheries, with an aim to securing free admission into the United States markets of Canadian fishery products in return for facilities to be granted United States fishermen to buy bait and supplies and to tranship their cargoes in Canada. All such privileges to be mutual.

Third—Protection of mackerel and other fisheries on the Atlantic ocean and inland waters.

Fourth — Relaxation of the seaboard coasting laws of the two countries.

Fifth—Revision of the coasting laws and those governing shores of inland waters dividing Canada from the United States.

Sixth—Mutual salvage of wrecked vessels.

Seventh—Arrangements for settling the boundaries between Canada and Alaska.

MEREDITH REPUDIATES S. WHITE.

The Member for Essex Says He Prefers Annexation to Sir Richard Cartwright's Unrestricted Reciprocity.

TORONTO, Feb. 16.—In the course of his speech on the subject of the speech from the throne Hon. Mr. Meredith, leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature, took occasion yesterday to say that he regretted the stand taken by the member for North Essex ("Sol" White) on the Annexation question and that on behalf of the Conservative party he utterly repudiated the sentiments which that gentleman had seen fit to express.

Premier Mowat followed.

On the conclusion of his speech.

Mr. Sol. White arose and said that though repudiated by his leader he was still a Conservative. He concluded by saying he was perfectly justified in discussing the future of Canada, and for his part preferred political union with the United States to the policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity advocated by Sir Richard Cartwright, or Independence, which Hon. Mr. Mowat foresaw in the dim distant future.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR,—Who gave the House of Assembly power to absolve the Mayor and Aldermen of Victoria, and relieve them from all past offences. Have they shown any signs of repentance or any desire to make restitution? Surely it is a very dangerous precedent to whitewash corporations, as by so doing, is giving encouragement to future sinfulness! Of course, there are at least three members of the Assembly, who are also members of the City Council, and transgressors into the bargain. This year, possibly, there will be again a greater expenditure than the income allows, and then another private Bill will be asked for—and so it will be with all the municipalities in the country when the usual safeguards are thus removed. Surely, even the Government, might have waited until the Royal Commission had reported to the Governor. ENQUIRER.

Mrs. J. B. Smith and sister were passengers from the Sound, last evening.

THE "BEAVER'S" BOATSWAIN

Facts Phonographed from the Memory of the Sole Survivor of the First Crew.

A "Colonist" Correspondent takes a trip up the Harrison to find Tom Johnson.

Only one living representative of the crew which brought Columbia's pioneer steamer round the Horn in the early thirties remains to tell the story of her venturesome voyage, and it was through the enterprise of a member of THE COLONIST mainland staff this sole survivor was

THOMAS JOHNSON,
Sole Survivor of the First Crew of the Beaver

found—Tom Johnson, of Harrison, who as a lad fed the furnaces of the historical little side-wheeler, when she first rubbed noses with the Horn, poked her prow round Cape Flattery, and steamed by the very thresholds of the wide-eyed, wondering savages, threescore years ago.

Owing to the wide interest awakened by recently published reminiscences of the Beaver, and the demand created for reliable records, a COLONIST reporter was commissioned to hunt up Tom Johnson, and talk with him. Here is the story:

Your representative was very meagrely directed to Mr. Johnson's ranch. It was on the Harrison River—that was all that could be ascertained. I arrived at Harrison, a pretty little settlement built around a cluster of fisherman's huts, and romantically situated on the shallow shore of the picturesque river from which it takes its name. It was late in the evening when my enquiries were made. Old settlers knew nothing of Johnson's ranch. He had been at Harrison last winter, but they had lost track of him. Grievously vexed though I was, the sublime scenery and the exceeding good company of the strange settlement partially alleviated my disappointment. On the recommendation of Wm. MacDonald, the highly esteemed and very worthy mail-carrier of Chilliwhack, who has tilled the soil of Westminster district for twenty, I decided to bivouac in the above-mentioned town. If he had known my objection to being bumped painfully over a forest road in an ox-cart, he would have refrained as will be discovered, from proceeding.

An amusing incident occurred prior to our departure. Our attention was called to the frantic struggles of an Indian fisherman in a canoe half a mile up the river.

"He has a sturgeon," shouted a bystander.

"And she's a whopper," cried another.

We watched for half an hour, until the big fish, after repeated knocks on the head was towed ashore. The finny Jumbo was judged to weigh six hundred pounds. The fishing is said to be exceptionally good in the river this season, unusually large catches of mountain trout and salmon being recorded. In navigating the river clouds of ducks and

SOE SOP.

geese of many varieties rose in front of our bow, in flocks of fifty and a hundred, the junction of the Fraser and the Harrison being literally alive with tempting game.

After a delightful moonlight ride up the Fraser we were landed at MacDonald's ranch, and were soon jolting through the woods in a lumber wagon over the mail road,—bumpety-bump, up and down, dodging stumps, pitching into holes, bumping across hillocks teeter-tawtering over hidden snags, until above the rumble and crash of the ox-cart, noises were heard among the passengers, which sounded like Salvation Army exhortations. The Township Council is said to be to blaim for the shocking accommodation provided for prospectors in beautiful Chilliwhack Valley. They are said to be guilty of gross procrastination, and the Mikado's "Object all sublime, to let the punishment fit the crime" for these tardy gentlemen would no doubt read something after this fashion, and would perhaps if put in practice induce them to open up a new mail road:

These fellows I'd grab, and shove in a cab,
All cushioned with tacks on edge,
My steed I'd whack, as I flew o'er the track,
And my mail inside I'd wedge.
Throughout the course as ride of my horse,
For my passengers' edification
I'd preach to those asses, from my seat on Pegasus
The sin of procrastination.

After two hours of torture we arrived at Chilliwhack. The street of the clean little town was thronged with pedestrians, and presented a very attractive appearance with its fine stores and generally busy air. Your correspondent was soon comfortably seated before a big hotel fire in the midst of the village gossips, and listening attentively to Chilliwhack chatter and Harrison news huskings, the good people little dreaming there was a "Chiel' amang them, taken' notes".

After a refreshing sleep I returned by early morning to Harrison to resume my enquiries. Besides the thousands of ducks which surrounded us, a very noticeable circumstance was the dazzling reflection of the morning sun on the mica in the bed of the shallow river, near the shore. It is an established fact that these

SANDS CONTAIN GOLD

for many Indians when tired of hunting wash the bed of the river, making from $3 to $5 a day. It is said that for a mile and a half down the river, every panful taken out will give some 'color' of gold. A group of Indian fishermen awaited our arrival at the landing, and after persevering questioning Soe-Sop, a Siwash guide of eighty summers, volunteered for a stipulated amount to paddle me six miles up the river to Johnson's ranch. We started at 9 a. m., poling and paddling vigorously for five hours. I remember the name of my octogenarian pilot, Soe-Sop, from the fact that it suggested itself to my mind when I first heard it, that by inserting the aspirate in each syllable of the euphonious cognomen, one was reminded of a place where foot-wear may be purchased.

As we passed the scene of the mysterious Shea murder, which happened last fall I instinctively turned and looked at my guide. He was struggling like an aged bull in the throes of a rapid. My suspicion turned to sympathy and by active poling and paddling we were soon in smooth water again. The canoe swirls around, and we make for shore, as, I suppose, Johnson is found. No such luck. My abbreviated "Shoe Shop" hobbles along the beach for a few yards, and tenderly picks up a departed gull, which, judging from appearances, died some two weeks previous from some wasting disease, superinduced by the Grippe.

Our bird was carefully stowed in the forecastle, and we continued our journey in silence. Soe-Sop does not speak the English tongue; the only sounds breaking sharply upon the great stillness were the swish swish of the paddle, the occasional howl of a wild beast and the musical splatter-splatter-splatter-whirr-r-r of the timid mallard or teal as it squawked out of range. Now and then we heard the report of a rifle reverberating along the cascades, the noise being sustained from thirty to forty seconds until away off in the distance the rippling wave sounds beat against the hills, like a phonographic representation of a volley of musketry fired over the grave of a departed soldier. Mountains—mountains everywhere, rising majestically above us. The scenery was superb; the spectacular effect awe-inspiring. At eleven o'clock, a haze which had clothed the distant mountains since early morning, slowly lifted rendering the view dream-like and soft. At high noon the sun throws a flood of light over the sentinels of the river. The snowy peaks are turned to beds of silver; the nearer hills take on a deep green, and the turbulent river assumes a bright blue tint. Still the depressing solitude,—still we journey, on and on—making sometimes but half a dozen yards in as many minutes.

CLIMBING THE RAPIDS ON THE HARRISON.

At ten o'clock the boat was again headed for the shore by my devout director. "Johnson at last!" I cried exulting. My reply was a gutteral grunt and a sign to pull the dug-out higher up on the beach. Alas! whiteman proposes and Indian disposes. I was led to a cabin close by, where Soe-Sop waved me an introduction to a young woman with amiable manners and handsome features, who I afterwards learned was Mr. Johnson's daughter, and informed me by gestures that I would have to walk the rest of the way, around two more mountains; that Mr. Johnson did not live there in that cabin. I held a council of war with myself, for I expected I was getting rather the worst of it. I decided to go back to the cottage and ask Miss Johnson and the elderly lady, the two occupants, to arbitrate on the question, with the result that Mr. Soe-Sop was severely censured by them and sent back with me to the canoe. If I had submitted to the eccentricities of my guide I should not have been able to present this story to your numerous readers and would probably been at the present time wandering around the mountains looking for Johnson's ranch, his cabin being situated on the other side of the river beyond two mighty mountains, a mile and a half of circuitous ascent.

Again we go on poling and paddling up the stream; I am counting the strokes now to try and make myself believe according to christian science principles that my muscles are not played out, and I am good for twenty miles of this sort of thing. At length we shoot into the quiet waters of a little bay, and 100 yards straight ahead curls the peaceful blue smoke of Johnson's ranch fire.

As we had been fighting the rapids of the Harrison from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m., as the goal of my ambition was sighted in the distance, my joyous "ha, ha," was echoed by a "ho, ho," from Soe Sop in the rear. Paddles were plied with a frenzy born of extreme joy, and we soon grated on the beach in front of the newly built cabin. There stood Tom Johnson, in a picturesque attitude, smoking his pipe and gazing curiously at us from a prominence near his strange retreat. Stanley is said to have gone up to Emin Pasha and

SHAKEN HIM BY THE HAND.

That is what your representative did, and his impetuosity was cordially reciprocated by the gallant seaman. My errand was soon explained and in two minutes I was indulging in a pipe of peace with one of the oldest white settlers in British Columbia. "Yes" said Mr. Johnson "I came over in the Beaver, fifty or sixty years ago, whatever any one else says to the contrary. It all seems like a dream now. I had been travelling with my father when a lad, all over the world. He was an engineer and in those days an engineer was somebody; he went to Germany, France, Italy, Australia, America, every imaginable navigable place on the Globe. When I was not yet in my teens, my father was asked if he would engineer the Beaver around the Horn to the Pacific Ocean. The little three hundred and fifty ton steamer was quite a craft in those days. She was patronised and flattered by royalty, king "Bill" himself being on board her twice. And my father, who was a venturesome man, decided to accept the offer and share the honors of the voyage. I remember my mother and I crying at his departure when at the last moment, he told me to pack up and come along, and we would sink or swim together. We had thirty of a crew. I don't remember all of them. Capt. Hume brought her out. Shortly after, McNeil, first mate, took command, and then Capt. Dodd. McNeil was afterwards captain of the Enterprise, sunk by a collision in Victoria Harbor a few years ago. Sangster was second mate. I was second engineer for a time. It was long ago, thirty years before you were born, and I cannot recollect the others, so much has happened since then. We started from England I think about the middle of February, and reached the Straits early in August. We were six months coming over; I acted as a sort of boatswain in the old days aboard the Beaver. Yes I was born on the sea. Several vessels spoke us on the way over; when we told them we were

BOUND FOR VANCOUVER ISLAND

they were mystified. How different it would be to-day; I remember one conversation, for I was standing by the captain at the time. A big sailing vessel passed close to us when in mid-ocean. I suppose we looked a curious craft in those waters. The crew of the schooner crowded on deck to get a good view of us, and her captain called out pointing to our guns,

"Going to give the savages a brush, stranger?"

"No—trading steamer," came the answer.

"Whither away?"

"Vancouver Island" was the response.

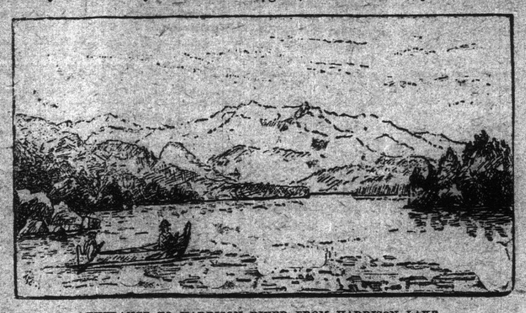
"Where in the devil is that?"

The captain, poor old fellow, turned to me laughing, and said, "Where shall I tell them, youngster?"

I promptly answered "Tell them California."

Up went the speaking trumpet, for they were some distance off then, "Vancouver, California."

We anchored at Astoria and from there steamed to Cape Flattery. We had three days off Cape Flattery before we made the Straits of Fuca. An Indian finally ventured aboard, and after considerable gesticulation and the presentation on our side of enough dry goods to tog out his whole family for the next potlach he piloted us through the straits to the Island. The only white men I remember in the early days at Victoria were those connected with the Hudson Bay trading post. They were the late Mr. Finlayson, Governor Blanchard, and Mr. Douglas, afterward Governor. At Fort Simpson there were Mr. J. Work and Captain Aegel. We did not have much trouble with the Indians at first. They were stupefied with astonishment at our walking-beams, and paddle-wheels. We took the precaution not to allow more than three on board at one time. We had four guns, several boarding-pikes and the bulwarks were covered with wire netting to enable us to board in case of assault.



ENTRANCE TO HARRISON RIVER FROM HARRISON LAKE.

"I went to England in '50 and returned on the Tory, shipping again on the Beaver on my arrival. I only recollect three bad scares from the natives, the worst happening I think in 1849 or '50. We were off Kilcat, and a tribe of Indians from the interior who only knew of us by tradition took objection to our warlike appearance, and prepared for war. A scout informed us of our peril, but we determined to stand our ground, and when the first hostile band had made their appearance, for the purpose of frightening them, we fired a gun. Immediately the woods in the vicinity became alive with Siwash braves in fighting order,

ARMED LIKE PIN-CUSHIONS.

There seemed to me to be 20,000 of them. There were no Kloochmen among them. We were anchored fast and for self-protection we pointed our guns and let blaze square at them. To our consternation and amazement, they stood their ground, but hesitated to advance. There was no time to weigh our anchors, so we cut our chains and kept the Indians off with the bluster as well as we could, until we were free. And I tell you we went out of reach at a twenty-knot clip. Two of the most reckless braves were pushed from the netting into the water as we left the shore. I will not say how many, if any, were killed. We tried to frighten them more than anything and took what we thought the best means to suppress the outbreak with the least loss of life. The Beaver was a profitable craft for the Company. She was engaged in trading dry-goods for furs, and would average a thousand a month profits for her owners. In the rush of '58 my father and I left the boat. I had at that time 160 acres of land where the city of Victoria now stands, but I was a rover and after a few years disposed of my property and enlisted in the American army during the war. Before long, fate threw me again in contact with the red man, for I fought Indians in the Black Hills for Uncle Sam for two years. After the war my father died, and I wandered back to dig gold, and finally drifted into the old haunts. I could have been a fifty times millionaire but I am getting old, and, after all, we can't take our money with us. I can provide for my children and that is enough for me. I am satisfied to live as you see me, and hunt among the mountains. I have seen enough of life; I want quietness and rest."

In spite of Mr. Johnson's sixty years of hard service, time has dealt more kindly with him than with the noble ship, a part of whose history he is now placing on record. Our worthy veteran of a thousand trips is tall, straight as an arrow, has a keen intelligent eye, commanding the instant attention and respect of a stranger. Above all, Mr. Johnson is an interesting narrator, and the suggestion to have him pilot the Beaver on her last voyage to the World's Fair is an excellent one. On being questioned, Mr. Johnson stated that he would be willing to accompany the Beaver to Chicago if the expenses of the trip were defrayed by interested parties.

Here you have the story of the sole survivor of the first crew of the Beaver. On leaving, Mr. Johnson suggested that I had come to him so suddenly that I had driven a great deal out of his head, but that if he were given time he could write a book about the Beaver, her initial voyage, her crew, and her many and varied experiences during twenty-three years of her career.

IN ADMIRALTY.

Upton (Owner S.S. Zambesi) v. Fanny Dutard.

Mr. Pooles, Y. Q. C., asked for a review of the decision in this case, awarding salvage money to the Zambesi. The decree has not not yet been finally settled. The court therefore can review it. (The Monarch, Wm. Robinson, 2,672. Hay v. Leneve, R. Shaw, Sc. App. 403). Here it has been decided that the Zambesi was to blame for the collision. To award her salvage is contrary to principle.

Mr. Bodwell contended the power to review a decision only extends to matters of detail, or of more or less, or evident mistakes. Having decreed that the Zambesi is entitled to salvage, it would be going too far to say now that she is not entitled.

Sir Matthew B. Begbie, L. J. A.—I think Mr. Bodwell is right. The power of altering decrees after being verbally pronounced and before being drawn up and sent from the Registrar's office, is undoubted. See Taylor vs. Copeland, Q. B. D., Times, L. R., 16th January, 1892. But I think it does not enable a judge in substance and effect to reverse his decree. Upon this application, both sets of jurisdiction arise. I shall avail myself of this opportunity to correct a clear oversight as to the cargo. That will be exempted from the order. And I shall give an additional direction to the taxing matter as to the plaintiff's costs of the salvage action, viz: that they are only to be allowed so far as they are distinguishable from, and additional to, his costs of the collision case. These are matters to which my attention was not drawn to at the hearing, particularly. But as to reversing my decision on a point which I had fully considered and discussed with the assessors, I do not think that it is within my power. I still think the decision reasonable, and not forbidden by any decided case. But even if I now had changed my mind, I could not reverse my decision: that can only be done by a Court of Appeal. There does not appear to be any reported case in the point, and the only principle relied on by Mr. Pooley is that no man is to be allowed to make a profit out of his own wrong. Here it has been held that the Zambesi is at least partly in the wrong, and therefore he is not to derive any advantage from the disaster. This principle, like a good many other principles, cuts both ways. The question was discussed before myself and the assessors; of course I am wholly responsible for the decision, but we did discuss it. We all agreed that the towage under the circumstances was a salvage service, and they thought $2000 a proper amount. I pointed out that, if performed by a stranger, the remuneration, whatever it was, would have been part of the damages or loss caused by the collision; just as much as the repairs of the schooner, and so, would be divided between the two ships equally: That if the Zambesi had been wholly to blame, this cost, if performed by a stranger, would have fallen on her exclusively, and she would, by performing the service herself, merely have exonerated herself from paying the stranger tug: She would, therefore, have been entitled to nothing at all; the service would have accrued entirely for her own benefit. But, here, as both ships were to blame, each ought to pay one-half of the towage. I thought $2,000 rather more than the service deserved. It was a very valuable service to the schooner, no doubt, but very cheaply and securely performed by the steamer. I, therefore, awarded to the Zambesi, a sum which I thought would probably be considerably less than one-half the amount suggested by the assessors. As to Mr. Pooley's principle, it may be retorted on him by asking why the chief wrongdoer is to take advantage of her own wrong and get salved gratis? She would have had to pay half the expense of any other tug; why should she be excused from a similar payment to the Zambesi, whom she may be said to have lured into the collision? The award as to the salvage service will, therefore, stand as originally decreed, with the variation as to the cargo, and the further direction as to costs, already indicated.

H. Bornstein, A. H. Ellis, E. Rand and T. H. Langley were outgoing passengers by the Islander, this morning.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Sixth Parliament.

TENTH DAY.

MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1892.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Coverdale Watson.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented as follows:

MR. MARTIN—From Mary Ann Tucker and others, *re* the Charitable Association of B. C.;

MR. COTTON—From the City of Vancouver, praying for amendments to charter;

MR. KELLIE—From certain residents of Nelson, *re* the Slocan Land Reserve.

The following petitions were read and received, viz.: From G. C. Major and others, to incorporate the "Twin Cities Railway Company;" from the Kootenay Power Company, Limited, for a private bill *re* Nelson Tramway; from the City of Victoria, *re* Esquimalt Water Works Company's amendment bill.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

MR. MARTIN, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, reported that the rules had been complied with in the case of private bills *re* Kaslo Railway Company and Victoria-Sydney Railway Company.

MOTIONS.

MR. KELLIE moved, seconded by Mr. Cotton, "that a select committee, composed of Messrs. Rogers, Stoddart, Hunter, Cotton, and the mover, be appointed, for the purpose of enquiring into all the circumstances connected with the application, by Mr. James McCauley, for a homestead on the Columbia river, at a point now known as the townsite of Farwell; also into all the circumstances connected with the sale of about 1,100 acres of land (forming part of what is now the townsite of Revelstoke) by the Provincial Government, to Mr. A. S. Farwell; also into all matters connected with the refusal, by the Registrar-General of Titles, to register the title deeds of persons holding land in the townsite of Revelstoke, with power to call for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses in connection therewith, and to report to this House." Carried.

MR. SWORD, seconded by Mr. Kitchen, moved "for a return showing the particulars of all timber leases at present in existence, viz., the location, area, holders, terms, date of granting, and duration." Carried.

GAME PROTECTION ACT.

MR. KITCHEN introduced a bill to further amend the Game Protection Act. Bill read a first time, second reading to-morrow.

INSCRIBED STOCK ACT.

HON. MR. BEAVEN moved, seconded by MR. SEMLIN, "That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to cause to be placed before this House copies of all Orders in Council, or other documents, or agreements issued, entered into or made under authority of Inscribed Stock Act, 1891, or B.C. Loan Act, 1891, together with copies of all reports, correspondence and telegrams, received or sent by any member or agent or officer of the Government, in connection with the above Acts, or any transactions, contemplated or accomplished in connection therewith, prior or subsequent to the passage by this Legislature of the above mentioned statutes or in connection with any loan contemplated since the year 1889.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said that he thought all this information should be laid before the House for the general information of the members.

HON. MR. TURNER replied that it was his intention to have placed all this information before the House during the present session, and, in view of the resolution, he would now endeavor to facilitate the bringing down of the report. He agreed with the hon. leader of the Opposition that it was desirable that every member of the House should become fully informed as to the working of the Inscribed Stock bill.

The motion carried.

THE PHARMACY ACT.

DR. MILNE introduced a bill to amend the Pharmacy Act, 1890. Bill read a first time, second reading next sitting of the House.

THE M'LEOD COMMITTEE.

MR. KITCHEN moved, seconded by Mr. Punch, "that reporters be admitted to meetings of the Select committee, appointed by this House, to enquire into the cause of the cancellation of J. P. McLeod's certificate.

COLONEL BAKER said he was decidedly opposed to this resolution. He said that in this matter especially there was a good deal of party feeling, and it would not be conducive to the public interest and to the interests of justice that detailed reports of the proceedings of the select committee should be published. He referred to the procedure in Great Britain, reading from May's treatise to show that it was contrary to rule that any report of, or evidence given before, a select committee, should be published. This being the case he thought it would be unwise for the House to grant special permission to admit reporters. He was sure every member of the select committee was strictly honorable in the wish that the investigation should be carried on as fairly as possible, and would see that their wishes in this respect were carried out. It would, he concluded, be detrimental to justice that the resolution carry.

MR. SPEAKER said that the hon. member for East Kootenay was quite right in saying that according to rule, no report of the select committee meetings could be published without special permission from the House before the report of the committee was placed before the House.

The resolution was put and negatived on the following division.

NAYS—Messrs. Robson, Davie, Vernon, Eberts, Stoddart, Booth, Nason, Pooley, Turner, Martin, Hunter, Rogers, Anderson, Fletcher, Baker, Smith and Horne.—17.

YEAS—Messrs. Milne, Beaven, Foster, Keith, Cotton, Kellie, Sword, Semlin, Punch and Kitchen.

KASLO SLOCAN RAILWAY.

MR. KELLIE introduced a bill to incorporate the Kaslo Slocan Railway Co. Bill read a first time, and referred to standing committee on Railways.

THE LAND BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Land Amendment Bill, (Hon. Mr. Vernon,) with Mr. Foster in the chair.

On the discussion of section 7,

MR. KITCHEN moved to amend this section so that those who took leases of pastoral lands should have their leases revalued at the end of every five years. He thought 21 years was too long a time to give any man a lease of public land for.

COL. BAKER opposed the amendment on the ground that it would operate very injuriously against those who took leases of pastoral lands and spent considerable money in fencing, etc.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said that there was a great danger that, in a very few years, the proposed system would lead to great abuses. If an agitation should spring up, as was quite likely would, within the next few years against these leases, the Government would have to buy out the unexpired part of the leases. The people of the country, represented by the Government in power, should get the advantage of the increased value of the land.

MR. HALL thought the amendment was one which would not be approved by the settlers in the interior. The great wish was to settle up the interior, and if that project could be assisted by granting pastoral leases, the House should certainly support the bill as introduced by the Government.

MR. SMITH said that there were a good many settlers in the interior who wanted to go in more or less extensively for cattle raising. To these settlers the 20-year lease was a great boon, as it would enable them to lease enough land to pasture their stock.

HON. MR. VERNON supported section 7 as introduced in the bill. He said that there was no doubt that a great many members of the House knew nothing about the interior of the country. It was not proposed to lease agricultural land, but simply to lease such land as was good for pastoral purposes. He complimented some hon. members opposite on their vast knowledge of New Zealand and other foreign countries, (laughter,) but thought if they had a little more practical knowledge of the Province of British Columbia, and the needs and requirements of the settlers, they would not be so anxious to introduce amendments that would operate against and hamper the struggling settlers of the interior.

After considerable discussion by Messrs. Cotton, Booth and Hunter,

MR. SEMLIN moved to strike out the section, so as to do away entirely with the leasing of public lands.

Some further discussion followed, after which

HON. MR. ROBSON reviewed the arguments advanced against this particular section of the bill. He said he did not know much about bunch grass, but he did profess to know something about cattle fed on bunch grass, and thought the grass should be protected for them. He was astonished at the free trade policy advocated by the hon. junior member for Yale. That policy was not only calculated to prevent the public benefiting by the leasing of the land, but was also calculated to ruin the land completely and make it unfit for pastoral or grazing purposes at all. Under that policy the land would be open to all, and it would be to no one's interest to look after it and try to preserve it as good pastoral land. He was likewise surprised that hon. gentlemen opposite who made the greatest professions about being the poor man's friends had taken such a stand as they had. The kind of legislation those hon. gentlemen proposed was in favor of the rich man rather than that of the poor, while the legislation proposed by the Government was in favor of the poor man as against the capitalist, very decidedly so. The system was also in favor of preserving these bunch grass lands in order that they might not be run out. The suggestion made by hon. gentlemen opposite that the Government should give only short leases, was calculated to defeat the very object the Government was endeavoring to accomplish, viz., to keep the lands that were good for pastoral purposes in such condition that the bunch grass would not be completely destroyed. The man who leased land for only five years was quite likely to endeavor to get all the good he could out of it. That would be a natural consequence, and nine out of ten settlers would be reasonably sure to adopt this course. In fact, the short lease system would simply be giving a premium to those who held the leases to take all they could out of the land, and leave as little as was possible for the man who would come after him. The short lease system, too, was like offering a premium to the men who had leases, to use the land in such a way that another man would find nothing on it afterwards, and would have no object in endeavoring to get hold of it when the lease was offered for public competition. He (Mr. Robson), could not conceive of any system that could be adopted more calculated to prevent and defeat the very object that was advocated by the hon. gentlemen opposite who claimed that they were desirous of protecting the rights of the poor man. He thought, too, it was unfair for hon. gen. opposite to argue on the presumption that these leased lands would not be taxed. He, (Mr. Robson), had just as good a right to argue that they would be taxed, and thus placed in this respect on the same basis as lands that had been alienated from the Crown. So far as the proposed rental was concerned he was of opinion that five cents per acre was too low. That was his own personal opinion; as if the land was worth $1 an acre it was surely worth for rental more than five per cent. of its value. But in respect to this rental price, he was willing to accept the views of members representing those portions of British Columbia which would be most affected by the lease of such pastoral lands. He supported the 20 year lease system, maintaining that it afforded the best possible way to have the bunch grass preserved and permanent improvements in the way of fences, good buildings, etc., would be made under it. The abstract principle of the five year system of leasing proposed by honorable members opposite was wrong, and it was sure, if adopted, to discourage the very thing that the Government wished to encourage, viz.; to have permanent buildings put up and permanent improvements made. The Government was willing to have a law put in the bill of the quantity of land any one man could get by lease, that was to say have the bill state specifically that no man could lease more than a certain reasonable quantity of land.

MR. SEMLIN replied at length.

HON. MR. VERNON closed the debate on this amendment. He said he was satisfied that the law, as the Government now proposed to pass it, would operate most successfully.

The amendment was defeated.

Another discussion arose on sub-section 2, regarding the settlement of the question of who should have the prior claim in case of two applications being made for a lease of the same land.

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

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock until Wednesday.

ELEVENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1892.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Coverdale Watson.

PETITIONS.

MR. KEITH presented a petition from 2,680 residents of Nanaimo, Comox and Wellington, protesting against the employment of Chinese and Japanese underground.

The following petitions were read and received, viz.: From Mary Ellen Tucker and others, for a private bill to incorporate the Sisters of St. Ann; from the Corporation of the city of Vancouver for amendments to their charter; and from E. C. Arthur and others, residents of the Nelson Mining Division, re. Slocan Lake land reserve.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

MR. MARTIN, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, reported that the rules had been complied with in the following bills, viz.: To amend the Victoria and Esquimalt Telephone Co. Act; to incorporate Rt. Rev. Bishop Lemmens and successors as a Corporate See; to enable the Kootenay Power Company to construct certain works; to incorporate the Sisters of Charity of Providence; and for an enabling bill for the city of Victoria.

CLAIM OF JOHN CROSS.

MR. KITCHEN moved, seconded by Mr Sword, "That a Select committee, composed of Messrs. Anderson, Booth, Stoddart, Punch, Foster and the mover, be appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the subject matter of the petition presented to this House by John Cross; with power to call for persons, books and papers in connection therewith, and to report from time to time to this House." Carried.

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS.

MR SWORD asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions, to which these answers were given, viz.:

1. What amount of deposits made on applications to purchase lands have been forfeited since 25th February, 1891, by the applicants failing to complete their purchases? A. None.

2. Have their deposits of 10 cents per acre been returned to any applicant? If so, to whom, to what amount and under what circumstances? A. No deposits have been returned except in cases where the land has been reserved by the Government, or where there was a prior applicant for the same piece of land; or in cases where the land was not open for purchase; or in cases where two or more parties were applicants for the same piece of ground and the prior claim of neither was established.

MR. ROGERS asked the hon. the Premier the following questions, to which this answer was given, viz.:

Is it the intention of the Government to place upon the Estimates a sum of money for the establishment of a Home for aged, infirm and incurables in the province? A. The subject has already received the attention of the charitably disposed, one gentleman having agreed to donate a suitable site, and others having, it is understood, given generous contributions. So soon as apprised of the nature and extent of voluntary contributions, the Government will be in a position to consider the propriety of granting public moneys in aid of the project.

REPORT BROUGHT DOWN.

HON. MR. VERNON brought down the report of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for the year ending December 31, 1891. He said it must be understood that this return did not include the report of the Surveyor-General which would be laid before the House in the course of a few days.

THE LAND BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Land Act Amendment Bill (Hon. Mr. Vernon's), Mr. Foster in the chair.

There was considerable discussion on the question of what rules for scaling logs should be used. It was finally decided that the legal rules to be adopted should be "Doyle's Improved rules by Scribner."

After considerable discussion section 12 was reached. It reads: "12. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council from time to time to make rules and regulations, not inconsistent with statute, for the carrying into effect and operation the true intent and meaning of the "Land Act," and amendments thereto, and such rules and regulations shall from time to time be published in the British Columbia Gazette and signed by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and shall have the effect and force of law."

HON. MR. DAVIE explained the necessity for having this clause.

HON. MR. BEAVEN opposed it.

The clause was carried on a division.

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

RULES SUSPENDED.

On the rule being suspended by consent, MR. SWORD presented the petition of the Sumas Reclamation Company for a private bill.

V. AND E. TELEPHONE CO.

MR. EBERTS introduced a bill *re* Victoria and Esquimalt Telephone Co. Bill read a first time and referred to private bills committee.

PRINTING PETITIONS.

HON. MR. BEAVEN asked that all petitions presented to the House for private bills should be printed at once. He said he thought that petitions for a good many private bills introduced should be printed and distributed, so that any one whose rights might possibly be affected could have an opportunity to know what was being done.

CONDITIONAL SALES OF GOODS.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of the act to regulate the law with regard to conditional sales of goods and chattels. He briefly explained the scope of the bill, which was to prevent false credit. Under the new act full particulars of all conditional sales of goods and chattels, are to be registered with the Registrar General or Government agent, within 21 days from the date the sale is made.

Bill read a second time. To be committed to-morrow.

VICTORIA MUNICIPAL ELECTION ACT.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of an act to remove doubts as to the validity of the Victoria Municipal election for the year 1892.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said he was glad the circumstances surrounding the election of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen for the City of Victoria, were such that the Government could see its way clear to bring in such a bill. He thought it was a pity that the money of the public paid into the civic treasury in the way of taxes, for the purpose of carrying on improvements, etc., should have to be spent in litigation, and was pleased the Government had undertaken to protect the interests of the ratepayers. He thought that there should be some change in the Municipal law to prevent such a case arising again.

The Bill was read a second time, and will be committed next sitting of the House.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House adjourned at 5:30 o'clock.

THE CANADA WESTERN.

The Scheme will Probably be Undertaken by an Eastern Syndicate of Capitalists.

It is understood that the gentlemen who secured the charter for building the Canada Western Railway, for some time back, have been negotiating with a number of Eastern capitalists for the building of the line from the eastern boundary, *via* Bute Inlet and Seymour Narrows, to Victoria. It is not known how far negotiations have progressed, but it is stated that the question of renewing land grant and charter will be considered at the present session of the Legislature. The capitalists interested in the scheme represent one of the strongest financial combinations on the American continent.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, Feb. 18.

THE CITY.

Ready for the Plaster.

The first coat of plaster is expected to be put on the new and elegant residence of Mr. James Dunsmuir, in a day or two.

Bach vs. Stichnoth.

The adjourned summons for leave to file final judgment, in the case of Bach vs. Stichnoth, has been again adjourned, till Saturday.

Bound to Build.

Mr. William Dalby is arranging to erect a fine brick block on his property between Cormorant and Pandora streets, and opposite the new markets.

One Month's Imprisonment.

John Barron, the sailor, who was charged with stealing an overcoat belonging to Mr. Prior, from the Turner block, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labor, yesterday.

One Week in Jail.

Louis Cantene, whose frequent visits to another kind of canteen, were the cause of his downfall, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a piece of lumber, and the above sentence was imposed.

Sad News.

Mr. James Angus has received the news of the death of his brother, Mr. Alexander Angus, the eldest surviving member of his family, which took place at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, on Monday. The deceased was in the 72nd year of his age.

To Arrive in the Summer.

The new chemical engine for the Victoria Fire Department, ordered a week or so ago, is, by the terms of the contract, to be delivered, ready for use, within five months. It is, however, expected that the chemical will reach here before the end of July.

Estimates Will Soon be Down.

In the Legislature, yesterday, Hon. Mr. Turner, Finance Minister, gave one of the preliminary notices to the bringing down of the Estimates, so that it may be expected that, within a comparatively short time, these long looked for "figures" will be submitted. To the "knowing" ones, this is said to mean a short session of the House.

Burning Old Papers.

There being little or no wind, yesterday afternoon, opportunity was taken to burn a lot of refuse papers, etc., from the printing departments of the Provincial Government. The bonfire was built in the open space at the rear of the Legislative Assembly Hall, and a man stood over it all day, to keep the sparks down and the fire going.

Thought It Was a "Goak."

It is not often the honorable third member for Vancouver city gets in a joke, but yesterday afternoon was one of the exceptions. The Legislature had gone into committee of the whole on the Land bill, and were debating the section referring to Doyle's rules for scaling logs. The third member for Vancouver took the liberty of saying that he saw no reason why members of the House should be at loggerheads on such a scaly subject, any way.

That Glittering Bauble.

Not every member of the Provincial Legislature is aware that the mace, which so proudly rests in front of the Speaker's table while the House is in session, is not the "golden article" it looks. As a matter of fact, the mace of British Columbia is worth in intrinsic value almost as much as fifty cents. It is simply of gilded wood. Some one has suggested that, in a province with such vast mineral resources, a genuine metal mace might be procured.

A Very Successful Fete.

A highly enjoyable concert was given, last evening, in the Gorge Road Methodist church, in aid of the building fund. The fete was in charge of the Ladies' Aid Society, and a capital programme was provided, with refreshments served afterwards. Amongst those who took part were Mrs. Turnbull, Miss Haynes, Miss Henderson, and Messrs. Ball and Firth, while Miss Humber very acceptably played the accompaniments. Rev. Mr. White did the duties of chairman.

Gone on a Spring Visit.

Emma, a belle of Stronach's cabins and the vicinity, appeared in the police court to answer to a charge of having whiskey in her possession. She pleaded guilty with an outward artificial blush, applied at the last moment with a cotton bandana, and was ordered away for three months to the Provincial gaol. John McCarthy, who had been discovered with the lady, sharing the contents of the bottle, accompanied her, the magistrate displaying a touching regard for sentiment, and refusing to tear apart the two kindred spirits.

A Speedy Runaway.

Dr. Frank Hall's well known fancy trotter, Canadian Boy, just after midnight, took a little race by itself, that was not strictly speaking on the cards. The Boy started from in front of a house on Douglas street and dashed away on the dead run. Near the corner of Yates street the runaway horse with the open buggy struck a hack that was going down street with a couple of passengers. What was left of the open buggy, was demolished on the wheels of the hack, and, when last seen, the horse was still keeping up its gait in the direction of Esquimalt. No one was injured.

Dined With Mr. Speaker.

The following gentlemen were invited to dine, last evening, with Hon. D. W. Higgins, Speaker of the Legislature, to meet Mr. S. Wilmot, of Ottawa, Fishery Commissioner, viz.: Hon. Senator McInnes, Col. Prior, M.P.; Thomas Earle, M.P.; Frank S. Barnard, M.P.; Hon. Mr. Pooley, Hon. Mr. Davie, Hon. Mr. Turner, Mr. Martin, M.P.P.; Mr. Brown, M.P.P.; Mr. Hall, M.P.P.; Mr. Anderson, M.P.P.; Mr. Semlin, M.P.P.; Dr. Milne, M.P.P.; Mr. R. P. Rithet, Mr. Robert Ward, Mr. J. H. Todd, Mr. A. B. Gray, Mr. William Wilson, and Major Dupont.

Interviewing the Government.

The members of the senate of the University of British Columbia who attended the meeting held, Tuesday night, at the Driard House, waited upon the Provincial Government, yesterday afternoon, to urge upon them the advisability of making a grant of $2,500 for the first year in aid of the university. The Chancellor explained the circumstances fully, and afterwards Hon. Mr. Robson, the premier, expressed the pleasure he felt that an amicable understanding had been reached between the two contending factions. He thought a wise decision had been come to in the matter of leaving the selection of the site for the buildings in abeyance. He assured the members of the delegation that their request would be most favorably considered by the Government, but in the meantime he wished the Chancellor would make up for the information of the Government a detailed account of the estimated amount required for the first year. The delegation withdrew after thanking the Premier and his colleagues very much for their kind reception.

"C" Battery Beaten.

The game of football between "C" Battery and the Victoria Club was won by the latter, after a hard game. The scores were 1 goal 2 tries to 1 goal and 1 try.

The Extension Granted.

An application to allow the defendant in the case of Bennett vs. Bailey a month's time to deliver his statement to the Court, was granted by Judge Drake, yesterday.

Here for Treatment.

Mr. J. H. Woodside, of Vancouver, came from the terminal city, on Monday last, to undergo treatment for his failing vision. His many friends in this city hope he will not lose his sight.

To Lay the Corner Stone.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Columbia, Venerable Archdeacon Scriven and the clergy of the diocese will visit Cloverdale this afternoon to take part in the ceremony of laying the corner stone of St. Mark's Church school, at 3 o'clock.

No Hearing.

An application was set in the Chamber list, at the Supreme Court, yesterday, in the case of Marvin & Tilton vs. Matthew, for leave to sign final judgment. The case did not come up. Bodwell & Irving, for plaintiffs; Wilson, Wootton & Barnard, for the defence.

To Protect Pheasants.

Mr. Kitchen's bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly, to amend the Game Protection Act, has in view the protection of pheasants on the Mainland. There is now no protection there for pheasants, and when the bill passes, an effort will be made to introduce them and encourage their increase.

No Appointment Yet Made.

For months the British Columbia Board of Trade has been considering the appointment of a delegate to represent the Board at the approaching Congress of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, to be held in London. As yet no one has been named as the representative of British Columbia.

That Electric Wire.

Another phase of the case of Wagner vs. The Corporation comes on in Chambers, this morning, when application will be made by the plaintiff for leave to add the name of the National Electric Tramway & Lighting Company as co-defendants with the City of Victoria. Judge Drake will consider the matter.

Royal Jubilee Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer begs, on behalf of the Directors, to return hearty thanks to Mrs. Willian Marvin, and the whole of the ladies and gentlemen, who so ably assisted her at the recent entertainment at the Victoria Theatre, resulting in the handsome donation of $171.50 to the funds of the institution.

The Fishery Commission.

Mr. S. Wilmot, yesterday, was busy arranging by telegraph, with Sheriff Armstrong, of New Westminster, for the first session, to organize the Fishery Commission. The secretary of the Commission will be Mr. F. Winters, a stenographer from the Marine Department, in Ottawa, who will take a verbatim report of all the evidence given.

Football.

On Saturday next a match of Association football will be played at Beacon Hill between the Corrig College second eleven and Christ Church Cathedral Choir. Owing to the large number who have recently joined, the Corrig College boys now can put on three first-class lads' teams, and the final contest between their first eleven and the Victoria Association Football club, in a week or two, is looked forward to by most Victorians with great interest.

Board of Trade Building.

The first meeting of shareholders of the B. C. Board of Trade Building Association, will be held next Wednesday afternoon, when steps will be taken, preparatory to actual building operations. In the meantime subscriptions will be solicited by the Secretary and Council of the Board. One enterprising Victoria lady has, unsolicited, sent in her check for $500, with a request that five shares be allotted her.

A Grave Complaint.

In reply to a telephone call, Police Officer Abell visited the Colonial Hotel, last evening, and there arrested a man, of respectable appearance, who gives his name as Andrew Wright. The complaint against him is laid by Mrs. Thomas Goldsmith, a waitress at the Colonial, whose husband is employed at a Yates street restaurant. She charges Wright with entering her room and attempting to commit an indecent assault. The offence is denied.

Orange Blossoms Bloom.

Father Nicolaye performed an interesting ceremony last evening in the R. C. pro-Cathedral, whereby Mr. Ottis F. Chapman and Miss Emma C. Kelly, were started together on life's long voyage. Miss Katie Burns was bridesmaid, and Mr. G. Elliott did the honors for the groom. After the ceremony, a sumptuous supper was provided at the residence of Ex-Ald. S. L. Kelly, the brides father, 288 Yates street, and then the happy couple left on the City of Kingston, on their wedding tour down the Sound.

Lake Lodge, No. 180.

Loyal Lake Lodge, No. 180, C.O.O.F., M.U., held its first constitutional meeting, last evening, when eight candidates were initiated into the mysteries of Oddfellowship, this bringing the total strength of the new lodge up to twenty-six, with several propositions before the lodge. The various officers of the lodge were duly installed into their chairs, and everything indicates that Lake Lodge will be one of the most successful of the C.O.O.F. in this province. After the close of the session, the members were well banquetted at the Royal Oak.

Street Pea Nut Stands.

The matter of street fruit, candy, and pea nut stands, was warmly discussed at the meeting of the Council, last night, some of the Aldermen claiming that their presence was a nuisance, while others contended that they did no harm, and could always be kept in order, or else be closed. The case that raised the issue, was that of the keeper of the well-known stand at the corner of Yates and Government streets. The man has been in that spot for three years, and paid his annual license regularly, without having a single complaint lodged against him. The Chief of Police, last week, turned him off the street, and informed the Council Board, last night, that he had done so because the stand was a public nuisance. The Mayor said that the action of the Chief of Police should be upheld, but, on a vote being taken, the matter was referred to the Police Committee.

A Watch Lost.

A reward of $5 is offered for the return to this office of a lady's silver watch, lost yesterday forenoon between Ross Bay and Angela College. The watch bears a monogram of the letters S. S.

Seriously Ill.

Mr. Peter Leech, City Surveyor, is seriously ill at his residence, James Bay. On account of his continued indisposition it was proposed at last night's council meeting that an officer *pro tem* should be appointed. Nothing, however, was done in this direction.

Not Brought Forward.

The case arising out of a double cross in a recent opium transaction, which report said would be brought up yesterday, did not make its appearance in the police court. The police say that the County Court is the proper place for such an action, and the complainant says he will take it there.

Further Amendments Required.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union Gun Club was held last evening to discuss the proposed amendments to the Game Protection Act. The suggested changes are to protect all game from September 15 to February 15. The question of importing bob white quail and partridges was also discussed, but no decision was come to.

A Good Move.

Many residents of Fort street, near Vancouver, will be glad to see in the report of last night's council meeting that the half burnt wooden dwelling that has long been an eyesore to them stands a good chance of being demolished. For the past two years it has been the continued abode of tramps who have, on several occasions, lit fires in the upstair rooms and left them burning, thus causing a very serious menace to life and property.

They Should be Careful.

Complaints were lodged in the COLONIST office, yesterday, by no less than three residents of the locality to the effect that every morning and evening a party of young men living in the neighborhood go out with shotguns and kill pheasants in large quantities at Beacon Hill park, near the Caledonian Society's grounds. Several hen pheasants have been killed by these "sportsmen" in the city limits. A prosecution is talked about.

The Salmon Market.

The "Herald of Trade and Grocer and Canner," of San Francisco, states that: "The salmon market is getting into better shape. The firm attitude of leading packers is justified by the strong position of the article, and the recent sale of 50,000 cases at the full prices ($4 to $4.30), established by the Alaska Salmon Packers' Association, shows that confidence in the future of the market is gradually being restored." The same paper says: "The stocks abroad have been very much reduced through this long period of low prices, and the guaranteed light pack of the next season will go to a practically bare market.

LANDS AND WORKS.

The Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works yesterday presented to the House his report for the year ending 31st of December. The report details the different operations of the Department in the various Districts, as well as the tenders received and the contracts awarded.

The statement of R. J. Skinner, Timber Inspector, says that there are now in the province 57 sawmills, built or in course of construction; 64 timber leases, comprising 273,428 acres, yielding an annual rental of $20,404.23. During the past year the amount of timber cut by or for the different saw mills, as per statements rendered them has been: From Crown lands, 16,130,011 ft.; timber leaseholds, 33,765,137 ft.; timber limits, 15,974,355; private property, 17,238,832. The revenue received from the timber royalty is $31,479 06. Although some expansion has taken place in the number of small saw-mills constructed in outlying districts for the purpose of supplying local demands, the export trade in lumber has suffered from the depressed state of the market abroad, financial and revolutionary disturbances in certain countries on the South American continent, particularly, preventing shipments being made to those ports which were formerly the best markets the exporting mills had. There have been issued during the year 20 timber leases, comprising 51,112 acres, and 21 timber cutting licenses, special, and 152 timber cutting licenses, general.

The Land returns show the issuance of 988 pre emption records, 260 certificates of improvements, 863 certificates of purchase, 685 Crown grants, 143,455 acres of land deeded, 51,124 acres leased for timber cutting, and 31,553 acres covered by coal prospecting licenses.

A PARTY OF SOLID MEN.

By last night's Kingston, the first excursion party of 1892 arrived in the city, laden with hand-bags, field glasses and kodaks, which were, however, of little use, as the stay of the tourists in Victoria was extremely limited. The party was in charge of one of the Raymond directors, and was composed chiefly of the members of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's association, with their wives and daughter, sisters and cousins.

They assembled on February 8 at St. Paul, Minn., and have been travelling ever since, calling at all the principal points of interest along the Northern Pacific and on the Sound. The British Columbia visit was a short one; the tourists arrived shortly after four in the afternoon, dined at the Driard, and re-embarked on the Kingston at 8:30.

Much as they would have liked to, the lumbermen had no opportunity to see any of British Columbia's famous timber. However, as one of the party remarked in conversation, British Columbia lumber cannot only be seen in British Columbia. It is world-famed, and in the American naval yards, on the Atlantic coast, is used in preference to any native growth, even at a much lower figure.

From Victoria, the lumbermen continue their tour down the Coast to San Francisco, with a side trip into the red wood forests and the big tree region. Then Lower California will be paid a call, and, having "done the Coast, and seen everything worth seeing," the party will go home by the Union Pacific.

The gentlemen of the party who registered at the Driard, last evening, were: N. D. Allen, F. P. Birdock, W. A. Buber, G. C. Briffen, R. T. Burtriff, F. E. Byers, J. L. Dixey, E. Glenn, J. H. Goodrich, R. C. G. Jefferson, C. H. Wilder, James Kasson, George Lann, J. G. Murphy, C. Muller, Capt. J. H. Molten, J. Newton, George Price, J. H. Schenck, George Scott and J. E. Topman.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Shee Dor Will Appear in the Supreme Court—His Bail Fixed at $2,000.

The Chief of Police and Rev. J. E. Gardner Deny that they Received Any Money.

The adjourned Shee Dor case came on for hearing at the police court again yesterday. The crowd of Chinese was not at all diminished, but, as on the previous day, they were compelled to wait expectantly outside until the case was concluded.

Ah Moy, the prosecutrix, again entered the witness box and Mr. Fell resumed his cross-examination. She said: "Moy Chung didn't speak much to me when I was in the lawyer's office. I have not spoken much to Ah Foo about this case. I don't remember the dates of the occurrences I spoke of yesterday. When I came to this country Shee Dor collected a head tax from me. He said that the law demanded it. Ten days after I paid the head tax I was arrested. I brought no girls to this country for prostitution. I paid Shee Dor one sum of $200 on account of this case. He said that he had promised to pay that amount to the Chief of Police. I don't know whether he has paid it or not. He told me that the $200 would help a good deal towards squaring my case in court. The money was paid at my place. The old woman, my friend, who has now gone to China, witnessed the transaction throughout. On the 14th of December, according to the Chinese date, I paid Shee Dor $160, $20 in gold, $20 in silver, and the balance in bills. That money I brought from China with me. The old woman was present when I paid that amount also. Shee Dor gave no receipt on either occasion. After my case was over, he made out a bill for me. I didn't see him make it. He cannot write himself. I suppose he got someone to write it for him. The $160 was on account of the case. Shee Dor told me that he wanted the money for a lawyer. I paid $40 more for this purpose, too. That was on the 18th of December. It was in two $20 pieces. I was alone at that time. He told me to tell nobody that I had given him the $40. The amounts I have mentioned were all I have paid. Prisoner didn't tell me the case would cost $850 before my trial came on. It was not mentioned at first, at all. The bill was only made out after I was clear. I agreed with the prisoner to pay all the expenses of the prosecution. Yuet Cue was to pay $212 out of the total. My three shares were made out as reaching to $650. Shee Dor told Yuet Cue that if she didn't pay her share, she would be sent to jail. Prisoner told me that I would have to pay the share of Ah Wee, the spotted girl, as well as my own. He told me that he wouldn't think of asking for anything for his trouble in the case. He was doing it out of friendship.

At this point the witness became very confused, and Tom Chue, who had, up to this stage, acted as interpreter expressed his inability to translate her rambling statements. Mr. Gardner, who was in court, was therefore called to the stand, and the examination was continued through him.

Witness continuing: I paid Shee Dor $400, but his account was $600 for three shares. He allotted three shares to me. I agreed to pay them, and to accept the account as it was rendered to me. It was during my trial that I was allotted three shares. It was not done before because I supposed Shee Dor had no idea what the lawyer's fee would be. Mr. Walker was the only lawyer that I saw in connection with the case. Shee Dor did not say anything about payment for his trouble. I didn't tell him that I expected him to work for nothing. He said to me, "You are only a woman. You don't know how to conduct this case. Leave it to me, and I will attend to everything for you." So when he said that I felt content to leave the management of everything to him. I did not hire him. He came to me when I was in trouble, and attended to my call. I was discharged before the case came on in the Supreme Court. When Shee Dor demanded money I would not pay him. The Chee Kong Tong didn't order me to refuse. Nobody biassed me one way or the other. I complained to the Chee Kong Tong when I thought I had been swindled. That was all. I have no money now at all. I do not know Zed Koo. She was not at the meeting of the Chee Kong Tong to my knowledge. The statement that any woman owed me $800 is false. There is no truth in it. I never cancelled any order to pay Shee Dor. It was Ah Wing that sent the constable to my house.

Re-examined by Mr. Walker: Shee Dor stated that when he got the $200 from me he paid it to a lawyer. This was before the trial in the Supreme Court. The other big amount was for the Chief of Police. Shee Dor told me that the $200 was paid to the Chief of Police, through Ah Wing, but the agreement was for $250. Prisoner told me that he had paid $100 on account of the spotted girl, and that if $100 was paid to Mr. Gardner he would keep all the witnesses away at the trial.

Low Chung, a mission boy, said that he knew both the defendant and the prosecutor. He had seen them both at the meeting of the Chee Kong Tong, two weeks ago. Shee Dor spoke at the meeting. He said that he had paid $250 to the Police Boss and $100 to Mr. Gardner, as well as $200 to the lawyer. He produced the statement of account and laid it on a table. There were a large number of Chinamen present. I read the bill. I saw a woman at the meeting. She addressed the meeting about this affair. I didn't hear any other woman say anything. Dont know who wrote the bill that was produced. Didn't see prisoner write it.

Henry Sheppard, chief of police, swore that he knew the prisoner, Ah Wing, and the prosecutor. He had never received a cent from any of them in the present case.

J. E. Gardner swore that he had never received a cent from any of the parties in the case.

Both Mr. Fell and Mr. Walker addressed the Bench briefly on behalf of their respective clients. Mr. Belyea decided to send the case to a higher court, and committed the prisoner for trial.

Bail was allowed in two sureties of $1,000 each, Wah Yuen and Ah Die, the latter the son of the prisoner, accepting bonds.

Ah Moy, the prosecutrix, was also bound over in the sum $500 to attend at the sitting of the Supreme court, and give evidence in the case.

Bad, Worse, Worst.

Cold, cough, consumption, to cure the first and second and prevent the third use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the never-failing family medicine for all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. A marvel of healing in pulmonar complaints.

TTED FOR TRIAL.

Will Appear in the Sup- Court—His Bail Fixed at $2,000.

of Police and Rev. J. E. er Deny that they Re- ived Any Money.

ned Shee Dor case came on for e police court again yesterday. Chinese was not at all dimin- on the previous day, they ed to wait expectantly outside was concluded.

he prosecutrix, again entered box and Mr. Fell resumed his ation. She said: "Moy Chung much to me when I was in the e. I have not spoken much to t this case. I don't remember the occurrences I spoke of yes- hen I came to this country Shee a head tax from me. He said demanded it. Ten days after I d tax I was arrested. I brought his country for prostitution. I or one sum of $200 on account

He said that he had promised amount to the Chief of Police. whether he has paid it or not. that the $200 would help a good is squaring my case in court. was paid at my place. The old friend, who has now gone to essed the transaction through- e 14th of December, according se date, I paid Shee Dor $160, $20 in silver, and the balance That money I brought with me. The old woman t when I paid that amount Dor gave no receipt on either oc- ter my case was over, he made r me. I didn't see him make not write himself. I suppose he e to write it for him. The $160 unt of the case. Shee Dor told wanted the money for a lawyer. more for this purpose, too. the 18th of December. It was pieces. I was alone at that old me to tell nobody that I him the $40. The amounts I ioned were all I have paid. d't tell me the case would cost my trial came on. It was not at first, at all. The bill was out after I was clear. I agreed isoner to pay all the expenses of ution. Yuet Cue was to pay f the total. My three shares out as reaching to $650. Shee Yuet Cue that if she didn't share, she would be sent Prisoner told me—that I to pay the share of Ah Wee, girl, as well as my own. He at he wouldn't think of asking for his trouble in the case. He t out of friendship.

point the witness became very nd Tom Chue, who had, up to acted as interpreter expressed y to translate her rambling state- . Gardner, who was in court, re called to the stand, and the n was continued through him. continuing: I paid Shee Dor his account was $600 for three e allotted three shares to me. I ay them, and to accept the ac- was rendered to me. It was trial that I was allotted three- was not done before because I hee Dor had no idea what the fee would be. Mr. Walk- the only lawyer that I connection with the case. did not say anything about pay- is trouble. I didn't tell him that him to work for nothing. He "You are only a woman. You w how to conduct this case. me, and I will attend to every- you." So when he said that I nt to leave the management of to him. I did not hire him. He e when I was in trouble, and o my call. I was discharged be- e came on in the Supreme Court, e Dor demanded money. I would m. The Chee Kong Tong didn't to refuse. Nobody biassed me the other. I complained to the g Tong when I thought I had led. That was all. I have no money I do not know Zed Koo. She the meeting of the Chee Kong my knowledge. The statement woman owed me $800 is false. o truth in it. I never cancelled to pay Shee Dor. It was Ah sent the constable to my house. ined by Mr. Walker: Shee Dor t when he got the $200 from me to a lawyer. This was before the e Supreme Court. The other big as for the Chief of Police. Shee e that the $200 was paid to the olice, through Ah Wing, but the was for $250. Prisoner told me d paid $100 on account of the rl, and that if $100 was paid to her he would keep all the wit- ay at the trial.

ung, a mission boy, said that he the defendant and the prosecu- had seen them both at the meet- Chee Kong Tong, two weeks ago. spoke at the meeting. He at he had paid $250 Police Boss and $100 to dner, as well as $200 to the He produced the statement of nd laid it on a table. There rge number of Chinamen present. e bill. I saw a woman at the She addressed the meeting about I didn't hear any other woman ing. Dont know who wrote the was produced. Didn't see prisoner

Sheppard, chief of police, swore new the prisoner, Ah Wing, and cutor. He had never received a any of them in the present case. arduer swore that he had never cent from any of the parties in

r. Fell and Mr. Walker addressed briefly on behalf of their respect- s. Mr. Belyea decided to send the higher court, and committed the for trial.

as allowed in two sureties of ch, Wah Yuen and Ah Die, the e son of the prisoner, accepting

y, the prosecutrix, was also bound e sum $500 to attend at the sitting preme court, and give evidence in

Bad, Worse, Worst.

ough, consumption, to cure the first d and prevent the third use Hag- ectoral Balsam, the never-failing dicine for all diseases of the throat, chest. A marvel of healing in pul- omplaints.

CARIBOO PLACERS.

Good Prospects that the Golden Days of the Early Sixties Will be Repeated.

Mr. Nason, M.P.P., Talks of the Rich Returns Which Await Practical Development.

Mr. I. B. Nason, M. P. P. for Cariboo district, in conversation yesterday with a COLONIST reporter, stated that he was pleased to see that there was a good prospect that considerable attention would be paid to the development of some of the placer ground of Cariboo during the present year. Referring especially to Slough Creek, Mr. Nason said that it was one of the few creeks not prospected in Cariboo. The banks on both sides and those of Devil's Canon, a tributary of Slough Creek, were worked six or seven years ago, and in a goodly number of places yielded rich returns. The reason that Slough Creek had not been mined before was principally because of the want of capital in the district, it being known that it would take a considerable sum to successfully prospect it. Mr. Nason states that he is not alone in the belief that when Slough Creek is developed successfully, the old, palmy days of Cariboo will again return. All the old miners in Cariboo are one in this belief, and all are hoping that the scheme for working Slough creek will be gone on with. Mr. Nason is confident of the success of the plan by which Mr. Ramos, superintendent of the Slough Creek Co., intends to first prospect the ground, and is also certain that the results of prospecting will be such as to entitle the company to extensively work their claim.

There is good reason for this confidence, for Slough creek lies in the heart of the richest mining district of Cariboo. On the one side Williams creek, on the other Lightning creek, each of which have yielded many millions in gold, while all the tributaries of Slough creek have also paid rich. Mr. Nason states that it is well known that a strata of clay exists between surface and bed rock on Slough creek which would keep all surface water from getting to the bed rock. Having ascertained the depth of the ground by the boring apparatus, all trouble in regard to water on the bed-rock is easily overcome by sinking a shaft in bed-rock at either side of the creek, and driving out into the channel, thereby cutting off all the surface water.

Mr. Nason has also good authority for stating that the hydraulic company composed of English capitalists, will commence the opening up of William's Creek early in the spring. This company has been promoted by Mr. J. D. Whittier. The ground on William's Creek from the Ballerat claim to a point above Barkerville has been acquired, altogether a distance of about a mile. A space will be excavated at the lower end; where a hydraulic elevator will be placed, which will carry the tailings to the surface, where they will be taken off in the flume. Mr Nason feels assured that big returns will be secured, the ground in William's Creek still retaining many millions of dollars, which could not be taken out in the ordinary process of drifting.

Mr. Nason is of opinion that it only needs the successful opening up of these, or some other equally promising ground, and the output of gold, to make Cariboo as attractive a gold field as it ever was. It would also mean that the long deferred Cariboo railway would be pushed to a speedy completion.

MISCELLANEA.

Complaints of the American Census—Companies Incorporated During the Year—Labor Exhibition.

PATENTS IN THE U. S.

In his annual report just submitted, the Commissioner of Patents presents a history, illustrated by several tables and graphic charts, of patent-granting during the first century of the existence of the Patent Office, viz., from 1790 to 1890. The report contains a strong presentation of the effect of patented inventions upon the development of all the industries of the country, including those connected with agriculture and the benefits flowing therefrom to all classes of the people. Several amendments to the patent laws are recommended by the commissioner, among them being provisions enacting that a patent shall not expire with the expiration of a prior foreign patent; compelling applicants to take action every six months; providing that no patent shall live more than twenty years after the date of the original application; requiring licenses to make or use an invention to be recorded; allowing aliens to file caveats; relegating interference contests to the courts; providing that no damages for infringement shall be recovered except as such accrue within six years next prior to bringing suit, and allowing the registry of trade-marks which are used in commerce between the states.—Bradstreets.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN 1891.

"During the year 1891," says the Engineering News," "there were incorporated in the United States, according to the records of the United States Corporation Bureau, of Chicago, a total of 15,204 corporations, with an aggregate authorized capitalization of nearly $6,000,000,000. The different classes of corporations are grouped as follows:—

	No.	*Authorized capital stock.*
Mercantile and manufacturing companies	6,656	$1,073,244,144
Gold, silver and other mining and smelting companies	1,219	1,631,692,900
Coal and iron companies	358	133,471,830
Banks and investment companies	768	257,164,800
Light, heat, power and transportation cos	1,015	631,649,350
Building and loan associations	572	1,709,1°3,640
Miscellaneous companies	4,706	811,576,128
Total	15,294	$5,730,892,792

U. S. CENSUS COMPLAINED OF.

The Manufacturer, of Philadelphia, is authority for the statement that "complaints heard respecting the delay of the Census Bureau in issuing the statistics of the industrial census are well grounded. The most important of the facts and figures were collected more than a year ago, and time enough has elapsed to permit the bureau to prepare for publication, at least summary statements, which would enable the country to learn the nature of the general results. As things are, the figures are likely to be two years old before they can be quoted at all by the press and public men, and, meantime, the only basis upon which estimates may be made of the industrial condition of the nation, is the census of 1880."

WORLD'S LABOR EXHIBITION.

It is proposed to open a World's Labor Exhibition in the grounds adjoining the Wood House Social Club, Wood-lane, Uxbridge road, London, in May next. The exhibition, it is proposed, will be divided into groups, comprising co-operative workshops, stalls for the products of co-operative societies, sanitary, domestic, educational, and other appliances, musical instruments, carriages, bicycles, furniture, costumes, life-saving apparatus, food and hygiene, inventions, women's art and industry, agricultural products and implements, model houses for the housing of the poor, art galleries, historical and geographical museums, &c.

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.

Prices Remain Steady—Good Demand for Nearly all Produce.

There is very little change in market prices to report this week. The demand is as good as ever, and the supply of most of the produce equal to it. There have been, during the week, a great many cattle, hogs and sheep received in the city, the butchers being the heaviest importers of the week. The receipts of farm produce from the Fraser River have diminished somewhat. Hay is the principal agricultural product brought in from that locality.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR, which is selling at 6.25 per bbl., and Three Star at twenty-five cents lower, command a ready market, whilst Portland, Victoria, Salem and Hungarian are in poor demand. The supply in all grades is fair.

WHEAT—quoted at $40, commands as usual a good sale, and oats are quite up to the mark. They are selling at $32 50 per ton. Barley is stationary at $30 per ton.

There are no new vegetables offering, except radishes, which are, as yet, very scarce, and at no set price Potatoes are selling well, as also the small table vegetables, which are hardly as plentiful as they were. But a considerable variety will soon be obtainable.

In dairy produce quotations are unchanged, California butter is coming freely in, and selling at 75 cents per roll. Fresh eggs are plentiful, rather too much so, for the demared. They are selling at 35 cents per dozen, whilst imported range from 25 to 30 cents.

The prices of meats vary little. Large quantities of Canadian ham are now being imported, which command ready market, giving good satisfaction to the purchaser.

Fruits are becoming scarce. Apples are selling well, but the supply is limited. The delicious Eastern apple has disappeared from the market, and about the only ones now for sale are of Oregon and Island growth. New Crop oranges are beginning to take the place of last year's.

Nearly all kinds of fish are scarce. Salmon, which always sells well, brings from 8 to 12½ cents per pound. Cod is selling at 10 cents, and pickerel and perch at 10 cents.

FLOUR—Portland roller per brl	$ 6.50
Salem	6.25
Snowflake	6.75
* * *	6 00
Hungarian	6.50 @ 6.75
Victoria	5.75@6 00
Wheat, per ton.	40.00@45.00
Oats, per ton	32.50
Barley, per ton	30.00
Middlings, per ton	30.00@32.50
Bran, per ton	25.00@30 00
Ground Feed, per ton	32 50@35.00
Oil Cake, per ton	35.00@40.00
Corn, whole	45.00
" cracked	50.00
Cornmeal, per 100 lbs. Canadian	2.75@3 00
Oatmeal	4.00@4.25
" National Mills, per 10 lbs	50c
Rolled Oats, per bag	50c
Pearl Barley, per lb	5c
Split Peas, per lb	4c
Beans, large white, per 100 lbs	5.00
" small " "	5.00
" Bayo "	5 50
Potatoes (Island), per ton	18.00@20.20
" (imported), per ton	16,00
Onions	3@4
Hay, baled, per ton	18.00 @ 20.00
Straw, per bale	1@1.25
Beets, per lb	1@1½
Carrots, per lb	1@1½
Celery, per dozen	25
Apples, per box	1 25 @ 1.50
Oranges, per case	3.75 @4.50
Lemons, California, per case	4.50 @ 6.00
Cabbage (white), per lb	1½
" (red) "	3
Turnips, per lb	1
Russel Sprouts, per lb	3
Eggs, Island, per dozen	35
" Imported, "	25@30
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	75 @ 90
" Creamery, per 3 lbs.	1.00
" California, per roll	75
Cheese, Canadian per lb., retail	18 @ 20
" California	20
Hams, American "	18@20
Bacon, American, per lb	16 to 18
" Rolled "	14½—16
Shoulders, per lb	12½—13½
Lard "	15@20
Meats—Beef "	10@18
Sides "	10@12½
Mutton, per lb	12@20
Lamb, forequarter	1.25
" hindquarter	1.50@1.75
Pork, fresh "	15@18
Veal, dressed, per lb	15@18
Tallow	5@6
Chickens, per pair	1.00@1.50
Teal, per brace	40@50
Grouse	75
Beef cattle	4@5
Sheep	6@7
Hogs	8@9
Calves	7½@8
Turkey per lb	20
Geese per lb	15
Hides	6@8½
Skins, sheep, each	25@75
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	12½
(Steel head), per lb	8
Cohoe	8
Cod	3 lb. for 30c
Miscellaneous	8
Kippered Salmon	15@20
Smelts	10
Perch, ℔ lb	6
Pickerel, ℔ lb	6

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT, Feb. 17.

Insurance men do not take kindly to the new freighters' rejoicing in the name of the "whalebacks." Perhaps it is because they have proved unlucky in their infancy, perhaps it is because they are not yet thoroughly tried. Certain it is that none of the large companies will underwrite either vessel or cargo except for a very large premium.

The British schooner Mermaid, which sailed from London in November to join the Victoria sealing fleet, is to-day 97 days on her way. She is already equipped for the sealing grounds and it is expected will only remain in port a few weeks at most upon her arrival. The Mermaid is a trim little craft of 198 tons, which Capt. Crim commands on her long voyage to this port.

The India is expected to complete her lumber cargo for Valparaiso at Moodyville, to-day, and sail about the end of the week.

Steamer Angeles arrived over from Dungeness this afternoon with a full load of potatoes, which consisted of 100 sacks for G. Russel, 100 sacks for H. Saunders, and 525 sacks for R. Baker. The Angeles leaves to-night for Port Angeles, and will return in a few days with another load of the tubers.

Spratt's Ark came over, from Vancouver, to-night, and, to morrow morning, is to be run alongside the wrecking steamer Whitelaw, so that the steam pumps, diving apparatus, etc., may be more easily transferred. It was found impossible, to-day, to get more than the two regular divers at work, but by to-morrow, at least three additional ones will be in working shape. However, with the extremely fine weather, to-day, a good day's work was done. It is estimated that it will take, at least, a day and a half, possibly two days, to complete the transfer of the machinery from the Whitelaw to the Ark, and get it in working shape.

A telegram received to-day by Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., from the owners of the Lizzie Bell, states that the only information the owners have received regarding the bark's misfortunes was contained in a message telling them that the Bell had put into Coquimbo with captain sick. Their reply instructed the chief mate to take command and proceed immediately to Victoria. No mention was made in the telegram to the owners of the bark being on fire, and so the blaze can hardly have been one of any importance. The Bell is looked for here very shortly.

AN IMPORTANT SESSION.

The City Council Deal With Some Weighty Matters at Their Weekly Meeting.

The Census and Sewerage Matters Discussed at Length and Referred to a Special Meeting.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held last night. There were present: The Mayor, in the chair; Ald. Hunter, Lovell, Styles, McKillican, Munn, Humber, Baker, Devlin and Hall.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A letter was read from Dr. G. L. Milne, M.P.P., enclosing a copy of the application of the E. & V. Telephone Company to the Legislature for increased powers, and calling attention to the harm of which such increased powers would be the cause. The communication was referred to a committee consisting of Ald. Lovell, Munn and Hall, for consideration.

From George Pantages, complaining that, this year, he had been refused a license for his peanut stand, in front of the Pritchard House, and asking that the matter be reconsidered, as he had had the stand for three years, unmolested. Referred to the Police committee for report.

From H. Lapierre, once more directing the attention of the Council to his claim against the city, on account of damage to his horse by an electric wire. The communication was received.

From C. A. Holland, director of the B.C. L. & I. Co., stating that several of his clients intended building in the spring, and that the encroachments complained of in portions of the city, more especially in Lot 1, Block 14, Beckley farm, would be rectified then. Received and filed.

From J. G. Tiarks, calling attention to a serious defect in the street and sidewalk grades on one of the small streets on James Bay, running off Boyd street. The mistake referred to placed his fence nearly two feet above the road. Referred to the Street Committee for report.

From J. Larbonne, asking permission to excavate for a cellar on Lot 181, Pandora street, it being his intention to build a three story brick building on the property. Referred to the building inspector with power to act.

From Geo. Maidment, calling attention to the condition of drains on Oswego street, and asking that the nuisances existing there be at once rectified. Referred to the sanitary officer for report.

From Eli Hallock, asking permission to plant suitable trees on Market street, near his residence. The communication was laid on the table.

From the Sewerage Commissioners as follows:—

GENTLEMEN:—We beg to call attention to the annual report of the Chief Engineer, which shows that for the completion of that portion of the system therein described an additional sum of $24,960.60 will be required. While a sufficient sum to complete the outlet sewer and mains will be retained and expended on that part of the work alone, it is probable that the whole amount at the disposal of the Commissioners will be expended by July next. It is therefore absolutely necessary that steps should be taken to provide further funds. We also desire to point out the importance of providing means to continue and complete the sewerage system of the city. The Chief Engineer is now preparing an approximate estimate of the cost of the above work, which will shortly be laid before you.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
J. H. TURNER,
THOMAS EARLE,
JNO. TEAGUE,
Sewerage Committee.

The letter was the cause of some discussion. Ald. Hunter moved that the communication be laid on the table, and taken up at a special meeting held for the express purpose of considering it and the whole question of sewerage. This was carried.

From Edward Mohun, in answer to a communication from Mr. T. C. Sorby, as follows:

CITY HALL, 17th Feb., 1892.

The Chairman and Members of the Sewerage Committee:

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to Mr. Sorby's letter of the 4th inst., I beg to state that he has been misinformed. The sewers are not at such a level as to be tide-locked, and they are laid at such grades as to ensure a proper velocity. As Mr. Sorby has formulated charges, based upon hearsay evidence, and without enquiry in the only quarter where trustworthy information could be obtained, which charges are absolutely without foundation, I beg to submit that the deduction he seeks to draw from false premises, viz.: That those in charge of the works have been guilty of "the most serious mismanagement," is unwarrantable. The sole statement made by Mr. Sorby on his own authority, viz.: That a population of 40,000 would require at least 20,000 connections, is incorrect. Population averages about five persons instead of two to a house. Sir Robert Rawlinson places the average at five and a half. Mr. Sorby's recommendations are not original; every suggestion made by him has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Council during the last sixteen months. Junctions ready for house connections are placed where necessary while the sewer is being constructed. The positions of all buildings, flush tanks, man holes, ventilators, junctions, etc., are accurately shown on large plans on a scale of fifty feet to one inch.

I have, etc.,
(Sgd.) EDWARD MOHUN,
Chief Engineer.

In addition to this, the Sewerage Committee put in a report, as follows:

After having carefully examined the plans and drawings in the Engineer's office and heard the explanation of the Sewerage Engineer, we find that the errors and omissions complained of, also the suggestions contained in the communication of Mr. T. C. Sorby, have been fully anticipated. We herewith hand the letter in reply from Mr. Mohun, the chief Sewerage Engineer.

A report of the Sewerage Commissioners was also put in and laid on the table.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to call your attention to the fact that during the past sixteen months we have repeatedly brought to the notice of the Council the importance of laying the house sewers from the public main to the street lines, during the construction of the mains, as also other suggestions. See copies of extracts of minutes hereunto attached and dated 24th October, 1890, 6th February, 1891, 21st February, 1891, 1st June, 1891, 21st September, 1891, 30th October, 1891, 13th January, 1892. Also report from the Chief Engineer, dated 15th October, 1890, 29th January, 1891, 9th February, 1891, 19th February, 1891, 30th May, 1891, 1st June, 1891, 22nd September, 1891, 31st December, 1891. It was felt by the Commissioners that the money placed at their disposal was for the public sewers alone, and could not be used to cover the cost of laying house sewers, which are for private use solely. We, however, strongly recommend that we should be placed in a position to direct that these house sewers should be laid while the main work is in progress.

The cost of these connections should be defrayed by the property owners.

The weekly report of the city clerk with reference to communications received by him during the week for committees was read and received.

From R. P. Rithet & Co., calling attention to an offer of the N.E.T. & L. Co. to extend their car service from its present terminus to the outer wharf itself, an innovation which would greatly facilitate travel from the steamers and excursion boats, and be a very great boon to everybody. For this purpose the Council were asked to make an extension off Dallas road, to give the company facilities. Laid on the table.

From B. Bailey, sanitary officer, putting in a bill for $199 for keep of lepers on Darcey Island.

From Eberts & Taylor, city barristers, stating that they had taken proceedings in accordance with the instructions of the Council, against Mr. John Turner for the encroachment of one of his buildings on Broad street.

From A. Campbell Reddie, D.P.S., asking the City Council for a copy of the names obtained in the late census of the city, and a list of the instructions given to enumerators. These documents were needed by Mr. George Johnson, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, before he could intelligently deal with the question of the accuracy of the Dominion census. It was decided that the information required be at once furnished to the Government.

BY-LAWS.

ALD. DEVLIN moved that the Market By-Law Amendment By-Law, be read a second time.

It was decided to leave the reading till Friday night.

The second reading of the Building By-Law Amendment By-Law was also referred to the meeting on Friday night.

REPORTS.

From the Finance committee refusing to recognize the claim of Messrs. Dalby and Claxton for $35. Adopted as read.

Accounts amounting to $244 were read and confirmed. An additional list of accounts totalling $1,212.54, was also confirmed.

The Finance committee's report was received and adopted.

From the Streets committee, recommending several small repairs and improvements in various parts of the city. The most important items were the awarding of the tending for the building of sidewalks for the year to Mr. Elliott, the purchase of a 20-ton hoist, and the recommendation that in future all grading be done by city employes.

From the Sewerage committee, presenting a list of the officers of the sewerage works, with salaries attached, as follows: Chief Engineer E. Mohun, $3,000; Assistant-Engineer E. A. Wilmot, $1,800; F. G. Jordan, draughtsman, $1,200; J. B. Harrison, inspector, $1,800; J. Blackwood, rodman, $720; assistant inspectors, $4 per day; foreman, $2.20 per day; moulders, $2 per day; laborers, $1.80 per day.

ALD. HUMBER called attention to the fact that one laborer of the sewerage works got $7 a day, and a regular drive round all day with a horse and buggy, while another, that did probably more work, got $1.80. He thought that matters should be a little more equalized.

ALD. BAKER asked for the name of the laborer.

ALD. HUMBER said that the Corporation employed no gentlemen. All were laborers, or they ought to be if they weren't. He referred to Mr. Harrison.

ALD. BAKER said that he wished Mr. Harrison was present to hear Ald. Hunter call him a laborer.

The Fire Committee presented a report, containing a recommendation to place the insurance on the Deluge Fire Hall, with two new companies, and urging the destruction of a half burnt wooden house on Fort street. Adopted.

A short report from the Water Committee was received and adopted.

There being no more business before the Council, the proceedings were adjourned till the next regular meeting.

THE NEW CRUSADE.

TO THE EDITOR:—Some months ago I was seated in the office of an hotel in the upper country, idly reading a copy of the COLONIST. Of a sudden my attention was riveted by a short account of the experiences of a COLONIST reporter in Chinatown. Careful perusal of the account showed me the real gravity of the position, and I saw with regret that but little notice was being taken of the expose by the people. My life's experience told me that it was, in all probability, but the beginning of the end. The public are awakened. North, south, east and west, the formation of the Canadian anti-Chinese League is talked about. Independent action is being taken and the conscience of the people is alive to the gravity of the evil. It behooves every man to lay aside party prejudice and interest and honestly lay himself out to the earnest consideration of the race problem. And there is no newspaper in B. C. on which, I, as the secretary-organizer of the League, consider that I have greater claims than the COLONIST. The first to awaken the public conscience it should be, and doubtless will be the last to lay down its arms. The press of B. C. has a grave duty before it and from the indications to hand, that duty will be acted up to. The League can do but very little without the aid of the press and—through the press—the public. The league has to fight capital without capital; but like the Scotch, we fight best on an empty stomach. Here, in Vancouver, we held the largest public meeting ever held in the city, and enthusiasm ran high. But, like General Sir George Graves, I would abolish that word but; the enthusiasm was partly evanescent. The recollection of the failure five years ago militates against the success of the movement of to-day, but, this notwithstanding, it grows slowly and surely.

What is the capital city going to do? Is it not time that we heard of Victoria taking action even as New Westminster and Nanaimo are doing. The expenses of the movement are small. In Vancouver we organized the league and held our meeting for an expenditure of less than $50.

Now is the time to strike. "Aux armes, aux armes, citizens!" The Legislature is in session. Politicians are alive to the growing power of the movement. Every discussion on the "race problem" bears fruit. When is Victoria going to send us the glad tidings of a jubilee meeting for the consideration of the question?

"Sons of the West, awake! arise!
Sons of the West and do.
And banish from under your bonny skies
Those Eastern errors and wrongs and lies
That will make a hell of the paradise
That belongs to your sons and you."

LOCKSLEY LUCAS,
Sec.-Organizer Canadian
Anti-Chinese League.

Vancouver, Feb. 15th, 1892.

TO CLEAR HER CHARACTER.

TO THE EDITOR:—The item in your paper about this case is most unfair to me and can only tend to prejudice the fair trial of the action. So far the statement of claim has not been delivered to my solicitor. I am advised not to enter into any controversy about the facts of the case at present, and therefore will ask you to suspend judgment on the merits until after the trial.

PETER HANSEN.

Garza, it is said, has decided to suspend the revolutionary movement in Mexico until spring.

It is reported that the Louisiana lottery will go to Fortress Chepultepec, Mexico, after 1893.

Detective James H. Brown, connected with the Sidney Bell murder case in San Francisco, is missing, and foul play is suspected.

VICTORIA.

Reflections of a Well-known Eastern Lady Upon the Destiny of Our Fair City.

The Queen City Must Remain When Other Cities Have Crumbled Into Dust.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 11.—The man, (or most likely woman) who first discovered Vancouver's Island and Puget Sound to be the ultimate and focal point of human race tendencies rose to a height of intellectual perception which it is given to prophets only to attain. He (or *she*) doubtless had in mind the whole Pacific Coast but must at least have seen or known of Victoria and the wealth of resource that surrounds it—for Victoria is the centre, natural and unavoidable, of both British and United States development. Within three miles of Victoria is Esquimault the great British naval harbor from which Great Britain guards her land and ocean interests throughout the western and "far eastern" world. This, together with the marvelous resources that abound, present a great central fact never to be displaced. So, I say, the person who first discerned this future for Victoria was certainly a prophet.

Prophets there are in every grade of life—in the wheat-pit, in the army, in the realms of cotton and finance, in the real estate of every city and town. And there are men who drive bands of iron crosswise of continents and underneath the ocean; but greater than these are they who shape the policies of governments; and greater still no doubt are they who know no policies, but first perceive and then direct the destinies of nations. Strange, huge men have been wafted out of the past. Such were the Romans, and that bold Englishman or Norseman who—five hundred years before Columbus—touched America's eastern strand, driven on by storms behind him and by mighty storms within. And such, no doubt, was he who came from Asia first across the broad Pacific to this then wild western shore, where civilization shall some day reach its highest goal. Most men have been unwilling agents in the racial currents of the world, but others there have been who knew full well that the light within them was a guiding star. Occasionally has come one whose genius overscans and leads the comings and goings of all men—the movements of all nations. The great ethnic channels of society can be perceived by those who are familiar with all the past and from it can prejudge most of the future. The one, therefore, who first declared the Straits of San Juan Fuca, on which Victoria stands, to be the next great destiny point of man, has but perceived the crested summit of a tidal-wave in the movements of mankind which it is the privilege of lesser generalship to notice if it will. It is the fate of some to tell; of others, to listen and make note of what is heard. Not every mind gains wisdom even by experience, only a few; the highest have it by an instinct given them in their coming on the world. Such was he who first foretold the destinies of Victoria.

Victoria is the standard word for Puget Sound and the Pacific Coast. It is shorter, but means the whole.

The men who peopled America in the days before the moundbuilders, long before the impulses of creation drove Columbus thither across the sea—those early men who lived here when Caesar was devastating Gaul—doubtless came from Asia. So they are coming now—cultured Japanese and Chinamen as well—the Latins of the Orient; and hosts from beside the Atlantic too—Saxons and Teutons these; coolies some of those; scholars, many of both born, those Orient ones, of a race whose recorded history ante-dates some forty thousand years—a time so distant that our own falls into nothingness beside it.

Those ancient men of America were followed by the Indians. Perhaps they were the Indians. Some stamp of the Jewish greatness was left, maybe, on that mighty race of red men. Does not tradition say the Aztecs had a man in the far away land of Asia who did such things as Moses? and does not the Chinaman say there lived a Christ among his people full 400 centuries ago—long, long before Confucius, and ages before Sidartha came to the Hindoo nation? What of the men of Peru, ruled by kings of light when Constantine was erecting Constantinople? Doubtless they had a revelation, yet they knew not that Europe existed.

Such thoughts as these suggest a centre old and new—past and future—both far removed from the pivots, historical and moral, hereditary and heavy, to which our education has been tied. The currents of our being, 4,000 years or longer, have flowed from out of Europe. Here comes a counter-current Asia-forth! The ends of the earth join hands here on this western strand and Arctic lands unite to make the sign complete.

Is there not war in China now against our race? Those who know say it has been long and steady rising. This is one of the secrets of nature. When nations come together they mingle with a clash. The purposes of Creation are above the heads of the man in the campaign.

When a railroad is pushed Eastward out of Russia through Siberia toward this Vancouver Island, what a change will come in the great tidal affairs of men! How Kamptschatka and Alaska will push toward Puget Sound! Bear-skin and seal and southern grape all mingle in Victoria—fruits of the iceberg and of the valleys clad in sunshine. This is a section of the tropics, with its sun and rainy season, pushed upward toward the Arctics.

The movement of Sclav and Aryan out of the plains of Asia has been westward across Europe. The only unpeopled arena left for man on our side the equator is bleak Siberia and Northern or British America—that vast and fertile region reaching toward the pole. Greater than human laws are tidal movements of the races. It is the will of Providence—call it destiny if you wish. What cares a God whether his troops are red or yellow? All the islands of the sea are surging toward Victoria. All races mingled in Jerusalem.

Here the great purposes of nature will be wrought out—things toward which all history of India and Japan—and all our own have been tending since long before man with his styles began keeping a record of it. What an impetus was that given the affairs of men nineteen centuries ago in Palestine! Yonder on the coasts of China and Siberia, that mighty wave from Palestine strikes the impenetrable wall of heathen infidelity. Missionaries beat their lives out on that wall in Asia and still the heathen rage! Yet all these things must mingle here—on the western coast of America—men from Europe and from across the broad Pacific—and out of it must come some higher perception of truth than the world has known before.

The warm shores of Puget Sound invite the world, washed by the tempering currents of the Pacific ocean's "gulf stream." Salmon from the sea swarm in the rivers of British Columbia. Coal for California and Alaska and Iron for all the world lie buried in the rich mines of Vancouver's Island, to which Victoria is the gateway. Masts for ships tower on the mountain sides throughout the British realm, oysters line the bays and, stretching away toward Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay, the great Canadian Pacific railroad draws toward Victoria and Puget Sound the undeveloped wealth of millions of acres of richest land and mineral, reclining beneath a climate fair and kindly as the day—so fair that potatoes grow which would be giants in Illinois—so fair that for hundreds of miles north from Victoria (toward where the Grand Trunk railway's line will ere long trend to Victoria, tourists and voyageurs take outings in the winter. All Alaska reaches down this way its wealth of furs and mineral productions. Via Victoria and the Straits of Fuca is the shortest way around the world, and what will it be when iron rails lie through Siberia and Russia? Calculation proves that forty days will answer then to girdle the globe. There will be two principal cities on the northern half of the planet—London and Victoria.

Australian products go to Europe by way of this city of Victoria. The shortest way to London from California or the Orient lies on the shortest parallel of latitude which runs by this northern city. Men in London are planning the railroading of Newfoundland and Labrador to shorten the routes to Asia. Strange that the vast British empire in America has never been been brought into use! Man has not yet had full need of it. There is more in it than toward the South and its climate is far more bracing. Peopled valleys and islands all pay tribute toward this inlet of the sea—gardens fraught with richness—and mountains teeming with wealth—Cariboo and Kootenay. Other lands have agriculture, some have stock or mineral, some have fruit or timber. *Victoria has all.* The destiny of some cities is marked by a hundred years, some by a thousand or more. Some are held together by the will of man, some by the more natural laws of traffic. Alexandria rose and fell, then Ephesus and Athens. Jerusalem had her day; Rome, her long and brilliant away, and Carthagenia as well. Men of every clime and color clustered beneath those skies, but the operating field of man was small in those days. What shall we say of a city-site that is placed to meet the destinies of time as long as the deeds of man shall last upon this globe? The iron rails—or the channel that they mark—which men are laying now across the face of the globe, like the streaks it is said other men have traced on the planet Mars—will last as long as lasts the earth, or as long as there are men to operate upon it. When earth has lost her resources and her soil no longer casts up nourishment for men; when the sun no longer warms to life the food that calls for gold and iron means of sending it to market, the trace of man's existence will doubtless lie in rusty rails just where they lie to-day, and until then Victoria will stand, a natural fixture on the globe, when other cities have fallen to decay. Towns there are, and have been, that rise and fall as turnpike and ferry have made use for them, and others have been of longer and larger need; but all things must pass Victoria and she will be the northern heart of nations.

Eastward the star of the empire tends, from out of Asia towards Victoria. Poets have foreseen it; prophets have declared it, in language vague and sunlit. America has been and is the destiny of races from all climes. The same star that has 4,000 years bent westward its guiding course, like a pillar of fire by night, a cloud of light by day, moves backward now upon the way and takes her stand above Victoria.

Do not doubt it. Time will prove it. Hither the mass of men will come. Metropolis, many a city. Cosmopolis, Victoria! The finger of destiny has decreed it. All signs move toward it. From out the future will she step in the brightest glow of splendor of all the cities men have seen. Here the Briton and the Turk, here the Norseman and Italian. Here the Esquimaux and Russian, Latin, Teuton, Slav and Aryan.

KATHARINE TODD APPLETON.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

Famine is widespread in Montenegro.

Lathrop, Mo., is excited over a gold discovery.

Adjutant-General Reece of Chicago hopes to have his magazine rifle for infantry take the place of the single shot Springfield rifle now in use.

John Pratt and his young daughter, living near Leonardt, Kas., were set upon by wild dogs, Sunday, and so horribly mangled that they died.

The annual meeting of the league of wheelmen was held at Columbus, Ohio. Governor McKinley tendered the members a banquet.

Near West Berkeley, Cal., an overland train dashed into a waiting wedding party, instantly killing the groom, Francisco Tase Bespo, and Mrs. Silva, a friend of the bride.

A marriage party in a residence in New London, Conn., was badly frightened and considerably bruised, Sunday, by the floor giving way and dumping the party into the cellar.

Vice-President Morton intimates that he will withdraw from office at the end of the term. He favors the re-nomination of Harrison and suggests Secretary Tracy for the vice-presidency.

British bark Nineveh, lumber laden from Moodyville December 15th, arrived at Sydney, N. S. W., prior to February 11th.

ABOUT CHILI AND PERU.

Mr. W. J. Macaulay Returns to Victoria After a Five Months' Trip.

The Southern Republics Lands of Elegance, Magnificence and Progress.

"I tell you that it is a magnificent country. It is just the kind of a place a man seeking for a luxurious life and wishing to settle down and enjoy himself would select. It has within itself all the surroundings and appurtenances of elegance and refinement, and I know of no other foreign land I would prefer to this South American republic."

The speaker was Mr. W. J. Macaulay, president of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing company. He has just returned to Victoria after five months' absence, during which time he visited the great cities of two of the almost unknown South American republics, viz.: Chili and Peru, and last night, when seen by a COLONIST reporter was simply enthusiastic in describing some of the sights and people of these far-away lands.

"Yes," he continued, "I have travelled all over Europe and the United States and, have seen nowhere anything to compare with those South Pacific cities. This, too, in almost every respect. Italy, with her glorious climate, her magnificent suburban retreats, her wealth of romance, and her luxurious life, is left away behind in the race. I spent a full month in Chili, and, of course, enjoyed myself immensely. They are now having their summer, and to say that the weather is beautiful is to put it mildly. The air is soft and balmy, a good deal like our own Victori atmosphere, only it makes one feel far more vigorous and spirited. In that country it is almost impossible for a man to stay in bed in the morning. Something in the air makes him want to get up and be moving. When we have our summer here they are having their winter and I have found out that their winter weather is far warmer than ours. They have little or no snow, and have not much rain to complain of, either.

"Five miles out of Valparaiso the hotel I stopped at is located. It struck me as being one of the most magnificent retreats I had ever been in. There were acres upon acres of hotel grounds all tastefully laid out in walks with shade trees and pleasant avenues and drives, while all through the place were tiled drains or canals with running streams of water. It is a most charming spot. Santiago is also a beautiful city. There are fine residences and homes, all fitted up in the most elegant style.

"The people one meets there are not the enervated, listless and lifeless people you would expect to find in a country of that kind. The better class of people are, as a general rule, well educated and refined, shrewd and progressive. The laboring class are like those of any other country, except that when the men are paid on Saturday night a good many of them make it a practice to go off on a spree, and do not get back to work until about the following Wednesday. But when they do work, they work well. They drink large quantities of whiskey, and seem to be easily affected. The better class, of course, do not indulge to the same excess, and, instead of drinking whiskey, they mostly drink wine.

"When I was in Valparaiso, I met an American friend, from New York, who took me up on the mountain side and showed me a seat from which he had watched the progress of the last battle that was fought. He pointed out to me the battlefield, and also the route taken by the insurgents. I was over this and other battlefields, and have an interesting recollection of the great scenes of the war.

"There is a strong feeling, and an unjust feeling, too, I think, in Chili against the Americans; but, I believe, this is now beginning to abate. Trade, too, is picking up wonderfully, and the people are once more falling back into their old habits of thrift and industry. As a Republic, Chili has been very progressive, and more especially so, was it during the time Balmaceda was President. As I understand it, the cause of the war or insurrection was that Balmaceda was spending too much money. He was building schools, and providing for teachers, and putting up public works on an extensive system. He wanted more money than the Chilian Congress would vote and, after the representatives of the people refused to vote the money, he went to the banks and borrowed it and spent it for the carrying out of his plans. There is a feeling in Chili amongst the better class of people that the rebellion was a mistake, and that it would have been better to have waited until after Balmaceda's term was up. But it is all over now, and the effect of the revolution is wearing away."

"How," was asked, "is the lumber trade looking up?" and Mr. Macaulay replied: "Well, we will get our share of it. You know we have some vessels now loading for the South, and we will have a good many more during the year. The prospects of business down there are good."

Mr. Macaulay has not yet completely recovered from the effects of his long trip. It took him 40 days to come up to Victoria from Chili, and 40 days travel leaves an impression upon even so well tried a traveller as he is. Amongst his baggage on the return trip, there were a great many interesting curios and nick-knacks that will, in after days, serve as souvenirs of the trip. A number of these were very pretty indeed. The choicest were of solid silver, specimens of the handicraft of natives, who are about as expert in working metals as are the Japanese. There were two card cases in particular—regular beauties, delicate in design, and being of pure silver were very soft. Besides these curios, Mr. Macaulay has scores of photographs of scenes in the country and during the war, and a number of pictures of leading men in the country from Balmaceda down. A couple of large groups were especially interesting. They were of society ladies of Chili and Peru, and, certainly, if the photographs are to be taken as a criterion, these Southern republics are not lacking in a wealth of lovely womanhood.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

A representative committee of men and women has been formed for the purpose of organizing a demonstration in favor of women's suffrage in Hyde Park on May 29. The committee comprises persons of all shades of political opinion, including members of Parliament. Its object is to obtain an organized and definite pronouncement, irrespective of party ties, from all who are in favor of women's franchise. Labor and Temperance Societies, Trades Unionists, Socialists, Workmen's clubs, etc., are being invited to take part in the demonstration.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY JANUARY 19 1892.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY
W. H. ELLIS, A. G. SARGISON. } ELLIS & CO.
THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST
PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY

Per Year, (Postage free to any part of Canada)........ $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered)........ 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States)........ $2 00
Six Months........ 1 25
Three Months........ 75
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

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

More than one fortnight and not more than one month—50 cents.

More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

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

Theatrical advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisments discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half yearly contracts.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line solid nonpareil:—First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.50.

WEEKLY ADVERTISEMENTS—Ten cents a line solid Nonpareil, each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

SPECIAL NOTICES—Nonpareil, in the first column of third page, 20 cents per line each insertion, or $1.50 per line per month. If inserted among local or other reading matter, 30 cents per line each insertion, or $2 per line per month. No special notice inserted for less than $2.

☞Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

THE WORLD BY WIRE.

Brazil in Financial Straits—The Pope Relaxes the Restrictions of Lent.

Another Rich American Girl Gets a Foreign Title—Snow Storms in England.

Lent Restrictions Relaxed.

ROME, Feb. 15.—Pope Leo XIII has issued an edict modifying the restrictions of Lent in all parts of the world where la grippe is prevalent. The order has been, as already stated, in the hands of the archbishops and bishops for several weeks. It was so worded as to leave the law inoperative should the disease disappear prior to the beginning of Lent, but as la grippe is still prevalent it will be read in all churches in Europe and America on Sunday, February 28, Lent beginning March 21 and ending April 17. The order is similar to the one issued last year. It is intended to obviate the possibility of a too rigid fast on the part of persons whose health demands the generous use of nourishing food, and yet who would have regarded any departure from the rules as an act of disobedience.

Water Front Difficulties.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—It was rumored that the steamers Lakme and West Indian would attempt to ship non-union crews from here, to-day, bound to Central American ports. The Lakme, at the last moment, took a union crew. The report that the West Indian proposed to take a non-union crew drew a crowd of hundreds of people and a few police to the seawall. It is said a non-union crew was aboard when the tug Alert tried to tow her from the dock. The big steamer stuck in the mud, however, and had to be hauled back to her berth. She will probably be towed out late at night. Capt. Scott threatened to shoot any one who interfered with his crew. Union men are determined to prevent the shipping of non-union crews, if possible.

Gold From Siberia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—It is estimated that the instalment of gold from Siberian mines for 1891 will yield a considerable sum to the Russian treasury. The Russian Government has withdrawn 25,000,000 marks from London, which along with the Siberian bullion is deposited with bankers in Germany.

Ructions Among the Japanese Electorate.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 16.—Elections are now in progress for the next representative assembly. Rioting is reported at several places, and much excitement prevails.

Convict Coal Miners' Troubles.

COAL CREEK, Tenn., Feb. 15.—Company G. of the Second Tennessee guards, consisting of 80 men, a gatling gun and a six-pound howitzer, is in a strong position, commanding the town and railway approaches. A number of shots are exchanged almost every evening between the miners and troops. Several miners are reported wounded, and serious trouble is expected at any moment. A shot was fired over the town last night, and the excitement, it is said, is intense. The troops are acting insolently towards the citizens, and the postmaster was fired upon on Thursday night and driven into his house. Only one mine out of the ten is being worked. There are 123 convicts guarded by troops, stationed at Oliver Springs, but everything is quiet there.

Fire Among Lunatics.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 16.—The state lunatic asylum, two miles north of Jackson, has been burning since 4 o'clock this morning. The fire originated in an attic room where a lunatic named Brown was confined. He escaped recently and was brought back, and it is supposed set fire to the building. He was burned to death and the building is two-thirds destroyed. The inmates have all been removed to the new addition for colored insane. Dr. Mitchell, the superintendent, was injured by a falling ladder. The loss is $200,000.

Heavy Snow Storm in England.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The heavy snow storm which swept over England and Wales yesterday developed into a furious gale at night. The snow was packed into immense drifts. Railway traffic is interrupted in all directions and incoming vessels, especially mail steamers, are overdue. The great fall of snow took the farmers by surprise and may cause serious loss. Details cannot be ascertained in consequence of the prostration of provincial wires.

Another Rich American Wife.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The wedding of Count Festitics and Miss Ella Haggin is announced to occur February 24. The bride is the only daughter of Louis Haggin, and a granddaughter of J. B. Haggin, the millionaire turf patron of California. Count Festitics comes of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of the Austrian nobility. Miss Haggin made her debut this winter. Mr. and Mrs. Haggin have occupied a town house at 111 East Thirty-fourth street during the last year. They have also houses in California and in Paris. The Count met Miss Haggin in the French metropolis, and followed her to this country. He is a member of the Paris jockey club, and is a noted personage in society in Paris and Vienna.

Tortured by Robbers.

KINGWOOD, W. Va., Feb. 15.—The notorious Cooley gang, which has been the terror of the Pennsylvania border for years, has resumed operations in this county. On Friday night five masked men entered the house of Farmer James Yohe, living in a lonely place, ten miles from here. They bound Yohe and burned his feet with hot irons until he gave up his money, amounting to nearly $300. Last night a similar attempt at robbery was made in Bruceton, but the desperadoes were frightened away. A reward of $1,000 each has been offered for the capture of the Cooleys, dead or alive.

San Diego Harbor.

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 16.—In conversation with Admiral Brown, of the flagship San Francisco, General McCook asked him for his opinion in regard to fortifying San Diego harbor, to which Admiral Brown replied: "It should be fortified by all means. The Government should appropriate $1,000,000, and it should be expended at once for heavy guns and in erecting adequate fortifications. This is a splendid harbor and has sufficient depth of water for all practicable purposes. There should be another chart made of the bar entrance. The Charleston's surroundings showed 24 feet of water at the shallowest point, and there has also been considerable dredging which does not appear on the charts now in use. As further evidence of my good opinion of San Diego harbor I may state that I shall recommend that ships fitted out at Mare Island shall rendezvous here for drill; and partly during the winter season; supplies are as cheap here as in any place on the coast and coaling facilities are excellent, convenient, prompt and ample.

Brazil in Difficulty.

MONTO VIDEO, Feb. 16.—President Opes, in opening the Chamber to-day, stated that the Gruguxian rents had been converted into three and a half per cent. security in order to avert the bankruptcy of the country. He expressed the hope that the establishment of a National Bank would consolidate the financial situation. The Government would maintain order, and this, with good financial management, would bring back prosperity.

The Nicaragua Canal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—A movement to stir up the people of California to a realization of the value of the Nicaragua canal to California, was inaugurated recently in Napa county, and resulted in the appointment of a committee to issue a call for a convention to be held in this city on March 29 next, to consider ways and means looking to the early construction of the canal.

Fire—Narrow Escapes.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—One of the largest buildings in the group composing the carpet manufactory of John and James Dobson, at Falls of Schuylkill, was destroyed by fire, this evening. Loss, $15,000. Two hundred and fifty hands were employed in the building at the time of the fire, but all escaped without injury except a few, who were slightly burned.

Death of a Liberal M. P.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Henry Wardle, member of Parliament for South Derbyshire, died, yesterday. He was born in 1832, and was the senior partner in the firm of Salt & Co., brewers, of Burton-on-Trent. Mr. Wardle was a Liberal.

Afflicted With Typhus.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Two mothers who had accompanied their typhus-stricken children to North Brothers Island were to-day stricken with the disease. Two children at 42 East Twelfth street were also attacked this morning, and were isolated by the authorities.

Russian Persecutions of Poland.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—The Russian authorities are grearly irritated by the persistency of the Poles in treating as a year of mourning the centennial anniversary of the partition of their country, and arrests and persecutions are numerous, the principal victims being noble Poles and others who have made themselves obnoxious by the evidence of patriotic devotion. About 350 Poles, suspects, have been seized in Warsaw and other towns and hurried away to St. Petersburg. Some are held there in prison, while others have been sent to Siberia without trial. There are besieged 160 prisoners in the citadel at Warsaw.

Cowboys Attacked the Navajo Indians.

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Feb. 15.—The Navajo Indians opened fire upon livestock in sight of the cowboys near Coolidge station on the Atlantic and Pacific railway on Saturday afternoon. The cowboys, determined to stand the outrages no longer, attacked the redskins yesterday morning. The Navajos greatly outnumbered the cowboys, but the latter were better armed. The fight is still on and four of the Indians are said to have been killed and many of the cowboys and ranchmen wounded.

Extradition Papers Issued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The State Department has issued extradition papers authorizing the return to England of C. A. Samson, the modern Hercules, who is charged with stealing diamonds while performing in the London Aquarium. Samson reached New York January 20, where he was arrested.

A General Overcome.

DEAR SIRS,—I suffered from general weakness and debility and my system was completely run down and I found B. B. B. the best medicine I ever tried. I would not be without it for a great deal.

MISS NELLIE ARMSTRONG.
Dublane P. O., Ont.

CABLE LETTER.

Complete Agreement Between England and the United States in the Behring Sea Dispute.

Exposure of Systematic Blackmailing at Oxford—John Parnell Writes a Letter.

Horseflesh in Demand in Paris—Horrors of Russian Famine—De Lesseps Dangerously Ill.

THE LATE DR. FRAZER.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Rev. Donald Frazer, M.A., D.D., whose death is announced, for the past twenty years took a leading part in the Presbyterian church of England, and was twice moderator of the synod. He was vice-president of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and prominently connected with missions and charities.

A FIRE DELAYS THE ROYAL PARTY.

The guests who gathered at the German embassy ball in Rome, which the King and Queen of Italy had promised to honor by their presence, had to wait a long time for the appearance of their majesties. The reason was that a great fire was in progress in the plaza del Cerche, where a large maccaroni factory was ablaze, when the King and the Duke of Aosta were on their way to the ball, and they stopped their carriage and assumed the direction of the efforts to extinguish the flames.

W. H. HURLBURT TRACED.

The Scotland Yard detectives have traced the fugitive journalist, Mr. Hurlburt, defendant in the Gladys Evelyn's breach of promise case, to a little known part of Mexico, and the officers are now working on his trail, and keeping the London office thoroughly posted as to his movements. The absurd quandary in which Hurlburt placed one of the great law officers of the Crown, by engaging his services in the defence, and the ridiculous story he brought forward as to a mysterious Wilfred Murray, are probably at the bottom of this activity of the detectives.

BEHRING SEA.

The announcement that Lord Salisbury has again been making trouble about Behring Sea negotiations, which was cabled to London, was contradicted in the House of Commons almost before it was made. Young Lowther, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was happy, on Wednesday, to be able to inform the House that a complete agreement had been arrived at between Her Majesty's Government and the United States with regard to the Behring Sea dispute. This statement was not limited to arbitration; it covered the whole ground. It has, presumably, the status which official contradictions usually have.

BLACKMAILING AT OXFORD.

Truth has unearthed a very disagreeable scandal at Oxford. The paper has been publishing a series of exposures of attempts to blackmail swell under-graduates at the university. The method employed by the blackmailers was to lure unsuspecting students into a correspondence with a mysterious lady, the object in view being to gradually cause the correspondence to take on the appearance of indicating a discreditable a liaison on the too confiding undergraduates. At the proper time a demand for cash, accompanied by a threat of exposure, has descended upon the unhappy correspondent. In some cases the victim paid up and secured silence. In others the matter was brought to the attention of the university authorities. The identity of the blackmailers was a mystery to the public until the other day it was announced that Mr. Moreland, a law tutor, not officially attached to the university, had been arrested as the guilty man. Moreland, if he is inclined to fight the case, it is believed, can make a number of hitherto highly respected Oxfordians appear in a very unenviable light.

JOHN PARNELL WRITES.

At a recent Parnellite meeting at Roscommon a letter was read from Mr. John Parnell, in the course of which he said: "You must recollect that I am not a born agitator, like my brother, but I have at heart a great deal of interest in the cause he was born to uphold and the principles he sacrificed his life for. I only sincerely hope and wish we will all see his independent principles carried out before long, and, please God, this year will help it along. If the Irish people do not stand to the one only succor for Ireland, it will be their own fault; if they do not unite in one regiment for his principles, it may take another generation to accomplish what his party did. The Irish people should keep themselves independent from Gladstone and England. I do not see why they should seek a mere shadow for a substance. I should like to know what Gladstone has accomplished for Ireland, but you can all tell me how much substance my brother, Charles Parnell, and his associates have accomplished for Ireland. Gladstone is the shadow, the Parnellites the substance. If I do not appear amongst you, you must remember I am no public speaker. The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak. If I can be of any use in helping to uphold my brother's objects and principles, I will gladly do so with all my heart."

GLADSTONE ON THE CONTINENT.

Gladstone is still on the Riviera in obedience to peremptory orders from Sir Andrew Clark, M.D. He divides his time between six-mile walks over the hills and researches into the history of the young lady whom he first introduced to the pious English public, Marie Bashkirtzeff. Marie's mother has been imparting to her English admirers many incidents of her life. This, it is understood, will presently be given to the world in the pages of the Nineteenth Century, for which Gladstone's Olympian dissertations were deemed too serious. He has not yet found time either to substantiate or to withdraw his specific charges against the Duke of Devonshire, which the duke specifically denied. Obligation to the one or the other is commonly regarded in this country as an obligation of honor.

FIRE AMONG LIVERPOOL SHIPPING.

Fire started this evening in Bramley's cotton shed on Moore dock and spread rapidly to the quay on which was piled an enormous quantity of cotton in bales, just landed. A number of vessels were lying at the dock unloading or discharging their cargoes and the tugs at once began towing them out into the stream. One of the vessels, the Spanish steamer Ramon de Larrinaga, which had just arrived with a cargo of cotton from New Orleans, caught fire in several places before she could be removed from her berth. The vessel, and such of her cargo as remained on board, will be wholly consumed.

FIVE IRISH PARTIES.

Little has been heard about negotiations between the Parnellites and anti-Parnellites, unless it be that Redmond has made Healy's expulsion the condition of re-union. It is computed that there are, at least, five Irish parties. The anti-Parnellites are divided into the McCarthyite, Dillonite and Healite sections. The Healy section consists of Healy. Dillon's friends tried to elect him chairman, but were beaten. McCarthy, whom nobody dreads, again becomes the chairman. That is the compromise. Redmond leads his little band of Parnelllites, although not numerous enough to afford the luxury of a quarrel or a split. The fifth party consists of the unionists, reckoned at about one-third of the people of Ireland, but so scattered as to be unable to act together, or do more than poll in most boroughs or county divisions anything but a hopeless minority.

BRITAIN IN EGYPT.

A Berlin despatch says:—"The joint movements of the dreibund's squadrons in the Levant, are due to diplomatic warfare over the Sultan's investiture as Khedive. France and Russia are urging the Sultan to refuse investiture unless the Khedive proceeds to Constantinople, which, if he does, all the squadrons of the guaranteeing powers will accompany him from Alexandria to the Dardanelles, thus giving a manifestation that Egypt is a vassal of the Porte, and that England has no preponderance in Egypt. The Khedive is inclined to go to Constantinople, although his predecessors were invested at Cairo. The Khedive shows other symptoms of being inclined to kick against the English regime. The foreign office here is of the opinion that English diplomacy will win, and that the Khedive will be invested at Cairo. He will then be permitted in a little time afterward to go to Constantinople to pay homage to the Sultan."

DRUNKENNESS AND IMMORALITY IN GERMANY

The bill for the repression of drunkenness in Germany does not greatly differ from that published in August, which met with almost general disapproval. It prohibits the sale of spirits to youths under 16, persons already intoxicated, and persons who have been in prison for drunkenness within three years of the date. It provides for the appointment of guardians to persons incapable through drink of conducting their their affairs, and gives guardians so appointed power to place such persons in asylums. The German Government continues to direct its attention to the legislation for the suppression of immorality. The question has been discussed as to whether the paragraphs of the penal code are sufficient, or whether additional paragraphs should be proposed, in order to deal specially with the *cafe chantants*, low theatres, and disreputable places of amusement. The Government is fully aware of the great difficulties in the way of such legislation. A bill for the amendment of the criminal code is shortly to be introduced in the Richstag, rendering so-called *souteneurs*, or men who live on the earnings of unfortunates, amenable to the law.

ARREST OF GERMAN ANARCHISTS.

Pursuant to a call recently circulated during the week, a well-attended meeting of Anarchists was held in Berlin, to-day. The police learned of the meeting, and, in strong force, burst into the hall while one of the orators was firing the hearts of his hearers with fierce denunciations of the Government, and dire threats against its officials. The appearance of the police caused a mad rush for the doors. Many managed to escape, but the police succeeded in capturing 50 persons, and marched them to the police station, amid the jeers and groans of the crowds which congregated on the sidewalks.

HORSEFLESH AND PORK IN PARIS.

The rise in the price of beef, caused by the new tariff, has led to a large demand for horseflesh in Paris. According to a report of the police prefecture, the horses and mules slaughtered represent over one-third of the whole quantity of meat consumed. Fillet of horse or donkey is retailed at 10d. per lb., steak at 7d., and inferior parts at 2d. Worn out animals are rising in value, and are being bought up everywhere within a radius of 300 miles of Paris. Havre importers of American pork have obtained an abrogation of the order by which a consignment of pork could not be landed until an order was presented with a certificate from the United States inspector. Such pork can now be landed at the convenience of the importers.

GENERAL BOOTH'S RECEPTION.

The Salvationists of London and all parts of the kingdom, took occasion, on Saturday, to show their loyalty to General Booth, who has just arrived in England after a short visit to Australia and India. For several days Salvationists have been pouring into London to take part in the procession to be given in his honor. There was an immense gathering in Hyde Park. The General arrived at the marble arch at 3 o'clock, and was the recipient of an ovation that became almost riotous in its demonstrativeness. Accompanied by Mrs. Tucker, his daughter, and her husband, Mr. Booth occupied an open carriage, which was surrounded by a squad of mounted police and followed by a crowd of hooting and yelling hoodlums. The procession of Salvationists was a mile long, and in it were cars emblematic of the General's travels in foreign lands.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg show that the telegrams which pass censorship do not depict half the horrors of the situation. In the province of Samara the government official who went to carry relief to the village found it deserted, but nearly every house contained a corpse and some of them contained several. In Pensea the people may be seen praying for death. The government is finding it difficult, on account of the enormous drain of famine, to meet other expenses, and some officials' salaries are in arrears. Work is being pushed at the navy yards and on the military roads, the starving peasants being largely employed. It is estimated that 16,000 persons from the famine districts have taken refuge in St. Petersburg, and have been quartered on various householders.

DE LESSEPS' CONDITION CRITICAL.

Count Ferdinand De Lesseps, the world-famed diplomat and promoter of colossal feats of engineering, is dangerously ill. He is perfectly conscious and expressed his desire that the last sacraments should be administered. M. De Lesseps was born Nov. 19, 1803, and entered the consular service of France at the age of 23 years in the capacity of attache to the French consulate at Lisbon. His fame is based principally on his Suez canal scheme and his complete success in carrying it out.

A DISSOLUTION, THIS YEAR.

This is, says Rt. Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, the last session of the present Parliament. It may now be assumed with some certainty that a dissolution will occur in the course of the present year. The time of it must depend on circumstances, but the approach of the end gives a sort of pathetic interest to the proceedings of this session. The Queen's speech, was, for the most part, a list of the remainder of the catalogue of measures left over from previous sessions. The opposition was expected to make things interesting, but they allowed things to take their usual course. It fell to Sir William Harcourt to lead the attack in the House of Commons on the Queen's speech, and to Lord Kimberly, whose chief exploit was to give away his case on Egypt and his colleagues. Lord Salisbury took advantage of it at once, declaring that Kimberly's statement about Egypt was not materially different from one that he himself would make. Lord Kimberly proved himself too good a patriot to to be a thorough partisan, and made it difficult for any opposition leader, with less authority than Gladstone, to attack the ministry on this ground. Sir William Harcourt, too, avowed that English patriotism is the one thing that includes the success of his own party. They are both supposed to wish to hint to their chief that the less said against the Government's Egyptian policy the better.

STATE PENSIONS.

The growing feeling against the system of State pensions in Germany ought to give pause to those politicians in this country who are proposing to adopt a somewhat similar plan for our aged workers. It is plain that we can have no fresh tax on our working classes for this purpose. It must be purely a matter of State aid, and, therefore, the plan recommended by Sir M. Hicks-Beach, and one somewhat on the same lines advocated by Sir Walter Foster, seem undoubtedly the most reasonable proposed. Sir Walter strongly supports a more just and humane classification of the poor under the Poor Law. He would give Village Councils the power of recommending deserving persons for State pensions, which the District Councils would award. He estimates the cost of providing for those veterans of industry who have reached the age of sixty-five at only about three millions sterling. The State has already adopted the principle of old age pensions. The whole of our Civil Service, our army, our navy, are in receipt of State pensions for old age. Having already admitted the principle of State pensions respecting one large class of servants of the State, it is but a slight step to go further and extend it to all servants of the State who have toiled up to the age of sixty-five.

BRITAIN'S SENIOR ADMIRAL.

Death of the Surviving Hero of the Duel Between the Shannon and Chesapeake.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Admiral Sir Provo Wallis, K. C. B., aged 100 years, senior Admiral of the British Navy, is dead. In 1812 he was appointed to the Shannon, which captured the United States frigate Chesapeake off Boston harbor in June, 1813, after gallant Captain Lawrence had lost his life. Wallis was Second Lieutenant on this occasion, and his Captain, Broke, having been terribly wounded and the First Lieutenant killed, the command devolved on him. The old Admiral had years of experience afterward, and rose by slow degrees to the rank of admiral in 1864, when he left active service. In 1877 he was made admiral of the fleet. He fought 88 years ago as a "middy" of fourteen on the blood-stained deck of the Cleopatra, in the battle of the Nile, receiving the news of the victory at Trafalgar whilh cruising in the Canadian off Antigua. He tells the story of the capture of the Chesapeake, thus:—"Every officer on the Chesapeake, down to the officiating chaplain, was slain (or desperately wounded) the courageous Lawrence, shot through the body, died four days afterward in his cabin. Broke was dangerously wounded, and Watt, our first lieutenant, was killed by a bullet from the foretop. It thus came to pass, at the age of 22, I took command of the Shannon, put my junior, Mr. Falkner, in charge of the prize, placed their own fetters on the wrists of our prisoners, and set sail for Halifax. It was Sunday when we arrived there and everybody was in church. We were concealed by a fog till close to the harbor; the yards of both ships were manned and the British flag floated proudly over the American ensign. The rumor of our coming spread like wildfire; the worshippers abandoned their clergymen and rushed down to the quays, followed in quick order by the choir boys in their robes, and finally by the clergymen himself, who did not even wait to divest himself of his surplice. In passing up the bay there was a great shout from the people, for they thought our prize was the forty-four gun frigate President, which had incurred their cordial dislike, but when they heard that it was the Chesapeake, and that Lawrence, her commander, was dead, not a huzza was heard, except, I believe, from a brig lying at anchor. Captain Lawrence was highly respected for his humanity to the crew of the Peacock, and marks of real grief were seen in the countenances of all the inhabitants I had a chance to see. I heard several say that they considered the blood which had been shed on the Chesapeake's deck as being as dear to them as that of their own countrymen."

IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT.

Sexton's Condemnation of the British House of Commons Voted Down.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the debate, last evening, on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, Mr. Sexton, member for West Belfast, moved an amendment, declaring that the majority of the Irish people and their representatives in Parliament were convinced of the inability of the Imperial Parliament to legislate for Ireland in the manner required by the distinctive interests of the country, and that this conviction had been intensified by the manifest failure of the Land Purchase Act to carry out the plan for the extension of occupying tenants. He criticized the act severely.

Mr. Jackson, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replied, defending it, and Mr. Sexton's motion was rejected by 179 to 158. This close vote was greeted with cheers from the Opposition and the Irish.

The address was then adopted.

Mr. Jackson states that the whole sum of £10,000,000 assigned for the purchase of land in Ireland under the Ashbourne Act has been absorbed. The pending application for advances amounted to £361,584 above the sum provided by the act.

Steamer Sunk.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 15.—The steamer Eugene, plying between Memphis and Pine Bluff Ark, has sunk. No lives were lost. The steamer was worth $18,000, and was uninsured.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children when teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. aul-d&w-ly

Knights of Labor.

The Knights of Labor aim to protect their members against financial difficulties, etc., Hagyard's Yellow Oil protects all who use it from the effects of cold and exposure, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sore throat and all inflammatory pain. Nothing compares with it as a handy pain cure for man and beast

THE SHEE DOR CASE.

Interesting Evidence of the Prosecutrix Occupies the Entire Morning.

The Chinese Procuress Case Again Revived—Further Testimony This Morning.

The police court was crowded to suffocation when the adjourned trial of Shee Dor came up for hearing yesterday. Of course the greater number of those present were Chinamen, and all of the old faces were present, watching matters eagerly.

Mr. F. G. Walker and Mr. Eberts appeared for the prosecutor; Mr. Fell for the defence.

Mr. Walker stated that he would make a statement of the claims of the prosecution. "Six weeks ago," he said, "Ah Moy, my client, was arrested for procuring a young girl, Yet Cue, for immoral purposes. The prisoner undertook her defence, and told her that he would manage the case for her. When the affair was all over, Shee Dor came to Ah Moy with a bill for $850. Among the items of alleged expenditure making up that sum being one of $250, which, he said, he had been compelled to give to the Chief of Police; one of $100 to the Rev. Mr. Gardner, and sundry other amounts to different people. The information as laid charges the prisoner with procuring $850 by false pretences. With the permission of the court I would ask leave to amend that by confining the charge to the $250 alleged to have been given to the Chief of Police."

Leave was granted and the information amended accordingly.

The prosecutor, Ah Moy, was then put into the box. She swore that the amended information was true.

Mr. Fell asked, in the interests of justice, that the court be cleared of Chinamen. This was done, witnesses and all being compelled to go. Ah Foo, the notorious New Westminster gentleman, remained, under the guise of an interpreter.

Ah Moy, sworn, said: I know Shee Dor. He attended to a case for me. The last case that came up against me, about the beginning of December. I paid him altogether $450, divided up into amounts ranging from $2.50 to $40. All this in cash. That is all the cash I have paid him. He asked me after this payment to give him another $275.50. He gave me a bill. He brought it to me in the tinshop where I stay, on the Chinese 26th of December. I produce the bill. It reads as follows: "The whole amount is $850, divided in four shares. Ah Moy to pay three shares, amounting to $630.75. Yuet Cue has to pay the fourth share, $212.50." The bill has no signature to it.

The court here adjourned for ten minutes, to allow the interpreter to make a written translation of the document. During the adjournment witness and Ah Foo attempted to communicate with each other. They were prevented by Mr. Fell.

On resuming, Mr. May said: I asked Shee Dor how he had spent the money. He told me that he paid $250 to the Chief of Police, and that if it had not been paid I would be liable to imprisonment for over ten years. He said he paid another $100 to Mr. Gardner on account of girls at the Rescue Home. He told me that if he didn't get $100 the girls in the Home would give evidence against me. Shee Dor seemed very anxious about the money for the Chief of Police, and told me that if this amount wasn't forthcoming my friend would be stopped from seeing me altogether. My woman friend was Ng Sam.

By Mr. Fell: I don't know why I paid money to prevent the girls giving evidence against me. Shee Dor told me to. Ng Sam was interested in the law suit. The girl in the Refuge Home now belongs to her. Ng Sam was arrested two days before I was. We were defended by the same lawyer. He was engaged by Ah Wing and Mah Han. I paid Shee Dor money to pay the interpreters. Shee Dor guaranteed to get my case clear. He guaranteed Ng Sam's case, too. I paid the $250 for the Chief of Police, so that my friends might come and see me in jail. We were in jail three days. I have no money now, and still Shee Dor asks me for money. I have got a certificate, and am thinking of going back to San Francisco. I went to the Custom House for a certificate, the other day. I enquired if I could get away on my 1888 certificate. I went, after my case was dismissed. A day or two after, I intended to go to San Francisco. The Custom House people gave me permission to go, but Shee Dor told me that he wouldn't let me go unless I paid him $237. I would have borrowed the money from my friends for my passage. Shee Dor threatened to arrest me again, if I didn't pay. I was going alone. I have no girls now. I don't know what I was arrested for. I had $100 when I was arrested, and about $400 worth of jewellery. Most of my jewellery is sold now. The money I got went to Shee Dor. I advanced $300 to one of the girls, Yuet Cue, for her passage from China. It is all paid back to me now. I made the first payment of $200 to Shee Dor a week after I was arrested. The amount was $100 in gold and $100 in bills. I never received money from Lin Yan or Lin Ho. When Shee Dor came to me I told him to take charge of my case for me. When I came to this country I paid $50 to each of my girls for the idols for a heart offering. That was in the Che Kong Tong rooms. Lim Sam, Moy Chung and Ah Foo are all members of the society. There was a meeting last Sunday about my case; Moy Chung was secretary; there were a great many present; I was there and told the society that Shee Dor wouldn't let me go to China. I swore out the information in a lawyer's office; Moy Chung was present.

At this stage the proceedings were adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

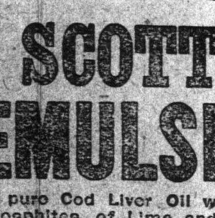
THE CZAR AT HOME.

In the Russian Windsor at Gatechina, by the seaside at Peterhof, or in the Danish home at Copenhagen, the Emperor delights for a time to forget the cares of State in the society of his wife and children. He is perfectly idolized by his family, and all those who serve him in any way are overflowing in praise of his kindly, unassuming disposition. A devoted husband, whom not even his worst enemies have ever accused of a single fault against his wife, he is the most affectionate father, the companion and friend of his boys. Few more pleasant scenes were described to me during my stay in Russia than that of the Czar of all the Russias officiating as master of the children's revels in the happy family party that assembled last autumn at Copenhagen, superintending in all their games and participating in all their boyish sport. There was no romp so great as he. There were the English children, and the Greeks, and his own; and a royal time they seem to have had of it. To these princes and princesses His Imperial Majesty was merely "Uncle Sasha," and it was "Uncle Sasha! Uncle Sasha!" all over the place. Sometimes he would stand up in the midst of the merry throng and challenge the youngsters to pull him down. One after another, and then together, the bevy of princes and princesses, grandchildren of the King of Denmark, would wrestle with the Czar and try to throw him over. But although the struggle lasted until the whole party streamed with perspiration, and the gardens rang with merry laughter, the Emperor never was thrown. The Greek princes are as sons of Anak, but the Czar is as Hercules for strength and muscle, and "Uncle Sasha" always stood his ground.—Mr. Stead, in Review of Reviews.

Bad, Worse, Worst.

Cold, cough, consumption, to cure the first and second and prevent the third use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the never-failing family medicine for all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest. A marvel of healing in pulmonary complaints.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS
REGULATES THE Bowels, Bile and Blood.
CURES Constipation, Biliousness, all Blood Humors, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System.
WATFORD, ONT.
My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and now she is entirely cured. MRS. HOPPERON



Children always Enjoy It.
SCOTT'S EMULSION
of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk.
A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER
it is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.
Beware of substitutions and imitations.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH. For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & Co., Victoria, B. C. 17-d&ly-w-tts

A RARE CHANCE.

On account of failing health, the undersigned offers for sale, or to lease, 50 acres of choice land situate at Cadboro bay, three and a half miles from Victoria, on the main road. The land is all fenced and mostly under cultivation. Very suitable for dairy purposes. For terms apply on the premises to
ja32-1m d&w IRA WILSON.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend applying to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situated on Salt Spring Island: Beginning at the N. W. corner stake of my pre-emption, thence east 40 chains, thence north 60 chains to Arthur Walters' S. E. corner stake; thence west 40 chains, thence south along sea shore to place of commencement, containing 250 acres more or less.
SAMUEL MAXWELL.
February 16, 1892. fel9-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 160 acres of land, more or less, situated in Renfrew District, and bounded as follows: Commencing at a stake on the north east corner of section 17, thence running in a southerly direction 43 chains to the stake marking the south east corner of said section, thence easterly 40 chains more or less, to a stake on the west boundary of section 36, thence northerly to the coast, thence westerly to place of commencement, following the coast. Copies of this notice have been posted in accordance with the Land Act.
JNO. NICHOLLES.
Victoria, B. C., 31st Dec., 1891. ja1-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres more or less, Barclay Sound, commencing at W. H. Wood's north-west corner, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80, thence east 40 chains to place of commencement.
R. WOLFENDEN,
J. PARTRIDGE.
ja29 2m-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres, more or less, Barclay Sound, commencing at P. W. Dempster's north-west corner, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40, thence south 80 chains, thence east to place of commencement.
E. J. GRAY
January 23, 1892. ja29-2m-w

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.

A successful Medicine used over 30 years in thousands of cases. Cures SPERMATORRHEA, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY and all diseases caused by abuse, indiscretion or over-exertion. Six packages GUARANTEED TO CURE when all others fail. Ask your Druggist for the Great English Prescription, take no substitute. One package $1. Six $5, by mail. Write for Pamphlet. Address EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH. For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, B. C jly17-d&w-eod

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Cheapest and Quickest Route to the Old Country.

From Halifax
Parisian........Allan Line........Jan. 23
Sardinian........do........Feb. 6
Sarnia........Dominion Line........Jan. 30
Labrador........do........Feb. 13
From Boston
Lake Ontario........Beaver Line........Feb. 1
Lake Winnipeg........do........Feb. 11
From New York.
State of Nebraska..Allan-State Line..Jan. 28
Teutonic........White Star Line........Jan. 20
Brittanic........do........Jan. 27
Majestic........do........Feb. 3

Cabin—$40, $45, $50, $60, $70, $80, upwards. Intermediate—$25, $30, $35. Steerage—$20.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent.