



# The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR. VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA MONDAY FEBRUARY 17 1896. VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 23

## NANSEN AT THE POLE.

Report that the Indomitable Arctic Explorer has Attained His Object.

The Story Discredited by Both Commanders Melville and General Greely.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—News that Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, had reached the North Pole, whence, having found land, he was now returning to civilization, was telegraphed here from Irkutsk, Siberia, where it had been received from Ust Yacht, at the mouth of the Yana river. The dispatch is to the effect that a Siberian trader named Koucharoff has received information that Dr. Nansen the Norwegian explorer who sailed on June 24, 1883, in the steamer Fram for the Arctic regions, had reached the North Pole where he found land. Several stories have been received as to the success of the indefatigable navigator; one of them that in April last he had found the pole, which was situated on a chain of mountains, another received in London on September 17 from the Danish trading station of Angmyne, on the east coast of Greenland, that a ship supposed to be the Fram had been sighted at the end of July stuck fast in the ice drift. On December 6 a dispatch which came from Christians, Norway, stated that Dr. Nansen's wife had received a letter per carrier pigeon reporting that the expedition was doing well. This report was published for what it was worth, but its inaccuracy was manifest from the fact that no pigeons were carried by the party.

Dr. Nansen has been for years an enthusiastic believer in the possibility of finding the north pole. He is about 37 years of age and entered the university at Christiania in 1860. Two years later he went on a sealing cruise to Denmark straits, on the east coast of Greenland, in the Viking. Later, in 1882, he was appointed curator of the museum at Bergen, which position he retained until 1888, when he led a small expedition of six men to Greenland, crossing the southern part of that portion of the globe. On his return to his native land, Norway, Nansen took preliminary steps toward fitting out an expedition and constructed a three-master sailing schooner, which had a sixty horse power steam engine auxiliary to her sails. Her sides were so constructed that they could meet the vessel to pass underneath her, thus preventing what is known as "pinching and screwing."

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The reported discovery of the North Pole by Dr. Nansen is much discussed in the papers this morning, both in London and, according to foreign telegrams, elsewhere. The general opinion seems to be somewhat skeptical, without denying the possibility of the truth of the report. This report is held to at least indicate that Dr. Nansen is safe and is returning. The Royal Geographical Society's officials consider it strange that they should have received no word, as Dr. Nansen promised that the society should have the very first information, and they have received nothing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The story from Russia to the effect that Nansen, the explorer, has discovered and landed at the North Pole and is now on his way home is received here with absolute incredulity by the two persons who of all others in the United States, are best qualified to pass an opinion upon the probability of the statement—Commander Melville and General Greely. Commander Melville is particularly confident that the story was without a reasonable foundation.

## DUNRAVEN'S RESIGNATION TO BE ASKED.

New York, Feb. 13.—At the meeting of the New York Yacht Club this evening, it was expected that the America's cup difficulty would have been finally disposed of, but no definite action was taken.

Captain Ledyard moved that in view of the charges preferred by Earl Dunraven in connection with the America's cup races having been found to be untrue, in fact, wholly unwarranted and unsupported by any reasonable grounds of suspicion, and His Lordship having neither retracted the said false charges nor offered any apology for making them, "Therefore be it resolved that the secretary be instructed to inform the Earl of Dunraven that his resignation as an honorary member of the New York Yacht Club is requested by the club."

Secretary Oddie then read the following cablegram: "London, Feb. 12.—In Oldie, New York city.—Forwarded letters to Elves, Saturday; and to Phelps, to-day. (Signed) Dunraven."

## FREE COINAGE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—After a ten days' debate, the house, to-day, by a vote of 80 to 190 in committee of the whole, rejected the free coinage amendment to the bond bill, and reported the bill to the house, with a recommendation to non-concur and insist on the house bill. The strength developed by the silver men was a surprise. After two hours' debate to-morrow the final vote will be taken.

The Standard announces that Sir John Millais will succeed the late Lord Leigh as President of the Royal Academy.

## ROENTGEN'S RAYS APPLIED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The first practical experiment in Chicago with Roentgen's rays was made on Tuesday afternoon by Electrician Charles E. Scribner and Dr. James Barry in the laboratory of the Western Electric Company. Casper Schmidt came to the office of the Western Electric Company complaining of a sore spot in the region of the palm of the hand, where he had been shot two years ago. After an hour's exposure to the cathode rays the sensitive plates upon which rested the afflicted member were taken to the photographic room. When developed the plate disclosed a most excellent likeness of the anatomy of the hand, and also what appeared to be a buckshot snugly encoined between the metacarpal bones of third and fourth fingers, about an inch and a half below the knuckle.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 13.—At the Syracuse university, under the direction of Prof. Eugene Haanel, successful photographs are being made with rays of Roentgen light. Last week on the second trial the skeleton of a live frog was photographed in one hour and fifteen minutes' exposure. Last night in a cardboard box, a ticket, a dime, a copper cent, a carbon lead pencil and a steel key were penetrated, and in another experiment some bone buttons, link cuff buttons and a piece of watchchain were imperfectly penetrated after an exposure of only thirty minutes. Prof. Haanel says Edison cannot photograph the brain, because it is transparent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The possible use of the new process of photography in the application of cathode rays in determining the existence of secret flaws in metals is about to be tested thoroughly at the Carnegie works, where a large amount of naval construction is under way. The importance of the process from an industrial standpoint can scarcely be overestimated.

HARTFORD, Feb. 13.—Skeletons of living bodies have been photographed in the Jarvis physical laboratory at Trinity college by Prof. William Lispenard Robb, of the faculty, and Dr. Arthur J. Wolf, of the microscope. An interesting thing in these experiments was the apparent discovery of "halation," which in this instance implies the reflexion of the X rays, a thing which has been denied.

## NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, N.B., Feb. 13.—(Special)—The provincial assembly was opened by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Fraser at 3 o'clock this afternoon. In his opening speech the Lieutenant-Governor said: "It is a matter of sincere congratulation to the people of this province and to the Dominion at large that the year just closed has been a year of contentment and average prosperity. You have learned with sorrow, and sad bereavement which has lately cast its shadow over the royal household, and the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg while in the active military service of his adopted country, has, I am well assured, elicited from the hearts of all profound sympathy for the widowed Princess and our beloved Queen. The threatened disturbance of the friendly relations which have existed without any serious breach during living memory between the governments of Great Britain and the United States is to us a matter of profound concern. In common with Canadians of all classes and parties, I sincerely trust that this menace to civilization may be averted, and that we may ever remain upon terms of amity with our kinsmen and neighbors of the great republic. If unhappily trouble should arise, I believe there is no portion of the Empire which would more heartily and loyally than this province maintain and defend connection with the mother country. In connection with the development of frequent and direct steamship intercommunication between the port of St. John and Great Britain, the feasibility of which has this season been so successfully demonstrated, it will be important, especially to the farmers of the province, that cold storage warehouses be established at suitable points for the preservation of all perishable commodities awaiting market or shipment. A measure will be submitted for your approval enabling my government to assist private enterprise in this direction. The mineral development of New Brunswick, under the healthy stimulus of recent legislation, has been prosecuted with much energy by private skill and enterprise, but it is a question whether individual effort in this direction should not be further supplemented by public assistance, if we are to be well and accurately informed as to the true extent and value of our mineral resources. A bill in furtherance of this object will be introduced for your consideration."

## EDISON'S LATEST.

ORANGE N. J., Feb. 13.—Mr. Edison continued his experiments with the Roentgen rays yesterday, and although many of his experiments were unsuccessful he is as enthusiastic as ever and declares he will try photographing a brain as soon as he secures rays strong enough to suit his purpose. The most important discovery made to-day was that the flickering noticeable in the fluorescent tubes is controlled by the current in the glass bulb and not by the force fluctuation of the electric current as had been supposed. This discovery was made by placing two tubes on the same circuit with one the difference flickered considerably, and in the other remained steady. A number of experiments were made in heating the photographic plates with a view to make them more sensitive. They were unsuccessful, however. Edison proposes to try if the rays can be sent over a telephone wire, placing the diaphragm of one receiver in front of a tube, and a receiver at the other end of the wire in an adjoining room in front of a sensitized plate. If the experiment is successful, the wizard says the possibilities of the application of the rays will be immense, and may include a practical device for sending pictures by telegraph.

## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Opposition to Tuition Fees in Vancouver High School—Smelter at Terminal City.

Developing Texada Island—A Victoria Organist at Westminster—Lecture on Mining.

(Special to the Colonist.)

## VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 13.—The Nationalists Association have notified the school board that they are opposed to the idea of charging a tuition fee for pupils of the High School. The board answered that they have no intention of charging a fee for high school pupils.

Mr. St. George is again fighting the Vancouver school system, and questions the accuracy of the financial statement of the school trustees, brings charges against a teacher, and refuses to apologize for his child striking its teacher.

J. C. Wilson, a resident since before last year, called on the trustees. Mr. Wilson will permanently reside abroad.

A number of prominent citizens have left for Kootenay, where, among others, Conductor Alex. McKenzie, of the C. P. R., has gone prospecting; among others who are located in Rossland are Leonard Corbin, contractors, builders and real estate agents.

The question of the British Pacific railway being taken up, it was resolved to memorialize the Lieut.-Governor in effect not to aid railway enterprises and in particular the British Pacific railway unless ample time is afforded for their full consideration and discussion.

The board has received a pamphlet from the secretary of the United Chambers of Commerce, London, who will hold a convention in a few months. A resolution was presented by President Alexander expressing a desire for closer pacific and commercial relations between the mother country and her colonies.

Mr. Pellet-Harvey delivered his lecture on mining, in Dunn hall, last evening to a good audience. The acid tests for lead and galena ores were exhibited. The lecturer then took up the subject of gold. He said there was no defining line as to where it could be found. Base ores might be profitable, and he examined a magnifying glass, without detection, and still gold was there and could be chemically extracted. Several different tests for gold were also described. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Harvey stated that he was in communication with one of the largest smelting firms in England in reference to starting a smelter here.

The small holdings settlers at Burnaby are about to organize the co-operative principle for the handling of their produce.

The subscription list opened here by Manager Jamieson of the Victoria theatre toward securing the Tavyary Grand Opera Company, shows a first day total of but \$40—a fact which all interested in securing for this city the highest class attractions cannot but deplore. The fault appears to lie in the fact that the public are not sufficiently notified. Mr. Jamieson's open letter explaining the situation, rather than in lack of appreciation. It is hoped that with Victoria's first day subscription of \$1,000 as an example, Vancouverites will come to the front to-day. No one here that is interested in art would wish to see Vancouver passed by Mme. Tavyary and her company.

## WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Feb. 13.—Bail will not be accepted in the case of Charles Warwick, according to instructions received from Victoria.

Grand Master Holmes, I.O.O.F., M.U., is to pay an official visit to the brethren here.

Mr. Bridgman, organist of St. John's, Victoria, delighted a Westminster audience at an organ recital at Holy Trinity cathedral to-night.

There is a great reduction in the home mission fund of the Anglican diocese of Westminster. An appeal for aid will probably be made to Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal. The demands for church work are increasing out of all proportion to the home resources. Bishop Dart will make an extensive Eastern trip in the spring with a view of soliciting aid for the mission fund.

## NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Feb. 13.—There is some talk of a Chicago and Victoria syndicate bonding certain lands on Texada island with a view to developing the mineral resources. The surface specimens of gold, silver, copper, tin and iron ores, have long been regarded as very rich, and a series of assays have fully borne out that opinion. Up to the present operations being principally confined to prospecting and assessment work. The syndicate have, it is said, bonded most of the valuable claims, and are preparing to invest at least \$250,000 in the practical and scientific development of the mineral ledges. Work will commence in the early spring.

The Nanaimo millage dues for the past year were \$20,025.50.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

Mr. Balfour Says Britain Is Ready to Do Full Justice to Ireland.

Explanations as to the Transvaal Controversy Made by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. George N. Curzon, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Office, replying to the question why Great Britain proposed to Brazil that the dispute regarding the possession of the island of Trinidad should be decided by arbitration, said Great Britain occupied Trinidad in 1781, and abandoned it in 1783 on the representations of Portugal. The late government, Mr. Curzon added, re-occupied the island because it had been abandoned for a century, and the government proposed arbitration as the best means of settling the question of the ownership of the island.

Financial secretary of the treasury Mr. Hanbury, replying to Mr. J. Henker Heaton, member for Canterbury, said the government was considering the question of establishing a parcel post between Great Britain and the United States. He could not at the present time state what steps had been taken, but he hoped that the United States government would consent to extend the system to the United Kingdom.

When the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech was resumed to-day, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, supporting the amendment of Mr. John Dillon, anti-Parnellite, censuring the government for not proposing self-government for Ireland, pointed out that colonies from which there was recently a splendid testimony of loyalty to the crown, enjoyed home rule. He maintained that the policy of home rule would be as successful in Ireland as in the colonies.

Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Conservative leader in the house, in reply said he did not believe in home rule, but he had seen the conditions of Ireland. Many Irish gentlemen on the opposite side of the house, he added, had gone to the United States on political lecturing tours, and had represented to citizens of the United States that all Ireland demanded was a constitution similar to that of the United States of America, in which Ireland should be represented as if it were New York state, within the United States, but there was no doubt that the feeling against England was not due to the mere fact that the Americans had one form of a free constitution and the English had another. It is financial and political character of that they think the national claims of Ireland are not adequately regarded. But the state system of America, continued Mr. Balfour, has nothing whatever to do with the national claims, and would never have been founded on the question of nationality. Moreover, he added, supposing that America had been broken up into various states, like Austria, each differently organized, and different language, and the state system of America had been adopted to meet them, it would be difficult to hold the United States of America as one nation, as it may be difficult hereafter to hold the diverse elements forming the Austrian empire. The only cure for this antipathy of the Irish abroad for England, is in increasing the knowledge of the Irish in the United Kingdom, and to do justice to Ireland.

"I do not think this question is thoroughly understood in America," continued Mr. Balfour, "but more may be expected when we realize the sincere desire of parliament to mete full and generous justice to Ireland. Then will begin a change of opinion which will eventually permeate the whole mass of the English speaking community, and the last cause of dissension between the great communities will be removed for ever."

Mr. T. M. Healy, anti-Parnellite member of the United States House of Representatives, was as proud to appeal to the Irish in America as England was to appeal to the Anglo-Saxons in her colonies. Continuing, Mr. Healy said he believed it was the influence of the Irish in the United States, which led President Cleveland to issue his famous message on the Venezuelan question.

Mr. Dillon's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech was rejected by a vote of 276 to 160.

Mr. Labouchere to-day moved an amendment on the subject of the Transvaal. He said that Hon. Cecil Rhodes and his associate directors in the Chartered South African Co. had received £600,000 from the British government, there was, therefore, a strong presumption that they had a hand in the recent events. He maintained that the raid was carried out for stock market purposes.

Several other members having spoken, Rt. Hon. Mr. Chamberlain arose to reply, and was loudly cheered. He acknowledged the spirit of fairness with which the debate had been conducted. He would not advise all government departments to follow the plan of publicity he had adopted, but he did not regret the course he had taken; because it proved that whenever a minister is called upon to present the country at a crisis, he might rest assured of receiving the support of all parties and classes. He pointed out the confusion that had arisen with regard to the Transvaal matters, viz., the Uitlander agitation and the Jameson raid. The former was an old trouble, in connection with which the cry of "wolves" had been raised too often. With regard to the latter, to the best of his belief, Mr. Rhodes, the Chartered South African Co., and Governor Sir Hercules Robinson, were all equally ignorant. Dr. Jameson's intended action, and there is no reason to doubt the

## OUR OTTAWA SPECIAL.

Manitoba Catholic Schools Not to Be Left Unprovided for—Dr. Montague's Needed Holiday.

Independent Foresters' Bill Passed—Grit Obstruction—When the Present Parliament Expires.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—It is stated that in the event of the Manitoba legislature not granting any financial aid to the Catholic minority, the remedial bill will be so framed as to enable the Dominion to make good the omission of the Manitoba authorities by asking Parliament to amend the Dominion lands act next session so as to give to the Catholics a share of the school lands.

An order has been passed granting Rev. Father Lacombe certain reservations of land in the Territories for the purposes of a halfbreed settlement. Lord Aberdeen wrote a sympathetic memorandum on the order.

Hon. Dr. Montague left for England to-day, it having been decided that he should take five or six weeks' rest from his parliamentary and official duties.

The Independent Foresters' bill was practically passed by the banking committee this morning. Last year the old line companies vigorously opposed it. John Carleton, Sir Mackenzie Bowell's confidential messenger, was to-day appointed housekeeper to the Senate at a salary of \$1,000.

The Supreme court may probably be asked to give an opinion as to when the life of the present parliament expires.

Mr. Featherstone, M.P., has bought 4,000 tons of hay in this district since September for sale in Western Ontario. The Grit policy of obstruction is still being followed. Dr. McDonald, of East Huron, spoke for five hours to-day, discussing every subject save the budget.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—The budget debate was continued to-day, Messrs. Sproule, Lister, Rider and Cameron being the speakers.

Sir Charles Tupper is still confined to his house. It appears he was treating his throat, which is sore with excessive speaking, and the fumes got to his eyes necessitating that care be taken of them.

Plans for a narrow gauge railway between Trail and Penitico have been deposited with the railway department by E. E. Ward, of Spokane.

The revenue for the year 1895 was \$53,000 better than January, 1895, and a million and three-quarters better for the seven months. The expenditure decreased \$630,000.

Sir Donald Smith's health is greatly improved. He left for Winnipeg to-day. Toronto manufacturers protest against cream separators being placed on the free list.

The Independent Foresters' bill passed the banking committee to-day. Government was asked to-day to grant financial aid to the proposed sanitary fund in Muskoka.

The Industrial Union of Typographical Union are taking steps to prevent the passage of the clause in the copyright act allowing the free importation of book plates.

Judge Bole of Westminster arrived here this afternoon.

## ENGLAND'S ISOLATION.

I have said that Palmerston understood his public and played to it with assiduity and success. That public, however, was by no means England's best. The Ashburtons, the Granvilles, the Clarendons were not of it. The Queen and the Prince Consort emphasized their opposition to it. Reformers like Cobden and Bright did their best to divorce the masses from it. But insular prejudice was so strong, and melodrama proved so popular, that Palmerston retained his prestige almost without interruption until the end. Yet he succeeded in arousing an antagonism to British policy and in forming an ideal of British aggression abroad that still obtains upon the Continent and in America.

No higher-handed piece of national aggression has probably been perpetrated within this century than the recent invasion of Madagascar by the French. But the world at large has proved quite acquiescent. Had England undertaken such an expedition, however, the press of two continents would have exhausted the vocabulary of contumely. Yet no one at all conversant with colonial history can doubt that Madagascar would be a far better place to live and work in under English than under French dominion, and that it would prove of vastly greater value to the civilized world. England's position to-day is startlingly isolated; and a prime factor in her isolation has been that she has cherished Lord Palmerston's ideal in statesmanship too dearly.

"The Palmerston Ideal in Diplomacy," by Edward M. Chapman, in the February Century.

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In Morristown, Pa., recently an unusual sentence was imposed upon three offenders. They were accused of assault and battery, and were released on their promise to accompany their accuser to church on each of the twelve next succeeding Sundays.

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an affair, a... the Liberals... erica. There... the Daily... radicals favor... Liberal lead... record and... view.

The debate on the Lands Sale Bill yesterday was interesting. It was evident that the Opposition were prepared to attack it as vigorously as they were able. It required very little discernment to see that they were full of fight. The Government were, it was evident, cool and confident. The exposition of the measure by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works was simple and clear. He said just enough to show why the bill was introduced and what was its nature, and no more. There was not an irrelevant sentence in his speech from beginning to end.

It was evident that the Opposition did not find it so easy to attack the bill as they expected. Mr. Forster declaimed against it glibly enough, but he dealt chiefly in prophecy. Nothing is easier than to predict evil. It requires very little exercise of the mind, and an exceedingly small amount of information, to croak. But prediction is not argument, and there are not many we think who will admit that the members of the Opposition are endowed with the gift of prophecy. Mr. Forster's speech was very strong in assertion but its logic was weak, and it cannot be said that it contained a great deal of information.

The Provincial Secretary's speech stirred up the Opposition. The facts that he adduced were evidently new to them, and his arguments were not easily answered. In fact no attempt was made to answer them. Mr. Williams, who replied, addressed himself not to the task of replying to Col. Baker but to the much easier one of showing that the members of the Government and their supporters were not in this matter consistent. It is surprising to see what a value some politicians set on the virtue of consistency in their opponents. As regards themselves they generally think that consistency is not worth talking about. In yesterday's debate Mr. Williams' homily on consistency did not seem to make a very deep impression on the members of either side of the House. The policy of withholding the public lands from sale had been tried for four years ago and found wanting. It had not accomplished the purpose for which it was enacted. It did not promote the settlement of the land but it did diminish the revenue very considerably. Is consistency a virtue in the man who, merely for the sake of appearing consistent, upholds a law which has disappointed those who supported it? Are men to be deterred from changing a policy that is found to be weak and inadequate merely because they are afraid of being considered inconsistent? If Mr. Williams had proved that the policy of withholding public lands from sale had been successful, that it realized the hopes of those who initiated it, he would have some reason to reproach his opponents with inconsistency. But he did not do this. It is, in fact, somewhat singular that not one of the members of the Opposition who spoke tried to convince the House that the policy which the Government proposes to abandon had been productive of good results. On this subject they were surprisingly silent.

The Hon. Mr. Pooley shocked the economists of the Opposition by stating boldly that it would be good for the province if all its lands were owned by private persons. To the members who are tinged with Georcism this was flat blasphemy. The Opposition certainly had not the best of yesterday's debate. Evidently they hoped to show that the bill has a tendency to place the lands of the province in the hands of speculators, but they signally failed to show that it is calculated to produce this result. They prophesied very confidently, but there are not many in these days who place much faith in political predictions.

AN INEXCUSABLE ATTACK.

The Times instead of discussing public questions on their merits has taken to discussing the Colonist. This is a confession of weakness and incapacity. If the Times felt itself strong enough to do its legitimate work as it ought to be done, it would be far above trying to create a prejudice against the Colonist by making a series of statements which it cannot possibly know to be true, and which we know to be absurdly as well as maliciously false. "The charge is," it says, "that the Colonist is not a public newspaper in the proper sense of the term—that it is not independent of certain powerful private influences, and that articles are inserted or omitted in deference to the views of the irresponsible bosses who have the pull for the time being."

In proof of this unqualified and very peculiar statement the Times adduces the failure of the Colonist to publish a certain communication on statute revision. It happens that no one connected with the Colonist, directly or indirectly, except the editor, knew that the letter alluded to was sent to the Colonist for publication; no one was consulted as to whether it should or should not be published. And so it is with other communications—the editor has a free hand in the matter. He has full power to insert them and to refuse insertion as he sees fit. We think it right to say here that there are very

few editors in Canada, even those who own the papers they edit, who are so little interfered with in the management of the papers under their control as is the editor of the Colonist. Even in the conduct of a hot political campaign the complaint of the editor is that he gets too little help, too few suggestions.

It is but just to the directors of the Colonist Publishing Company to say that not one of them has ever acted the part of an "irresponsible boss." They have never in any single instance dictated to the editor what he should do or what he should not do. Nothing could be further from the truth than the statement respecting the editorial management so unprofessionally and so indecently made by the Times of yesterday evening.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

The success of the "popular loan" in the United States has been a surprise to people in all parts of the world. The loan called for gold. It was believed that gold was scarce in the United States and that those who had it did not care about parting with it. But the event proved that there is plenty of gold in the country, and that the holders of it when they saw the chance of a good and a safe investment were ready enough to place it in the hands of the Government. This showed that, notwithstanding all that had been said by alarmists and croakers, the credit of the Government of the United States stands high among the people of the United States. The Government asked for \$100,000,000 at four per cent., and over \$500,000,000 was offered, and offered, too, at a premium. United States citizens declared their willingness to give the Government of their country from one hundred and three to one hundred and nineteen dollars gold for a one hundred dollar bond bearing interest at four per cent., payable in twenty-five years. The average bid was 110. This was strong evidence of the confidence of the lenders in the solvency of the Government and in the wisdom and honesty of its policy in the matter of the currency. It has been said that the loan is not a popular one because a large proportion of the offers were made by banks. But the banks, it seems, in this matter acted as the agents of their customers. The San Francisco Argonaut, which is opposed to the Government, says that the greater part of the subscriptions came from banks and bankers on account of "the cumbersome and complicated regulations drawn up by Secretary Carlisle." It goes on to say: "The people were not permitted to bid on a flat loan, knowing that they would pay so much for a bond that would pay them such a rate of interest for such a term of years, but they were forced to make intricate calculations in order to find out what rate of interest the bonds would bring them if they paid a certain premium, in addition; they were forced to enter into an auction contest over the bonds with bankers and brokers who were entirely familiar with business which the mass of the people did not understand."

There may be something in this, but by the Argonaut's own account it is evident that the loan was subscribed to by the men in the United States who knew most about business and who were best able to estimate the strength of the credit of the government.

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHY.

It appears to us to be most unfortunate that this term should have been employed in describing the experiments of Roentgen. The process by which the image is produced upon the plate is not photography, nor is it properly to be regarded even as analogous to what photography, in the ordinary sense of the word, is understood to be. Although the experiments are being conducted too far away for personal observation, and the accounts we have received are far too vague to be of much scientific value, sufficient has been told to enable us to form the above stated opinion, and it may be of interest to some of our readers to learn our grounds for so strenuously objecting to a term which seems to be generally accepted.

Vibrations of either occurring within a certain well defined scale of frequency produce the phenomenon called light. It is the property of transparent bodies to allow these vibrations to pass through them; by opaque bodies they are reflected or beaten back. Another series of ether vibrations outside the former scale produce the phenomena called heat, and these vibrations are not altogether reflected by opaque bodies. Thus, while the light of day is said to be excluded from a darkened room, the warmth of the fire is not excluded from the oven. We do not say that the dinner is cooked by light, but by heat, although the vibratory waves which produce the phenomena in both cases are in the same medium, namely ether. There are beyond these two series other vibrations of ether which again differ in their effects upon substances.

Now, photography may be described as the art of casting reflected light rays from an opaque body upon a film of chemical substance which is highly sensitive to the chemical action of these ether waves, and may be permanently affected by their beating upon it. But it has been discovered by Roentgen that the same substance is also sensitive to a

series of ether vibrations produced by an electrical discharge. These latter are not, however, reflected from but transmitted through certain opaque bodies, in this respect bearing a nearer resemblance to heat than to light rays.

Their transmissibility varies with the substance; wood presenting less resistance than metal, bone than flesh. This, then, is the comparatively simple secret of the marvelous skeleton picture. The ether waves pass through the softer tissues of the hand and affect the film of the sensitive plate, but they are more or less impeded by the bones, so that a kind of shadow is produced upon that portion of the plate which is covered by them. Thus, in a period of some twenty minutes, as we read in the Cox experiments narrated in Thursday's Colonist, the film is sufficiently affected to exhibit a picture of the bones surrounded by a nebulous outline, indicating the fleshy portion of the hand.

This is of course very interesting from a scientific point of view, and may prove of considerable value surgically, but it is neither more interesting nor more valuable than the apparently simple process of cooking a pudding, nor is there any reason to invest it with a semi-magical character, as if contradicting the known laws of physics. It will be seen at once that this electro-scigraphy, or electric shadow painting as it may be called, has really nothing in common with the process of photography beyond the fact that ether vibrations and a chemical film are the means employed in both cases. It is a printing process more analogous to the printing from the negative plate upon the paper than to the original taking of the photograph. Nor must it be supposed that the pale radiance emanating from the vacuum-tube has anything to do with the process, or that it penetrates in some mysterious way where other light rays cannot go. It is merely an accompanying phenomenon of light vibration and is reflected by any opaque object precisely like all other light.

It must not be understood that we would belittle this advance in science; we only seek to disabuse the minds of the public from their false impressions which the sensational articles on the subject are calculated to produce. People must get hopelessly confused in their ideas when they read that Mr. Edison is going to photograph a brain, and is then told he cannot do so because it is transparent! A. B.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

The growth of socialism in Germany has been most remarkable. Not many years ago there were estimated to be in the country not more than 100,000 Socialists. They were not organized, and they were not represented in the Reichstag by even one member. Socialists were then looked upon as harmless enthusiasts and were heard with indulgence by those who did not believe in their theories. They had no political influence whatever, and consequently they were neither respected nor feared by the politicians. The ideas of the Socialists continued to spread silently and steadily. After a while their increase was recognized by men in power, and Bismarck was accused of favoring them, principally with the view of using them for the purpose of keeping the middle class in subjection. In 1878 the German Socialists began to be looked upon as a political party of some importance. They had then nine representatives in Parliament. Bismarck seeing this, thought the time had come to put the Socialists down, so he procured the passage of his anti-Socialist bill. But the Socialists continued to grow in spite of restrictions and discouragements. Bismarck opposed them strenuously, keeping his restrictive laws in force and enacting others still more severe, but Socialism would not be stamped out. The Socialists have now 47 representatives in the Reichstag, and there are on the voters' lists of the Empire 2,250,000 Social electors. The Socialists have now in Germany no inconsiderable amount of political power. They form an element which the Government has to take into consideration. They have had influence enough to procure the enactment of laws favorable to their views, and it is believed Socialism is making considerable gains among the peasant class.

CANADIAN PORK.

The growth of the pork trade of Canada is remarkable, and shows very clearly the efficacy of moderate protection. In 1890 the export of hog products was not quite \$650,000, but last year they amounted to nearly four millions of dollars. In 1890 the duty on pickled pork was raised from 1 cent a pound to 1 1/2 cents, and on smoked and cured meats from 2 cents to 3 cents a pound. The effect of the increase of duty was to encourage the production of pork in Canada and to discourage its importation. In 1890 hog products to the value of \$1,458,285 were imported into the Dominion; in 1895 the value of the pork, bacon, hams and lard imported was only \$309,436. This was a very great reduction in five years. The increase of duty, it may be said, almost drove American pork out of the Canadian market, and it also had the effect of making Canada a competitor, and a successful competitor, too, with the United States in the foreign market. In 1890 the foreign shipments of hog meats were only 7,730,971 pounds,

valued at \$645,360; in 1895 the Canadian export of such meats was 41,930,348 pounds, valued at \$3,943,275.

Canadian pork has, moreover, gained for itself a high character in the British market. The Mark Lane Express in a review of the British provision trade of 1895 says: "Canadian pea-fed bacon has also made astonishing progress in sale during the year, it being much esteemed by consumers in the country districts for its delicacy and mildness of flavor, and it has often met with ready purchasers when other classes of salted meats have been neglected." The Americans themselves have been forced to acknowledge the superiority of the Canadian article. "The Chicago National Provisioner of February 1, speaking of the greater growth of the Canadian and Danish than of the United States trade says the farmers of Canada have realized what is requisite, and are, to their pecuniary advantage, paying a great deal of attention to both breeding and feeding, with very apparent results, (that) provide an object lesson to the United States farmer. The principal trouble with the United States corn-fed bacon is that it is too fat for the home consumption as well as the foreign. The excellence of the quality of Canadian bacon, says the Canadian Grocer, in dealing with this subject, is due to the fact that our hogs are fed largely upon peas, which imparts a nicer flavor to the meat, while in addition to this, the animals are fattened only to a stage that suits the fastidious taste. This excellence of quality, like the excellence of the quality of Canadian cheese, should be maintained, it means money."

A GRIT ROORBACK.

The Grit newspapers from one end of the Dominion to the other have been declaring with different degrees of virulence that Sir Charles Tupper owes his election to the interference on his behalf of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Antigonish and the priests of the Catholic congregations in the constituency. The story was that the Bishop had written a pastoral letter commanding all good Catholics to vote for Sir Charles Tupper and describing in the harshest terms those who refused to do justice to the Manitoba minority. The story was told with such confidence and repeated by so many persons and newspapers without question, that it came to be believed generally that Bishop Cameron did write the pastoral, an alleged extract of which was published. The contradiction of it, therefore, which appeared in the Antigonish Casket and other Nova Scotian paper took the people by surprise. Here is the contradiction of the roorback as it appeared in the Casket: "Respecting a 'pastoral letter' alleged by a dispatch in the Halifax Chronicle, of Tuesday, to have been issued by His Lordship Bishop Cameron to the priests of the county of Cape Breton, we are authorized by His Lordship to say that no such pastoral letter or circular was ever sent. The statement of the Chronicle's correspondent to the contrary is false. What he calls a pastoral letter is a garbled extract from a private letter, marked as such, referring to a leading article in the same issue of the Chronicle. His Lordship further says the action of the clergy of the county in advising their people from the pulpit to support the candidate who was for granting relief to their oppressed co-religionists in Manitoba, while meeting with His Lordship's approval, was not taken at any command or request from him. It is a relevant fact, in connection with the insinuations contained in the article mentioned, that, from the time of their meeting in London, last spring, to the day of the election in Cape Breton, no communication, direct or indirect, passed between His Lordship and Sir Charles Tupper, except the latter's simple request, by telegram, to meet him, as an old and esteemed friend, at the railway station on his way from the county yesterday."

The whole story of the pastoral letter and the instructions to the priests was a campaign lie invented by the Cape Breton Grits to prevent Sir Charles Tupper's return, and repeated with additions by the Grits of other places for the purpose of creating a prejudice against the Conservative party among Protestants. When we remember how ready the Grits here were in the late Victoria campaign to invent atrocious lies and distort and misrepresent facts we are not at all surprised that the Grits of Cape Breton pounced upon and garbled a passage in a private letter to deceive and mislead the Cape Breton electors. We have no doubt that the lie about the "pastoral letter" will be repeated by the Grit organs for months.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

We are glad to see that the theory of preferential trade between Great Britain and her colonies is gaining ground, both in the Mother Country and her dependencies. There are many Englishmen who do not like the idea that their country must continue to be dependent upon foreign nations for food and for the raw materials of manufacture. They believe that if proper encouragement were given to the colonies and dependencies of the Empire Great Britain could in a very short time be made in these respects wholly independent of the foreigner. If she took all or even the chief part of her supplies from her colonies, the trade that would thus be created would be of the greatest benefit to those colonies, and the Empire, being self-supporting, could regard with indifference the commercial unfriendliness and even the hostility of foreign nations. Sir Charles Tupper in his lecture on preferential trade, which he delivered in

Montreal a few weeks ago, drew a vivid picture of the way in which Great Britain is treated in matters of trade by the nations which derive the greatest benefit from her liberal policy of free trade. He said:

But there is another point which is being brought forward. They say we have not adopted this policy that is proposed. We dare not impose a duty of 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. upon the products of foreign countries coming into England so as to favor our colonies, because, if we do those countries will retaliate, and we shall have our great foreign trade interfered with." Retailate—how can they retaliate? When you get a fence as high as it is possible to erect it, you cannot get any higher. Knowing that England was bound hand and foot by this policy of free trade to which she had committed herself, that whatever they did they could do it with impunity, foreign countries have gone on erecting their tariffs against her. Show me the country in the world that has exhibited the slightest appreciation of the magnificent generosity of England in doing what no other country in the world has done for them, that is, allowing them to send everything they manufacture or produce into the United Kingdom to strike down and paralyze British industry, agriculture and manufacturing, from the end of the country to the other and yet receiving no consideration whatever. (Cheers.) We have had an opportunity of seeing how grateful countries are for the favor with which England has treated them. What is the fact with reference to the great Republic to the south of us? In 1890, when they sent \$24,000,000 of American products into England without having to pay one farthing of duty, and only received something like \$32,000,000 of British products in return into the United States of America, one would have supposed that that would satisfy the most greedy nation in the world so far as reciprocal trade was concerned. But it did not. What did they do? They sat down and devised a McKinley tariff, by which they could see how much more they could strike down this \$32,000,000 which they were taking in exchange for \$24,000,000. With what object? With the object of paralyzing the trade of the United Kingdom, with the object of ruining industries in the United Kingdom, and with the object of striking a severe blow at England's great dependency, the Dominion of Canada. (Applause.)

If Great Britain were independent of the United States and other foreign countries for food and other supplies, which she could easily be, the attitude of those countries in matters of trade would be very different from what it is now, when they know she must buy the necessities of life from them. They would be most anxious to trade with her on the same terms as the colonies and they would be glad to offer her substantial commercial advantages to be allowed to come within the favored circle. They would be as obsequious then as they are insolent now.

ST. GEORGE'S DANCE.

The festival of good old St. Valentine has of late years been much neglected and the youths and maidens of to-day seem to be getting too matter of fact to send to their sweethearts those wonderful missives that used to delight the generations of years gone by—the picture for example of two hearts transfixed by an arrow with an accompanying verse after the fashion of "The sea is salt, the sky is blue, the grass is green and so are you." However, the Daughters and Sons of St. George fittingly celebrated the day by a fancy dress ball at A.O.U. W. hall. The night was a pretty one, for there were many really pretty dresses among the dancers, though the comic characters were not neglected, including a "new woman" in real bloomers and a silk hat, clowns, darkies, Irishmen and a giant. The galleries were reserved for spectators not in fancy dress and nearly all the seats were filled during the whole evening. Those in fancy dress had the floor to themselves, so the fantastic effect was not spoiled by the presence of persons in everyday attire. The supper room was very nicely arranged, the tables being ornamented with a profusion of flowers and foliage plants. Prizes were awarded for the best sustained characters, the guests themselves deciding the result by ballot. The winners were: Best dressed gentleman, Mr. W. Craigie, "Robin Hood"; best sustained character, gentleman, Mr. R. Livingstone, "hod carrier"; best representative of the New Woman, Miss S. Smith. Besides the above decided by popular vote, the following prizes were awarded by a committee of five chosen for the purpose: Historical character, Mr. H. Kemp, "Japanese Warrior"; best sustained character, lady, Miss Myanotto, "Topsy"; best costumed lady, Mrs. Atwood, "Spanish Girl"; best sustained character, gentleman, Mr. E. George, "colored dude"; national costume, lady, Mrs. J. Renouf, "Stars and Stripes."

Stages for Cariboo.

The regular Weekly Stage for all points in Cariboo and Lillooet, leaves Ashcroft every Monday morning at 4 o'clock, travelling by daylight and making about 70 miles a day, each way, being over one day at Barkerville. Ashcroft to Clinton, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Ashcroft for Lillooet, Mondays and Wednesdays. Special Stages. Furnished on proper notice and at reasonable rates. For a party of five or more persons, regular stage fares only will be charged. These specials make regular stage time, changing horses along the route. General express matter carried by regular stages. Fast freight by special. For further information apply to B. C. EXPRESS CO., Ltd., 166d & w-11 Ashcroft, B.C.

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W. C. McCOMBER & SON, Bouchette, Que. report in a letter that Pryn's Pectoral cured Mrs. C. Garrow of chronic cold in chest and bronchial tubes, and also cured W. McComber of a long-standing cold. Mr. J. H. Hurty, Chemist, 525 Yonge St., Toronto, writes: "As a general cough and lung syrup Pryn's Pectoral is a most valuable preparation. It has given me the most satisfactory results to all who have tried it, many having spoken of it as the best they have ever used in their families. It is suitable for young people, being pleasant to the taste. It will cure me in a safe and reliable cough medicine." Large Bottle, 25 Cts. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. Sole Proprietors MONTREAL

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LATE LONDON

The Queen and Ferdinand announced— "The South African Hung Chang Czar's O"

LONDON, Feb. 13. of the Times at follows: Mr. Cecil publication of Mr. patch and the reply Kruger has led per trouble is again i erment is undou at what is conside Great Britain in p belain dispatch be A Kingston, Jam the report that the recognized the Cabi lizerents was circ led to a demonst with the United S night, in which the city joined. The French Cham day by a vote of 328 of confidence in the action was the rest the Senate on Feb. 158 to 85 to pass a the request of M. mier, on the questi Ry. scandal. The ca adverse vote in the not to resign and to a vote of confidence deputies to-day. The Niagara go lished a decree and returned to the sup laws, and therefore more set aside. The sensational New York in a de saying that a gross Emperor William 3 when it was statu up of copies of t thrown into his ca on the left shoulder. Count Kutuzoff, re of Russia, has arriv the ceremony of the baptism of Prince B Prince Ferdinand, church. The repres the station by Tra they drove together which were profus flags, where the C with the highest hor The Rome correspo icle says: "After Boris into the Gre Ferdinand of Bulgai Petersburg to perso Czar."

The Chronicle ed that the government to give full informati 40,000 British colonie disputed between Ve Guiana. The Standard says believe that belied tion to assist Englan tried to stipulate that right of suzerainty discussion. The gove agreed. We understa Kruger complained of Lord Salisbury's spe formist Unionist Ass "The Daily News in Mr. Chamberlain's dealing with the Tra the publication of H fened President Krug seems to be imminen can say how it will e The States Conran lishes the reply o ger to the dispatch of Chamberlain, which London on Feb. 7. dispatch proposed to certain reforms whic be adopted by the erment, and invite ger to London to d President Kruger, in Chamberlain, compi lication of Mr. Cham is embarrassing to erment, and he a government will n ence with its intere with the well kno that the solution ha gravated by Mr. Cha tions."

The Royal Academy sociate members, the Solon and the well k Edwin A. Abbey in England a number The rebels in Ko small party of Japa gaged in protecting the Russians have lande Chennulpo and trowl. The Chronicle say Rosebery was in pow to interfere in Arme not to object if Engla for herself. It is dif understand Lord Sal resulting from Engla It is rumored that ture of Hon. Cecil Rh was due to the desi tive whom the gov with a warrant to fo Jameson so as to prev him. Ambrose Thomaso, poer, is dead. He v August 5, 1871. He w tinguished professio tering the Conserva many prizes, includi of Rome, at the comp afterwards went to to 1889 produced a works, including "I presented for the fir in 1868 and the hund which was presente the old opera house "Mignon" altered 1869; "Francoise de opera in 1877, and bilet in four acts, w sented in 1863. He requiem mass and a nocturnes, etc. L. A. Thorley Jone of parliament for N will move an amendi deploring the absence

LATE LONDON GOSSIP.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice-Ferdinand of Bulgaria Excommunicated-Home Rule.

"The South African Muddle"-Li Hung Chang to Attend the Czar's Coronation.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The correspondent of the Times at Pretoria telegraphs as follows: Mr. Cecil Rhodes' return, the publication of Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch and the reply thereto of President Kruger has led people to believe that trouble is again impending. The government is undoubtedly much incensed at what is considered the discourtesy of Great Britain in publishing the Chamberlain dispatch before its delivery here.

A Kingston, Jamaica, despatch says the report that the United States had recognized the Cuban insurgents as belligerents was circulated yesterday and led to a demonstration of sympathy with the United States and Cuba last night, in which the Americans of that city joined.

The French Chamber of Deputies today by a vote of 326 to 43 adopted a vote of confidence in the government. This action was the result of the refusal of the Senate on February 11 by a vote of 158 to 85 to pass a vote of confidence at the request of M. Bourgeois, the premier, on the question of the Southern Ry. scandal. The cabinet met after this adverse vote in the senate, but decided not to resign and to endeavor to obtain a vote of confidence in the chamber of deputies today.

The Nicaragua government has published a decree, announcing that it has returned to the supremacy of the civil laws, and therefore martial law is once more set aside.

The sensational story published in New York in a despatch from Berlin saying that a gross insult was offered to Emperor William yesterday afternoon when it was stated that a package made up of copies of the Vorwaerts was thrown into his carriage, striking him on the left shoulder, is not confirmed.

Count Kintzoff, representing the Czar of Russia, has arrived at Sofia to attend the ceremony of the conversion and baptism of Prince Boris, eldest son of Prince Ferdinand, into the orthodox church. The ceremony was met at the station by Prince Ferdinand and they drove together through the streets, which were profusely decorated with flags, where the Count was received with the highest honors.

The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle says: "After the baptism of Prince Boris into the Greek church, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria will go to St. Petersburg to personally wait upon the Czar."

The Chronicle editorially demands that the government shall be challenged to give full information of the alleged 40,000 British colonists in the territory disputed between Venezuela and British Guiana.

The Standard says there is reason to believe that before accepting the invitation to visit England President Kruger tried to stipulate that England's treaty right of suzerainty should be open to discussion. The government refused to accede. We understand that President Kruger complained of the language of Lord Salisbury's speech to the Nonconformist Unionist Association.

The Daily News in an editorial says: "Mr. Chamberlain's first mistake in dealing with the Transvaal is a bad one. The publication of his dispatch has stiffened President Kruger's back. A crisis seems to be imminent again and nobody can say how it will end."

The Staats Courant of Pretoria publishes the reply of President Kruger to the dispatch of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, which was gazetted in London on Feb. 7. Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch proposed to President Kruger certain reforms which he deemed should be adopted by the Transvaal government, and invited President Kruger to London to discuss the subject. President Kruger, in his message to Mr. Chamberlain, complains that this publication of Mr. Chamberlain's despatch is embarrassing to the Transvaal government, and he announces that his government will not suffer any interference with its internal affairs. President Kruger also says that he considers that the solution has been greatly aggravated by Mr. Chamberlain's suggestions.

The Royal Academy has elected as associate members the English artist J. Solon and the well known American artist, Edwin A. Abbey, who has resided in England a number of years.

The rebels in Korea have killed a small party of Japanese who were engaged in protecting the telegraphs. The Russians have landed men and a gun at Chemulpo and trouble is imminent.

The Chronicle says: "When Lord Rosebery was in power Russia declined to interfere in Armenia, but promised not to object if England decided to act for herself. It is difficult, therefore, to understand Lord Salisbury's fear of war resulting from England's interference."

It is rumored that the sudden departure of Hon. Cecil Rhodes from England was due to the desire to forestall a detective whom the government had sent with a warrant to formally arrest Dr. Jameson so as to prevent anyone seeing him.

Ambrose Thomas, the French composer, is dead. He was born at Metz, August 5, 1811. He was the son of a distinguished professor of music, and entering the Conservatoire in 1828, gained many prizes, including the Grand Prix de Rome, at the competition in 1832. He afterwards went to Italy, and from 1837 to 1839 produced a number of musical works, including "Hamlet," an opera presented for the first time on the stage in 1868 and the hundredth repetition of which was prevented by the burning of the old opera house in Paris in 1873; "Mignon," altered into an opera in 1869; "Francoise de Rimini," another opera in 1877, and "La Tempeste," a ballet in four acts, which was first presented in 1869. He also composed a requiem mass and a number of fantasies, nocturnes, etc.

L. A. Thorley Jones, Radical member of parliament for Northwest Durham, will move an amendment to the address deploring the absence from the Queen's

speech of an assurance that the whole boundary dispute with Venezuela will be referred to arbitration in accordance with America's suggestion. The Daily Telegraph will tomorrow publish a Berlin despatch which says that leading personages there are in possession of convincing evidence that the Jameson raid was wholly instigated and the expenses defrayed by six well known financiers, formerly German subjects, and without the knowledge of the Chartered South Africa Company.

Dr. Hamnerstein in the Reichstag today, speaking in behalf of the National Liberals, praised the government for the attitude which it had assumed towards the Transvaal and declared that Emperor William's message to President Kruger congratulating the latter upon having suppressed Dr. Jameson's raid, responded to the feelings of all Germans, adding: "We are all proud of and repel unjustifiable criticisms."

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Times says that for diplomatic reasons it is probable that the leaders of the opposition in parliament will withhold their criticism of the Venezuelan question during the discussion of the amendment offered by Mr. L. Atherley-Jones, Radical member of parliament, deploring the absence from the Queen's speech of an assurance that the whole boundary dispute with Venezuela will be referred to arbitration in accordance with America's suggestion.

In the House of Commons this evening Sir Matthew White Ridley, secretary of state for the Home Department, in replying to Timothy Harrington and Michael Davitt, said that he had carefully considered the cases of the Irish prisoners and had decided that he could not grant them amnesty.

The so-called Maybrick committee, an organization formed for the purpose of working in behalf of the pardon of Mrs. Maybrick, confined in Woking prison on conviction of poisoning her husband, has submitted an exhaustive presentation of the case to the Home Secretary. They, it is said, presented new and important matters for his consideration.

T. M. Healy has written to Thomas Sexton urging him, on the ground of the party needs, to reconsider his refusal of the chairmanship of the party, and offering to withdraw from the party if that will purchase Mr. Sexton's acceptance, or the heartiest co-operation of the Healeys, whose only wish, he says, is to see Mr. Sexton's tenure of the chair agreeable and honorable.

A despatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says: "No confirmation has been received of the news that Dr. Nansen has discovered the North Pole and is returning to civilization. If he is returning, his own dispatches are likely to arrive before any answer is available to inquiries to such wild regions, devoid as they are of telegraph or other means of regular communication. Capt. Wiggins thinks that if it is true that Nansen is returning, he must have abandoned his ship. The Observer regards the report about Nansen as not impossible.

A detachment of British, American and French marines have been sent to Seoul, the capital of Korea, in view of the disorder attendant upon the revolution. The King remains at the Russian legation. A new cabinet has been formed, and a mandate ordering the execution of the former ministers has been issued. A conference of the foreign ministers at Seoul has been opened at the Russian legation.

In the annual Battle of Flowers at Nice, among the winners of prizes for the display of equipages in the carnival procession were Miss Oliver, of New York, and a party of Americans and English on a four-horse break, upon which was a dome of flowers surrounded by the arms and the flag of the respective countries, and bearing the motto "Friends and brothers."

(Special by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.—During the past week the weather has been remarkably warm and springlike; the parks are already green with young grass, in strange contrast to the frost which whitened the parks at the same season last year. It is announced that the court ceremonies, which were cancelled on account of the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, have been only postponed until after the court goes out of mourning, when the usual number of drawing-rooms, levees, balls and concerts will be held. The Queen takes this course owing to representations which have been made to her of the great loss which tradespeople and others would suffer if all the court ceremonies were abandoned. Her Majesty will return to Windsor from Osborne, Isle of Wight, on Thursday next.

CONCERNING ROYALTY.

The funeral of Prince Henry of Battenberg, the opening of parliament, and other important business which she has attended, have entailed upon the Queen a great deal of work during the past week or so, but she continues to enjoy the best of health. It is stated that Her Majesty intends to confer a dukedom upon the Princess Beatrice with succession to her sons, and it is believed that Princess Beatrice will be created Duchess of Kent, and her eldest son Earl of Sussex. The Queen has already issued a warrant granting her recently widowed daughter a double suite of apartments in Kensington palace as a permanent London residence. She will have Osborne cottage, formerly occupied by the late Sir Henry Ponsonby, as her Isle of Wight home.

Princess Beatrice and her children arrived at Nice yesterday. The Princess will visit the ex-Empress Eugenie at Cape Martin. She will take a cruise in the Mediterranean on board the steam yacht Thistle, which she has chartered from the Duke of Hamilton for the season. It is understood the Princess takes this trip upon the special advice of her physicians, who have been in attendance upon her ever since the news of the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg was communicated to her. She, however, will return to Cimiez by March 12, the date fixed for the arrival at that charming place of her Queen mother.

At the conclusion of Her Majesty's visit at Cimiez, the Princess Beatrice will visit the ex-Empress Frederick's germans, the eldest of Queen Victoria's children, at Kronsburg.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

There is no denying that the past week has been a busy one in politics both at home and abroad for the directors of British diplomacy. The Transvaal question took the first place in the

parliamentary debate, although the chief event in foreign politics was to be the transfer to arbitration in accordance with America's suggestion. The Daily Telegraph will tomorrow publish a Berlin despatch which says that leading personages there are in possession of convincing evidence that the Jameson raid was wholly instigated and the expenses defrayed by six well known financiers, formerly German subjects, and without the knowledge of the Chartered South Africa Company. Dr. Hamnerstein in the Reichstag today, speaking in behalf of the National Liberals, praised the government for the attitude which it had assumed towards the Transvaal and declared that Emperor William's message to President Kruger congratulating the latter upon having suppressed Dr. Jameson's raid, responded to the feelings of all Germans, adding: "We are all proud of and repel unjustifiable criticisms."

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Times says that for diplomatic reasons it is probable that the leaders of the opposition in parliament will withhold their criticism of the Venezuelan question during the discussion of the amendment offered by Mr. L. Atherley-Jones, Radical member of parliament, deploring the absence from the Queen's speech of an assurance that the whole boundary dispute with Venezuela will be referred to arbitration in accordance with America's suggestion. In the House of Commons this evening Sir Matthew White Ridley, secretary of state for the Home Department, in replying to Timothy Harrington and Michael Davitt, said that he had carefully considered the cases of the Irish prisoners and had decided that he could not grant them amnesty.

The so-called Maybrick committee, an organization formed for the purpose of working in behalf of the pardon of Mrs. Maybrick, confined in Woking prison on conviction of poisoning her husband, has submitted an exhaustive presentation of the case to the Home Secretary. They, it is said, presented new and important matters for his consideration.

T. M. Healy has written to Thomas Sexton urging him, on the ground of the party needs, to reconsider his refusal of the chairmanship of the party, and offering to withdraw from the party if that will purchase Mr. Sexton's acceptance, or the heartiest co-operation of the Healeys, whose only wish, he says, is to see Mr. Sexton's tenure of the chair agreeable and honorable.

A despatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says: "No confirmation has been received of the news that Dr. Nansen has discovered the North Pole and is returning to civilization. If he is returning, his own dispatches are likely to arrive before any answer is available to inquiries to such wild regions, devoid as they are of telegraph or other means of regular communication. Capt. Wiggins thinks that if it is true that Nansen is returning, he must have abandoned his ship. The Observer regards the report about Nansen as not impossible.

A detachment of British, American and French marines have been sent to Seoul, the capital of Korea, in view of the disorder attendant upon the revolution. The King remains at the Russian legation. A new cabinet has been formed, and a mandate ordering the execution of the former ministers has been issued. A conference of the foreign ministers at Seoul has been opened at the Russian legation.

In the annual Battle of Flowers at Nice, among the winners of prizes for the display of equipages in the carnival procession were Miss Oliver, of New York, and a party of Americans and English on a four-horse break, upon which was a dome of flowers surrounded by the arms and the flag of the respective countries, and bearing the motto "Friends and brothers."

(Special by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.—During the past week the weather has been remarkably warm and springlike; the parks are already green with young grass, in strange contrast to the frost which whitened the parks at the same season last year. It is announced that the court ceremonies, which were cancelled on account of the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, have been only postponed until after the court goes out of mourning, when the usual number of drawing-rooms, levees, balls and concerts will be held. The Queen takes this course owing to representations which have been made to her of the great loss which tradespeople and others would suffer if all the court ceremonies were abandoned. Her Majesty will return to Windsor from Osborne, Isle of Wight, on Thursday next.

CONCERNING ROYALTY.

The funeral of Prince Henry of Battenberg, the opening of parliament, and other important business which she has attended, have entailed upon the Queen a great deal of work during the past week or so, but she continues to enjoy the best of health. It is stated that Her Majesty intends to confer a dukedom upon the Princess Beatrice with succession to her sons, and it is believed that Princess Beatrice will be created Duchess of Kent, and her eldest son Earl of Sussex. The Queen has already issued a warrant granting her recently widowed daughter a double suite of apartments in Kensington palace as a permanent London residence. She will have Osborne cottage, formerly occupied by the late Sir Henry Ponsonby, as her Isle of Wight home.

Princess Beatrice and her children arrived at Nice yesterday. The Princess will visit the ex-Empress Eugenie at Cape Martin. She will take a cruise in the Mediterranean on board the steam yacht Thistle, which she has chartered from the Duke of Hamilton for the season. It is understood the Princess takes this trip upon the special advice of her physicians, who have been in attendance upon her ever since the news of the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg was communicated to her. She, however, will return to Cimiez by March 12, the date fixed for the arrival at that charming place of her Queen mother.

At the conclusion of Her Majesty's visit at Cimiez, the Princess Beatrice will visit the ex-Empress Frederick's germans, the eldest of Queen Victoria's children, at Kronsburg.

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OUR OTTAWA SPECIAL.

Permanent Quarters for Canadian Marksmen at Bisley-Qualifications of Competitors.

International Fishery Commission-Windsor Cannery Company Want Exclusive Privileges.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—The Dominion Rifle Association contemplates erecting permanent quarters for the Canadian team at Bisley. At the forthcoming meeting a resolution will be submitted limiting the standard of eligibility of competitors for positions on the Bisley team, in order to encourage young shots.

International Fishery Commissioner Wadham will leave for the United States next week to prepare a report in conjunction with the United States Commissioner on their three years' investigation, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, close seasons, etc. The Windsor cannery, Westminster, is seeking exclusive fishing privileges at Beecher Bay.

EDISON EXPERIMENTING.

ORANGE, N.J., Feb. 14.—As a result of the experiments which Edison has been making for the past two weeks with fluorescent tubes and Roentgen rays, that inventor announces to-night that within twenty-four hours he expected to have so far perfected his tube as to be able to take snap shot photographs through any substance of medium thickness, except steel or iron. Mr. Edison to-day succeeded in getting a clearly defined image of strips of various metals on a sensitized plate. The rays had penetrated a heavy piece of cardboard and a vulcanized plate-holder, in getting to the plate, in seven seconds. Mr. Edison also tried to-day to send the X rays over a telephone wire, but the trial was unsuccessful, as have been all other experiments made by the "wizard" to reflect or concentrate the mysterious etheric vibrations. The inventor said to-night that he was nearly ready to attempt his experiment of photographing a human brain and that after he had done that he would stop his experiments and leave further developments to others. Mr. Edison denied that he intended to try any experiments in the way of tempering metals with the rays at present.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—That cathode rays will not only penetrate flesh tissues, making an accurate delineation of the bones in the human anatomy, but will penetrate the bones themselves, was the discovery made to-day as a result of the continued experiments by electricians Charles F. Scribner and Dr. Barry in the laboratory of the Western Electric Co. To-day in developing a negative it was discovered that the rays had not only made a complete shadowgraph of the bones in a man's hands, but had practically dissected the bones themselves in the developed plate. The outlines of the bones were not only shown with great clearness throughout the surrounding tissues, but the varying density of the bone reproductions convinced the experimenters that they had penetrated the substance of the wonderful rays. It was clearly proved, according to the testimony of electrician Scribner and Dr. Barry, that the rays had penetrated the bones themselves and had furnished a shadowgraph of the substance of which each bone is composed.

A BLACK HEARTED TRAITOR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Although William F. Mannix, the newspaper correspondent who is about to be expelled from Cuba by the Spanish officials, has lodged a protest with the state department through U.S. Consul General Williams, it will certainly not command any sympathy in his case, in view of the record of the proceedings of Mannix, which is now in the possession of the state department. This record is in his own handwriting, in the shape of letters addressed by him to certain officials, and shows clearly that he proposed to the Spanish authorities to act as a spy upon the Cuban insurgents; that he offered to betray the Cuban officer with whom he slept, and that he offered to cultivate a feeling of friendship toward the Spanish cause in the United States through the great newspapers and newspapers in the United States, including the most important publications in this country, and all of this for a consideration. In one case Mannix offered, if he were appointed an officer in the Spanish army, to come out in a public declaration to the effect that he, an influential member of the Cuban party, had left the Cuban cause in disgust with their actions. His letters also abound with appeals to the Spaniards for money, and it is in evidence that he was negotiating with both sides in Cuba. On the whole, the officials here consider that Mannix will be lucky to get away from Cuba on the terms offered by the Spanish officials.

THE FREE COINAGE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The senate free coinage substitute for the bond bill was overwhelmingly defeated in the house to-day by a vote of 215 to 90. The vote was a record-making vote, and counting the pairs but 37 out of 365 members were unaccounted for. Perhaps a few absentees dodged, but most of them were unavoidably absent and were unable to secure pairs. An analysis of the vote to-day shows that 184 Republicans and 31 Democrats voted against concurrence, and 58 Democrats, 35 Republicans and 7 Populists voted for concurrence. The debate which preceded the vote was of an interesting character, but was devoid of any sensational features. Ex-Speaker Crisp presented the closing argument for the silver men and was replied to by Mr. Turner, a Democrat. The personal rivalry between the two leaders of the opposing factions of the Democrats, in the office of the house added to the interest of the occasion.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 14.—(Special)—A sad death is reported from the barracks of the Royal Canadian dragoons. The eighteen-months' old son of Sergeant Timmis was near the kitchen stove and catching hold of the teapot, in which tea was boiling, put the spout to his mouth and swallowed some of the liquid. Death relieved his agony to-day.

BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—The following letter forwarded by the steamer Servia was to have been delivered to Lord Salisbury to-day: "Boston, Mass., U. S. A. "To His Lordship, the Earl of Salisbury, Prime Minister of Great Britain. "In behalf and at the request of the loyal citizens of the United States of America, I, the undersigned general secretary of the Loyal Guianian Union of the United States of America, beg to convey to you our recognition and appreciation of the methods you adopted in dealing with the Venezuelan question, and we trust that you will maintain the same throughout. We stand ready at your disposal as we do in case of emergency to render our assistance and services for the defence of our native country. While in full sympathy with the manner in which you have handled the Guianian-Venezuelan trouble, we have assurance that you will not concede one iota of the territory east of the Schomburgh line to arbitration." (Signed) G. OSBORNE GRANT.

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHY.

BUFFALO, Feb. 14.—According to a Buffalo scientist, a Crooke's tube, or any substitute for it, is not essential to Cathode or "X" rays photography. Dr. Elmer C. Starr, an oculist of considerable reputation as a man of science, has been experimenting extensively with Prof. Rentgen's new discovery and now declares that it is not necessary to have a vacuum for the production of the "X" rays, but that they may be produced in the open air. The result, it is believed, has not been before announced as having been accomplished. Acting on the theory that the X rays are generated under all conditions when there is a discharge of an electric current of high potential, Dr. Starr made the attempt to obtain a photograph without using the vacuum tube. In its stead he pasted on a piece of paper two strips of tin foil, through which he passed a secondary current. The strips were about one and one-half inches long, and at intervals of about a quarter of an inch he cut out some of the tin foil, making gaps or spaces about an eighth of an inch wide. When the current was passed through these strips it produced a number of fine sparks, the jumping of the electricity from one section to the next. Dr. Starr next placed on dry plate a piece of tin foil, out of which he had cut a shaped tongue and a disc of aluminum. The plate he placed in an ordinary plate-holder and inserted the slide, which is of ordinary press board. On the slide he placed the prepared tin foil strips and turned on the current. When the plate was developed, no white or vestige of the aluminum had disappeared, showing that the X rays must have passed completely through that metal. But instead of a photograph of the outline of the metal giving a silhouette in white on the plate such as is the case with photographs taken with the Crookes tube, the part which had been covered with tin foil showed up black. Edison to-day succeeded in getting a clearly defined image of strips of various metals on a sensitized plate. The rays had penetrated a heavy piece of cardboard and a vulcanized plate-holder, in getting to the plate, in seven seconds. Mr. Edison also tried to-day to send the X rays over a telephone wire, but the trial was unsuccessful, as have been all other experiments made by the "wizard" to reflect or concentrate the mysterious etheric vibrations. The inventor said to-night that he was nearly ready to attempt his experiment of photographing a human brain and that after he had done that he would stop his experiments and leave further developments to others. Mr. Edison denied that he intended to try any experiments in the way of tempering metals with the rays at present.

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JOHN TAPLEY'S SUICIDE

Disheartened by Family and Business Troubles a Vancouver Citizen Takes His Life.

Deserted by Wife and Daughters He Got Into Difficulties and Shot Himself.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 13.—(Special)—About nine o'clock this morning passers-by were attracted by the screams of a woman coming from rooms occupied by Mrs. Tapley, an elderly lady and her son. Guided by the noise, several people rushed into the apartments. John Tapley was lying on the floor, dying with a bullet wound in his breast. A doctor was sent for and the wounded man was taken to the hospital. He died this evening, but although conscious till towards the last he refused to make any statement. This is regretted, as it is said, he was cognizant of several doubtful business transactions and could have possibly cleared others said to be implicated in alleged arson and fraud.

The following is the story of Mrs. Tapley, mother of the man who committed the desperate act: "He came to my room and said he wanted to stay with me. I gave him my bed and slept on the lounge. This morning he called to me to his bedside. He then, she says, 'told her of several matters of great privacy which he wanted her to write to his wife, who had deserted him. This information Mrs. Tapley would not disclose. He then said, 'I love Flossie (his wife) yet, though she has ruined my life.' His mother tried to soothe him, but he said, 'It is too late now for me to start a new business; my wife and children are gone. Be prepared; for something is going to happen, write and tell Flossie about it all.' Then he deliberately put a pistol over his heart and fired. He did not speak after the shot was fired."

Though it would appear that his wife's conduct had driven him to suicide, other reasons are alleged. A year ago Tapley had a prosperous business and his wife kept a lodging house. The first trouble was the elopement of his daughter with one of the boarders. Then domestic infidelities followed, and Mrs. Tapley deserted her husband, taking her two daughters with her to San Francisco, where she now resides. Tapley became discouraged, neglected his business and got into financial difficulties. He got a fresh start from a friend, being appointed manager of a large bakery and confectionery store. But his reverses were too much for him and he deliberately planned to put himself out of misery. The deceased was known throughout the province and was one of Vancouver's pioneers.



PAIN-KILLER

THE GREAT Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally It Cures Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc. Used Externally, It Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity. Many of our citizens have been cured of the most distressing pains, and know it to be a good article.—Ointment has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—Fleming's Ointment has a real merit, as a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. Beware of imitations. Buy only the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere; large bottles, 50c.

S. A. STODDART, WATCHES

68 1/2 Yates St. Continued from Former Advertisements.

Stemwind Elgin B. W. Raymond, ruby jewelled, double sun second dial, adjusted to heat, cold and position, warranted 20 years, in Nickel cases \$15, Gold Filled \$20, Silver \$19. Elgin, 17 jewels, with all the latest improvements in Gold Filled 20 year cases \$25 50, in Silver cases \$25, Ladies' Solid Gold 14 karat Elgin or Waltham Watches \$20, Elgin 7 jewel stemwind, in Nickel cases \$8, in Gold Filled \$10, in 21 years guaranteed Gold Filled cases \$15, in solid 14 karat Gold cases (weight nearly 3 oz.) \$40. Diamond and other Precious Stone Rings from \$2 up. Eight day striking Clocks in Oak or Walnut cases, v. able pendulum, from \$4 to \$5. Eight day Cathedral Gong Cabinet Clocks \$5; with gold inlaid dials \$5.50. Nickel Alarm Clocks from 70c. The largest stock in the city to choose from. Ten per cent. off Watches and Jewellery till Christmas.

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

Vertical advertisements on the left margin including TORAL, ARJWDER, and COLLEGE.





SCOOPIING UP THE GOLD

Main Quesselle Gold Dredging Company Have Their Machinery at Ashcroft Already.

Fader's Powerful Patent Will Be Used to Rake Up the Yellow Metal.

Mr. E. J. Fader, manager of the Main Quesselle Gold Dredging & Mining Co., and Judge S. D. Griffiths, of Tacoma, one of the directors, were in town yesterday for the purpose of having their company, whose headquarters are at Tacoma, registered under the foreign companies act.

The two gentlemen have just returned from an extended visit to the East, and this morning left for Ashcroft to arrange for the beginning of active mining operations. Mr. Fader, it will be remembered, is the inventor of an immensely powerful gold dredging plant, which is intended to use on the company's lease on the Quesselle river.

Mr. Fader says that by careful prospecting last summer with a small plant, he had found on both the North and South Forks highly satisfactory results. The gold was coarse, running as high as \$17.50 a cubic yard, and the North Fork was found equally as rich as the South Fork. He had received information that the works on the Cape Horn lease on the North Fork were about completed; the cut across the point had been successfully made and the dam put in.

From the prospecting done last summer just below the Cape Horn property, it would, he expected, turn out to be very rich. There were many points from that lease down that had never been worked, as they had hitherto been too deep for the individual miner to work with the rocker and cradle. Now, however, with the new methods and machinery, this could be handled, as he had proved satisfactorily to himself with the small plant he had used last summer in prospecting.

The first work he had done last summer, Mr. Fader said, was on the South Fork, just above the bridge, and that proved to be very rich, the dirt proving as high as \$17.50 a yard. An expert miner who had recently visited the Quesselle river expressed his belief from personal experience that the South Fork from the lake to the distance of eight miles, was without a doubt very rich in gold. In the canyons about the centre of that distance gold is still being picked in large pieces from crevices, where the water is low enough to allow the prospector to wade.

"Speaking of the Quesselle river in general," went on Mr. Fader, "it passes through the rich gold belt of Cariboo and to my own knowledge during the last year, companies have been formed representing collectively capital of millions of dollars, to operate in different ways on the river." He continued that the manager of the hydraulic company on what are familiarly known as the French claims, had told him (Mr. Fader) that the intention was to open up the claims this summer. This property adjoins that of Mr. Fader's company, which extends ten miles along the main Quesselle river from Beaver mouth down. The mining development of the district is yet in its infancy, for now ground that had never before been touched could be opened up by modern methods and machinery. The proposed putting of traction engines on the Cariboo road would be of great assistance to the mining man, enabling him to get in his machinery and supplies cheaper than heretofore has been the case.

The plant which Mr. Fader's company will use is made in Canada, Mr. Fader having arranged for its manufacture in Ottawa. He expects to have five or ten more dredges in operation if the present plant works satisfactorily, and of this he has not the least doubt. The Ottawa works can turn out and ship a full plant in three weeks' time. The company intend also to make a cut a mile and a half through a point in their leased ground for the purpose of turning the river channel, so that they can work the present bed of the river.

After the dredging plant is in operation the company will get ahead with the cut. Mr. Wm. Beasley, head of the firm of Beasley Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a thoroughly practical miner and treasurer of Mr. Fader's company, is coming West in a month to take charge of the work of running the cut. By Mr. Fader's patent dredger the cost of handling a cubic yard of ground is only ten cents, so that there will be an enormous margin for profit in view of the high satisfactory results of the prospecting last summer.

THE PRUNING KNIFE APPLIED.

Another meeting for the consideration of the estimates of municipal expenditure for the current year has been called for Tuesday evening by His Worship Mayor Beavan. It is not likely that the subject will be disposed of at this meeting as the cutting down operation has only just commenced. Reductions of salaries in more than one municipal department are said to be proposed, while Ald. Williams and Partridge have in view economy upon other lines that are outlined in notices of motion duly bulletined yesterday.

That bearing the signature of Ald. Williams provides that "No money shall be paid to any alderman of this city as in-

demnification in respect to his attendance at meetings of the council or any other service rendered by him to or on behalf of the city during his term of office." Ald. Partridge's resolution contains an implied adverse comment upon the recent action of the school board, or at least it is so interpreted by the majority. It is proposed that all telephones now in use by the aldermen at the city's expense be immediately discontinued. The cutting down of salaries was an important feature of Friday night's special meeting, and the departments suffering to a greater or less extent. Of course there is a possibility that the action already taken may not be final, but it is only a possibility. The members of the police force under the present arrangement will have their incomes very materially decreased, while the office of poundkeeper has been declared unnecessary, and the services of Mr. Shaw dispensed with accordingly. The recent connection, proposed and posed by Ald. Humphrey, was carried at Friday evening's meeting, and Mr. Shaw has already received a formal notification that the city will not require his services after the 31st of March next.

THE CITY.

SEATTLE'S amateur opera company are contemplating a visit to Victoria.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Nest Egg Mining Co. on Friday, the sale of stock was discontinued and the price of 20 cents was fixed for any further shares.

The regular Saturday evening concert in the Y.M.C.A. room and Temperance hall last evening, was a most successful one. The programmes rendered, and which have already been published, were very much enjoyed.

A new legal firm, Crease & Crease, has been formed in Victoria, Mr. Lindley Crease taking into partnership Mr. A. D. Crease, who recently passed his examination for admission to the bar. The firm's offices are in the Temple building.

The Vancouver subscription list for the Tavary grand opera company only reached the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars by Friday evening, at which time it had been announced to close, and the playing thereof was abandoned. Mr. Jamieson is negotiating with a view to securing them for three nights and matinee in Victoria only, and the result will be announced as soon as known.

In view, it is understood, of the steamer Lakme's competition, the Pacific Coast Steamer Line has decided to make a big cut in freight rates to Victoria and Sound ports. The cut goes into force on the 19th instant, when the steamer City of Puebla, leaving San Francisco on the 17th instant, will accept freight for Victoria at \$2.25 per ton. As yet the Lakme has no schedule for her guidance, but it is now pretty certain that she will run periodically if not regularly on the San Francisco, Victoria and Sound route.

YESTERDAY Justices McCreight, Walker and Drake heard the appeal in Boscowitz v. Trustees of the Warren estate. This was a very interesting case, and for an account, Mr. Justice Crease's judgment for defendant. In July last an appeal was heard in the Divisional court, Justices McCreight and Drake presiding, the case being divided in opinion the present appeal for Victoria. The argument was finished and judgment was reserved. Mr. H. Dallas Helmecken, Q.C., for appellant; Mr. L. P. Duff for respondents.

STORM-BEATEN, broken and patched, the little fishing sloop Philadelphia, which had been all but given up as lost—returned to port yesterday morning, evidencing by her dilapidated appearance her terrible experience and her narrow escape. Nor was the sloop alone the sufferer; the two Greek fishermen in charge, Constantine and Antone, had been forced to subsist for several of the 19 days the craft was away principally on dry biscuits. After leaving her the Philadelphia encountered bad weather in the straits and was carried about for several days. The sloop reached Port San Juan, badly broken up and minus sails, oars, etc. At San Juan provisions were replenished and temporary repairs made, a start for home being made on Friday morning.

THREE separate theft cases upon which the police have been working for several weeks past were brought to a close yesterday in a case that dramatic first, the thief being in each the same and the persons robbed his own father and mother. On the last occasion the boy failing to get into the room where he knew his mother's purse to be, he reached the window and thereby gave the impression that a professional burglar had been at work—with a result that the services of the police were sought. They were called before they concluded their investigations that the same misguided boy was the one who long ago offered for sale a valuable bracelet which then fell into the hands of the police, and which he had stolen from home. Yesterday the boy was brought before Magistrate Macrae and the fact of his guilt was clearly proved, despite his many protestations of innocence. No charge was laid, the parents not wishing to press the matter.

MME. LOUIS AUZERIAS, of San Francisco, who a few months ago headed a theatrical company playing an engagement here on their return from Alaska, is applying to the California courts for a divorce on the technical grounds of desertion and non-support. The entire cause of complaint appears to have originated in Madame's theatrical aspirations; her husband objected to the Alaska jaunt, but failed to prevent it. Then he induced his wife to take a European tour in the hope that her passion for the glare of the footlights would be cured. This, too, failed, and M. Auzerias—in the language of Chimie Fadden—thereupon "quit the Madame cold." Her petition, which she asks for a divorce absolute and permission to again take her maiden name—Lucy Williams. The respondent counsels charges that more than one episode not in accordance with the obligations taken by Mme. Auzerias at Sacramento, marked that memorable trip to Alaska. He will not oppose the application for divorce, but seeks the custody of the child. Mrs. Auzerias is contemplating the stage professionally so soon as her divorce is granted.

CRICKET.

ALBIONS PREPARING FOR THE SEASON. There was but a small attendance at last evening's meeting of the Albion Cricket Club, at which Messrs. John Earsman, R. H. Swinerton, J. Martin, the chairman (Mr. York) and the secretary (Mr. Cutburt) were named as a committee to secure funds for the season to commence the season. As all the Albion club's matches are played at Beacon Hill and are free to the public, there is no method of securing funds from the gate as have other clubs, and are therefore compelled to rely entirely upon the public for support.

CHESS.

THE CLUB TOURNEY. The Victoria Chess Club tournament will close in about two weeks, it having been decided at a committee meeting

THE CRIMSON COLORS

Once More Ably Defended on the Rugby Field—Victoria Wins the Final Game.

Clever Play Witnessed on Both Sides—The Swifits Win at Nanaimo.

The final Rugby match of the season, Victoria v. Nanaimo, was played yesterday on the Caledonia ground, and resulted in a win for the home team by one goal (five points) to one try (three points). The weather was fine, but the ground was heavy owing to the recent rains. The attendance was fairly good and the spectators were favored with an excellent exhibition of Rugby game. Miller beat Webster in the spin of the coin, and the home captain elected to play from the street end. At 3.15 p.m. Woodburn set the ball in motion on behalf of the Swifits, who returned to the centre, play once becoming fast and open. Pretty passing between the Victoria three-quarters, in which Wigram made some very neat play, resulted in the Swifits taking a pass from the Victoria name player and making a vigorous effort to score. Marshall, however, showed that he had lost none of his pace, promptly bringing his man down. The Nanaimo forwards, headed by the Swifits, were repeatedly several times broke away, but the Victoria halves, who throughout played pluckily and well, prevented their backs becoming dangerous. Notwithstanding the good play of the Victoria backs the visitors pressed repeatedly until Petticev relieved with a huge punt. Even play followed, Miller, Gamble and Wigram on the one side, and Quine, Webster and Bamford on the other, making repeated efforts to get away, but the tackling on both sides was safe and sure, and no score resulted. Shortly before half time, play being about the Nanaimo "25," Goward broke away with a ball at his feet and dribbled splendidly over the line, but Bamford fell on the ball and prevented a certain try.

Half time was called without either side scoring. Petticev restarted with a long kick, Medill returned it with a flag. The Nanaimo forwards here broke away and reached Victoria's "25"; after the ensuing Marshall received a pass from Quine and galloping along the touch line scored the first try for Nanaimo. Webster failed to convert from a difficult angle. Victoria gained no advantage from the dropout, the ball having been kicked at their twenty-five for a breach of the offside law. Wigram, on the occasion, and assisted by Gamble, Miller and Schofield, removed play to the Nanaimo end.

After a determined, but futile effort by Miller to score, the Swifits made a magnificent attempt to drop a goal, the latter passing about a foot under the bar. The Victoria forwards were no more than holding their own, and the Nanaimo forwards, their three-quarters well, a series of attacks being made on the Nanaimo goal line, during which Schofield and Miller, both got over only to be called back for the president's play. Length Gamble received a pass from Wigram and scored the opposing three-quarter by a feat he evaded Bamford and scored beneath the posts. Petticev took the kick and had no difficulty in converting—the feat being greeted with loud cheers.

But five minutes remained for play, and despite strenuous efforts on the part of Marshall and Quine to score for Nanaimo nothing tangible was accomplished. Victoria retired on the call of time" winners of a splendidly contested game. For Victoria all the backs played well, as did the forwards, although Chance, Langley, Goward and Macrae were especially prominent. For Nanaimo Wigram, Neen and Webster showed up behind the pack, while Duffy, Thompson and McKinnell were the pick of a good lot of forwards. The following were the teams: Victoria—Full back, H. Petticev; three-quarters, E. Wigram, J. M. Miller, Neen and D. Quine (captain); forwards, C. Gamble and K. Schofield; halves, F. Ward and G. Ward; forwards, A. D. Crease, J. K. Macrae, H. Chance, F. Wollaston, W. F. Loveland, Goward, J. P. Hibben, and A. Langley.

Nanaimo—Full back, F. English; three-quarters, C. Bamford, S. Webster, H. Madill and G. Marshall; half backs, J. Neen and J. D. Quine (captain); forwards, R. Swanson, M. Woodburn, I. Thomson, O. Randle, M. Duffie, W. E. Edmondson, J. McKinnell and S. Wilcox. Referee, Hon Victor E. Stanley.

The Rugby season this is brought to a close, Vancouver winning the championship of the province and Victoria the second place in the league. The record of the four teams competing in the series is appended:

Table with columns: Played, Won, Lost. Vancouver: 6, 5, 1. Victoria: 6, 4, 2. Nanaimo: 6, 0, 6. Westminister: 6, 0, 6.

THE RACE IS TO THE "SWIFTS." NANAIMO, Feb. 15.—(Special)—The tie between the Nanaimo Swifits and the Y.M.C.A. team of this city, in the intermediate cup series, was disposed of here today, the Swifits defeating their rivals from the Capital by two goals to nil. No score was made in the first half, and in the second Victoria played one man short, Cutburt having met with an accident to his knee.

CRICKET.

ALBIONS PREPARING FOR THE SEASON. There was but a small attendance at last evening's meeting of the Albion Cricket Club, at which Messrs. John Earsman, R. H. Swinerton, J. Martin, the chairman (Mr. York) and the secretary (Mr. Cutburt) were named as a committee to secure funds for the season to commence the season. As all the Albion club's matches are played at Beacon Hill and are free to the public, there is no method of securing funds from the gate as have other clubs, and are therefore compelled to rely entirely upon the public for support.

CHESS.

THE CLUB TOURNEY. The Victoria Chess Club tournament will close in about two weeks, it having been decided at a committee meeting

last night that the contest would finish on the last day of the month. The following is the standing of the players up to the present:

Table with columns: Won, Lost. C. Schwengers: 15, 0. B. Williams: 10, 5. C. E. Clarke: 11, 4. R. H. Johnston: 7, 5. W. Scofield: 9, 9. P. T. Johnson: 8, 8. P. T. Johnson: 5, 15. T. Lawrie: 1, 11.

Messrs. J. Earsman, P. Wollaston, C. D. Ayton and H. Kemp have withdrawn from the tournament and their games played have been annulled.

THE BIGGEST SEALER AFLOAT.

According to a private letter received from Yokohama the steamship Mount Lebanon, of the O.R. & N. line, had a very rough passage on her last outward voyage. She reached Yokohama via Honolulu on the 18th of last month with only half a day's supply in her hold as a result of a long and tedious passage caused by fearful weather. One of her Japanese passengers died during the voyage after the steamer left Honolulu.

Nothing has as yet been definitely decided as to what line of business the big three-masted schooner Queen City, which arrived from Japan with a cargo of sulphur a week or so ago, will next engage in. Her crew has been paid off and there are hundreds of places along the Cariboo road where two freight teams cannot pass each other, and the result of a team meeting a traction engine at any of these points will assuredly be that serious accidents will occur. The traction engine people know this; hence their application for a bill to relieve them of liability. Further, many of the bridges and some portions of the road will not in all probability stand up to the weight of these engines and the loads they draw.

Who is to pay for the damage that will be caused if such prove to be the case? Why, again the property holders of the interior, who will be taxed to keep these engines in repair. And still if some of these same taxpayers lose valuable property, or even life or limb, through an accident occasioned by the traction engines, there is to be no redress against the monopoly. All that they are required to do is to turn to the outside edge of the road and give the right of way to teams, precautions which anyone knowing anything of the Cariboo road and the teams that drive over it is fully aware are no small as far as preventing accidents is concerned. All for what? That this same monopoly may have the privilege of charging four cents for freight in a year or two for transporting goods which are now carried for one cent and three-quarters to two cents, and that some seventy-five teamsters shall be thrown out of employment and their outfits rendered practically worthless, and that the whole agricultural portion of the Cariboo shall be deprived of a market for their produce?

AFFILIATED CHARITIES.

Yesterday afternoon committees from the British Columbia Benevolent Association and the Friendly Help Society met together for the purpose of discussing some means of these two charitable organizations being worked together, so that by combining their efforts the good work may accomplish more efficiently the common aim of both—helping the poor and needy. The Benevolent Association was represented by the president, Hon. B. Williams; Messrs. H. Mason, D. H. Ross and A. Wilson; and the Friendly Help Society by Mrs. Baker, the president; Mrs. Gordon Grant, Miss Lawson, Mrs. H. Kent and Miss Kitch.

After discussion a scheme was adopted which will be presented to both the societies for their approval. In effect it is that each society will retain its own organization and dispense its own charity, but at the same time they will be mutually helpful. Each society will keep the other informed of the persons it is assisting, so that the work will be more systematic. Moreover, the funds of one society be available to meet the demands upon the other society will be called upon for help, and by this co-operation the good work will be more effectively carried out.

TRACTION ENGINES.

To the Editor:—A bill is at present before the legislature, the object of which is to grant a monopoly the right of running traction engines on the Cariboo road. Considerable opposition having been manifested by the people of the interior to this scheme, a petition is now being circulated in this city praying that the privileges mentioned in the said bill be granted. It is but fair, therefore, that both sides of the question be put before the Victoria public.

The great argument of the supporters of the bill is that the use of traction engines will cheapen the cost of transportation and thus benefit the people. But the mining interests of Cariboo. Does the bill before the house insure this? The only clause dealing with freight rates enacts that not more than 4 cents per ton shall be charged to Barkerville and intermediate points. This, its upholders claim, will insure a reduction of 30 per cent. on present rates.

To deal with Barkerville first, this contention is not based on facts. Four cents is not a thirty per cent. reduction. It is true that for a time six cents was asked on freight to that point, but very little indeed was actually shipped at that price. In fact, a half and even five cents are nearer the normal figures. There were two causes for the temporary and, as it proved, practically abortive inflation of freight rates to Barkerville. The first was a poor harvest in 1895. This enhanced the price of feed and thereby increased teamsters' expenses. The latter, to meet this condition of affairs, formed a union and fixed freight rates in which the rate to Barkerville was set at six cents. But this union has now fallen through entirely and very little freight went to Barkerville at the union prices. At the present time freight can be forwarded to Barkerville for five and a half cents. But this union has now fallen through entirely and very little freight went to Barkerville at the union prices. At the present time freight can be forwarded to Barkerville for five and a half cents. But this union has now fallen through entirely and very little freight went to Barkerville at the union prices.

But, Mr. Editor, Barkerville is to charge four cents to Cariboo, which most shippers are sure to do. The larger haul of the shippers from Ashcroft do not go further than the 150-Mile House. The present rates to this point are from one and three-quarters to two cents, large shipments being contracted for at the latter mentioned price. Now, according to the bill before the house, the traction engine people are to be at liberty to charge four cents to Barkerville or intermediate points. What is to prevent this, as soon as they have driven the present outfits off the road, from charging the full four cents to the 150-Mile House? It is not to be expected that they will now obtain it. They will have the power, and an ever-kept eye of a corporation which did not strain its powers to the utmost to grind money out of the people. For one third of the average cost of freight shipped during the last two years has gone to Barkerville, and with the exception of Mr. Whittier's pipe there is no present prospect of any large haul of goods to that point. The average cost of freight shipped by Cariboo will be fifteen or twenty per cent. higher than at

present as soon as the teamsters are driven off, instead of its being reduced by thirty per cent. as they affect to think.

But, Mr. Editor, there are other more surprising privileges granted by the proposed bill. These engines are to be allowed to run over the road freed from all liability, either for damage to the road, or for accidents caused by their presence upon it. In other words, it is proposed to make a deed of gift to this monopoly of the Cariboo road. Is this just? Who paid for the building of this road? It may not be known to all of the people of Victoria that, for about fifteen years, the people of the interior paid a road tax of two cents per pound gross weight on everything that went over the road and that a toll of one cent gross weight was collected up to nine years ago. The cost of the road was more than refunded to the government by the people of the interior in this way. Is it fair that that for which the people paid should be given to a monopoly, the only effect of whose existence will be to destroy the market that many of these very people now have for their produce?

There would be no objection to traction engines if they were not for exceptional privileges. If their promoters will guarantee to make the road sufficiently wide in all parts to allow teams to pass by their engines safely, and will further agree to indemnify themselves by them to the roadbed and will be responsible for accidents not occasioned by the negligence of the parties injured, the opposition to their scheme will disappear. There are hundreds of places along the Cariboo road where two freight teams cannot pass each other, and the result of a team meeting a traction engine at any of these points will assuredly be that serious accidents will occur. The traction engine people know this; hence their application for a bill to relieve them of liability. Further, many of the bridges and some portions of the road will not in all probability stand up to the weight of these engines and the loads they draw.

Who is to pay for the damage that will be caused if such prove to be the case? Why, again the property holders of the interior, who will be taxed to keep these engines in repair. And still if some of these same taxpayers lose valuable property, or even life or limb, through an accident occasioned by the traction engines, there is to be no redress against the monopoly. All that they are required to do is to turn to the outside edge of the road and give the right of way to teams, precautions which anyone knowing anything of the Cariboo road and the teams that drive over it is fully aware are no small as far as preventing accidents is concerned. All for what? That this same monopoly may have the privilege of charging four cents for freight in a year or two for transporting goods which are now carried for one cent and three-quarters to two cents, and that some seventy-five teamsters shall be thrown out of employment and their outfits rendered practically worthless, and that the whole agricultural portion of the Cariboo shall be deprived of a market for their produce?

It must be borne in mind that one-fifth at least of all the freight that leaves Ashcroft is shipped to farmers and paid for by them. Moreover, in 1895 over \$600,000 paid out for freight shipped from Ashcroft to Cariboo. This circulates amongst the farmers, blacksmiths, harness-makers and other mechanics, and eventually is mainly sent to Victoria and other coast cities for supplies. Let the people of these cities judge whether it will be better for them that this large sum of money should go into the hands of a monopoly to be almost entirely retained by two or three men, or that it should be distributed amongst all the people of the interior, thereby stimulating trade, causing larger orders to be given to coast merchants and ready payments to be made to them.

CARIBOO MINER.

NORTHWEST BLIZZARD. CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Dispatches received here show that a blizzard has been raging for thirty-six hours in Northern Illinois, Northern Indiana, lower Michigan, Southern Wisconsin and Iowa. In this section and in Iowa the storm was most severe. Burlington and Davenport reported the worst of the season. Late last night five inches of snow had fallen in Bloomington, Ill.; eight inches at Davenport, Ia.; nine at Burlington, while in Chicago twelve inches had fallen by daylight this morning. Street car and railroad traffic has been more or less interrupted by the storm. In Chicago one man was killed and three severely injured as a result of the blizzard. The man killed was S. S. Cox, a conductor on a North Side trolley car. He was crushed between the car and a heavily loaded wagon.

WANT THEIR OWN PRIEST. DANIELSON, Conn., Feb. 14.—A mass meeting of the French Canadian residents of Danielson was held to-night in the music hall to protest against the action of Bishop Tierney in not allowing them a priest of their own blood. About one thousand parishioners were present. Dr. DeLairre, of Danbury, deplored the action of the Bishop who, he says, had promised to give them a French-Canadian priest, and had not done so. Dr. O. Baribault, of New Haven, said that he always thought the citizens had the right of free speech and surely they had the right to say what they should be their pastor. He asked the audience to stand up for French-Canadian priest and in the end he was sure they would be successful. The meeting voted unanimously to accept a priest but one of their own nationality.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE. Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAER WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne, that the whole story of the defense was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to. Times, July 19, 1894. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, &c. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. It is a most valuable and singularly popular did it not "supply a want that fills a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1895. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. CAUTION:—None genuine without the words "Dr. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 25 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s, 1/2d, 2s, 3d, 4s. See 7

That Raise Money Largest and Most Complete CATALOGUE of Good Seeds, Pretty Flowers, and Farm Requisites issued in Canada. SENT TO BUYERS FREE WILL PAY THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. MENTION THIS PAPER TORONTO, ONT.

THE SUMMER RACES.

Programme Adopted for the Six Days' Meeting at the Victoria Driving Park.

Trotting and Running Events Interpersed and Good Purse for the Victors.

Below is published the official programme of what is to be the most extensive race meeting ever held in the province of British Columbia. It will be given at the Victoria Driving Park commencing Monday, July 27, and ending Saturday, August 1, under the auspices and conditions of the Northwestern Pacific Racing Association, and it is expected that at least twenty foreign stables, comprising over fifty thoroughbreds, will compete:

- FIRST DAY—MONDAY, JULY 27. 1. Purse \$200—Running, 1 mile, for all ages; winners of two or more races in 1896 to carry 3 lbs. extra; three or more races 5 lbs. Horses that have never won a race allowed 10 lbs. 2. Selling race, purse \$150—Running, half mile, for all ages; winner to be sold at auction for \$500, if entered to be sold for less; 2 lbs. allowed for weight for age for each \$100 down to \$400, and then 1 lb. allowed for each \$100 down to \$100. Horses entered not to be sold, five pounds extra. 3. Purse \$250—Trotting, 2.30 class. 4. Purse \$300—Pacing, 2.21 class. SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, JULY 28. 5. Purse \$175—Selling race—Running, six furlongs for all ages; winner to be sold at auction for \$500, if for less, three pounds allowed for each \$100 down to \$100. 6. Purse \$100—Running 3/4 mile, for all ages. 7. Purse \$350—Trotting, 2.19 class. 8. Purse \$200—Pacing, 2.30 class. THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, JULY 29. 9. Purse \$150—Selling race, running, five furlongs, for all ages; winner to be sold at auction for \$400; if for less, 2 lbs. allowed for each \$100 down to \$100. 10. Purse \$250—British Columbia Cesarewitch Handicap; distance 2 miles, running, for all ages; weights to be announced at 11 p.m., Tuesday, July 28, 1896. 11. Purse \$250—Pacing, 2.17 class. 12. Purse \$300—Pacing, 2.17 class. FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY, JULY 30. 13. Purse \$150—Selling race, running, half mile, for all ages. Winner to be sold at auction for \$500; if for less, three pounds allowed for each \$100 down to \$100. Horses entered not to be sold, five pounds extra. 14. Purse \$175—British Columbia handicap, running. Distance, seven furlongs; weights to be announced by 11 p.m., Wednesday, July 29, 1896. 15. Purse \$300—Trotting, 2.33 class. FIFTH DAY—FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1896. 16. Purse \$150—Selling race, running, one mile, for all ages. Winner to be sold at auction for \$500; if for less, three pounds allowed for each \$50 down to \$50. 17. Purse \$150—Running, half mile. For all ages. 18. Purse \$350—Trotting, 2.23 class. 19. Purse \$250—Pacing, 2.25 class. SIXTH DAY—SATURDAY, AUG. 1. 20. Purse \$200—Victoria handicap, one and one-eighth miles. Running, for all ages. Winner to be announced by 11 p.m., Friday, July 31, 1896. 21. Purse \$200—British Columbia Hurdle Race, one mile, over six hurdles. 22. Purse \$400—Trotting, free for all. 23. Purse \$300—Pacing, free for all. Conditions governing the races, and entry forms, can be obtained on application to the secretary, B. J. Perry, Box 372, Victoria, B.C. Two for a Pound. The drawing teacher has been giving a lesson on cubes, and some of the pupils had given examples. The teacher wanted more, but no one could think of any. Finally a boy said, "I know a good cube—half a pound of butter." "Why, that is excellent," cried the teacher. "Now, who can give me another example, as good as Henry's?" After a long time she saw a hand waving wildly in the back of the room. "Well, Willie, what is it?" "Why the other half-pound of that butter," said Willie, triumphantly.

DUNCAN. DUNCAN, Feb. 15.—An evening was given last evening a natural hall under the auspices of the benevolent societies in aiding poor of the settlement, a large attendance, a sun being taken at the disposal of refreshments was the ladies of the settlement. The programme of the was admirably arranged. NANAIMO, Feb. 15.—O. and E. A. Bickmore, born, left for Alberni on Monday by private stage, accompanied by Mrs. Bickmore, Messrs. Wilkinson and visiting British Columbia investing in mining property. He proposed to inspect the China creek particularly, and subsequently visit Cariboo Kootenay. A Newmann's cigar anness has been sold by A. chanted mortgage. He out his cigar and tobacco brother, S. Pearson. Alex. Sharp, late manager of the Nanaimo, resigned his position and England, where his wife side. Dumblinton's sawmill failed. The creek S. Rhodes recently returned, bringing several pieces of rock. During the early part of the winter, a fire was started by a man, who landed her on James Knight's place.

A NEW BOOK

BY A LOCAL AUTHOR. The Queensberry Cup

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE.

ER RACES.

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DAY, JULY 27. ing 1 mile, for or more races in extra; three or more at have never won a

\$150—Running, half mer to be sold at ead to be sold at weight for age for 0, and then 3 lbs. own to \$100. Horses to carry 7 lbs. extra. g. 2.50 class. g. 2.21 class.

SDAY, JULY 28. race—Running, six inner to be sold at less, three pounds own to \$100. g. 2.50 class, for all- g. 2.21 class.

g. 2.10 class. g. 2.30 class.

SDAY, JULY 29. race, running, five Winner to be sold or less, 2 lbs. allowed.

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g. 2.27 class. g. 2.17 class.

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SDAY, AUG. 1. ora handicap, one g. 2.30 class.

h Columbia hurdle g. 2.30 class.

g. 2.30 class. g. 2.30 class.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Vancouver Masons Give a Grand Ball—Municipal Service Reductions at Westminster.

English Capitalists Interested in Albert—Trades and Labor Recommendations.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 15.—The ball at Hotel Vancouver last evening, given by Cascade lodge, A.F. and A.M., was a great affair. The invitations were limited to 300, all of which were accepted, while many applications for additional invitation cards by members could not be satisfied. The corridors of the hotel hall room, when the music crashed the opening bars of the first lancers, there was gathered such a galaxy of feminine beauty as was perhaps never before seen in the Terminal City. The dresses of the guests were beautiful, some of them being triumphs of art. The Masons wore their regalia and jewels, and thus enhanced the rare beauty of an exceedingly bright and pretty scene. The "Ermine" tickets (original price 75 cents to \$1) are selling for \$3 each today. All the seats for both nights were gone in a few hours, and the company will be compelled to give a third performance.

A housed oil mill will be in operation on the Fraser river, at Mission City, this summer. Seed farmers are encouraged to grow the seed it will be imported from Manitoba.

An inquest on the body of J. Tapley, jr., was held this morning and a verdict of suicide rendered.

The Trades and Labor Council met last night at the request of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council. They will petition the government, through Mr. Corbould, M.P., against the passage of the bill relating to "Conspiracies and Combinations formed in restraint of trade."

The council instructed the parliamentary committee to impress on the school board and other civic committees "the necessity of having all work done by day labor."

The Pacific express was delayed by an accident at Gladwin. The passenger train stopped to remove stone from the track when a work train ran into her from behind at slow speed. The damage was not great. The engineer of the passenger, who was under the ash box at the time of the collision, was only slightly injured. No one else was hurt.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Feb. 15.—The proposal of the Consolidated Tram & Light Co. to build a line to Steveston is meeting with favor here, and the demands of the company are not thought exorbitant. The council are holding private meetings to consider the question.

Hugh Youdall has returned from a visit to England.

Westminster civic servants are expected to be satisfied with the following monthly salaries which have been fixed for the coming year: City clerk \$85, treasurer \$80, assistant \$65, solicitor \$110, police magistrate \$22.50, auditor \$25, janitor \$25, assessment commissioner per annum \$200, librarian \$50, superintendent waterworks \$70, superintendent street water main \$70, sewer \$35, police sergeant \$70, police constables and poundkeeper \$60 each; fire brigade chief \$80, foreman \$60, firemen \$37.50, call men \$12.50, street foreman \$25.00 a day, teamster 50 cents a day.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, Feb. 15.—An entertainment was given last evening at the agricultural hall under the auspices of the benevolent societies in aid of the deserving poor of the settlement. There was a large attendance, a sum of over \$70 being taken at the door. A splendid supply of refreshments was provided by the ladies of the district, and dancing lasted until the early morning hours. The programme of the entertainment was admirably arranged and well carried out.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Feb. 15.—C. H. Wilkinson and E. A. Bickmore, both of London, Eng., left for Alberni on Friday afternoon by private stage, accompanied by H. Carmichael, provincial assayer. Messrs. Wilkinson and Bickmore are visiting British Columbia with a view to investing in mining properties. They propose to inspect certain claims on China creek particularly, and will subsequently visit Cariboo, Lillooet and Kootenay.

A Newiman's cigar and candy business has been sold by A. Davis under a chattel mortgage. C. Pearson has sold out his cigar and tobacco business to his brother, S. Pearson.

Alex. Sharp, late manager of the Wellington colliery, leaves the latter part of this month for the Franklin colliery. He has accepted the management of these collieries, which are owned and operated by the Oregon Improvement Company.

R. Duggan's house was completely destroyed by fire last night. The house is partly insured.

Miss Haart won the \$1,000 appropriation in the building society drawing last evening.

Alfred Thomas, for eight years the manager of the Nanaimo gas works, has resigned his position and is returning to England, where his wife and family reside.

Dumblenton's sawmill has safely reached China creek. S. Dyer and Mr. Rhodes recently returned from a prospecting trip down the canal. They brought back several promising specimens of rock.

During the early part of last week a kloothman was forcibly taken from her white associate at Union by her Eucletaw relative. She left the camp at a little bay beyond Point Holmes in a dug-out, in company with another kloothman, who landed her on the beach near James Knight's place. Joe Martiniok

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Canada's Sympathy With the Mother Country—A Noteworthy and Loyal Discussion.

Laurier's Mis-statements Regarding Controversies—The Next Minister of Militia.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The most important event of the week in parliamentary circles has been Mr. McNeill's motion pledging the sympathy of Canada with the Mother Country in the present threatening condition of affairs, but at the same time expressing the friendliest feeling towards the people of the United States. Mr. McNeill spoke exceedingly well; indeed, it is questionable whether he was ever in better form. At all times the member for North Bruce is a good speaker. He is a man of wide reading and of great natural ability, but on Wednesday he fairly outdid himself. He justified the presentation of his resolution, not because it was necessary to assure the people of the Mother Country of our loyalty, but because the impression seemed to prevail in the United States that Canada was willing and anxious to become part of the American Republic. A declaration, therefore, such as the one proposed in his house would make would tend to disabuse the minds of the people of the United States of this erroneous impression.

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The Colonist.

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A NEW WONDER.

Who will venture to say that to see through a millstone will be much longer a proverbial impossibility? The new photograph, if it does not enable us to see through millstones, shows us many things that seem quite as securely hidden from sight as the interior of a millstone.

This latter was the experiment that was tried by Professor Cox of McGill College the other day. What he did appears more like a miracle than a scientific experiment. The light that does these wonders is not sunlight, it is an electric light of a peculiar kind. It is called the cathode ray, but what its nature is and how it produces its effects no one seems to know.

"The result was a complete success," the reporter of the Witness says. "On the plate was the picture of Professor Cox's hand, clear and distinct, but it was a gruesome hand, for under the influence of the mysterious cathode rays the flesh had almost disappeared and the weird uncanny long hand, similar to that of a human being long dead, stood out in grim distinctness."

What could be more like a miracle than this? A plate shut tightly up in a close box that did not admit a single ray of light takes the picture of the invisible part of a hand that is laid upon its cover! A cut of Professor Cox's hand as photographed illustrates the account of the experiment in the Witness. It is exactly like the description given of it by the reporter. It is a skeleton hand.

It is expected that the new photography will be useful to surgeons, as it will show the exact condition of any bone that can be photographed. It is only the harder parts of the object that leave their shadow on the plate. The cathode ray seems to go through most bodies generally regarded as opaque as readily as ordinary light goes through a pane of glass.

The discovery is a wonderful one. The process of taking pictures by means of the cathode ray is still in its earliest infancy. A great deal more will, no doubt,

be found out about the ray, or whatever it may be, before very long.

A GOOD SPEECH.

We have received a copy of the speech delivered by the Hon. T. Mayne Daly in the debate on the address. The speech is forcible and well reasoned. Mr. Daly, as might be expected, discusses the Manitoba school question fully. He shows that he understands the subject thoroughly, and is well posted in all the facts connected with it.

In February, 1895, prior to the remedial order and prior to the Manitoba Government having received that remedial order, Mr. Fisher moved a resolution in the Manitoba Legislative Assembly of which the following is the concluding paragraph: And having regard to the suggestions of the tribunal referred to (the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council) that all legitimate ground of complaint would be removed if the present system was supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievances on which the appeal is founded, and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to those provisions without a repeal of the present law, this House is ready to consider the grievances referred to with a view to providing reasonable relief while maintaining as far as possible consistent with that object the principles of the present Act in their general application.

Here was a resolution moved by a member of the Manitoba Legislature, and couched in language studiously moderate and formal, which proposed that the remedy suggested by the Privy Council be applied by the Manitobans themselves. There was no ordering, no coercion, nothing but a suggestion that the Manitoba Legislature would, of its own motion, provide a remedy for the grievance of which the minority complained. Did the Government of Manitoba and the majority of the Legislature accept this suggestion so modestly and so unoffensively made? They did not. They rejected the suggestion made by one of themselves, as curtly, as promptly and as unqualifiedly as they did the remedial order of which such bitter complaints were afterwards made both by the members of the Manitoba majority and their friends in the other provinces. The amendment moved by Mr. Sifton, the attorney general, concludes with the following sentences: That an interference by the federal authority with the educational policy of the province is contrary to the recognized principles of provincial autonomy. That this House will, by all constitutional means and to the utmost extent of its power, resist any steps that may be taken to attack the school system established by the Public Schools Act of 1890, which is believed to be conceived and administered in the highest and best interests of the whole population of Manitoba.

This direct and unqualified refusal to come to a settlement with the minority, it must not be forgotten, was made by the Manitoba Legislature long before the remedial order was drawn up. What, sincerely, then, or what truth was there in the statement so often made by Mr. Laurier and other Grits that the refusal of the Manitoba Government to settle the question amicably was owing chiefly to the dictatorial language of the remedial order? The talk about the imperious terms of that order and the offensive attitude assumed by the Dominion Government was simply resorted to to prejudice the minds of the people of the Dominion against that Government, and Mr. Laurier's recommendation of "the sunny ways of diplomacy" was part of the policy of hypocrisy, double-dealing and insincerity by which the Grits hoped and expected, by setting creed against creed and race against race, to accomplish their object.

MARTIN THE TALKER. The Grits are great fellows to talk, and Mr. Joseph Martin, M. P., is one of the most industrious in this respect. During his recent visit to British Columbia he acquired a smattering of information about the affairs of this province which he has been parading in the House of Commons—for instance, when lately he asked if steps were being taken to remove the San Pedro wreck. As is well known here, the government a few months before Mr. Martin favored British Columbia with a visit notified the owners that unless the wreck were removed within a limited period, the government would take steps to clear it away at the owners' expense. And keeping its word, the government is now advertising for tenders for the work.

The Times, dishonestly but for political advantage, says this action is due to Mr. Martin's question! and refers to him as "Victoria's third member." While the member for Winnipeg is talking the members for Victoria are working, and the interests of this city are not served by belittling them or the results of their efforts in the departments and in the House.

PROTECTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

We are told over and over again by the free traders of Canada—theoretic free traders mainly—that free trade is so generally accepted in England as the only sound commercial policy, that it is the merest folly to expect that it will be abandoned or even modified in our day. The man who proposes to return to protection in England, they say, cannot expect to get a patient hearing. He is laughed at by almost everybody. His proposal is so absurd that very few indeed consider it worth while to reason with him.

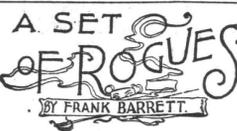
This may have been almost true twenty years or so ago, but it is very far indeed from being true now. There are very many in Great Britain to-day who are beginning to doubt the efficacy of free trade in a country so favorably situated for its adoption as theirs; and there are many others who believe that the time has come when the welfare of the nation requires a very material modification of its trade policy in the direction of protection to native industry. Prominent among these, they say, is Lord Salisbury himself, the present Premier of Great Britain. Utterances of his, notably one which is contained in a speech which his Lordship delivered at Hastings three years ago—are quoted to prove his leaning to protection as a national policy for Great Britain. He said: Forty or fifty years ago everybody believed that free trade had conquered the world, and they prophesied that every nation would follow the example of England and give itself up to free trade. The results are not exactly what they prophesied; but the more adverse the results were, the more devoted the prophets of free trade, who declared all the world would come right at last; the worse the tariffs of foreign countries became, the more confident were the prophets of free trade, and the earlier victory. But we see now after many years' experience that, explain it how we may, foreign nations are raising, one after another, a wall—a brazen wall—of protection by provisions which would remove the grievances on which the appeal is founded, and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to those provisions without a repeal of the present law, this House is ready to consider the grievances referred to with a view to providing reasonable relief while maintaining as far as possible consistent with that object the principles of the present Act in their general application.

Every nation is trying how it can, by an agreement with its neighbor, get the greatest possible protection for its own industries and at the same time the greatest possible access to the markets of its neighbors. This kind of negotiation is continually going on. It has been going on for the last year and a half with great activity. I want to point out to you that what I observe is that while A is very anxious to get a favor of B and B is anxious to get a favor of C, nobody cares two straws about getting the commercial favor of Great Britain. What is the reason of that? It is that in this great battle Great Britain has deliberately stripped herself of the armor and the weapons by which the battle is to be fought.

Every discerning man who reads the above passage from Lord Salisbury's speech must admit that it gives the clearest evidence that his faith in the efficacy of free trade is undermined and that he is far on the way of becoming an open and avowed advocate of protection. If any member of the Conservative party is less eminent and less able than Lord Salisbury had said what he then said against free trade and in favor of protection he would have been mercilessly ridiculed by both the Conservatives and Liberals, and he would have been made to feel very uncomfortable as a member of the Unionist party. But being Lord Salisbury, the leader of the Government, it was considered neither safe nor politic to attack him too fiercely for what most of them regarded as his commercial heresy. Since 1892 many prominent Englishmen, and many more that are not prominent, have openly avowed their faith in a policy of moderate protection for England. The party which they have formed is rapidly growing in numbers and in influence, and it is safe to say that the day is not far distant when it will be a power in the land.

AN EXPLANATION. The Rev. Mr. Trotter says in a letter to the Times that he sent a letter to the Colonist explaining a statement he made in his sermon, and that he cannot say why it did not appear. The explanation is very simple. The editor of the Colonist believed that Mr. Trotter's letter was a correction of a statement made in the sermon as published, and as that sermon did not appear in the Colonist he did not see that it was necessary to publish the correction.

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CHAPTER VII.

Skipping over many unimportant particulars of our leaving Edmonton, of our finding Don Sanchez at the Turk, in Gracious street, of our going thence (the next day) to Gravesend, of our preparation there for voyage, I come now to our embarking, the 10th March, in the Bell, for Bordeaux, in France. Nor shall I dwell long on that journey, neither, which was exceedingly long and painful, by reason of our nearing the equinoctial, and the drenching rain from our course to that degree that it was the 26th before we reached our port and cast anchor in still water. And all those days we were prostrated with sickness, and especially Jack Dawson, because of his full habit, so that he declared he would rather ride a horseback to the end of the earth than go another mile on sea.

We staid in Bordeaux, which is a noble town, but dirty, four days to refresh ourselves, and here the don lodged us in a fine inn and fed us on the best, and also he made us buy new clothes and linen (which we sadly needed after the pickle we had laid in a fortnight) and cast away our old, but no more than was necessary, saying 'twould be better to furnish ourselves with fresh linen as we needed it than carry baggage, etc. "And let all you buy be good goods," says he, "for in this country a man is valued at what he seems, and the innkeepers do go in such fear of their signatures that they will charge him less for entertainment than if he were a mean fellow who could ill afford to pay."

So not to displease him we dressed ourselves in the French fashion, more richly than ever we had been clad in our lives, and especially Moll did profit by this occasion to furnish herself like any duchess, so that Dawson and I drew lots to decide which of us should present the bill to Don Sanchez, thinking he would certainly take exception to our extravagance, but he did not so much as raise his eyebrows at the total, but paid it without even a glance at the items. Nay, when Moll presents herself in her new equipment, he makes her a low reverence and pays her a most handsome compliment, but in his serious humor and without a smile. He himself wore a new suit all of black, not so fine as ours, but very noble and becoming, by reason of his easy, graceful manner and his majestic, high carriage.

On the last day of March we set forth for Toulouse. At our starting Don Sanchez bade Moll ride by his side, and so we, not being bid, fell behind, and, feeling awkward in our new clothes, we might very well have been taken for their servants or a pair of ill bred friends at the best, for our Moll carried herself not a whit less magnificent than the don, to the admiration of all who looked at her.

To see these grand airs of hers charmed Jack Dawson. "You see, Kit," whispers he, "what an apt scholar the mix is, and what an obedient, dutiful, good girl. One word from me as good as six months' schooling, for all this comes of that lecture I gave her the last night we were at Edmonton."

I would not deny him the satisfaction of this belief, for I felt sure that had she been riding betwixt us in her old gown, instead of beside the don as his daughter, all her father's preaching would not have staid her from behaving herself like an orange wench.

Our journey by easy stages ten days through Toulouse, on the road to Perpignan, and being favored with remarkably fine weather, a blue sky and a bright sun above us, and at every turn something strange, beautiful to admire, no pleasure jaunt in the world could have been more delightful. At every inn (which here they call hotels) we found good beds, good food, excellent wine and were treated like princes, so that Dawson and I would gladly have given up our promise of a fortune to have lived in this manner to the end of our days. But Don Sanchez professed to hold all on this side of the Pyrenees mountains in great contempt, saying these hotels were as nothing to the Spanish posadas, that the people here would rob you if they dared, whereas, on t'other side, not a Spaniard would take so much as the hair of your horse's tail, though he were at the last extremity; that the food was not fit for a Frenchman and so forth. And our Moll, catching this humor, did also awake Don Lopez to say farewell, and he kindly let him sleep on, we mounted into our high, fantastic saddles, and set out toward the mountains, our guides leading, and we following as close upon their heels as our mules could get, but by no guidance of ours, though we held the reins, for these creatures are very sagacious and so pertinacious and opinionated that I believe though you pulled their heads off they would yet go their own way.

Our road at first lay across a flat plain, very wild and scrubby, as I imagine, by the frequent deviations of our beast, and then through a forest of coarse oaks, which keep their leaves all the year through, and here, by reason of the great shade, we went, not knowing whether, as if blindfold, only we were conscious of being on rough, rising ground by the jolting of our mules and the clatter of their hoofs upon stones; but after a wearisome, long spell of this business, the trees growing more scattered and a thin gray light creeping through, we could make out that we were all together, which was some comfort. From these oaks we passed into a wood of chestnuts, and still going up and up, but by such deviations, unseen ways that I think, no man, stranger to these parts, could pick it out for himself in broad daylight, we came thence into

in a violent storm of hailstones, as big as peas, that was swept with incredible force by a wind rushing through a deep ravine in the mountains, so that 'twas as much as we could make headway through it and gain a village which lay but a little distance from us. And here we were forced to stay all day by another storm of rain, that followed the hail and continued till nightfall. Many others besides ourselves were compelled to seek refuge at our inn, and among them a company of Spanish muleteers, for it seems we were come to a pass leading through the mountains into Spain. These were the first Spaniards we had yet seen (save the don), and for all we had heard to their credit, we could not admire them greatly, being a low browed, coarse featured, ragged crew, and more picturesque than cleanly, besides stinking intolerably of garlic. By nightfall there was more company than the inn could accommodate; nevertheless, in respect to our quality, we were given the best room in the house to ourselves.

About 8 o'clock, as we were about to sit down to supper, the innkeeper comes in to tell us that a Spanish grandee is below, who has been travelling for hours in the storm, and then she asks very humbly if our excellencies will permit her to lay him in a bed in our room when we have done with it, as she can bestow him nowhere else (the muleteers filling her house to the very cockle) and has not the heart to send him on to St. Denis in this pitiless driving rain. To this Don Sanchez replies that a Spanish gentleman is welcome to all we can offer him, and therewith sends down a mighty civil message, begging his company at our table.

Moll has just time to whip on a piece of finery, and we to put on our best manners, when the landlady returns, followed by a stout, robust Spaniard, in an old coat several times too small for him, whom she introduced as Don Lopez de Calvados. Don Lopez makes us a reverence, and then, with his shoulders up to his ears and like gestures, makes us a harangue as some length, but this, being Spanish, is as heathen Greek to us. However, Don Sanchez explains that our visitor is excusing his appearance as being forced to change his wet clothes for what the innkeeper can lend him, and so we, grinning to express our amiability, all sit down to table and set to—Moll with her most finicking, delicate airs and graces, and Dawson and I silent as frogs, with understanding nothing of the don's conversation. This, we learn from Don Sanchez after supper, has turned chiefly on the best means of crossing into Spain, from which it appears there are two passes through the mountains, both leading to the same town, but one more circuitous than the other.

Don Lopez has come by the latter because the former is used by the muleteers, who are not always the most pleasant companions one can have in a dangerous road, and for this reason he recommends us to take his way, especially as we have a young lady with us, which will be the more practicable, as the same guides who conducted him will be only too glad to serve us on their return the next morning. To this proposition we very readily agree, and supper being ended Don Sanchez sends for the guides, two hardy mountaineers, who very readily agree to take us this way the next morning if the weather permits. And so we all, wishing Don Lopez a good night, go to our several chambers.

I was awake in the middle of the night, as it seemed to me, by a great commotion below of Spanish shouting and roaring, with much jingling of bells, and looking out of the window I perceived lanterns hanging here and there in the courtyard and the muleteers packing their goods to depart, with a fine clear sky full of stars overhead. And scarce had I turned into my warm bed again, thinking God I was no muleteer, when in comes the don with a candle to say that the guide will have us moving at once if we would reach Ravellos (our Spanish town) before night. So I to Dawson's chamber, and he to Moll's, and in a little while we were all shivering down in the great kitchen, where is never a muleteer left, but only a great stretch of garlic, to eat a mess of soup very hot and comforting. And after that out into the dark (there being as yet but a faint flush of green and primrose color toward the east), where four fresh mules (which Don Sanchez overnight had bargained to exchange against our horses as being the only kind of cattle fit for this service) are waiting for us, with two other mules belonging to our guides, all very curiously trapped out with a network of wool and little jingling bells.

Then when Don Sanchez had solemnly debated whether we should not awake Don Lopez to say farewell, and he kindly let him sleep on, we mounted into our high, fantastic saddles, and set out toward the mountains, our guides leading, and we following as close upon their heels as our mules could get, but by no guidance of ours, though we held the reins, for these creatures are very sagacious and so pertinacious and opinionated that I believe though you pulled their heads off they would yet go their own way.

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a great stretch of pine trees, with great rocks scattered among them, as if some mountain had been blown up and fallen in a huge shower of fragments.

And so, still forever toiling and scrambling upward, we found ourselves about 7 o'clock, as I should judge by the light beyond the trees and upon the side of the mountain, with the whole campaign laid out like a carpet under us on one side, prodigious slopes of rock on either hand, with only a shrub or a twisted fir here and there, and on the forest side a horrid stark ravine with a cascade of water thundering down in its midst, and a peak rising beyond, covered with snow, which glittered in the sunlight like a monstrous heap of white salt.

After resting at this point half an hour to breathe our mules, the guides got into their saddles, and we did likewise, and so on again along the side of the ravine, only not of a cluster as heretofore, but one behind the other in a long line, the mules falling into this order of themselves as if they had travelled the path a hundred times, but there was no means of going otherwise, the path being atrociously narrow and steep, and only fit for wild goats, there being no land rail, coping or anything in the world to stay one from being hurled down 1,000 feet, and the mountain sides so inclined that 'twas a miracle the mules could find foothold and keep their balance. From the bottom of the ravine came a constant roar of falling water, though we could spy it only now and then leaping down from one chasm to another, and more than once our guides would cry to us to stop, and that where our mules had to keep shifting their feet to get a hold, while some huge boulder, loosened by the night's rain, flew down across our path in terrified bounds from the heights above, making the very mountain tremble with the shock.

Not a word spoke we; nay, we had scarce courage at times to draw breath for two hours and more of this fearful passage, with no encouragement from our guides save that one of them did coolly take out a knife and peel an onion as though he had been on a level, broad road, and then, reaching a flat space, we came to a stand again before an ascent that promised to be worse than that we had done. Here we got down, Moll clinging to our hands and looking around her with huge, frightened eyes.

"Shall we soon be there?" she asked. And, the don putting this question in Spanish to the guides, they pointed upward to a gap filled with snow, and answered that was the highest point. This was some consolation, though we could not regard the rugged way that lay betwixt us and that without quaking. Indeed, I thought that even Don Sanchez, despite the calm, unmoved countenance he ever kept, did look about him with a certain kind of uneasiness. However, taking example from our guides, we unloosed our saddlebags, and laid out our store of victuals with a hogskin of wine which rekindled our spirits prodigiously.

While we were at this repast our guides, starting as if they had caught a sound (though we heard none save the horrid bursting of water), looked down, and one of them, clapping two dry fingers in his mouth, made a shrill whistle. Then, looking down, presently spied two miles far below on the path we had come, but at such a distance that we could scarce make out whether they were mounted or not.

"Who are they?" asks Don Sanchez sternly, as I managed to understand. "Friends," replies one of the fellows, with a grin that seemed to lay his face in two halves.

[To be continued.]

A Very Honest Coal Dealer. Mr. Black, the eminent and wealthy coal dealer, called one of his oldest drivers into the office the other morning and tendered him quite a large sum of money. "What is this for?" asked the astonished driver. "Merely a token of appreciation for services rendered," replied Mr. Black, kindly. "But you've always paid me well for my services, and that was appreciation enough."

"There is certainly more than that in it, John," continued Mr. Black; "I really owe you the money."

"Let me tell you," and he dropped his voice to a whisper: "You have been with me for twenty years, working 300 days a year, and averaging three loads a day; that makes 18,000 loads. You weigh 150 pounds, John, and we have never failed to weigh you with every load; that makes 2,700,000 pounds, or 1,200 tons. This at an average of £1 per ton, John, represents £1,200. The package you hold in your hand contains £120, or ten per cent., which we think is yours by right. We are honest men, John, and don't desire to defraud anybody out of what is justly his."

John bowed in humble submission, and is now waiting for the next dividend.—Tit-Bits.

One hundred dollars' reward is now offered for the return of little Walter Laurie to his anxious parents and friends at 12 Humboldt street.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.



THIRTY NEWS OF THE

Fire at Nanaimo— at Vancouver— Perform

Accidental Shot—eral-Conservativ Doings at

(Special to the VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, Feb. 17.—\$8 was offered for the Ermine performance Company, to whom declined to consider they wish to discount seats. Owing to the who did not get sea a third performance given, and in all prices in Nanaimo are Mrs. Tapley has been practically helpless. A old lady fell down stairs, and Mrs. Tapley, who had just herself, aggravated condition.

Mr. Aubrey Rounse cover to go on the A WESTMIN

WESTMINSTER, Feb. named John Sparrow and arm by the accident his gun when out shot. He was taken to hospital and a portion of his leg was amputated. The following officers of the annual meeting of the Conservative Association President, T. C. Adams for Westminster, S. A. Fletcher, W. H. Brindley, Dr. Boggs; for district president; Watson; treasurer, C. An accident happened on Friday to a young Harry. His leg was timber falling on it.

NANAIMO, Feb. 17.—erary and Athletic Co. a committee to into Robins regarding the old court house as gym headquarters. It is the city will grant the assistance toward the apparatus.

A few charred and are all that remain of a comfortable home, which on Friday night. The estimated at from \$1,200 the insurance amount the house and \$300. The brigade did ever be expected. In the fire alarm system much telephoning for a team ladder wagon, while make the best time they foot with the hose car

MIDWAY (From the Ad

The Cariboo company anything to stand in the enormous extent of property at Camp Me are now dropping a drift recently run and by following the soon determine just start the next drift or give them plenty of Another drift on ore low the present one 120 feet of stopping, 800 feet in length, for a four or five year mill's present stamp nearly two years the first place as a low gold and by present indicate hold the position for come.

John Weir, who has action with the Thompson deal, left on Wed. Spokane, after having means with the owner properties included in transfer of their interest.

ROSSLAND (From the Rossland

A. B. Irwin returned Chicago, where he met the Trail Creek miners of the Columbia, Jack, Tip Top and other Columbia Mountain, of Rossland. While Irwin saw the mach company expects to see first place as a low gold and by present indicate hold the position for come.

The records show assessment work is being Twenty-six assessment last month, and as loaded in February last March may be present a hundred assessment in the corresponding year. In speaking of growth of business in Recorder Kirkup cites while the receipts of month of January, \$263.75, the receipts for were \$2,014.15, or nearly ten times as much.

The future looks rosy. Point. A rich road in the south level at the shaft, which went over On the Pittsburg group between the Crown Point, six men have the properties all win and running tunnels, success. A quantity of