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The Attack Unpremeditated.

London, Feb. 7.-In an interview to-

After Sharp Fighting the American Soldiers Carry Several Important In-

surgent Positions.

FILIPINOS MALTREAT A WOUNDED AMERICAN

The Nebraskans Are Again Engaged With the Rebels and American soldiers they shot German bul-Lose One Man Killed and Three Wounded.

"The Pail Mail Gazette says: Aguin-aldo and his merry men have not dis-played a clear conception of the Ameri-can character. We take it or granted that there will be no looking back have until the Americans have

that there will be no looking pace has until the Americans have pine furrow right through, a light in the job is likely to be long and troub. The Globe remarks: The Americans has been in attempting to perform a big job with shall means. Now that this has led to the customary contains it may be safely assumed that at this has led to the customary con-quence, it may be safely assumed that he United States will place such an verwhelming force in the field as to

Peace Treaty Ratified. ashington, Feb. 6.—The Senate to-ratined the reacc treaty by 57. 7, or one vote more than was necesto secure senatorial concurrence a treaty. The vote was followed with close interest, not due to the magnitude of question at issue but to the uncerwhich attended the matter up to

News of the ratification of the treaty reached the White House almost immediately after the announcement of the vote. Postmaster-General Smith was with the President at the time and was first to congratulate him. Naturally President was gratified at the vote, so expressed himself. Within 40 minutes after its ratification. General Cox, the secretary of the Senate, appearwith the treaty itself, which he mptly delivered into the President's After the ratification of the treaty, the Senate in open session took up a joint resolution offered by Mr. Mc-Enery, declaring a policy for the Philippines and an effort was made to adopt, the debate occupied so much time the resolution went over until to-

Flight of Agoncillo. Washington, Feb. 6.—It is said at the war department to-day that no fresh dispatches have been received from General Otis. He has promised the depart-

ment a casualty list as soon as it can be

made up, and this is waited with inter-Admiral Dewey's dispatch, received this morning, stated that two men had been seriously injured on the Monadnock. raising the total list of wounded for the navy to the insignificant number of eleven for the entire war in the Far

The dispatch is taken by officials to indicate a renewal of the attack, as ewey's first dispatch stated positively hat there were no casualties in the

The war department feels no doubt of the ability of General Otis to handle situation without further assistance, but it was said, however, that the ship-ment of regulars to the Philippines will continue with as much promptness as possible. It may be regarded as significant that the department at this time declares its intention of continuing to withdraw volunteers as fast as they can

withdraw volunteers as fast as they can be spared from active duty.

News of Agoncillo's flight to Montreal was received with interest at the war department, but no one at the department would venture to comment upon it, or speculate as to what action, if any, would be taken by the United States government in the case. The possibility of his engineering any fillbustering expeditions from British territory is regarded as extremely remote. The rest of the Filipino junta, includinig Lopez, Agoncillo's secretary, and Juan Huna Agoncillo's secretary, and Juan Huna and Jose Losada, will, it is believed, be route for Montreal before the day is Lopez sought to evade interviews d said there was nothing that could said at this time. "I have every con-ence," he said, "in the justice of the erican Senate as to our rights. Ac-ling to your laws, the laws of the ted States, the Philippines can't be exed. The military occupancy must released." At this juncture Lopez

le lawyers who have be lawyers who have be late to the ed Viscount Hinton, the first wife, to the the late earl, have Globe, that this or three years younger. Frederic Poulette, sea 'n 1852, and died It is also ascertainwas born in 1804 and apparently, there are the peerage living ated, and who for himself as an organist recognized by the earl's late as recognized by the earl's late of the earl's late as recognized by the earl's late and who for the earl's late as recognized by the early as recognized as recognized as recognized by the early as recognized as recogn "Americans are getting corrupt," quickly checked himself. Lopez's ation was called to several dispatches have been communicated between and Aguinaldo, notably a statement he had cabled Aguinaldo that he received an assurence that the therefore was "free to act." "That it so," said Lopez, and he added that nessage of the character had been

Horribly Mutilated. ntment. The divernila, Feb. 6, 10.30 a.m.-Late ye it can be put and Ty Gen. Hale's brigade advanced took the water works at Singalon. ls it saves warran our companies of the Nebraska regiers sell and recon ment and a part of the Utah battery,

Manila, Feb. 6.—It is estimated that 2,000 Filipinos were killed and 3,500 wounded during the fighting at Manila on Saturday night and Sunday morning.

British Press Opinions.

London, Feb. 6.—The afternoon papers here agree that the Filipinos have made a fatal error, and they say they are convinced the Americans will not allow the trouble to influence their policy.

"The Pail Mall Gazette says: Aguinaldo and his merty men have not displayed a clear conception of the Americans of the steam chest and the cylinder of the pumping manual control of the pumping manual contro

and the cylinder of the pumping machinery.

General Oversnine's brigade advanced and took Paranque, capturing two field guns. They met with no opposition.

General McCarthur's division advanced beyond Cagaianga without loss, the guern retreating upon Celegger.

en beyond Cagaianga without loss, the enemy retreating upon Caloocon.

The Americans now have the steamer line to Malobon, and 80 marines with four maxims have been landed at Fleet Beach, south of the city.

The Third Artillery, on the main road, and the Utah battery in the cemetery, covered the advance of the Kansas troops. From the insurgents was captured a strong embrasured earthwork

ing the fighting, and consequently there were frequent interruptions of com-

munication, owing to the cutting of wires, and the signal men were ordered to kill without hesitation anyone who attempted to interfere with the lines. Filipinos Well Armed.

New York, Feb. 7.—A Washington despatch to the Herald says: Rear Admiral Dewey has notified the navy department that he has seized another schooner loaded with arms and ammunition intended for Aguinaldo and his followers followers. Information in the possession of the

authorfties is to the effect that the German consul at Hongkong was concerned in the sale of the arms to the Filipinos, and this fact may account for their action in keeping the matter secret. There is reason to believe, however, that the matter has been brought, unofficially, at least, to the atbrought, unofficially, at least, to the attention of the German authorities, and a representative of the Berlin government has declared that the government was wholly unaware of the conduct of its representative. The authorities feel satisfied that the German consultant will not be paramitted to continue this

thorities have obtained showing the un-friendly attitude of the German consul-towards the United States. The state department recently received informa-tion that this officer had been instru-mental in purchasing something like 80,000 stand of arms and ammunition for Aguinald's agents from Carmena so,000 stand of arms and ammunition for Aguinaldo's agents from Germany, which were safely delivered to the Philippines. It seems, therefore, that through German agencies the Filipinos ling the river nightly, which is having a ling the river nightly, which is having a It is expected Great Britain will take steps to prevent the shipment of arms and ammunition to the Philippines

from Hongkong. Aguinaldo Blames Americans Manila, Feb. 7, 3.40 p.m.—Aguinaldo, the rebel leader, issued two proclamations on Saturday and Sunday. The first declares that the Americans opened the fight and calls upon the Filipino congress to suspend the constitution. The second says: "We have fought our ancient oppressors without arms, and now trust God to defend us against foreign invaders." foreign invaders."

The Nebraskans have recovered the lost parts of the pumping machinery of the water works, and the city will soon be supplied with water.

American Plans.

Washington, Feb. 7.—It is understood that the campaign against the Filipinos is to be prosecuted with vigor. The question was fully discussed at today's cabinet meeting, and the conclusion was reached that before permanent peace or security to life and pro-perty could be secure, Aguinaldo's forces must lay down their arms. It is expected that General Otis, in co-operation-with Admiral Dewey, will push forward

Iloilo is to be occuped at once by American naval forces, and it is expected General Otis will move immediately to Maleolos, the insurgents' capital, and capture or disperse the so-called Filipino government.

Quietness in the Reichstag. Berlin, Feb. 7.—The interpellation introduced in the reichstag by Count Von Kanitz and Herr Lieber and Herr Kasserman, supported by one hundred conservatives, centrists and national liberals, asking the chancellor for informa-

tion as to the actual position of political and commercial relations with the United States, will be discussed Thursday.

Otis Has Full Power. Washington, Feb. 7.—The state and war depurtments are to-day considered the legal status of General Otis in the Philippines. Yesterday in the excitement attending the ratification of the peace treaty many persons lost sight of the fact that the treaty must, before being binding, be ratified by both the United States and Spain. In this connection it was said at the state department to-day while the Americans are still bound by the protocol there is nothing in that document to prevent the American commander from maintaining American commander from maintaining order in the islands, and he, in fact, is compelled by the terms of the protocol to do so. In carying out this obligation

(Special to the Times.) Washington, Feb. 7 .- When Aguinildo's followers fired their rifles at the lets bought with German money. When the field artillery of the rebel chieftain was used Spanish soldiers served German guns with German ammunition. Germany and Spain are legally, as well as morally, responsible for the death of

or three thousand natives. If Aguinaldo had been successful in his assault on the American lines Germany would now be intervening on the ground that the United States was powerless to preserve order and to protect German interests.

The president knows not only the fact of Germany's intrigue, but is familiar

tured a strong embrasured earthwork within sight of Caloocon.

There was considerable firing from the upper windows of houses in the native quarters of the city last night, but no casualties have been reported.

The signal corps were compelled to run their lines along the firing line during the fighting, and consequently there are the compelled to run their lines along the firing line during the fighting, and consequently there.

A Spanish Report. Madrid, Feb. 8.—Cabling from Manila, Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander, reports that the Americans "repulsed the Filipinos after twenty hours' fighting." He adds: "The Filipinos now occupy our old advance posts. The American artillery and gun squadron destroyed several villages in the neighborhood. They are treating the population with much severity, and many arrests have been made at Manila. Troops occupy the streets and natives are prevented from circulating, though hostilities have ceased. I have no news from the rest of the archipelago and am anxious about

American Soldiers Missing.

Manila, Feb. 2, via Hongkong, Feb. 8. -A second incursion by small bodies of Insurgents into Nebraskan outposts from Santa Mesa on Tuesday created some excitement, but not a shot was fired and matters were amicably adjusted. The will not be permitted to continue this excitement, but not a shot was fired and is This is not the first evidence the au-horities have obtained showing the untheir lines and several American soldiers

good effect on the natives. She carries two six-pounders forward, two Nordenfeldts amidships, and four Gatling guns in an improvised turret aft. She has a crew of sixty men. The insurgents continue concentrating their forces around the city.

colonel came out this morning from Calberan under a flag of truce. Several American officers promptly went to meet American officers promptly went to meet him, but when the parties met the Filipinos opened fire. The Filipino officer apologized for the barbarous conduct of his troops and returned to his lines.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 8.—Ex-President Cleveland, when seen last evening, had an "I-told-you-so" sort of smile on his face. "We're at it; we're at 'em, we're in for it now, but I don't want to his troops and returned to his lines.

Miller Confident He Can Take Iloilo. Washington, Feb. 7 .- At the war department to-day there was very little in-

Iloilo, where Gen. Miller has been for PROSPECTOR FROZEN TO DEATH weeks lying in front of the town in his transports. He has never had any doubt of his ability to take the place whenever he got the word. Gen. Miller now has with him the 18th infantry and a battery of artillest and it is likely that he his holy. tery of artillery, and it is likely that he his body.

Manila, Feb. 7.-This city is full of desperadoes, who had intended to cooperate with Aguinaldo when he made an attack on Manila. A number of men and women with weapons concealed in sational Article. their clothing have been arrested. Several native clerks are missing.

The rebels, who have suffered severely, are dying in the trenches by hundreds. Prisoners state the attack on Sunday can Newspaper Enterprise. Filipinos Take to the Mountains.

day the president of the European Fili-pino junta said: "It is perfectly clear extend lines wherever necessary to preserve order and prevent the reassembling of and further preparations by any persons who have violated the peace agreement, or who are preparing to do so again. The decision regarding the protocol and status quo in the Philippinos will have to take to the mountaines it is said applies to the case of pines, it is said, applies to the case of Agoncillo and also his agents in this country and in Canada. They are not citizens of the United States in rebellion, whatever else they may be.

about sixty American soldiers and two is now sure. The Liberte says the ratisponsibilities on the United States. They can no longer leave Spanish prisoners in the hands of the natives, but must demand their immediate release, and enforce their demand by every possible

The president knows not only the fact of Germany's intrigue, but is familiar with the details. About January 1st Aguinaldo received from an agent of the German government 500,000 marks, or nearly \$120,000, with which guns and ammunition were bought. If these and

are returning to villages displaying white Near Coloocan, six miles north, the en-

emy made a stand behind entrenchments. They were charged by the Kansas troops, led by Colonel Funston, a close encounter resulting in the rout of the enemy with heavy loss. Lieut, Alford, of the Kansas Regi-ment, was killed and six men wounded. On the fourth Aguinaldo-issued a fly-ing proclamation charging the Americans with taking the initiative and declared

On Sunday he issued another, calling their lines and several American soldiers are reported missing. There is no confirmation, however, of this report from official sources.

The admirable disposition of troops by the present marshal-general defeated every attempt.

official sources.

The situation is sufficiently critical to warrant the reissuance of emergency orders.

A recently converted gunboat is patrol-American Losses.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The report of casualties in the fighting on Saturday and Sunday up to date aggregates 197. Forty-nine officers and men were killed and 148 wounded.

Agoncillo's Views. London, Feb. 8.-The Filipino junta The latest addition to them is a body of two hundred naked Ygorates, armed with spears, which is stationed at Coloocan. The native papers make a great fuss over these volunteers.

Filipino Treachery.

Manila, Feb. 7, 4:20 p.m.—A Filipino colonel came out this morning from Cales.

London, Feb. 8.—The Filipino junta here have received a cablegram from Agonacillo, agent of Aguinaldo, dated Montreal, Feb. 7, deploring hostilities, which have had the effect of securing a ratification of the peace treaty. Agonacillo also says he believes the outbreak was provoked by the Americans to ensure ratification of the treaty, and he declares the Filipinos were far from being the aggressors, having been taken by surprise and unprepared. surprise and unprepared. Grover Grimly Grins.

express any opinion regarding our trouble in the Philippines." BIG FIRE AT DALLAS.

terest in the affairs at Manila. Officials who knew Gen. Otis well declared, when I the announcement came of the killing, capture or wounding of 4,000 men, that he underestimated the damage inflicted by him, as was his wont, instead of magnifying it in the Spanish fashion.

A forward movement is probable at Iloilo, where Gen. Miller has been for

Mr. Alfred C. Harmsworth of London Mall Called Upon to Explain His Sen-

Laughable Scenes and Speeches in Court - Lord Chief Justice Russell on Ameri-

London, Feb. 7.—In the Queen's Bench nila were occasioned by an attempt of the Nebraskans to obtain control of the Singalon water works. As the Americans have captured the water works the Filipinos will have to take to the mountains, which are only one hour's distance, commanding the capital, and it will be impossible to dislodge them from there."

Japan Helps the Filipinos.

New York, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: There seems to be an idea here that Japan will make trouble for the United States by surruptitiously aiding the Filipinos.

The Autorite and Journal Des Debats both refer to this, though neither gives its reasons for believing that Japanese filibustering is probable. The papers are satisfied that annexation pure and simple is no w sure. The Liberte says the ration of the Americans have captured the water works the Filipinos will have to take to the mountains, which are only one hour's distinct of Mr. Wm. Waldorf Astor against the Daily Mail of this city, to recover a sum of \$5,000 damages for libel, which "held him up to ridicule city, to recover a sum of \$5,000 damages for libel, which "held him up to ridicule city, to recover a sum of \$5,000 damages for libel, which "held him up to ridicule city, to recover a sum of \$5,000 damages for libel, which "held him up to ridicule city, to recover a sum of \$5,000 damages for libel, which "held him up to ridicule city, to recover a sum of \$5,000 damages for libel, which "held him up to ridicule city, to recover a sum of \$5,000 damages for libel, which "held him up to ridicule city, to recover a sum of \$5,000 damages for libel, which "held him up to ridicule city, to recover a sum of \$5,000 damages for libel, which "held him up to ridicule city, to recover a sum of \$5,000 damages for libel, which "held him up to ridicule city, to recover a sum of \$5,000 damages for libel, which "held him up to ridicule city, to recover a sum of \$5,000 damages for Baron Russell of Killowen and a special

Mr. Astor then took his stand in the Mr. Astor then took his stand in the witness box and confirmed Sir Edward Clarke's statements. He added that many of the guests mentioned were unknown to him, and expressed the belief that some of them did not exist. The matter had caused him great annoyance, but he was always willing to accept an apology.

Manila, Feb. 8.—The situation is rap-stating that I forced my carriage through Manila, Feb. 8.—The situation is rapidly improving. A reconnaissance was made yesterday south several miles to Lagunada bay and southeast for eight miles, driving all struggling insurgent troops in various directions, but encountering no decided opposition.

The army is disintegrated and natives are activatively at all lagged displaying white of fact I have only had one wife, she is of fact I have only had one wife, she is alive now, we have never been divorced

and I am not president of the divorce court." (Laughter.) Addressing Mr. Carson, the Chief Jus-tice remarked: "I think your client ought to apologize for publishing the paragraph which has given annoyance

to Mr. Astor."

To this Mr. Carson replied: "I adopt your Lordship's suggestion absolutely. The proprietors of the Daily Mail wish me to say they had no wish to give annovance, though some people are annovance, though some people are annovance by these things and others are not. (Laughter.) They regret they gave annovance to Mr. Astor, and apologize for the date of the same o The case was then settled, the jury being withdrawn and the proceedings com-

CONNAUCHT'S DILEMMA

ing to an end.

The Duke Has Now to Choose Between Re maining an Englishman or Becoming a German Prince.

New York, Feb. 7 .- A despatch the Times from London says: The death of young Prince Alfred, the only son of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and Queen Victoria's grandson, carries with it consequences which may not be with it consequences which may not be immediately appreciated in America. Through this death the Duke of Connaught becomes heir to the reigning Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg. It is well known that the Duke of Connaught's ambition is to become commander-inchief of the British army. Now he will have to choose between this and reigning as a German sovereign. If he elects to remain an Englishman, he will renounce the Saxe-Coburg succession in favor of his eldest son, Prince Arthur. It is possible, however, that the Duchess of Connaught, who is a daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, "the Red Prince." may find the ambition of becoming a reigning sovereign in her own coming a reigning sovereign in her own country irresistible. The present Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg is known to be in very bad health, therefore the necessity for a choice may not be long delared.

ANOTHER TRAITOR ARRESTED. Paris, Feb. 6.—The police resterday arrested a man named Durand, a former nentenant of French infantry, for whom warrant had been issued, at Nancy, or the charge of carrying on an illicit con respondence with a foreign government, involving military secrets. On searching his apartments the police found and seized a number of photographs of French fortresses and other defensive

ENGLISH RUBBER TRUST. Manchester, Eng., Feb. 8 .- The Rub-

ber Trust Company, composed of the leading rubber men of England, has been organized with a capital of \$12,000,000.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION. Seattle Merchants Resent the Proposal to Concede Territory to Canada.

Seattle, Feb. 8.—A report from Washington that the sub-committee of American members of the Joint High Commission would concede a port of Lynn canal, Alaska, to Canada, in return for fishing concessions in the actors cont fishing concessions in the eastern coast, has aroused considerable resentment. "American members of the High Com-"American members of the High Commission have about made up their minds to concede a port on the Lynn canal to Canada," said F. C. Graves, president of the Chamber of Commerce. "There can be no doubt about it," he said. "I had a telegram last night from Congressman W. L. Jones, of Yakima, saying that this course would be adopted, and to-day several telegrams have been received coreral telegrams have been received cor-roborating the information beyond ques-tion. During the day a number of lead-

ing business men, in addition to the chamber, have been using every effort to counteract the determination arrived at, and quite a number of telegrams have been sent to Pacific senators, to American members of the commission, Governor Brady, and in short, every one calculated to lend any influence against ceding any territory on the Lynn canal."

Other leading business men voiced the sentiments expressed by Mr. Graves, and said in strong terms that such a proposi-tion to cede American territory would work serious harm to the commerce of the Pacific coast.

THE BRITISH HOUSE.

Future of China--The Government's Policy-Ritualism in the English Church.

London, Feb. 8.-The debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech at the opening of parliament yesterday was continued in the House of Commons

Sir Ellis A. Ashmead Bartlett, Conservative, moved an amendment asking the government to take early and effec-tive measures to assist China to main-The president knows not only the fact of Germany's infrigue, but is familiar with the details. About January 1st Aguinaldo received from an agent of the German government 500,000 marks, or mearly \$120,000, with which guns and ammunition were bought. If these and other facts had been made known to congress them war with Germany might have followed.

The German mbassador is now trying to congess them war with Germany might have followed.

The German mbassador is now trying ing the acts of agents.

The members of the foreign relations committee have been fully advised as to the exitted state of affairs between the two powers.

New York, Feb. 8.—The Evoling Journal says under Washington date: The following despatch has been sent to Otis: "Use best efforts to capture Aguinaldo and hold him prisoner until further instructions, (Signed) ALGER."

A Spanish Report.

citing the greatest anxiety in the coun-Mr. Smith was still speaking when the

WINNIPEG HOTEL FIRE.

Narrow Escape of Guests, Many of Whom Are Frost Bitten--Damage \$400,000.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 8 .- At 12:05 this Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 8.—At 12:00 this moning fire was discovered in the dining hall of the Hotel Manitoba. Less than four hours afterwards the hotel, one of the best between Montreal and the Pacific coast, was in ruins.

The hotel was crowded with visitors attending the Winnipeg curling bonspiel, but at first no importance was attached to the fire as only smoke could be seen. to the fire, as only smoke could be seen. The origin of the blaze could not be found, however, and gradually the fire-spread. At 1:20 a.m. the flames broke through the roof of the east wing and

two hours later the entire building was Of the 400 occupants of the hotel none Of the 400 occupants of the hotel none were injured, but there were many narrow escapes. The night was bitterly cold and frost bites were numerous among those who escaped in scant attire. Many prominent citizens who resided at the hotel during the winter lost all their personal effects, the chief sufferers being James Tees, Wm. McKenzie and D. F. Spragne.

Sprague.

The building destroyed was acknowledged by travellers to be one of the finest in Canada. The hotel, which was erected in 1891, and owned by the Northern Pacific Railway Company, was a seven-story building with accommodation for over 300 guests. It was built of St. Louis pressed bricks. The firemen fought hard, but the fire had gained to great headway. The total loss is \$400,000.

The Northern Pacific waiting room, haggage room and express departments, despatchers', superintendent's and other offices, which were located in a two-story extension of the east wing, were

also destroyed.

J. R. Flavelle, the Lindsay curler, and his rink, occupied two roms in the hotel, but escaped with little loss. A representative of Mr. Ellis, jeweller, Toronto, lost nearly \$40,000 in diamonds and lowellery

A TEXAN BLIZZARD

Austin, Texas, Feb. 6.-Central and Western Texas is to-day being visited by the coldest weather of the season. The blizzard is a norther, with the temperature so low that the rain freezes as it falls, covering everything with ice. Reports from the west are to the effect that the big herds of cattle on the ranges have all scattered to the hills. YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

Gaunaja, Province of Pinar Del Rio, buba, Feb. 8.—Six cases of yellow fever have developed among the soldiers belonging to the 22nd New York Regiment. Private Choney is very sick, but the other cases are not regarded as being serious. The regimental camp will move from its present location as soon as the weather present.

If you are tired taking the large old-ashioned griping pills, try Carrer's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose.

weather permits.

Absolutely Pure

to Globe has a significant leading ar-on disallowance and foreign relais. It recalls when and how the Doand then points out that a new field of provincial legislation has been opened up province a tegration has been opened up in canada. The first of these statutes was passed by Ontario in the last session, providing that logs cut upon Ontario limits should not be exported except in their nufactured form. Objection was taken ause the subject was practically inter-I parliament. The province held that was dealing with its own property. The ult was that the Dominion let the tute come into force.

the Globe adds: "We should infer from that unless under very exceptional cir-istances the Dominion government will d'sallow a provincial statute solely on ground that it might indirectly affect relations between Canada and the ted States."

ted States."
he article concludes as follows: "Amerrepresentatives will have no reason
complain if there shall arise in this
ntry the fashion of provincial legislaaffecting international relations, and
hey are told that the Dominion governit has no effective control over such
slation. It would require a very adced treaty, indeed, to warrant the
adian government in entering into conwith a province for the purpose of
rying out an international agreement,
best way for our American friends to
rt provincial legislation of that kind is
avoid giving provocation."

ALIEN EXCLUSION BILL.

R. Maxwell, M. P., Says the People of British Columbia Will Not Stand Disallowance.

Attawa, Feb. S.— Special).—Rev. G. Maxwell, M. P.— there yet. He has taken out that the feeling in British lumbia is unanimous in favo of the en Exclusion Bill, and that the peof of the province would not stand disowance. It was time that Canadians build treat Americans as they treat

allowance. It was time that Canadians should treat Americans as they treat us. He is against the Kettle River Valley Railway,

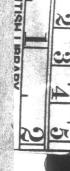
An appeal has been made to the railway committee of the privy council as in all rates to suit the Standard nst Canadian railways discrimin-in oil rates to suit the Standard Company, the latter having obtained control of the Canadian oil fields. Charles Armstrong, yardmaster of the Canada Atlantic, was run over by a shunter to-day and killed. He came from the Canadian Pacific three years

CZAR'S PEACE PROPOSAL. Hitchcock Thinks the Negotiations Will Lead to a Better Understand-ing Between the Powers.

York, Feb. 8 .- A despatch to the rald from London says: Mr. Ethan Hitchcock, formerly United States bassador to St. Petersburg, and who recently appointed secretary of the is now in London on his way him to ascertain his opinion of how people of Russia look upon the r's proposal for disarmament. Mr. cheock replied: "In the first place must remember that only a portion he population reads newspapers. ong this class universal satisfaction In this case universit satisfactors versesed at His Majesty's initiaI believe the conference will lay foundation for a future condition of re which will be an inestimable fit to the people of Europe. It will preliminary to a better understandard the newers. At present the between the powers. At present the intion of the Russian government is tely given to the famine which press in some provinces. This is not a line as understood by the word. I best explain the condition of affairs saying if there was plenty of grain Ohio and none in Missouri and the ns of communication were very poor almost impossible, the government

OUNDING UP THE CHINESE alcago. Feb. 6.—A special from the Neb., says: "There is trouble ight for all the Chinese in the Unit-States resulting from the total dis-tance of the Chinese who were aded to the country in order to take in the trans-Mississippi exposition in the trans-Mississippi exposition, sector James Stone, of the governit service, is in Omaha investigating situation. He says the government determined, as the only means of ting the Omaha fugitives, to round Il Chinese in every city in the counand those that cannot produce their incates of residence will be deport-

HE NIAGARA EXPOSITION. s committee to-day directed a favor-report on the bill for the government cipation in the pan-American expoon Niagara frontier in 1 ng an appropriation vernment building. CHRONIO ECZEMA CURED.



poll in Nelson, and then Victorians. threw away their votes on three use men will understand what we when we say that Kootenay take guidance from Victoria in the casting its vote. The election of Mr. Wel distinct government gain, for late Mr. Neilson was elected as a porter of the Turner party. pointed out before, so strongly has sentiment of Northeast Kootenay ed against that party, that the rec tion to Mr. Wells, was signed by n of the leaders of the party in the the We are able to state that against Turnerism is inten-

and throughout the Koote ole province is to be congra

NO DISALLOWANCE.

the time of the passage of Placer Mining Bill the Times conte that it would not be disallowed by Federal government, as it was qui competent for the government of s for province to enact this law as it was ass the province of Ontario to a law that prohibited the exp tion of sawlogs. We observe that Toronto Globe takes the same pos that and warns American politicians their juggling with duties to su views of manufacturing cliques will after not be suffered to pass with ishes protest of the kind Uncle Sam rel now but little. The Ontario government corproposes to pass a law taxing foreign vince porations doing business in that prost by in order to make up the revenue lo This the passage of the Timber Act. will be another blow at American tions. practically the only foreign corpora from doing business in that province are is of the United States. The good effect apthese bills are said to be alread; parent. The American side of the mission at Washington is reported in its have become much more reasonable demands, and the prospects of a tallit being signed are now reported goo make is quite clear that the only way to rn on our neighbors reasonable is to tur been badgering and nagging Cama m so long, and we have borne with the offerpatiently and with so much long-s think ing, that they had actually begun to it was impossible for Canadia along without them. Journals

York Sun have so per preached the doctrine that all t ecessary to drive Canada into th was a little further carning of the reaso, the among them had come lieve it. A little retaliation has their eyes somewhat, and some mo it will open them wider. They lust our raw materials and our minerals find they cannot have them except they our terms, after a little reflection will become more reasonable and better neighbors.

and

Another big if, it would appear the the melancholy opposition organ cented east side of Publishers' Row, previous Turnerism scoring another brilliar adn't tory in Northeast Kootenay. If it is vicbeen for the snow, Mr. Griffiths, th been for the snow, Mr. Griffiths, the lose tim selected by the Turner party the his deposit, would have been at would nominating place, and Mr. Wells have had to fight for the sea with to kindle his meerschaum, Mr gough fiths could have got his mules th Grifthe drifts. If it had not snowed fiths would have joined Wells a place appointed. Why Wells got and Griffiths did not our opper friends are not telling; but if that right kind of man he is better leave him to home.

the A smart little eight-page weekl Columbia Review, has made its a hola, ance in that flourishing camp, Coli Mac-B. C. The editor is Mr. W. C. Dougail, and he is giving the The healthy-looking ads., and has a gout it appearance of snap and get-up at new that we like. Columbia is a bran a big city in Boundary district, and in they Tay species these

"don't wants. tabitual frunkards, everlasting kickers, growlers, grumblers, pessimists, parasites, sets and sluggards." The Review ought to share in Columbia's prosperity, and we hope it

We are persuaded that if the electors of Northeast Kootenay could only have heard the brilliant, coruscating hashes of with of Mr. Gordon Hunter at the At Home on Saturday night this thing would never have happened. The sight of some of the faithful is s have been permanently impaired. Bob Foster, who in the course of h fessional career has seen many is said to be on the road to recove

Mr. Semlin was to be turned soon as the Legislature met, t en was put off till "before the Legislature prorogues," now it is postponed in the next general election.

Northeast Kootenay gave another terrible wrench to the "constitution" for the Turner party) yesterday.

Society is founded on hero wor Carlyle.

FROM THE SCENE OF WAR

native army could be bottled up in

where a severe defeat might be nistered and the arms captured. If

ng on hatred toward the Americans that

furious over the action of the Ameri-

cans, and we may expect an attack on Manila at any moment. The slightest hostile movement on the part of the Americans would cause the conflagration.

Only a surrender by the Americans on

all points under dispute will prevent "war

to the knife." The rebels say they are well prepared, and I fear they will burn Manila or use dynamite to destroy parts

Thousands of natives are leaving the ty. The workmen are striking; and

ne markets are empty of provisions. The 1st California Regiment, which

On Saturday and Sunday last I vis-

ed Aguinaldo's outposts around Manila, found the native troops enthusiastic at

houses were displayed flags bearing the inscription "Independence or Death."

nd this is the spirit that animates the

30,000 native troops in the neighbor-

ood of Manila. News arrived to-day from Iloilo that

the Americans had not yet landed. All the women and children have left Iloilo; and the banks have placed their treasure

on board the warships in the harbor. The

natives have placed kerosene in every house, and will fire the city if the Am

Makes People Well

Paine's Celery Compound

The Chosen Medicine of All

Classes in Uur Dominion.

The reputation of Paine's Celery Com

bound extends from day to day. Those who stand in need of the healing and

cuperative powers of nature's health storer are advised to use it by those

who have been made well and strong.

pound is ever recommended and kindly words spoken in its favor. In this way

made enduring, and its immense sales stir the envy of the ordinary patent medi-

ine proprietor and the jealous minded

The wealthiest families of the land

ace Paine's Celery Compound far above

all other known remedies.

The past and present history of Paine's

stored to perfect health.

Competent medical authorities declare that Paine's Celery Compound is the one great medicine for rundown and physically weak people. When the vital forces ally weak people.

ered, then it is that the marvellous medi-ine manifests its wondrous healing vir-

tues. Weakness, depression, tired feelings, langor, digestive troubles, head-ache, rheumatism and neuralgia are

quickly banished owing to the nourishment that Paine's Celery Compound im-

QUARTZ AT ATLIN.

Rich Samples From a Ledge Found

Southwest of Surprise Lake.

five claims.

ns for quartz mining are of the best.

The rock, which has not been assayed

yet, comes from the southwest end of Lake Surprise and the south side of Pine

creek, the great placer bed of the Atlin country. The value has not yet been

determined, but the indications of gold

mining men of experience there is no

doubt that it contains a large amount

pyrites of iron, always a good sign of gold, and much galena, which is itself a valuable metal. The rock is pure white,

resembling in appearance that from some

of the best producers of the United

The ledge was discovered by George and Fritz Miller. George had been in the Atlin country and had gone on to Dawson. On his return to Skagway he

Dawson. On his return to Sasguary went to Atlin, where his brother Fritz, who is the discoverer of the placer diggings on Pine creek, was located. To-

gether they went up Pine creek to its source, and there staked out fifteen or

twenty claims. They traced the ledge up the mountain side some hundred feet, following it on the surface, for the indi-

paded with general merchandise from saka for Kobel. The four seamen or

scale this spring.

are of the best, and in the opinion

In the house, on the street, and where people congregate, Paine's Celery Com

the popularity of the great medicine

ricans attempt to land.

idea of attacking Manila. On the

f the city if driven to it.

R. M. S. Empress of China Brings a Budget of Late Mail News From the Battlefields of the Philippines.

Preparations for a Great Struggle-Filipinos Will Burn Iloilo If They Are

R.M.S. Empress of China brought a udget of late mail advices from the hilippines detailing the preparations Philippines detailing the preparations that were being made to fight the Americans when she left the Orient. The correspondent of the China Mail, writing from Manila under date of January 12th says the situation then was undoubtedly

Every preparation has been made both sides for a desperate struggle, says, which may commence at any mo ment. The Filipino government has de-cided that in view of what is considered the unfair treatment received at the hands of the United States and the offensive nature of General Otis's proclamation, any attempt at landing at Ilo-ilo will be taken as an act of war on the part of the United States, and in consequence fighting would (in the event of the commitment of such act of war) com-mence simultaneously at Hoilo and Ma-

General Otis's proclamation, proclaiming American sovereignty over the islands, appears to have caused particular resentment on account of its being published directly after the Filipinos had been celebrating the anniversary of the execution of Dr. Rizal, whose memory is revered as that of a national markyr.

The anniversary received special observance this year on account of the belief that the cause for which Rizal died had at last triumphed, but hardly had the celebration concluded ere General Otis's proclamation appeared and struck a di-

rect blow at the national aspiration.

Affairs at Hoilo were detailed as follows by another correspondent of the Mail stationed there. He says that for days armed natives have been coming into town in a steady stream, and fully two thousand soldiers armed with Remingtons and Mausers have taken possession of the fort, church, and government buildings; officers are scarrying about on ponies, ammunition is being brought in from Jaro and Malo, and apparently a stout resistance is being provided for any landing attempted by the Americans. Stores and banks are closed and excitement is intense, although the best of or-der is maintained. A petition is being circulated by the foreign merchants ad-dressed to General Miller, begging that hostilities be postponed until the natives can communicate with Aguinaldo, as it there should be a clash it would be followed by great loss of life and property, the plantations especially suffering. Out-side of the city at the moment are nearly 10,000 Montanes and mixed natives armed with knives and spears; they are anx ious to be allowed into the city. In Ne

a call. Several schooners loaded with men are them their own weapons. They da so being interrupted. Hundreds of men are coming into town from the outlying dis-triots, and to-day, January 11th, a number of the mountain natives got into the first time. The authorities city for the first time. The authorities have previously been very successful in keeping them out at Molo; they present a very fantastic appearance in their red breeches and turbans set off with feathres and are armed with long knives.

The proclamation issued to the Filiphylos by President McKinley has been translated and read to them and copies distributed. It was hoped that the message would be productive of good results, but it is the beauty and about the filiphylose.

gros, a near by island, it is reported that some 20,000 men are in arms waiting for

but it has been an absolute failure. They now ridicule the American "diplomacy" and stoutly adhere to their determination to hold the city and island.

Day and night preparations continue up works and barricading streets. Ker osine has been placed in the government buildings, the churches, and principal houses, and it is threatened that if the

lipinos meet with defeat the town will burned. , The transport Francisco Reyes came in on the 9th with 550 Filipino soldiers, who were allowed to land without interference. Altogether 1,500 soldiers have been landed in this manner since our arrival, and this is not counting the hundreds that have come from other island

on schooners and small boats. Fully two thousand five hundred men with rifles are in the city.

The Spanish gunboat Elco is still lying have had to fight for the sea neks just off the fort, and it was reported around the fleet that some 2,000 stands to strike a match on his overalls Grif-with to kindle his meerschaum, Mr.

The little iron steamer Samar, of

Minila, has been impressed and fitted with two Hotchkiss 1,65 cm, guns and two Gatlings; she carries a guard of 50 infantrymen and should prove a valuable factor in the river fighting. In addition a large case, or barge, has been seized, and its thick planking, backed up by hemp bales, will be an excellent battery. It is so large that two hundred men can easily be used to advantage; on this several 3.2 inch guns will probably be mounted.

Iloilo is located on a small island separated from the mainland by a river, and the country is such that by proper manipulation a body of troops the number of the expedition could be landed bians a paper they can be proud of news, all chance of escape to the mountains.

Review is crowded with up-to-date ull of With the co-operation of the Baltimore is well printed, cleverly written, energi and small gunboats the problem would healthy-looking ads. and has a general be very much simplified. Thus the whole

Acute Rheumatism

Pains in the Foot and Limb-A Complete Cure Accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. "For a number of years I was afflicted

with scute rheumatism in my left side and all the way down my limb into my pot. I live five blocks from my work and had to stop and rest several times in going and coming. I could get no relief from my trouble and was on the point of giving up my job when I happened to hear of ing up my job when I happened to hear of Skagway, sent out this winter, discovered this medicine and a vial of Hood's Pills any development work, for the snow I this medicine and a vial of Hood's Pills nd began taking them. Before I had half finished them I was relieved and it was not long before I was completely cured. I never lose an opportunity to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla, for my cure meant a great deal to me, as I have a family and must always be at my post." WILLIAM HASKETT, yardman, Grand Trunk Railroad depot, Brantford, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared. 25 cents.

there is a fight the Americans will try to punish the natives very severely as an Scarcely an officer in the expedition believes that the city of Iloilo can be oc-Russia Pouring Troops Into the Liaotung Pencupied without a battle.

Every hour of delay is an hour of strength to the Filipinos, and, worse than this, the state of semi-siege now existing is producing a feeling of ill-will borderinsula-Port Arthur and Talienwan Will Not Be Free Ports.

ing on hatred toward the Americans that will spread and grow into the interior, and such sentiment wants to be avoided at even greater cost. Earlier in the game such a state could not have been possible if stern measures had been taken. Another Manila correspondent says a proclamation has been issued by President Aguinaldo in which he states that if the Americans attempt to take Iloilo hostilities will commence. The native army is furious over the action of the Americans Japanese Lose Between Three and Four Hundred Men in a Fight With Formosan Insurgents.

Advices are brought by R. M. S. Empress of China that the Russian government is pouring troops into Port Arthur and Talienwan under the pretence that the force now garrisoning those places is too small, in view of the apparent discontent of the inhabitants of the Liaotung Peninsula, who have within the last two months risen against the Russians in thirteen different town-ships and districts. Further, that no less than 9,000 men have landed at Port Arthur within the past month or so, and that it is intended to add 25,000 men more before the end of the Chinese 1st moon, making a full strength army corps of some 36,000, in addition to the garrisons of 15,000 men for Port Arembarked a week ago on board five steamers of the Maritima Company, pre-sumably for Iloilo, are at this moment disembarking here. This may mean that thur and 8,000 for Talienwan.

The China Gazette says M. Pavloff,
Russian charge d'affairs in Peking, con-Russian Charge d analysis in Feking, contradicts the report that Russia has demanded the Mitao group of islands in the Gulf of Pechili. He also states the report that the Russian government intended to open Port Arthur and Talienwan as free ports is untrue. disembarking here. This may mean that General Otis has given up the idea of occupying Iloilo, or that he requires all his men to defend Manila and operate against the native army outside.

Missionary's Tragic Death. News is given from Yokohama that the Methodist mission house at Hinosaki, occupied by the Rev. R. P. Alexander, a Canadian missionary, and family, has been destroyed by fire. Mrs. Alexander received fatal injuries, while Mr. Alexander and their little son were also injured, though slightly. Another woman was also so seriously burned as to be in danger of her life,

Passengers who arrived at Amoy about the middle of January by the steamer Hailoong from Tamsupi report that the Chinese insurgents in Formosa had a battle with the Japanese troops at Taipehfu. They succeeded by their flank movements in dodging the Japanese fire, and coming to close quarters a hand-to-hand engagement was fought. The Japanese killed numbered between ee and four hundred; the rebels' loss three and four hundred; the rebels loss did not reach one hundred. The rebels have captured Tzulan, about seven or eight li frim Taipeh, where the inhabitants being greatly alarmed are cross-

ing over to Amoy for safety.

Five Japanese sailing junks foundered on January 25th in the harbor at Kobe during a heavy gale.

Capt. Pithie, of the steamship Glenavon, which was wrecked near Hong-kong, has had his certificate suspended for twelve months.

The court recorded its high apprecia-on of the conduct of the captain and Chief Officer Dixon, Second Engineer Boyd and Quartermaster Smith, after the ship struck. The Chinese government has despatched an assassin to kill Mr. Kang Yu-wei, vho is now in Japan.

Over \$15,000 has been sent from Can-

ton as a first contribution to the fund for relief of the sufferers by the Yelriver floods,

M. S. Grafton, the steam dredger the best and most observant people in our cities and towns, and the common sense people in our agricultural districts, or Wei-hai-wei, and the transport Royal Welsh Fusiliers, arrived at Hongong on the 18th inst. Over 500 emigrants left Yokohama for Celery Compound is one grand continued story of sick people made well—of fath-ers, mothers, sons and daughters re-Honolulu by the steamer America Mary on January 25th.

In a recent letter from Washington, D. C., to an old friend, Major G. A. Studer, for twenty years United States Consul at Singapore, says: "While at Pain Balm, which I found excellent against cheumatism as well as against soreness of the throat and chest (giving me much easier breathing). I had a touch of pneumonia early this week, and two applications freely applied to the throat and chest relieved me of it at once. I would not be without it for anything." For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and parts to brain, nerves and tissue. It is the great every-day home medicine for all classes of our population. Vancouver.

Passengers who arrived by the Kings ton last evening brought news that Inspectors Cherry and Bryant have suspended the license of Capt. Jessen, of the steamer Homer, for thirty days, having found him responsible for the collision between the Homer and Al-Ki in Seattle harbor January 20. The officers of the Al-Ki were exonerated. There have just been received some very fine specimens of gold quartz from the Atlin country, showing that the indi-The damage done to the Homer is estimated at \$2,500, and the Al-Ki \$500. cations for quartz mining are of the best.
T. J. Watson, of Skagway, who is at
the Hotel Butler, received these samples from his partner, Walter Church,
now in the north. They have located



and trembling sensations and physical lassitude and mental despondency. The whole body is tortured with pain and the entire nervous system is racked. If they consult the average obscure physician, he will attribute their bad feelings to stomach, liver, kidney, heart or nervous trouble. If, by accident, he hits upon the right cause, he will insist upon the disgusting examinations and local treatment so embarrassing to a sensitive modment so embarrassing to a sensitive, mod-

cation was very plain.

After locating their claims they came out. George went to San Francisco with some of the rock. He was not at all talkative about his find, refusing to say est woman. of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. There is no necessity for examinations or local treatment. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all disorders of this nature in the privacy of the burge. anything about it.
But men whom Watson and Church, falling and the weather was very
The severity of the winter drove privacy of the home. It acts directly on the sensitive organs concerned, making them strong and well. It allays inflammathem in. They brought rock the from the surface outcropping of the ledge. Some of this is what Mr. Wattion, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the nerves. It stops exhausting drains. It banishes the discom-forts of the expectant months, and makes It is understood that the Millers will commence development work on a large baby's coming easy and almost painless. It restores the beauty and vivacity lost R. M. S. Empress of China brings news that the steamer Glenogle, due to arrive here to-morrow, while on her way up from Hongkong to Kobe col-lided with and sank a Japanese tunk through long months or years of pain and suffering. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits. At all med-icine stores. Avoid substitutes. To cover customs and mailing only, send or 50 for cloth bound copy, of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense M dical Adviser. Address, Or. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Osaka for Kobe! The four senior on or were rescued by the Glenogle and

Licence Authorizing an Extra Provincial Company to Carry on Business.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada, Province of British Columbia. No. 127.

This is to certify that "The Quesnelle Dredging and Hydraulicing Syndicate, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia ex-

The head office of the company is sit-late at No. 139 Cannon street, London, The amount of the capital of the Company is £50,000, divided into 50,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the company in this Province is situate at the City of Victoria The head office of the company in this Province is situate at the City of Victoria, and Cuyler Armstrong Holland, manager of the British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Limited, whose address is 40 Government street, Victoria, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

(a.) To search for mines, minerals, ores and precious stones, and to explore and prospect land supposed to contain minerals or precious stones in any part of the world; to obtain information as to mines, mining or precious stones in any part of the world; to obtain information as to mines, mining districts and localities, mining claims, water claims, water rights, and any other rights, claims and property; to purchase, take on lease or concession, or otherwise acquire any interest therein or to enterinto agreements to this end provisional or absolute, and to pay deposits or instalments of purchase money subject or otherwise to forfeiture on non-completion:

(b.) To hold, sell, dispose of and deal with mines, mining rights, mining claims, and land supposed to contain minerals, precious stones, and undertakings connected therewith; to work, exercise, develop, and land supposed to contain minerals, precious stones, and undertakings connected therewith; to work, exercise, develop, finance and turn to account the same, and to buy, sell, refine, manipulate and deal in minerals and metals of all kinds, and in particular, gold, silver, and other precious metals and precious stones:

(c) To examine, investigate and secure the titles to lands, farms, mines, minerals, ores and mining or other rights and claims in any part of the world; to employ and sent to any part of the world; to employ and sent to any part of the world and to pay fees, costs, charges and expenses of agents, including persons and incorporations, mining experts, legal counsel, and all persons useful, or supposed to be useful, in examining, investigating and exploring lands, farms, mines, minerals, ores, mining and other

ful, or supposed to be useful, in examining, investigating and exploring lands, farms, miners, minerals, ores, mining and other rights and claims, or in examining, investigating, and securing the title to lands, farms, mines, minerals, ores, mining or other rights and claims in any part of the world; to print, publish, advertise, and circulate reports, maps, plans, prospectuses and documents of every kind whatsoever, directly or indirectly relating, or supposing to relate, to lands, mines, minerals, ores, and mining or other rights, concessions and claims in any part of the world, or the title thereto, or to the organization, operation, and objects of this company or any other company:

(d.) To acquire from time to time, by purchase or otherwise, concessions, grants, freeholds, leases, rights, claims and interests in lands or other properties of every description, in any part of the world, including mines, works, railways, tramways, lands, wharves, docks, canals, water rights and ways, quarries, forests, pits, mills, building, machinery, stock, plants and things, upon such terms and in such manner as may be deemed advisable:

(e.) To lease, settle, improve, colonize and cultivate lands and hereditaments in any part of the world, and to develop the resources of any lands and hereditaments, by building, planting, clearing, mining, and otherwise dealing with the same.

(f.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, self, lease, grant licenses or easements, exchange, turn to account, dispose of and deal in real and personal property of all kinds, and in particular lands,

of and deal in real and personal property of all kinds, and in particular lands, or and deal in real and personal property of all kinds, and in particular lands, buildings, hereditaments, business concerns and undertakings, mortgages, charges, annuities, patents, patent rights, copyrights, licenses, securities, grants, copyrights, licenses, securities, grants, charters, concessions, leases, contracts, options, policies, book debts, claims and any interest in real or personal property, or against any person or company or corporation, and to finance and carry on any business concern or undertaking to acquired, and to enfranchise any leasthold property acquired by the company.

(g.) To aid, encourage and promote immigration into any lands or property acquired or centrolled by the company, and to colonize the same, and for such purposes to lend and grant any sums of money for any purposes which may be, or may be supposed to be for the advantage of the company:

(b.) To lay out towns or religious.

(h.) To lay out towns or villages on any

lands acquired or controlled by the company, or in which the company is in any way interested, and to construct, ma'ntain, carry on, and alter roads, streets, hotels, boarding houses, factories, shops and stores, and to contribute to the cost of making, providing and carrying on and working the same:

(i.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of railway undertake all or any part of railway or tramway property, or the rights and labilities of any person or company holding or seeking to acquire, or making or constructing railways or tramways, canals, water-works or public improvements in any part of the world:

ilabilities of any person or company holding or seeking to acquire, or making or constructing railways or tramways, canals, water-works or public improvements in any part of the world:

(j.) To promote, construct, equip, improver maintain, work, manage, or control or aid in or subscribe towards the promotion, construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management or control of, or to hire, rent or charter works, undertakings and operations of all kinds, both public and private, and in particular roads, tramways, engines, wagons, telegraphs, telephones, cables, lighters, harbors, plers, docks, quays, wharves, warenhouses, bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, reservoirs, embankments, water-works, water-courses, canals, flumes, irrigations, drainage works, sewerage works, saw mills, crushing mills, smelting works, iron, steel, ordnance, engineering or implement works, hydraulic works, gas, electric lighting and electrical works, power and supply works, quarries, collieries, coke ovens, foundries, flurnaces, factories, carring undertakings by land and water, stage coaches, fortifications, markets, exchanges, mints, public or private buildings, newspapers and publication establishments, breweries, wineries, distilleries, hotels, residences, stories, shops, houses, places of amusement, recreation or instruction, theatres, race courses, cattle shows, flower shows, schools, technical institutions, universities, colleges, hospitals, laboratories, libraries, gardens, exhibitions, concert rooms, churches and chapels, whether for the purposes of the company or person:

(k.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold or sell, or manipulate, exchange, turn to account, dispose of, or deal in agricultural, plantation, fishing and trading rights; and all or any products of farms, plantations, vineries, forests, fisheries, and the like, including animals, grain, provisions, fruits, wines, spirits, cotton, wool, sill, fibres, tobacco, coffee, tea, signt, timber, rubber, rubber, or otherwise, and to carry of any other business which may

acquire by grant, purchase, or concessions of any property or

privileges from any Government, British, Colonial, or foreign, and to perform and fulfil the terms and conditions thereof: privileges from any Government British, colonial, or foreign, and to perform and fulfil the terms and conditions thereof; (p.) To sell, exchange, mortgage, lease or otherwise deal with, either absolutely, conditionally, or for any limited interest, the undertaking or property, rights or privileges of the company, or any partithereof, as a going concern or atherwise, to any public body, corporation, company, society or association, whether incorporated or not, or to any person or persons, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for each, shares, for such consideration as the company may think it, and in particular for cash, shares, stocks, debentures, securities or property of any other company; to distribute any of the assets or property of the company among the members in specie or ofterwise, but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital be made without the sanction of the Court where necessary:

(0.) To promote, organize, and register, and register.

among the members in specie or otherwise, but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital be made without the sanction of capital property. To promote, organization and registration of any company or companies, either in Great Britain or elsewhere, for the purpose of acquiring, working or otherwise dealing with any of the property, rights or liabilities of this company, or any property in which this company is interested, or for any other purpose, with power to assist such company or companies by paying or contributing towards the preliminary expenses or providing the whole or part of the capital thereof, or by taking or subscribing for shares, preferred or ordinary, or by lending money thereto upon debentures or otherwise, and to incur and pay out of the property of the company any costs and expenses which may be expedient or useful, in or about or incident to the promotion, organization, registration, advertising and establishment of any such company, and to the issue and subscription of the share or loan capital, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for or placing, or guaranteeing the placing of the shares or any debentures, debenture stock or other securities thereof, and to undertake the management and secretarial or ether work, duties and business of any company on such terms as may be arranged.

(r.) To lend and advance money upon the security or supposed security of farms, lands, mines, minerals, claims, mining or other rights, concessions, claims, or pastoral or other leases in any part of the world, with or without security, and in particular to customers of and persons having dealings with the company.

(s.) To make and carry into effect all arrangements with respect to the union of interests or amalgamation, either in whole or in part with any other company; or other wise or amalgamation, either in wh

or otherwise: (u.) To guarantee the payment of money

(a.) To guarantee the payment of money secured by or payable under or in respect of bonds, debentures, debenture stock, contracts, mortgages, charges, obligations and securities of any company or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, or of any persons whomsoever, whether incorporated or not incorporated (v.) To guarantee the title to or quiet enjoyment of property, either absolutely or subject to any qualifications or conditions, and to guarantee persons and corporations interested or about to become interested in any property against any loss, actions, proceedings, claims or demands in respect of any insufficiency, imperfection or deficiency of title, or in respect of any incumbrance, burdens, or outstanding rights:

(w.) To furnish and provide deposits and (w.) To furnish and provide deposits and guarantees of funds required in relation to any tender or application for any con-tract, concession, decree, enactment; pro-

perty or privilege, or in relation to carrying out of any contract, concess decree or enactment: (x.) Generally, to carry on and transact every kind of guarantee business, including the performance of contracts by members of, or companies or persons having dealings with the company, and to undertake obligations of every kind and description, and also to undertake and execute trusts of all kinds:

(x) To receive moneys, securities and trusts of all kinds:

(y.) To receive meneys, securities and valuables of all kinds on deposit, at interest or otherwise, or for safe custody, and generally, to carry on the business of a Safe Deposit Company:

(z.) To make, accept, issue, indorse, and execute bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other negotiable instruments, and to discount, buy, sell, and deal in the same; to grant, issue, buy, sell, and deal in bills of lading, dock and other warrants; to issue, buy, sell, and deal in coupons and all other promises to pay moneys:

(za.) To borrow or raise money for the (aa.) To borrow or raise money for the purposes of the company, in such manner and upon such terms as may seem expedient, and to secure the repays moneys owing or curred by the company, by redeemable or irredeemable bonds, debentures, or debenture stock (such bonds, debentures, or debenture stock being made payable to bearer or otherwise, and payable either at bearer or otherwise, and payable either at par or at a premium or discount) or by mortgages, scrip certificates, bills of exchange or promissory notes, or by any other instrument or in such other manner as may be determined, and for any such purpose to charge all or any part of the property of the company, both present and future, including its uncalled capital, and to allot the shares of the company credited as fully or partly paid up, or bonds, debentures, or debenture stock issued by the company, as the whole or part of the purchase price for any property purchased by the company, or for any valuable consideration:

(bb.) To make donations to such persons

bentures, or debenture stock issued by the company, as the whole or part of the purchase price for any property purchased by the company, or for any valuable consideration;

(bb.) To make donations to such persons and in such cases, and either of cash or other assets, as may be thought directly or indirectly conducive to any of the company's subjects, or otherwise expedient, and in particular to remunerate any person or corporation introducing business to this company, and to subscribe, or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition, or for any public, general, or other object, and to aid in the establishment and support of associations for the benefit of persons employed by or having dealing with the company, and in particular friendly or other benefit societies, and to grant any pension, either by way of an annual payment or a lump sum, to any officer or servant of the company; (cc.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property, good will and llabilities of any company, corporation, society, partnership, or persons carrying on or about to carry on, any business, which this company is authorized to carry on, or which is in any respect similar to the objects of this company, or which is capable of beling conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, or possessed of property deemed suitable for the purposes of this company, and to enter into partnership or into any arrangement with respect to the sharing of profits, union of interests, or amalgamation, reciprocal concession or co-operation, either in whole or in part, with any such company, corporation, society, partnership, or persons:

(dd.) To pay out of the funds of the company all expenses of any incident to the formation, registeration advertising and establishment of this company, corporation, society, partnership, or persons:

(dd.) To pay out of the funds of the company; and also all expenses aftending the issue of this company; or other company to be legalized

ony property on behalf of the company, and allow any property to remai in such trustee or trustees: eg.) To do all such other the idental or may be thought of attainment of the above y of them, and so that the ny" in this Memorandum, we have than to this company pany" in this Memorandum, otherwise than to this comp deemed to include any partne body of persons, whether co corporate, and whether dom United Kingdom or elsewhere jects specified in each of th in this Memorandum shall be otherwise expres cated in any other paragra strued in as wide a sense as said paragraphs defined the

23rd day of January, t hurdred and ninety-nin S.) S. Y. WOO Registrar of Joint Stock C

FINANCES OF QUEBEC

Ouebec. Feb. 8.-Premier Marchan delivered his annual budget speech the legislative assembly yester ternoon, speaking for several he treasurer renewed his stateme year that no railway subsidies granted until he has attained ; brium in the province's fin: the province have not been during the year, but that the \$187,000 in 1897-8. The mates the ordinary receipts ing year 1899-1900 at \$4.2 dinary expenditure at \$4. there will be an addition to xpenditure of \$446.812 \ir debt upon the arged all to join in the economica ministration of the province until the heavy burden of interest is removed.

THE LAST SAD RITES Militiamen Will Attend the Funeral of Their Late Comrade, Charles F. Whittington.

The funeral of the late Charles Whittington, who fell to his death Esquimalt on Monday, will take pla to-morrow afternoon from the residence, 124 North Pembrok and later from the Spring Ricodist Sunday school. As the young man was a member of militia, he will be given a funeral, and No. 3 Company, e belonged, will march to the grave b hind the remains of their late co to the strains of the Dead March. following battalion order was issued Lieut.-Col. Gregory to-day for the gu ance of those attending the fund

"Battalion Headquarters, Feb "The funeral of the late Charles Whittington, 3rd Comp take place at 2 p.m. on Thursday, 9th, from his late residence, 124 Pembroke street. All members of battalion able to do so are requested parade at the drill hall at 12:30 p.m that day for the purpose of attended the funeral. No. 3 Company will ply the firing party of twelve, file, under the command of a serge Three rounds of blank ammunition man will be supplied. The band valso attend. Dress, church parade ord "(By order)

"M. G. BLANCHARD, "Capt. and Adjt. VICTORIA CITY MARKETS. Current Quotations on the Local Produ

The market shows little change this we

reduce Fish is seen in the	e price	,
produce, Fish is scare, as lig	int cate	. D
ule in February and March.		
Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl\$		e
Lake of the Woods was bil		6.00
Leitch's per bhi		6.50
Lake of the Woods, per bal. Lettch's, per bbl. O. K., per bbl.	K 000	5.50
	5.00a	5.50 5.50
Snow Flake, per bbl		5.50 5.50
Premier, per bbl		5.00
Frain-		17.00
	26 00@2	0.00
Wheat, per ton	26.0000	8.00
Corn (cracked), per ton	27.000a2	0.00
Oats, per ton	22@	
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	400	50
Rolled oats (B. & K.)	2003	04
Rolled oats (B. & K.), 7th sack		30
reed—		
Hay (baled), per ton	13@	14
Straw, per bale	50HL	75
Middlings, per ton	24.00(a)2	1.00
Bran, per ton	22.00a2	24.00
Ground feed per ton	25.00(a2	28.00
Vegetables—	_	
Potatoes, per 100 lbs	90@	1.00
Reets, per ID.		2
Cabbage, per lb		3
Cauliflower, per bead		15
Celery, per nd		21/2
Lettuce, 4 hds. for		25 2 4
Onions, per Ib		2
Unions (pickling), per ID	3@	
Gherkins, per lb	03(4)	05
Fish—		00
Salmon (smoked), per lb		20
Saimon (spring), per 10		121/2
Oysters (Olympian), per qt		80
Oysters (Eastern), per tin	00	60
Cod. her ID.	8@	19
Halibut, per Ib. Herring Smelts, per Ib.	$12\frac{1}{2}$	6
Smalta non 15		10
Plandar	10	8
Flounders. Crabs, 2 and 8 for	5@	25
Grads, Z and R for		20

Eggs (Island, fresh), per doz.
Eggs (Manitoba), per doz.
Butter (Delta creamery).
Best dairy.
Butter (Cowichan creamery).
Cheese (Canadian)
Lard, per ID. 15@ Lard, per ID.

leats—
Hams (American), per ID.

Hams (Canadian), per ID.

Bacon (American), per ID.

Bacon (Canadian), per ID.

Bacon (rolled), per ID.

Bacon (long clear), per ID.

Beef, per ID.

Mutton, per ID. 14@ 12@ 100 ulders, per lb..... 25@ 35 15 30@ 35 25@ 35 20@ 25 ruit— Bananas, per dozen..... Coconnuts, each Lemons (California), per doz. Pineapples Oranges (California seedlings) Oranges, Jap., per doz. (small) Oranges, Jap., per doz. (large) Melons (each) Citrons 11/2@ Orah apples, per ID..... 121/2@ Grapes Pears Ducks (Mallard), per pair.... 60@ 75 35 Ducks (per pair)..... Brant (per brace)..... 1.25 Spring chickens (per doz)... 5.00@ 6.00 A CONTRACTOR WRECKED.

Jonstitution Undermined by Nervous Complications—South American Nervine Worked a Complete Cure.

Nervous prostration and liver complications so afflicted J. W. Dinwoody, contractor, Campbellford, that physically he was almost a total wreck. His druggist recommended South American Nergist Research vine. A few doses gave him great re-ief, induced sound sleep, and a few bottles built him up and cured him so that to-day he is as strong and hearty as

ever. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall &

TROUBLE IS

An Ugly Feeling ericans Ther

Miners Fear that the M tents will Make a Row Increasing Police.

Canadians Reported to be Restaki Claims of American Locators Porcupine all Staked.

Steamer Rosalie, which reache

last evening from Lynn canal

brought a big budget of late nev the Atlin mining district and the gold fields. According to news l by her, as given by a staff corresp of the San Francisco Call under February 3rd, the police in Atli have something to do any day n sides sit before the fire. Feeling high since the news of the exclus got in there, trouble is brewing fiance of the authority of the poli happen any day. This is, says to respondent, the latest news of the gold fields. He writes that the ar tion of some trouble of this natur all probability what took Stipe Magistrate Rant to Atlin recently left Skagway for Atlin City six day A report, uncorroborated, has also over White Pass that Gold Commis Graham, who has been hiberna Bennett this winter, has recom the increase of the police force, much at Atlin City as at Discover on Pine creek. Recently men have flocking into Atlin at the rate of thirty to fifty per day. Last con the coast over the trails estimate number at about those figures. M these are Canadians. They are pr ing without hesitation to take poss of the ground staked by American ers, and that is where the trout They go along the creeks and drive stakes right over the first locations by the early birds who were qu follow Fritz Miller, the locator of covery claim. Naturally there is a deal of friction, and it is feared bloodshed may occur at any time. is considered more imminent from fact that all the information is in fact that all the information is in session of the Canadian "jumpers, called, who came from the Canatowns on the last ships, and from towns of Alaska, fortified with al facts and full knowledge of the legion at Victoria. On the other hand American claim holders have meagr formation, and are at a considerable advantage in not knowing just whido. Thus very valuable claims, posworth large fortunes, or at least an do. Thus very valuable claims, pos-worth large fortunes, or at least an pendency through life to most men being taken away, usurped and a priated before the very eyes of their ocators and owners—men who acc them last summer at considerab penditure of both money and labor. understood that even improvements not be paid for unless the Canadian tor is maguanimous enough to reimb the first locator. It now transpires certain men who had left Atlin last vember for Victoria and Vancouver. legislation aimed at exclusion of legislation aimed at exclusion of an and being familiar with the lay of land, so to speak, at Atlin, will be to profit greatly by the turn of aff Building operations are yet suspende Atlin City and Discovery City. Townsites are to be surveyed. Owner therefore know with the control of the co

townsites are to be surveyed. Owner buildings do not, therefore, know where their buildings will be the street or not. It must nessarily be several weeks be this survey is completed, and there the added possibility that the survey the added possibility that the survey have to be sent down to Victoria for proval, and that would cause more lay. Merchants at Skagway are complaining of no business.
The same correspondent in another ter tells of how shrewd Yankees are deavoring to circumvent the Alien clusion Act. He says that when news reached the Atlin district of passing of the act construction of ca passing of the act construction of cand all other buildings except those ing erected by companies or perhaving plenty of money, was stop Scores of cabins and small stores of the capital stores of th

main standing in various stages of opletion. A great many of the build and other projects are owned by Ar heard the news. A number of Americalim owners are looking all around district and are at Skagway looking Canadians to represent them on shafter the clean-up. The only difficabout this encountered up to the preabout this encountered up to the prestime seems to be that there are I Canadians enough up here or in Atlin go around. The proportion of America to Canadians in Atlin or Alaska cocities is about ten to one. On this count many are thinking of going do to Victoria and Vancouver to find Candians to become nominal owners of the claims, and some have already started Atlin City is now a camp of abo Atlin City is now a camp of ab thirty buildings and still growing. not thought that the present setbe in building will be any more serious the a temporary thing. It is understothere and in the coast towns that all

there and in the coast towns that alie may engage in any and all business e cept mining. If this proves to be truthere will be a large and lively camp Atlin anyhow. The question of white place, Atlin or Discovery, is to be the metropolis of the Atlin Lake regions seems to have been pretty well determined already. There are almost for times as many buildings at Atlin City at Discovery, and a proportional amount of all-round activity.

Skagway, says the correspondent, he just received the first severe shock her pride and promise. The exclusion act did it. The railroad and occasional trains running on Broadway look quimetropolitan, where a little more that a year ago was a howling wildernes dotted with tents, and the depot is large. dotted with tents, and the depot is larged commodious and lofty. There are man cities in California twice the size of Skagway which have not as good rail to the large of the control of t road stations. But business at the present time is comparatively at a standard and merchants are They stand mutely appalled at the

pressing effect.

A miner who has just returned from the Atlin country says the alien larmay give the country a black eye for time, but it will recover from any ba effect it might have. The gold is then and it will be taken out. Quite a num

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Y. WOOTTON, Stock Companies. OF QUEBEC.

Premier Marchand ual budget speech in nbly yesterday af-r several hours. The ais statement of last ay subsidies will be attained an equilie's finances. The at the liabilities of been increased that the deficit of has been reduced to The treasurer esticeipts for the com-\$4,204,899, and or-\$4,177,785, but to the capital 812. Mr. Marchand

the province and the economical adprovince until the rest is removed. SAD RITES.

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tend the Funeral of rade, Charles late Charles F. to his death

will take place from the family Pembroke street, Pembroke street, ing Ridge Meth-As the deceased mber of the local given a military mpany, to which to the grave betheir late comrade Dead March. The was issued by day for the guidg the funeral: rters, Feb, 8, 1899, the late Gunner 3rd Company, will Thursday idence, 124 North members of o are requested ll at 12:30 p.m. ose of attend Company will s f twelve, rank and of a serge The band hurch parade or NCHARD,

Capt. and Adjt Y MARKETS. the Local Produ ttle change this we ire. as light catch per bbl..\$

5.00@ 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.00 26.00@30.00 22@ 40@ 30 7th sack 24.00@27.00 22.00@24.00 90@ 1.00

2½ 25 12½ 12½ 10 25@ 25@

8@ 10@ 12@ 10@ (small) (large) 11/200 121/200

75 35 1.25 60@ doz)... 5.00@ 6.00 weight) 20@ 25 WRECKED.

th American Nerand liver com-W. Dinwoody,

rd. that physically wreck. His drugth American Ner-ave him great re-sp, and a few botcured him so that ag and hearty as cecks and Hall & TROUBLE IS FEARED IN ATLIN DISTRICT

An Ugly Feeling Prevailing Among the Americans There Over the Passing of the Exclusion Act.

tents will Make a Row--Increasing Police.

Canadians Reported to be Restaking the Claims of American Locators ---Porcupine all Staked.

Steamer Rosalie, which reached port ast evening from Lynn canal ports, brought a big budget of late news from the Atlin mining district and the nearer gold fields. According to news brought by her, as given by a staff correspondent of the San Francisco Call under date of February 3rd, the police in Atlin may have something to do any day now beides sit before the fire. Feeling runs high since the news of the exclusion act got in there, trouble is brewing and denance of the authority of the police may happen any day. This is, says the correspondent, the latest news of the new gold fields. He writes that the anticipation of some trouble of this nature is in all probability what took Stipendiary Magistrate Rant to Atlin recently. He left Skagway for Atlin City six days ago. A report, uncorroborated, has also come over White Pass that Gold Commissioner Graham, who has been hibernating at Bennett this winter, has recommended the increase of the police force, not so much at Atlin City as at Discovery City on Pine creek. Recently men have been flocking into Atlin at the rate of from, thirty to fifty per day. Last comers to the coast over the trails estimate the number at about those figures. Most of these are Canadians. They are proceeding without hesitation to take possession of the ground staked by American miners, and that is where the trouble is. They go along the creeks and drive their stakes right over the first locations made by the early birds who were quick to follow Fritz Miller, the locator of discovery claim. Naturally there is a good

of friction, and it is feared that Ished may occur at any time. This onsidered more imminent from the that all the information is in posof the Canadian "jumpers," so-who came from the Canadian on the last ships, and from coast of Alaska, fortified with all the and full knowledge of the legisla-t Victoria. On the other hand, the ican claim holders have meagre inintage in not knowing just what to Thus very valuable claims, possibly h large fortunes, or at least an/indethrough life to most men, are eing taken away, usurped and appro-riated before the very eyes of their first eators and owners—men who acquired the last summer at considerable exure of both money and labor. It is ot be paid for unless the Canadian locaangh to reimburse the first locator. It now transpires that men who had left Atlin last November for Victoria and Vancouver, went with the purpose of promoting aimed at exclusion of aliens. being familiar with the lay of the and, so to speak, at Atlin, will be able fit greatly by the turn of affairs. ling operations are yet suspended at atlin City and Discovery City. These ownsites are to be surveyed. Owners of their buildings will be in street or not. It must nestreet owners weeks before buildings do not, therefore, know wheth-

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Miners Fear that the Malcon-tents will Make a Rowthey will continue to do so, no matter what the law is.

There are some desperate men in that country, and I should not be surprised to see trouble next spring. The authorities are preparing for it, anyway, for l was told by a man, who is in a position to know, that the Mounted Police force would be doubled in Atlin shortly. A great many tricks will be resorted to to evade the law. Americans as a rule are even now transferring their claims and are working on them under the guise of day laborers

A number of new creeks were discovered in Atlin during January. Very coarse gold was taken out of one of the creeks, and as it was only about ten miles from Atlin townsite where the discovery was made, there was as usual a big stampede.

There were fewer passengers than usual on the Rosalie, about 25 or 30 in usual on the Rosalie, about 25 or 30 in all. Few landed here, among them were M. McGillivray and Mr. Greer, late arrivals from Dawson. W. Grey, who has just returned from Atlin after an inspection trip of the Taku trail, from Juneau to Atlin. Mr. Grey represents Canadian capital invested in stern-wheel steamboats and in horses which did not operate on the Stikine river and trail from Wrangel last winter owing to the failure of the trail. He says the Taku is an easy trail to traverse. There is no summit to cross, and with a broken trail he says that a team can haul three tons he says that a team can haul three tens on the ice all day long, the ascent being scarcely perceptible. He proposes to establish relay posts from the mouth of the river to Atlin, where fresh horses can be had for pack trains, by which means he expects to run the steamers on the river in the spring when the ice breaks up. There is plenty of grass on the trail for horses in the summer time. Small steamers now leave Juneau every few days with parties for the Taku trail. The Miller party, which started in two weeks ago with several tons of supplies for At-lin, has reached their destination. They had a rough time going in owing to heavy snow storms. Mr. Grey says that num-bers are going in to Atlin and Porcupine

creek daily.

Another late arrival says hundreds are going in. The railway, when he left, was carrying passengers as far as the White Pass summit. Hundreds of men are employed on the railway. There is, no truth in the report that the company will abandon construction because the alien measure has become law. When he left the railway company had completed the construction of their bridges between Skagway and the summit. They have laid their tracks through the canyon and are shovelling and clearing the roadway over the summit preparatory to laying

their rails. Up in the Porcupine mining country there is about twelve feet of snow, and it is almost impossible to get around even on snowshoes, as the snow on top is very on snowshoes, as the snow on top is very light and soft. It is no thicker in some places than soapsuds, and snowshoes sink down almost knee deep in places. The creeks were frozen during a recent cold snap, and travelling is easier. Men in search of gold seem to prefer camping in twelve feet of snow, the hardest kind of work, discomfort and even hardship, if they may be near the spot, though goes off, to remaining in towns where they may be comfortable and at no more expense. Consequently they are straggling up to Porcupine on the ice. The rush of Americans into this country in the spring. The stakes on claims in many creeks in the Porcupine, Salmon river and other districts in that section will be found piled up three storeys high when the snow goes. Nobody questions that, owing to the snow which hides the stakes, some creeks have been located and re-located several times. Several men are spending the winter in Juneau on dust and nuggets they panned out of the Porcupine district as late as last September. William Mix, the discoverer of Porcupine, is now somewhere in Cali-

ornia enjoying himself.
Two docks will be built at Haines Mission, which now promises to become the principal port for the American diggings around Porcupine. One of them is now under construction. Skagway and Juneau are full of people waiting to rush into Atlin and Porcupine as soon as the snow hardens or melts. The wise ones will not start before the middle of March, unless a big chinook thaws the whole country, before which time little can be one but sit around the camp fire with

nothing to eat but food. Everything in sight in the shape of a creek around Porcupine has been staked. Wherever a creek bottom was seen with the naked eye or a telescope t was located on the snow regardless of whether there might be gold there or not. Chances were taken that it might be. Miles of these kind of twenty-acre claims have been staked. Some men, using powers of attorney for friends, have taken and recorded as many as twenty locations. But there is plenty of country in there yet in American territory, traversed by unknown creeks, that the eye of a white man has never

Arrivals from Dawson by the Rosalie report that many miners are hurrying from the Klondike district to the Thistle creek mines, which are said to be turning out very rich. Greenleaf, the Dawson merchant, has made arrangements opening a store at the mouth of Thistle, and has already a stock of goods on the way there from Dawson in the care of

is partner.
The ringleaders in the party of Indians attacking the police at Juneau a short time ago, have been arrested and are being held for trial. The steamer Cottage City, carrying the mails, is expected to reach port this evening or to-morrow morning.

OYSTER BED FOUND.

A Large Quantity of the Luscious Bi-valve Found Near Sechelt.

News has just reached here of the discovery of oyster beds in the vicinity of Sechelt, B. C. Mr. H. W. Whittaker, the Sechelt storekeeper, took to Vancouver a few days ago a large sample ship-ment of oysters from there. The bi-valves are of excellent quality and are said to be in the newly discovered beds in large quantities. It will be remembered that a couple of years ago Prof Prince planted a lot of eastern oysters in the gulf, but Mr. Whittaker does not

PREPARING TO TAKE ILOILO.

Washington, Feb. 9.-Probably within 48 hours General Miller will have begun an attempt to occupy Iloilo. No special orders on this score have been sent to him since, but it was his known intention to make this movement as soon as he felt conditions warranted it. This morning the First Regiment of Tennessee Volunteer Infantry was dispatched to Iloilo. Miller has with him the Eighteenth Infantry and Battery G of the Sixth Ar-

SEVEN LIVES LOST.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 9.—The steamer P. D. Staggs, which collided with a bridge, floated four miles down the river and burned. There were sixty people on board the steamer. A telegram from Danville states that all on board were saved except Clerk Robert Scott, and six or eight roustabouts.

Young Englishman Shoots Himself at the flotel Victoria and Expires Four Hours After.

cancial Difficulties the Cause of the Rash Act-A Hotel Bill and a 16 Calibre Pistol.

The Hotel Victoria was the scene of very pathetic tragedy last evening, when just before 11:30 a young Englishman named Arthur Lely shot himself through the head in the main corridor the cause of the sad act being financial difficulties.

The deceased, who is a brother of Mr. Lely, proprietor of the Badmington Hosome twelve months ago and was in receipt of remittances from England. He Alaska, which, after a short run, "went broke." He next turned his attention to foothills in front. a professional strong man and was for a time in Seattle, where he was show-

When he returned to Victoria he put up at the Victoria and seemed in very despondent spirits. He stayed there for over a fortnight and then stated his inof going to Vancouver to his brother, borrowing the necessary boat fare from Mr. J. C. Voss, the proprietor. He, however, did not go, but took rooms with a family on Pandora street, evening at 9:30 he called at the Victoria Hotel for his letters. After reading one from England he was visably affected and grew nervously excited. He had a drink with the clerk and then went out, returning shortly before midnight. The Lely's coat and remarked on the inadvis-Sely's coat and remarked on the inadvisability of carrying firearms, and deceased said it was an old habit of his, and after taking another drink walked out of the office into the corridor, sat down on one of the half chairs and deliberately shot himself through the head, the ball penetrating just above the right eye. The city police were at once notified, a hack procured and the unfortunate man taken to the Jubilee Hospital, where he expired without regaining consciousness, four hours after his admittance.

It is stated that Lely had frequently night, but which had no effect on him. brother is at present on a visit to Eng-, listed men.

The deceased left several letters addressed to people in Victoria and Vancouver. To Mr. Voss he wrote as fol-

Dear Voss: My brother's address in England is 1 Wilmington Gardens, Eastbourne, England. You will do me a last favor by cabling to him to let him know what has happened. Yours sincerely, Yours sincerely. ARTHUR LELY.

To Mrs. Hellert, at whose place he had also been staying, he wrote stating that he had not received any money from England, but that his brother at Vancouver would settle his account. He thanked Mrs. Hellert for the kindness extended to him and asked that his letters might be sent home.

He sent a similar letter to Mr. Davis, of the Poodle Dog restaurant, again ling the fleet to proceed to Key West, touching on his private affairs. Mr. Voss has very kindly offered bear the expenses of the funeral, etc., him that all the department's informa-and has cabled to the deceased's rela-

tions in England informing them of the sad end of their younger son. The inquest will be held at the Jubiee Hospital to-morrow afternoon at 2

The Financial Statement for the Past Seven Months Shows a Remarkable Increase in Revenue.

Ottawa, Feb. 9 .- (Special.)-The finan January 31st last, issued to-day, shows the ordinary revenue of \$25,665,000, of last year on ordinary increase of \$4,219,000. The expenditure was \$21, \$4,219,000. 352,000, or \$1,156,000 greater than the previous year, leaving a betterment in finances for the seven months of \$2,560,000. The capital account increase- battle with Cervera's fleet, but declares ed from \$2,700,000 last year to \$5,600.-000 for the current year. This is due to the heavy expenditure on canals and given him by the President. Crow's Nest Pass road.

EGAN ALLOWED TO RETIRE.

New York, Feb. 9.-A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says Gen. Egan is to be placed on the retired list of the army in a few days on his own application, after 30 years' service. The arrangement for Gen. Egan's retirement was made before the president communicated the sentence of dismissal passed upon him by the court martial.

FILIPINOS.

Dewey Orders them to Evacuate a Village and they Obey

San Roque Occupied by Ameriicans-Dewey Reports all break among the natives. The decision reviewed the history Quiet at Manila.

Manila, Feb. 9.-After continued inerference and intimidation of our worknen, I ordered the armed surgents to eave San Roque by 9 this morning. They left during the night, a few remaining, who burned the village this morning. It is now occupied by our roops. All quiet. (Signed) Dewey. Manila, Feb. 8.-The city is quiet and

the Command.

the present guard is in absolute control, The Filipinos, accustomed to Spanish methods, are constantly asking when the prisoners taken by Americans are to be At Cavite all is quiet. Owing to the

of San Roque, Commissary Miliken has been authorized to sell necessaries to holed the church tower at Cavite evidently with the purpose of occupying it with works has been resumed,

Gen. Hales' brigade, consisting of the First South Dakota infantry, First Colorado infantry and First Nebraska intel, Vancouver, first came to the city fantry, supported by a battery of the Utah artillery, occupies the most advanced post in the American lines, fully was one of the many who were wrecked ten miles from the base of supplies. It on the collapse of the Stikine boom, and has an almost perfect position. Four shortly after his arrival here became in- guns of the Utah artillery stationed on terested in the Opera House at Wrangel, a hill behind the waterworks, command the valley to the right and left and the

> The Utahs yesterday dropped a few shells into the villages across the river. natives have disappeared among

Otis Has a Free Hand Washington, Feb. 8.-The report that Aguinaldo has asked for a cessation of hostilities and a conference has relieved the tension under which the events at Manila have held officials since Saturday, No one here knows just what Genwhere he stayed for a short time. Last | eral Otis intends to impose in the way of terms. Secretary Alger this afternoon repeated his statement of yesterday that he had given the general no instructions since the battle and saw no reason for giving him any. He realized, he said, that General Otis, being on the ground and having proved his fitness, was in better position to deal with the situation than any one in Washington. Should the general ask permission, therefore, to do anything, he would be granted permistary Alger, "he would be told to exer-

cise his own discretion." Washington, Feb. 9.-The navy department to-day received the following dispatch:

American Death Roll. Washington, Feb. 9.-A cablegram of late entertained the idea of suicide from Gen. Otis says: The total casualand had taken chlorodyne on the previous | ties resulting from all engagements since the evening of February 4th aggregate The deceased was 27 years of age and 268, as follows: Killed, three officers native of Lincolnshire, England, where and 56 enlisted men; wounded, eight offihis family are well connected. His cers, 199 enlisted men; missing, two en-

Secretary Long Refutes the Rear-Admiral's Statements Regarding the Battle at Santiago.

New York, Feb. 9 .- A despatch to the Herald from Washington says: Officials of the navy department maintain the greatest secrecy as to Secretary Long's reply to the senate resolution calling upon him for an explanation of the nomination for the advancement of Rear-Admiral Sampson over Rear-Admiral Schley. Some details, however, have been obtained.

The most important point which the secretary makes against Admiral Schley deals with the latter's action in signalafter he had received, on May 27th, a despatch from the department inferming tion indicated that the Spanish division was still at Santiago, and that "the department looks to you to ascertain the facts, and that the enemy, if therein, dces not leave without a decisive ac-The secretary quotes Admiral Schley's answer: "Much to be regretted, can't obey orders from department, have striven earnestly, forced to proceed for ccal to Key West by way of Yucatan passage." The secretary shows there was no necessity for the squadron proceeding to Key West for coal, as each vessel with Admiral Schley, with the exception of the Eagle, which had been sent to Jamaica, had sufficient coal in the bunkers to last at least sixty days. The Iowa had on board on May 27th 752 tons, and the Texas at 12 o'clock on cial report for the seven months ending May 29th 529 tons. The coaling of the squadron from a collier, after Admiral Schley had cabled that it was imposagainst \$21,446,000 for the same period sible to do so, is referred to and the opportunity given the enemy to escape is carefully described. The secretary believed the department was justified in promoting Admiral Schley, but below Sampson, because of his conduct in the the positive opinion that the commander-in-chief is entitled to the reward HUME IS CONFIDENT.

The Nelson Election Will Result in an Endorsement of the Govern-ment's Policy.

the last election. Even prominent oppositionists here admit that Mr. Hume's chances are excellent. Mr. Hume says the indications are sufficient to justify him in saying his re-election is beyond a

NEW KING OF SAMOA.

Chief Justice Chambers Decides in Favor of Malietoa Tanuma Fili.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.-The Associat ed Press correspondent at Apia, Samoa; has forwarded the decision of Chief Jus tice Chambers awarding the kingship of the islands of Samoa to Malietoa Tanuma Fili, which decision caused the out-

the appointment of Malietoa Laupea, the late king of Samoa, who died in 1898, and quotes the section of the Berlin treaty, which stated his successor shall be duly elected according to the laws and customs of Samoa. Justice Chambers's lecision that Mataafa is ineligible the kingship is based upon the Berlin treaty together with the protocols ad opted by the Berlin conference.

In his decision he says: "In the fifth ection of the conference, when the subject of election of a king was under disussion. Count Bismarck consented to the principle of the election of a king, but did so on the condition that an exception should be made in the person of Mataafa on account of the outrages committed by his people and under his authority on dead and wounded German lack of supplies in the adjacent village sailors lying on the field of action. In this connection Sir E. Malet, senior plenipotentiary on behalf of those able to pay for them, and there Britain, voiced the sentiments of all othwill be distribution of free rations to er penipotentiaries that the exception others. The rebels, it appears, had loop- made by Count Bismarck was fair and reasonable, stating that his government would probably have entertained a simsharpshooters. Pumping at the water- ilar objection had like outrages, been committed on British sailors.

After referring at length to the ex ception of Mataafa in the question of kingship, the justice says: "It is dekingship, the justice says: cided, therefore, that Mataafa, because of his ineligibility, has not been right fully elected or appointed king of Samoa, conformably to the provisions of the Berlin treaty."

AUGER MAN SENTENCED.

Lee On Yuen Gets Four Years-Another Fire in Vancouver--Reeve Rowan Resigns.

Vancouver, Feb. 9 .- Another bad fire, he second in a week, broke out last night when Jim Lee's laundry on Seynour street was partly destroyed. A defective flue was the cause of the outbreak. The firemen had great difficulty in getting at the flames as they were between the rafters and the roof. The flames burst through the roof in a dozen' places. Thirty occupants of the house created much excitement in getting out

Lee On Yuen, who figured in the Vicoria courts some time ago, this morning oleaded guilty before His Honor Judge Bole that he was the auger man who has created hope that this may solve the sion immediately. "Should be ask for operated so successfully in Vancouver instructions on that point," said Secretary and surrounding country. He was sent disappearance in 1896. The Webster to New Westminster penitentiary for was a sealing vessel, fitted out in San

Court here to upset the Richmond election, but this morning it was withdrawn, as Reeve Brown has resigned. It is understood he will be opposed by Mr. W. M. Wilkinson, who was declared defeated at the last election, if he runs again.

When the police were searching a house on Dupont street to-day they found fully \$1,000 worth of silk in possession of a colored woman named May Williams, who said she came from Victoria. She explains that the goods were presented to her by her lover.

WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE Some Testimony of Value to Those Who Are Flocking Into the Atlin Gold Fields.

There have been some absurd rumors circulated regarding the difficulty of making the trip from Skagway to Atlin, and view of the fact that so many are now turning their faces in that direction the following information regarding the most available route thither will be ap

Mr. B. E. Ball, manager of the B. C. & Northern Trading Company, in a letter dated January 29th, expresses unbounded satisfaction with the treatment accorded him by the officials of the road. He says he was surprised to find that travel to the interior was made so easy. especially in view of the statements of others to the contrary. The difference between the circumstances existing a year ago, when men were delayed a week more in getting their goods through the customs, and now, is so great that twenty-four hours is sufficient for everything necessary to be done.

A shipment of goods left Skagway over this route on January 26th, and was at Bennett on the 29th. This shipment con-Bennett on the 29th. This supment consisted of 150 tons, and those who appreciate the difference between such quick dispatch as that and the wearisome work which had formerly to be done in the transportation of goods to the lake will be the most enthusiastic in their ex-pressions of satisfaction that the Yukon and White Pass route is an established

fact. Mr. S. J. Pitts is another business man vho bears testimony to the excellence of the service given by this company. He says that a shipment made by him by this route arrived at Log Cabin two weeks earlier than was expected, and Mr. Thomas Earle, M.P., adds his evience, saying that the company handled shipment of freight sent by him in the most satisfactory manner, giving quick dispatch and excellent service. This evidence is worthy of note hose whose business interests in the Atlin and other northern gold fields requires them to take advantage of the best and most convenient route either for the shipment of freight or for the transportation of themselves.

H.M.S. Leander and Icarus returned tering the harbor at Esquimalt the Leander met with a slight accident. Her reversing machinery failed to work and sprung in her bow, but beyond this no damage resulted. The flagship Imperliable 1 beyond a doubt. ents of Mr. Hume, there is a feeling of certainty here that the ex-Provincial Sections will be re-elected by a large majority. Mr. Hume has received assurances of support from many of those who were considered unfavorable to him at were considered unfavorable to him at were considered unfavorable to him at were considered unfavorable and relatives of missing seal hunters all over the coast are opening an energetic campaign to secure an official investigation of the reports.

from the Sparrowhawk, which, it is said, will now lie idla for will now lie idle for a time. H.M.S. Phaeton will visit Vancouver on the

SMALLPOX IN QUEBEC.

Feb. 9.-Dr. E. Pelletier, secretary of the provincial board, has issued a bulletin regarding the present status of smallpox in the province. There have been eleven cases in all since the outbreak in Soulanges county.

KILLED ON WHIDBY ISLAND.

Port Townsend, Feb. 9.-A land slide near Admiralty Head fortifications on Whidby island to-day killed Nicola Orjimo, an Italian laborer, and severely injured two others.

The Toronto Star Suggests that Americans Might Look to the Legislation of their Own Country.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—(Special)—The Toronto Star, an Independent Liberal newspaper, says editorially: "The United States adventurers who have been shut out of Atlin gold district by British Columbia's legislation, and who are petitioning Washington to interfere, mighat the same time call the attention

at the same time call the attention the congress to the fact that similar le islation exists in the United States derected against Canadians. Their chief object is to get into Canada's gold fields and keep Canadians out of the United the discount of the United the Unit and keep Canadians out of the United States gold fields. Just so long as the United States maintains its alien discrimination, just so long should Canada retailiste, and any attempt by the Dominion government at disallowance will recoil upon Sir Wilfrid and his colinity of the disappearance of the Webster that strongly uphold the theory that she was not wrecked during the storm in April, 1896. She was a stanch vessel, well built and almost new; her captain was an experienced navigator, and he had a full crew, appalle of handling the

the Missing Schooner E. E. Webster Are Prisoners at Kamskatcka.

The Schooner Which Fitted Out in San Francisco for a Sealing Cruise Disappeared Three Years Ago.

Since the news of the finding of some long lost sealers in a Siberian prison, as told in these columns last Monday, investigation has given rise to the hope ters who have been mourned as dead an investigation by the representatives that more of the adventurous seal hunwill also probably be found there. A resident of Santa Barbara believes that among them is the crew of the missing schooner E. E. Webster, which mysteriously disappeared in 1896. The San Francisco Chronicle has the

following in this regard: The statement that eighteen Americans are confined on the bleak coast of the northern penin-sula of Kamchatka, prisoners of the Russian authorities, and held as slaves to do the bidding of heartiess masters, mystery of the schooner E. E. Webster's Francisco for a cruise in Behring Sea. An action was entered in the Supreme | She had been unfortunate from the outjust outside the Golden Gate, on the 1st of February, encountering gale after gule during the weeks that followed, and reaching Kadiak Island with but three otters skins as the only reward for the efforts of a crew of over twenty men With her companion hunter, the schooner Herman, she left Lazy barbor on April 24th during a blow, and was never seen again. The Herman rode out the storm, which was not particularly severe, but no trace was ever found of the Webster: no sign of wreckage; no word from her officers or men. She was given up for lost, and all but a few abandoned hope that the Webster, or the sailors and hunters abourd of her would ever

again appear. But there was one man whose bone had never died—the aged father of Honter I'm Whitney, the best marks-man of the fleet. Whitney, sr., has firmly believed from the first that the Webster had outlived the gale of April 4, 1896; and had sailed into the Northern Behring or along the Russian coast, the men honing to retrieve their fortunes in the haunts of the seal and otter less frequented by adventurous hunters of seasons past. Driven to holdness by luck, they may have approached within the Russian limit, giving up their vessel and their liberty in payment for

their folly. "You won't hear from me until I get back to San Francisco with a good catch; for I am going where no other Webster's captain, Johnson, as he was about to sail. These words were prophetic of a long absence, but they stitute just one incident of several that have been the basis of D. L. Whitney's belief that his son and others of missing vessel were safe and would to urn. After the Webster's misfortune out-

side San Francisco harbor, Captain Johnson ran into Drake's bay on Feburary 9th, and leaving his there went back to the city to ship two men for the places of the drowned sailors. Afraid that he would lose time if he stopped to report his accident to the coroner, he said nothing, and it was several days before the news became known. He was liable to undergo an awkward inquiry, and possibly punishment, upon his return, and an absence of two or three years might be to his advantage. The assertion of Sailor Morris that

Carney Fox, a seal hunter, told him at Yokohama that a large party of Americons were prisoners on Kamchatka peninsula, is the first information, didect of indirect, as to the possible whereabouts of the Webster's crew. last evening from Vancouver. While en- Barney Fox is well known at Santa Barbara, the home of the Whitneys. Foxshad been with Ira Whitney on a former vovage in the Louisa D., Capshe ran on a rock. A few planks were trin Burtis, and his statement, if cor-

active than the elder ney, with whom so much-the life an only son-is at stake. Whitney is eady forwarding documents and pe-ions to Washington, asking the anprities to take the steps necessary to ocure evidence to the truth or falsity the statement; and, if true, to libthe men. He is now 65 years old, sprightly for his age, and, like his is a noted marksman.

is related of his son that on his voyage his agreement was that he d receive \$2.50 per skin, unless he d more than the crack hunter of chooner, George Ball, in which case ould be paid \$3. At the end of the he had over 100 skins more than and his reputation was establih-

The last letter from Ira Whitney to father was from Lazy harbor, diak Island, dated April 9, 1896. He s that the Webster left Drake's bay ruary 12th, and made land Febu-29th, with a continual gale until was reached. They had only lowerings, getting one skin each He had been over the island and gave as his opinion that "this is a fine country for prospecting, from what I hear from the natives." himself and his Santa Barbara companion on the schooner, Antone Caval-

dis-

There are circumstances surrounding the disappearance of the Webster that crew, capable of handling the schooner in the severest weather. She as a far better vessel than the Her-nan, which came through the gale without damage. She carried six large ot-ter boats, and was outfitted for a long yage. The place where she is support Santa Barbara Man Believes the Crew of ed to have gone down was in the midst of the seaf-hunting fields, constantly crossed by other vessels of the fleet, but not so much as a spar or a boat or a cask from the lost schooner was ever

> If the authorities at Washington could realize with what mingled anxiety and hope the father of one missing hurter waits further news from dreary Kamchatka, no time would be lost, and ted tape would be forgotten in the endeavor to relieve that anxiety and satisfy, if possible, that hope. But there are other fathers whose sons, counted among the lost, may make happy a score of homes by promptly insisting upon of the Czar, Common humanit seem to demand the release Americans who may be held in icebound Siberian wastes, a slavery worse than death and a punishment in no way proportionate with any crime that may

A Number of Charges Made in the Agency

of Mining Companies Under the Companies Act.

Appointments on the Mainland -- Two Victoria Companies Incorporated for the Atlin Trade.

official Gazette, which publishes to-night, will contain the following: A. W. Neill's election expenses in the Alberni election were \$59.

C. M. Tanner, tea merchant of Vancouver, has assigned all his real and personal property to Alfred D. Hossack, A. meeting of the creditors was held at 219 Cambie street, Vancouver, yesterday. Company, Limited, has been pora ted with a capitalization of \$50,000, and headquarters in Victoria. W. McAuliffe, merchant tailor of

A meeting of the creditors will be in the office of W. J. Whiteside, land, on February 24th, at 4 p.m. His Honor the Lieut.-Governor has approved of the following appointments Fdward Mallandaine, of Creston, West Root enay, to be a coroner for British Co-lumbia; John S. M. Morrison, Vancouver, to be a notary public for British Colum-bia; Campbell W. Sawers, of Vancouver, to be a notary public for British Colum-line.

porated with a capital of \$50,000 egistered office in Victoria. partnership hitherto existing be W. Stanley Craig and Thomas M. blacksmiths, of Nanaimo, has dissolved by mutual consent. The less will be carried on by the first d, to whom all debts should be paid. No ice is given that the official title of the sheriff having jurisdiction within the Slocan, Nelson and Rossland ridings of West Kootenay and the south riding of the East Kootenay district, will here-The Atlin Like Lumber Company, Limicoffices at Vancouver and a capital artion of \$2,5000. The Acme Gold Mining Company

Atlin Placers, Limited, has

pany is registered as an extra-previocal company, with head office at Spokane, and a capitalization of \$600,000. The office for the province is in Green-with J. C. Haas, miner, as attorumber of notices are issued under ompanies Act. Wm. Y. Williams, superintendent of Rossland (not empowered to issue or transfer stocks).

been appointed attorney for Three Gold Mining Company" i W. I. McDonald, of Rossland. The liead office of the "Galena Mines, Limited" is now situated at Silverton, and is now situated at Silverton, and with the state of the company instead of Percy W. E vans, of Vancouver. The Lodestar Gold Limit de Development Company, and Liability, gives notice that it intends office from Rossland to Kaslo.

A Special meeting of the Ethel Group McDonald, of A special meeting of the Ethel Group Gold Mining Company, Limited Liabil-ity, will be held at the office of Whitney 7:30 p.m., for the purpose of considering the sale of the company's assets

Proceedings in the Nichol Criminal Libel Hearing Result in Some Startling Revelations of Company Promoting.

Original Cheques Paid Messrs. Turner and Pooley Produced in Court-Shares They Received for the Use of

Their Names.

Yesterday afternoon when the Times went to press Mr. Ian Coltart was on the witness stand in the hearing of the case brought by Messrs. Turner and Pooley against Mr. Walter C. Nichol, of the Province, for criminal libel.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Mr. Charles Wilson, Q. C., examined Mr. Coltart, directing his questions to ascertaining the position occupied by the witness on both the Province, Lim ited Liability, and the Province Publishing Company. Mr. Coltart said he was secretary of the Province Company and managing director of the Province/Publishing Company, Limited Liability. Some little fencing took place between counsel and witness, Mr. Wison asking

what business there was in connection with the paper that was not done by one or other of the two companies referred to. Mr. Coltart ultimately said that everything done in connection with the pu lication was done by one or other of the two companies. Mr. Nichol was the editor of the paper at the time of the publication of the alleged libel, and was esponsible for the article

Cassidy wished to put in a list published in the Canadian Gazette of public men who are identified with pub-lic companies, Mr. Davis objecting. Ultimately His Lordship ordered the take the book as evidence, and that was done.

Mr. Langley, for the defence, proceeded to address the jury, saying it was not his intention to go at length into the particulars, leaving the task of amplification to Mr. Davis. It would be shown by the evidence the defence intended to put in that the prosecutors had lent their names and official positions to th promotion of speculative companies, that they had received between two fees, in addition to shares of stock, all of which was proven by the evidence of Mr. J. A. Turner, son of Mr. J. H. Turner, which had been taken by commission in London. The defence would have no difficulty, counsel said, in justifying the alleged libel and prov be true in substance and in It had been published in the be lief that it was true; what was said was the nature of fair comment, relative to the public interest and for public ben Mr. Langley quoted from authori newspaper which published articles were fair comment upon matters of public interest was a public benefac

Counsel reveiwed the circumstances which led to the flotation of many com-panies in London, England, during the ondike excitement, and pointed that the number of such companies so great that the competition became very keen, and it was necessary in order to meet that competition that something in the travel allering that the total

held out as inducements to the public to subscribe to the stock. This is what had been done in this case, and it was believed that the use of the names of the prosecutors, holding high offici positions, would act as such bait to luthe investor.

Mr. Davis formally tendered the evidence taken by a commission in London, but Mr. Cassidy complained that the evidence had not been taken in accordance with the instantial ance with the instructions of the cour Mr. Davis pointed out that he was ot perfectly familiar with the circum

mission, and as it was then five minules to four and His Lordship said he fild not propose to sit after four o'clock, an adjournment was taken until 11 o'clock an adjournment was taken until 12 o'clock stances of the appointment of the commorning to allow Mr. Davis familarize himself with the facts. TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. Judge, jury, counsel and the defender attendance promptly at were in attendance promptly at clock this morning, but the general lic was represented by half a dozen sons, among them being Mr. Deane P. P. for North Yale. Mr. Pooley present for a few minutes, but Mr. did not put in an appearance.

Mr. Cassidy continued his argument against the admissibility of the evidence taken by commission in London, which he claimed had not been taken in manner ordered by the court. It very apparent that counsel for the p cution had a very strong reason for admission of the Lon evidence, and Mr. Cassidy argued question at great length, maintain witnesses had not been ex merely on the interrogatories, the defence had, when they v indon with the commission, delit erignored the solemn order of His ely ignored the solemn order of Mr. Martelli, counsel for defence in London, had, said Mr. Casidy, proceeded to ask the witnesses qu tions about companies which had

en mentioned before.

Mr. Davis explained that the auth orities quoted by Mr. Cassidy did not at ply to the present case, and reading from the to the present case, and reading from commission pointed out that the comnesses viva voce on the subject matter of the interrogatories.

Itis Lordship held that no injustice had

done to the prosecution, and objection of Mr. Cassidy was wh merit. The commissi London had offered the counsel for prosecution, Mr. Willis Chitty, the optunity of an adjournment, which he ded to avail himself of, and it seem to the clear to His Lordship that no justice had been done.

Yr. Langley then proceeded to read evidence taken in London the

e taken in London, the first was given by Mr. Chester of the original directors of the E & Columbia Goldfields Co. In ourse of his evidence Mr. Masters an original prospectus of my which contained the name

Wilson objected to the admis the evidence on the ground that secutors could not be held res sible for the publication of the prosper and the prominence given therein to note and official titles of the pros me and official titles of the pro-me Mr. Wilson claimed that is innection must be shown between nnection must be shown better. Turner and Pooley and the

was decided that the jury sh retire while the point was argued

ensued. Mr. Cassidy was most anxious to address His Lordship in support of the assertion that the evidence should not be admitted, but His Lordship said it was contrary to all practice for two ounsel on the same side to be heard a point of law, If, however, Mr. Wilson would say that his clients would be prejudiced if Mr. Cassidy was not heard, as a matter of indulgence His ordship would hear him. If, however, Ar, Wilson was familiar with the point sought to be made by Mr. Cassidy would prefer to hear Mr. Wil-Wilson then addressed His Lordship on the point and was followed by Mr. Davis, who read from the London evidence the facts adduced in regard to the payment of ten or twelve cheques of fifty ponds sterling each to Messrs. Tur-

ruled that a prima facie connection had been made out, and to allow the trial to proceed he held that the evidence is admissible.

The jury returned to the court after this and Mr. Langley proceeded to put n the prospectuses of the company showing the manner in which the prosecutors had been paraded before the public of London, as occupying positions which gave them the oportunity of obtaining concessions from the British Columbia

was not a British Columbia enterprise. A Mr. Stewart Rainbow figured quite some discussion arose on the question

tion was sustained. Memorandum of association and articles of the Klondike & Columbia Gold-fields, limited, were put in by Mr. Langley, showing the names of the directors and the resolution passed at a meeting of the company to the effect that each director be paid £200 per annum. The original cheques paid to Messrs. Turner and Pooley for £50 each, three to the ex-Premier and three to the ex-President of the Council, were put in and read.

Extracts from the share register of the mpany were also read, showing that in e Dawson City & Klondike Trading Co. Messrs. Turner and Pooley were allowed 50 fully paid up shares as nominees of Mr. Morris Catton, the column in the register intended to contain the figures representing the amount paid for

such shares being left blank.
Four cheques, each for £50, from the
Dewson City & Klondike Trading Corporation to Messrs. Turner and Pooley as remuneration for acting as members of the advisory board were also put in as evidence. Of the ordinary shares of that company, 66.138 had been issued, and 6,000 deferred. No return has been made to Somerset House by that corporation. The secretary explained that in the register there was a large number of shares against which no consideration was entered, but they might have been

aid for, nevertheless.
Mr. Langley read the evidence of Mr. J. A. Turner, son of the ex-Premier and secretary of the British Columbia & New Finds Goldfields Corporation, which went to prove that 17,135 shares of that commany's stock had been disposed of went to prove that 17,135 shares of that company's stock had been disposed of, and 140 fully paid shares stood in the name of J. H. Turner. Mr. Turner, although a member of the advisory board, was not paid a fixed salary. His remuneration, Mr. J. A. Turner said, was to be based upon results in the shape of a board.

bonus.

The court adjourned at 1 o'clock for

(From Wednesday's Daily.) Times of the hearing of the trial of Walthe use of their names on the advisory boards of the companies promoted in

London had been put in. the proceedings was brought by the commencement of the address to the jery by Mr. E. P. Davis, who, commencing about 3 o'clock, held the undivided attention of all present by a masterly presentation of the law governing the case, incidentally subjecting the prosecutors to a scathing denunciation because of their connection with these "bogus" companies, formed for the pur-pose of drawing the nimble dollars out of the pockets of the shoeblacks and servants of Great Britain. The failure of the prosecutors to enter the box in their own defence was alluded to by counsel as an evidence of their inability to clear themselves of the charge of knowing that the companies with which they were connected were of an unsatisfactory nature. Mr. Davis had not con-cluded his address at 4 o'clock, when his lordship, Chief Justice McColl, express-

ed a desire to adjourn until to-day at 11 o'clock. not of the hearing after luncheon, Mr. Cassidy had an objection to the admission as evidence of newspaper articles which commented upon the action of Messrs. Turner and Pooley. Mr. Davis maintained the in view of the defence of fair comment and reasonable belief those articles should be allowed, and he was articles should be allowed, and he was particularly desirous of having part in the "circus poster advertisement" in which the names of the prosecutors had been emblazoned to the world. His Lord-ship thought the time for putting in the articles was not now, but supposed counsel for the prosecution would have no objection to the advertisement going in.

Mr. Cassidy objected, and proceeded to

argue the point. He maintained the defendant had slandered the prosecutors by

Like billousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly

cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Wilson proceeded to maintain that no responsibility had been shown to attach to the prosecutors.

His Lordship ruled that the objection was unsound, but the point seemed so important that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Cassidy were very unwilling to accept this decision. Something like an altercation ensued. Mr. Cassidy was most anxious to address His Lordship in support of the most of address His Lordship in support of the most of the prosecutors had been used. He held it was altogether irrelevant to dopt such a course. It seemed the defendant wished to put a meaning of his own upon the words used by him. The defendant proposed to put in as evidence advertisements in which the names of the prosecutors had been used. He held it was altogether irrelevant to of public men. Of course it is very sad that Messrs. Turner and Pooley, as it is for any of us, that they should have done something foolish, but when the toput a meaning of his own upon the toput a meaning of his own upon the doubted that they should have done something foolish, but when the dark? No, it appeared to course that no conclusion could be arrived at other than that the language used was fair comment upon the actions of public men. Of course it is very sad that Messrs. Turner and Pooley, as it is for any of us, that they should have done something foolish, but when the fort words used by him. The defendant proposed to say that all he meant by the to put a meaning of his own upon the words used by him. The defendant pro-posed to say that all he meant by the roof of the truth of the assertion as a

His Lordship ruled that the advertisements were admissible, but would not allow the articles in the newspapers to go to the jury. The full page advertisements which appeared in the London Times, Telegraph, Truth and other papers were then put in, and Mr. Davis tendered the remainder of the articles complained of, dated December 11th, in greater freedom. He urged the members which there was paid by Editor Nichol a very high compliment to Mr. Turner's unsullied reputation as a business man.

S. Y. Wootton, registrar of joint stock

connected and referred to in the article complained of only one, the British Co-lumb'a & New Finds Goldfields was registered in British Columbia.

Mr. Wilson wished to put in as evidence the oaths of office of Messrs. Tur-ner and Pooley, but this was ruled un-

necessary.

Mr. Davis, counsel for the defence, then proceeded to address the jury. He commenced by saying that it was necesgovernment. The introduction of facts commenced by saying that it was neces-connected with the association of Messrs. sary for the jury to have something of panies was objected to by Mr. Wilson, but was allowed by His Lordship.

Chester Masters's evidence and the law pertaining to the case explained to them, and he would undertake briefly to detail what he believed to be the Chester Masters's evidence stated that Messrs. Turner and Pooley had towards the end of 1897 repudiated the use of their names on the prospectus of the Ontario Company on the ground that it to detail what he believed to be the law governing the charge of criminal libel, anything he might say to them being subject to correction by His Lordship the Chief Justice. Counsel said the first defence entered on behalf of the accused was not a British Columbia enterprise.

A Mr. Stewart Rainbow figured quite which could only be set up, as in this prominently in connection with the processes, by special plea. After that plea motion of the companies in London, he was exhausted it was open to the de-undertaking to defray all the preliminary expenses of the Dawson City-Klondike every other defence could be made under Corporation. Mr. Rainbow was a clerk the general plea of not guilty. Pleading in the office of Mr. Morris Catton, and justification did not waive the right of the defence to bring in any other defence. Quoting sections 292, 293 and whether he was a man of substance, fence. Quoting sections 292, 293 and and Mr. Wilson objected to a question 299 of the code, counsel pointed out and answer being read which would have shown whether Mr. Rainbow was in a position to do what he had undertaken to do in regard to the payment of such preliminary expenses, and the objection was authorized. no one commits an offence by comment-

this case, only to pleading the truth of the facts set out. No comment upon the actions of a public man could be objected to which consisted of certain facts set out by the writer, and of certain set out by the writer, and of certain comments which he passed upon them, but if it subsequently proved that the facts were not true, or that the writer did not reasonably believe them to be true, then he was guilty of libel. however, the jury found the facts to be true, or that the writer had reasonable that the comments passed by the author upon those facts may reasonably be considered to be fair comment, then there is no libel.

Quoting authorities to prove that both efences are open to the accused, counsel quoted the well known case of Queen vs. Labouchere, saying that every mem-ber of the jury knew who Mr. Labouchere is; that he was the editor of London Truth, which had always been very drastic in its comments, and it was good thing for England that it was so. It was necessary for the defence to prove that the facts the article was based up-on were true. They could show that those facts were true, leaving only for the jury to decide whether the passed by the writer upon those facts was a fair comment, remembering that it was comment upon the public actions of public men. It was all very well for and in a certain sense they didn't, but they did come to court as public men. Had comments such as those complained of been passed upon private citizens it would have been different, but it was important for the jury to remember the positions held by these gentlemen, be-cause that was what made the article come within the limit of fair comment. The account published in yesterday's laid down a definition of what consti-Times of the hearing of the trial of Walter C. Nichol, editor of the Province newspaper, for criminal libel, brought the proceedings up to a point where the cheques and other considerations received by Messrs. Turner and Pooley for the best counsel could do was to quote for the benefit of the jury what had been said by some authorities on the subject.

subject. Mr. Davis then quoted from Odgers London had been put in.

Resuming after luncheon, considerable argument was indulged in by counsel, but a relief from the deadly dulness of the proceedings was brought by the commencement of the address to the personal feelings instead of in the dis-charge of his duty as an editor, if they found that to be the case then their duty was to send him to jail and counsel agreed that he should go. He had no sympathy with men who made use of the columns of a newspaper for such a purpose, and was not there to defend anyone who would use such an opportunity for the purpose of attacking a private man. But this article was written in a spirit of fair comment. The facts upon which the article was based had been proven up to the hilt, and the comment based upon them was only such as a man discharging a duty to the public as an editor should write. It was quite possible in the heat of the moment man might make use of language which was strong, but that was not the point. It did not matter whether the language was strong or not, the question was was the writer honest? Did he pelieve that what he said was the truth? Of course a man was not allowed to impute dishonesy to a public man without some reasonable grounds for believing what he said to be true, but in this case there was nothing said which was not proved to be absolutely true by the facts adduced. The jury should consider whether the facts as they presented themselves to the writer of the article, assuming him to be a stranger to the centlemen when whose action he was gentlemen upon whose action he was commenting, justify the inference he drew from those facts? It was not what the jury or counsel might think about those facts. It was quite possible that a man might write something about a man with whom Mr. Davis was well quainted and the facts might justify that writer in coming to a conclusion which Mr. Davis, under the different circumstances of acquaintance with the man ommented upon, would not arrive at. What did the facts justify? Did they ustify the defendant, assuming that he lid not know either Messrs. Turner and

oley, in writing what he did? Did the rawn by the writer in regard to the state of affairs?

There was nothing whatever to justify the assumption that the article was tten in spite. As had been proven reading the end of the article, there vas one of the highest compliments that counsel had ever read paid to a public non. The writer had referred to Mr. Turner's personal reputation for honesty and his unsullied career as a business man. Was that the language a man would use who was trying to get his knife into

words was that the prosecutors' names had been used in connection with these companies, and then proposed to put in

wards newspaper men than to others, maintaining that they had a duty to ex-ecute to the public which justified that greater freedom. He urged the members S. Y. Wootton, registrar of joint stock companies, was put in the witness box to prove that of the companies with which Messrs. Turner and Pooley were connected and referred to in the article article and referred to in the article complained of only control of the question as one of party politics. The defence did not desire to appeal to any prejudices, but were prepared to justify the article as fair comment, appealing for a decision to fair minded men such as strongest language by a writer in England, and charged with creating dissension for the purpose of securing a gov-ernment position, counsel showed how much more violent the language was that was employed in that case, and yet the charge of libel had been dismissed

> would be no great cause for complaint if an ordinary member of the House of Commons or any of the legislatures beeral, and it was well known that was put any money into the companies? nsidered etiquette in the Old Counnewspapers had criticized very y the action of Messrs. Turner and Pooley in this conection. That had never been contradicted; the leading journals of London had denounced that pany, for instance. There would not be much harm done, nor would there be much good done to the companies; but it was different in the case of such com-panies as are implicated in this case. They are spoken of as questionable com-

the men who were accustomed to such companies and knew all about them; it companies and knew all about them; it was done to inveigle the people with little capital into taking stock in those questionable companies. Had Messrs. Turner or Pooley gone into the witness box to prove that it was not for this reason that it was done? Mr. Turner could tell a Colonist reporter that the reason which prompted him was to bring capital out to British Columbia but did ject did the jury think Mr. Turner would have been paid for doing it? Did they think he would have been paid \$2,000 a year to get that capital here? Counsel for the prosecution had tried to show that there had been some ill feeling on the part of the writer of the article in question towards Messrs. Tur-ner and Pooley, and what had he pro-duced in support of that assertion? He

produced two articles from the Province newspaper. He seemed to have been hunting the files of that paper very industriously and all he brought was one article surrounded by a black border, which was intended as a joke, and which it was not proven Mr. Nichol had written, and another article referring to the approaching election and saving that Mr. Turner was getting an adept at kissing babies. (Laughter.) Mr. Cassidy had put those articles in, in all seriousness, to show there was some ill feeling on the part of accused. The kissing of babies was a joke; it might not be much of a joke, it was so old, but there was certainly nothing in it to warrant the imputation of personal motives. Messrs. Turner and Pooley don't attempt to say any such thing. If there is any personal ill feeling it was their liberty to go into the box and say so. They say they had rows with the accused on the street, and they don't speak when they meet because of the existence of this bitter feeling. They don't say so, and yet counsel would have the jury believe there was such a feeling on the strength of these two articles. ooth of which were intended merely as

Why don't Messrs. Turner and Pooley go into the box? The companies to which they lent their names and the influence of their official positions had been called questionable companies, and if Messrs. Turner and Pooley thought differently,

Annini Minner Market

Don't swim when there's a bridge. Don't experiment with your health.

Profit by the experience of others. ABBEY'S EF-FERVESCENT SALT has acted as a bridge for many to carry them over sickness and disease. The daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt will keep you in good health and spirits the year round. All druggists sell this standard English preparation at 60c a large bottle; trial size, 25c.

counsel was prepared to justify this ary ticle upon those grounds. He believed there was ample foundation which would have led any fair minded man to write in the same way.

Counsel then quoted authorities to prove the existence of greater laxity towards newsmarer men than to others. complain of the truth of which they can deny. But they say: "Look at the deny. But they say: "Look language which is used." Mr. will tell you to consider the language the word strumpet, for instance, tell you the language does not affect this case. What Mr. Nichol says is that these companies are companies of a questionable character. He said that Turner and Pooley, when these companies were being formed, allowed their

names to be placed on the board of di-rectors to induce people to subscribe for the shares, and they have done this for some remuneration, either in the way of directors' fees, or shares, or positions for son, or solicitorships of the compa nies. And all that has been proved to be true. We have proved the amount they were to get from these business Counsel for the prosecution (Mr. Cassidy) had been good enough to tell the jury that all public men act in the way in which Messrs. Turner and Pooley were accused of having acted. That it was done by public men all over the reason why they did was because one world. That statement had been made, was the Premier and Finance Minister but nothing had been done, and nothing sould be done, to prove it, nor could anyone, from what is in evidence, possibly think that statement true. It might be true to a certain extent. Possibly there would be no great cause for complaint if an ordinary member of the House of Common or any of the legislatures here. backed by the names and official in fluence of these gentlemen, the Premie came members of companies, but the and the President of the Council, would charge here was that members of the say, here is a good thing, the whole gov-government, who would correspond to ernment of the country is backing it,

members of the home government, were and they would subscribe for the shares directors, not on one board, but on sev-because of that. Did Turner and Pooley they put a single cent into them? Into That was proven by the article these companies which the prospe which stated that all the leading says was being operated by them?

h newspapers had criticized very a dollar, net one cent. They held prospectu shares in each company, but they didn' pay a dollar for them; they were given to them. Do you think this is honest And when I say honest, I mean not honest in some other way. Do you think it was honest to ask the poor people of action in the strongest terms, within the knowledge of the jury that Sir Charles Tupper, when he entered political life, severed his connection with companies, so it needed little to prove that the statement of the learned counsel for the prosecution was not warranted by the facts. It might have been another, It may not have been disherent if the companies had been old different if the companies had bee different if the companies had been different if the companies had been did honest in some ways, and perhaps Mr. established ones. We would not care so much if a member of the legislature became a director of the Bank of Monare and He is as nice a man, as fine a treal or of the Phoenix Assurance Comman as you can meet anywhere, but as far as this particular case goes I don't think any right thinking man can believe what he did was right. He was to receive \$2,000 a year for the use of his name. It is not open for him to say that

he was actuated by philanthropic mo-tives. The hard facts are before you. panies and that they are questionable proven. The iniquity is for such men to go on the boards of such companies when they are being formed; when the shares are being put on the market. Why was it done? Business men knew why. It was done in order to induce the bootblacks and servant der to induce the bootblacks and servant in England, and so particular were the promoters that the names should not b overlooked that they were underlined and the full titles of the two gentlemen placed in prominence. One of the con panies was described in the prospectus as more or less industrial," and Mr Davis

said he thought the "more" applied to industry in selling shares, and the "less" to industry in paying dividends. reason which prompted him was to bring capital out to British Columbia, but did the jury believe that? Does Mr. Turner dare to come into court and go into the box and say that? Every man knows box and say that? Every man knows want, Messrs. Turner and Pooley were responsible to the same and properties of capital we want, Messrs. Turner and Pooley were responsible to the same and properties of these prospectuses. He knew those prospectuses. He knew counsel for the prosecution would tell the jury that the prosecutors knew noth-ing about them, but why don't Turner and Pooley come and tell you so? One of them is an eminent lawyer and the jury knew that if he thought he could help his case by going into the box he would have done so. The fact was he knew about those prospectuses or he would have denied doing so.

The Golden Twins prospectus, with Mr. Heaven and Mr. Rainbow, a regular constellation, was then dealt with. Some of these men whose names appeared were professional directors of companies. That was their business. Then came the Columbia and Klondike, with Mr. Chester Masters, and the statement that the men were especially experienced in financing gold proprties, which Mr. Davis thought could hardly apply to Messrs. Turner and Pooley, But counsel reached the climax with the quotation of the "unique connection," which he said was a statement of which the promoters would never need to be ashamed, for it was indeed a unique connection.

Then counsel produced the full page advertisements in the London Times and Telegraph, showing how the official titles of Turner and Pooley were paraded before the public like a Pink Pills adver-

fore the public like a Fink Fills advertisement. He asked the jury what they would think about a company which would use such advertisements? Would they need to enquire whether it was a bogus company? He said the thing should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every British Columbian. He had never seen the equal of it and behad never seen the equal of it and be-lieved the equal of it never existed.

His lordship at this point suggested that as counsel had exhausted one porion of the subject and it was nearly 4 o'clock, it might be well to adjourn until the following day. Mr. Davis exssed a desire to proceed, but after a short consultation with his associate counsel announced that he would accept his lordship's suggestion and the court thereupon rose, to resume on Wednesday

at 11 a.m. TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Nichol libel case was continued this morning, Mr. Davis continuing his address to the jury. He showed the extent to which the connection of Messrs. Turner and Pooley with the companies had been advertised, although Mr. Wilson, for the prosecution, objected strenuously to the introduction of more newspapers containing the advantagements. papers containing the advertisements.
Mr. Davis told the jury that this was another sample of the tactics pursued by the prosecutors. There had been no evidence put in by the defence which had not been bitterly opposed by Messrs, Tur ner and Pooley's counsel.

Continuing, Mr. Davis quoted from an issue of Truth an advertisement which consisted of a copy of a report made at the first annual meeting of the Dawson

City Trading Company, which contained a long speech made by Mr. Catton, the president, who referred to the comments made upon the company by the press as having been actuated by jealousy.

Mr. Davis reviewed the evidence given, emphasized the facts which had been proved during the trial, and showed the jury that the comments made in the arConsumption Attacks the Weak

Consumption is a cowardly disease. It attacks the weak. The very prevalent notion that Consumption is simply a disease of the lungs is not in accordance with known facts. The human body is out of order generally before the lungs are attacked at all. Sometimes this disorder of the body is so masked that it passes almost unnoticed; the person feels out of sorts and is not as strong as usual, but little importance is attached to it and no alarm is felt. This condition is generally attributed to biliousness, or malaria, or indigestion, or to taking cold. Never neglect such symptoms. Take no chances. The first step, when chill is felt, is to equalize the circulation, restore heat and open the pores by a hot mustard foot-bath. The next is to administer a medicine combining healing, tonic and expectorant powers, to soothe and tone up the inflamed air passages and stop the source of the cough. Shiloh's DB a medicine 25

Cough and Consumption Cure is such D. B. WHEELOCK, of Burlington, Vt., in a letter to the S. C. Wells Company, of Le Roy, N. Y., says: "Last January I took a severe cold, the worst I ever had. I tried every cough medicine, but my cough continued. I was finally induced to buy a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure. After a few doses I was much relieved, and in twentyfour hours my cough was practically cured.

Captain Irving's Resolution Regarding Se

The Health Bill Passes Its Second Read

As there was no minister of the

ssembly to-day prayers were

The bill provides that the size laims shall be as follows:

"A 'creek claim' shall be two

long, measured in the he general course of the st hall extend in width from be

me hundred feet apart the cone two hundred feet long by lred feet in width:

"In 'bar diggins' a claim s

om high water mark into th

undred feet long by one hun

n width:
"In 'bench diggings' a claim

two hundred feet long by one feet in width: Provided that commissioner shall have authori

bench is narrow, to extend the claim beyond the lin

It also provides that if an

g sizes, in dry, bar, bench, cre diggings shall be allowed, viz.:
"To one discoverer, one claim,

claims, amounting together to or

and feet in length;
"To a party of three discovered

claims, amounting altogether thousand two hundred feet in le "To a party of four discovered

claims, amounting together to or and four hundred feet in length:

yond four in number, a claim ary size only;

on each side of the centre of t as far as the summit of the hill,

each ordinary claim, and the up fourth of each discovery claim, held in trust for the governmen

province, to be by them, upon the ation of two months from the crecord of said claim, put up for public auction by the gold commit of the district in which said claim

uated, 10 per cent, (ten per cent proceeds of such sale to be pa legal owners of said claim, an

ed that where a group of claims are recorded by a part miners as one company, then

tion belonging to the government

taken from the upper claim

such group of claims."

"And to each member of a p

"A creek discovery claim shall

thereto, and running to

ed feet in length:

"In 'dry diggings' a claim shal

land two hundred feet ater mark, and in width of

esent at the opening of the Leg

How the Tidings About Northeas

Kootenay Were Received.

MOTIONS. Mr. Clifford introduced his amend the Placer Mining Act and

Monday, Februa

of Northern Waters of British Columb

Unanimously Adopted.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists with a guarantee that the purchase money will be returned in case of failure. 25c., 50c. and \$1 a bottle in United States and Canada. In England 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

icle complained of were merely the opinions formed by the writer, the defendant Nichol, upon certain facts.

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Mr. Wilson, for the prosecution, then commenced his address to the jury and continued until 1 o'clock, when an adiournment was taken until 2 o'clock. Messrs. Turner and Pooley were in court during the whole of the morning. THIS AFTERNOON.

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Mr. Wilson continued his address to the jury when the court resumed shortly 2 o'clock. Messrs. Turner and

Pooley were present. Counsel for the prosecution made a very strong attack upon the Province and the defendant, very dramatically throwing away a copy of the paper containing one of the alleged libels.

Later—Mr. Wilson concluded his address to the jury at 3 o'clock, and after Mr. Davis had read some evidence of the London commission to prove that the shares issued to Messrs. Pooley and Turner were fully paid up, and Mr. Cassidy had read some further evidence to prove the assertion that the shares issued with-out any cash being inserted against the numbers in the register might have been paid for in cash, his lordship announced that although he would not occupy much time in summing up, the jury would not be allowed to separate until they had arrived at a decision. This might prove aconvenient for them, in view of their having business to do, and he would, therefore, adjourn the court until 11 Clock to-morrow morning, so that the ury might have the case in their hands or decision at a more convenient time.

The court then rose. (Continued on page 7.) HOW IT HURTS.

Rheumatism, with its sharp twinges, aches and pains. Do you know the cause? Acid in the blood has accumulated in your joints. The cure is found in Hood's Sarsaparila which neutralizes the acid. Thousands write that they have been completely cured of rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparila.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c TWENTY LIVES LOST.

Horrible Scenes at the Burning of a Village in Hungary.

London, Feb. 6.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following dispatch from Vienna: Terrible scenes were witnessed in the confiagration last Tuesday night which destroyed the whole village of Nagyprobroez, in the Liptau district of Hungary. Twenty men, literally in Hungary. flames, ran about the streets until they dropped insensible. Many were trodden by maddened animals, Others were frozen to death in the open fields. Twenty charred bodies have been recovered, and ninety of the survivors are suffering from dreadful burns, several being blinded.

DR. CHASE CURES CATARRH AFTER OPERATIONS FAIL.

Toronto, March 16th, 1897. My boy, aged fourteen, has been a suffer-er from Catarrh, and lately we submitted him to an operation at the General Hospital. Since then we have resorted to Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and one box of this medicine has made a prompt and complete cure. G. G. Ford, Foreman, Cowan Ave. Fire Hall.

-The bank clearings of the Victoria learing house for the week ending 7th February are \$766,605.62.



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incoment to a billous state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after sating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are squally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they aiso correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate they liver and regulate the boyets. Even if they only correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the

ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this discressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does note and here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while, others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and vary easy to take. One or two pills make a dose.

They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In rials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sole by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York

Chinatown Will Celebrate the Opening of the Twenty-Fifth Year of Kuang Hsu With Due Circumstance.

Punks Will Burn, Crackers Explode and the Devil Be Chased-The Voice of the Prophet.

Chinatown, that evil-smelling but pic-nresque looking city which less within a ity, is making ready, for at mi-inight to-lorrow the great annual festival the time. alendar fixes it so that kind of a omes every once in a while. Of the superstitious can tigure out justicularly that number 13 was for the hinese ex peror—that's neither here nor here in this story, and it might not be a ad idea to remember that the gay old dowager empress has had just 13 months in her year, too, and she seems to be getting along all right.

in her year, too, and she seems to be getting along all right.

Chinatown is busy. The inhabitants of the shack vie with the gold and red painted mansions of the select crown in preparing for the celebration, which will be a big one, for it has been a prosperous year in Chinatown and there is every reason for the biggest kind of a celebration. The only ugly feeling between the different Tongs and the See Yu and Som Yups has disappeared, and the rival clans can "swap" visits without having to call in the police. Even had the ugliness not departed, however, the friendly feeling would still have prevailed, for it is a Chinese peculiarity to bury the hatchet at new year time and to square all accounts. The latter is strictly adhered to, and Chinese have been known to suicide because they could not liquidate their debts at the new year.

at the new year.

The new year will this time not be ushered in as roisily as of yore, for since the edict went forth of no more firecrackers on the public streets, it being a case of police court, fine and costs, the Chinese have refrained from their devil chasing with the firecrackers and the odoriferous unit and character bedaubed red name. The Attorney-General introdu bill to amend the Counties De Act and the bill was read a first The bill deals entirely with mave retrained from their devil chasing with the firecrackers and the odoriferous punk and character bedaubed red paper has to answer in mest cases. Not in all, for there are some, no doubt, who will defy the clause, which says, "It is unlawful," &c., and scare the devil away according to time-honored Chinese customs. The passing of the firecrackers, with its ear-splitting salvos, has robbed the Chinese quarters of some of its picturesqueness incident to the cel-bration, but then the picture is passing away in Chinatown. The verandahs, with their Oriental hangings, have gone by the decree of the council; shacks which were pretty to look at, but unwholesome, were removed by the sanitarian's decrees and civilization is doing the rest with the building of modern brick blocks to replace shacks which, clustered in quaint looking groups, made artists' dreams. The picturesqueness of little China has all but passed.

It has not gone altogether, however, and take away from the county all of the vast tract of territ extends along the west coast o ince up to the northern bounda this territory will be joined to the of Vancouver. The county of N will now include all of the will now include all of the Islan Vancouver except the county of Viand will also include all isands south of the 51st degree of north tude not included in the countie Vancouver and Victoria. The cour Vancouver will include the territor fore mentioned as well as Bowen Is Mormonby Island, Gambier Island, sen Island, Keats Island and courth of the 51st parallel.

tists' dreams. The picturesqueness of little China has all but passed.

It has not gone altogether, however, and when the bamboo-framed lanterns light up the malodorous alleys and Chinamen go to and fro in their many colored silks and satins a pretty picture will be seen by visitors to the Chinese quarters, but the grandeur will not be as it was. C'vilization is beginning to step in and among the local Aslatics there are many who do not enter into the spirit of the pomp and circumstance as they did. They are being converted to the ways of the Occ'dent and look on it as the pagan dees at the gods of another sect. Some there are who wonder how long the celebration will continue to be enjoyed. For fhousands of years before Santa Claus made his first round old Cathay had its own ideas about how things ought to be done, but it is feared the cud is in sight. In a few more years, before the present generation passes, there are prophets ready to fortell the exit of the monarch of the sun and all his dynasty—the disappearance of old China—the coming of a new group of kingdoms and colonies. And when the shr'eks of locomotives drown the dying groans of the yellow dragons and the blazing red paper that scares devils is crowded out by the flaming yellow journal which the devils do not fear—in that day the insurance calendar will hang on the walls of the pagoda, telling of a period of 12 months and a new year's day on which men do not pay their debts and which falls on the first day of January, the month of snow and slush and frost-bitten noses and plumbers and doctors.

However, that day has not yet come, and the holiday will be celebrated with due pomp and circumstance for at least a week. Perhaps more, from midnight to-morrow.

Preparations galore are being made. The Chinese theatre will begin another play, which will be given in instalments every evening until it is completed some weeks hence, and the fore'gn devil will find this place of interest when he goes sightseeing, guided, perhaps, by his laundryman or cook. The HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY. The following resolution was by Capts Irving:
That an humble address be pres
by this House to the Lieut.-Gov
praying him to move the Dominior
ernment, now one of H. M. surv
vessels is stationed on this coast. range with the Imperial government have the unsurveyed waters of Ok-low Channel, Rivers Inlet, Douglas Devastation Channels, leading to maat Arm, and the Skeena Rive approaches, surveyed; and that this necessary and important work, in of the increasing trade along this may be taken in hand at as early as possible.

Capt. Irving said that several pet had already been sent in to the 10-ion government on these lines. trade on the different inlets was inc ing rapidly and the fact that the wa were unsurveyed led to an increas-insurance rates. He felt sure that importance of the work would be a ciated by the Imperial government.

The motion was adopted. QUESTIONS. 1. What amount of revenue has V toria centributed for five years endi June 30th, 1898?

2. What amount has been expend in Victoria on parliament buildings a grounds during the same period?

3. Amount paid in salaries for years ending June 30th, 1898?

4. Heavital greats for five years 6

4. Hospital grants for five years g June 30th, 1898? 5. Other public works and expendifor five years ending June 30th, 1898 6. School grants for five years en June 30th 1898? 7. What amount of revenue has V couver contributed for five years end June 30th, 1898 8. Amount expended on public wo

during the same period?

9. Amount of salaries paid for fi
years ending June 30th, 1898? 10. Hospital grants for five years en ing June 30th, 1898?
11. School grants for five years endi June 30th, 1898?
12. What approximate amount of recommendations of the second se

enue credited to Victoria is contribut by outlying districts?

Hon. Mr. Martin said that it wot take some time to get all the inform

qualize the circuopen the pores by The next is to edicine combinand expectoroothe and tone passages and stop cough. Shiloh's ption Cure is such

of Burlington, oy, N. Y., says: ok a severe cold, d. I tried every t my cough conly induced to buy s Consumption doses I was nd in twenty. ugh was practi-

guarantee that 5c., 50c. and \$1 a.
3d. and 4s. 6d.

the Opening of the Kuang Hsu With tance.

ers Explode and the -The Voice phet.

delling but pic-ch l'es within a at mi-inight to-estival, the time ong desired, will ictoria will then h all the honors y year can re-the devil will be fired—in the w visaged peo-will be gay. this 24th year ing else that kind of a year vhile. Of course are out just how yas for the young neither here nor might not be a lat the gay old just 13 months

inhabitants of n a prosperous re is every rea-la celebration. Teen the differ-Yups and Som the rival clans having to call the ugliness not riendly feeling

time not be ushore, for since the
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ests, the Chinese
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ases. Not in all,
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tys, "It is nnlawe devil away acChinese customs. ckers, with its ed the Chinese ling of modern ks which, clus-oups, made ar-squeness of lit-

however, and herns light up hinamen go to bred silks and l be seen by rters, but the iored silks and ill be seen by arters, but the was. C'villzain and among e many who do f the pomp and. They are being he Occident and lies at the gods re are who wondon will continue usunds of years is first round old about how things is feared the end ore years, before masses, there are is feared the end ore years, before passes, there are I the exit of the all his dynasty—I China—the commercians of the yellaring red paper wided out by the which the devils ay the insurance the walls of the polymer of 12 months on which men do mother than the devils of the grant of the walls of the polymer which men do mother than the walls of the polymer which men do mother than the walls of the polymer which men do on which men do which falls on the month of snow tten noses and

laundryman or aurants will also witnessing. They with the Chinese with the Chinese too, the temples gods Confucius. utch-doll like joss nothing of other true pagan only will all be worth lay garb on Thursb, should be instructionally the new temples of the control of the confusion of the control o brating the new don, though, they

generally enjoy

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Captain Irving's Resolution Regarding Survey of Northern Waters of British Columbia Unanimously Adopted.

The Health Bill Passes Its Second Reading -How the Tidings About Northeast Kootenay Were Received.

Monday, February 6. As there was no minister of the gospel at at the opening of the Legislative embly to-day prayers were not said. MOTIONS.

Clifford introduced his bill to the Placer Mining Act and it was pill provides that the size of placer

shall be as follows: 'creek claim' shall be two hundred measured in the direction of all course of the stream, and stend in width from base to base e hill or bench on each side, but the hills or benches are less than dred feet apart the claim shall hundred feet long by one hunfeet in width: 'bar diggins' a claim shall be a

of land two hundred feet long at water mark, and in width extending high water mark into the river to 'dry diggings' a claim shall be two feet long by one hundred feet

bench diggings' a claim shall be undred feet long by one hundred width: Provided that the gold ioner shall have authority, where is narrow, to extend the limits laim beyond the limits of the ut not to exceed two hundred y one hundred feet in width: diggings' a claim shall have a or frontage of two hundred parallel to the main direction am or ravine on which Parallel lines drawn from each and running to the summit of constitute the side lines et apart, on both the base line nes, and no claim shall extend

provides that if any free min-, and such discovery be estab-the satisfaction of the gold mer, placer claims of the follow-

hundred feet in length; to each member of a party be-our in number, a claim of ordin-

ek discovery claim shall extend a side of the centre of the creek as the summit of the hill, but not g one thousand feet. dinary claim, and the upper one-of each discovery claim, shall be trust for the government of the to be by them, upon the expir-two months from the date of

the bill was read a first time. deals entirely with the coun-Nanaimo and Vancouver. It will way from the county of Nanaimo the vast tract of territory which up to the northern boundary, and erritory will be joined to the county ancouver. The county of Nanaimo now include all of the Island of ever except the county of Victoria ill also include all isands lying of the 51st degree of north lati-not included in the counties of not included in the counties of ouver and Victoria. The county of ouver will include the territory be-mentioned as well as Bowen Island.

onby Island, Gambier Island, Nel-land, Keats Island and others of the 51st parallel. HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.

Capt. Irving:
hat an humble address be presented this House to the Lieut.-Governor, aying him to move the Dominion govament, now one of H. M. surveying tion of the bill was to do away with the services of the members of the present Board of Health. The work of the Board of Health could not but be commended. the unsurveyed waters of Okishol-Channel, Rivers Inlet, Douglas and Station Channels, leading to Kiti-Marm, and the Skeena River and beaches, surveyed; and that this very leasing trade along this coast. The increasing trade along this coast.

already been sent in to the Domin-government on these lines. The on the different inlets was increasre unsurveyed led to an increase of surance rates. He felt sure that the apportance of the work would be appreated by the Imperial government.

QUESTIONS.

What amount of revenue has Vic-Victoria on parliament buildings and nds during the same period? Amount paid in salaries for five s ending June 30th, 1898?

Hospital grants for five years end-Other public works and expenditures e years end ag June 30th, 1898? ool grants for five years ending What amount of revenue has Van-

contributed for five years ending

What approximate amount of rev-Victoria is contributed

westminster, in the chair. The few sections not previously passed were put through committee and the committee rose to report progress. The bill will be reprinted with all its amendments better.)

against the return of Mr. Wells and alleging that the returning officer had refused to accept the nomination of the opposition candidate. (Government laughter.) fore it is reported to the House. The House went into committee of the whole on the Premier's Steam Boilers Inspection Bill. A number of sections were passed and the committee rose to

report progress. The Columbia & Western Railway within the Subsidy Act, 1896, Amendment Bill was friend of Subsidy Act, 1896; Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Dr. McKeehnie moved the report of the Medical Act Amendment Act granting temporary qualification to persons appointed to the public service.

Mr. Helmcken asked for delay, as he wished to further study the bill.

Hon. Dr. McKeehnie said that as he had already postponed the hill twice on

had already postponed the bill twice on the application of the opposition he could no reason for further postponement.
had received a protest from the MediAssociation of New Westminster, but as this was based on an editorial in the Colonist, an editorial which did not onvey a correct idea of the bill; which a fact was false, he did not feel that uch postponement should be made.

Mr. Helmcken claimed a right to postponement and a discussion arose on the

ponement and a discussion arose on the rules of procedure as they applied to a bill reported to the House from committee after it had been amended.

The Speaker upheld Hon. Dr. Mc-Kechnie's contention that he had a right to move the third reading, but upon the mover's consenting to withdraw his motion the third reading went over.

THE HEALTH ACT. Hon. Dr. McKechnie in moving the second reading of his Health Bill ex-plained that in its boldest sense the bill simply meant that the Provincial Board of Health was abolished and the execuit was aboushed and the execu-tive council became the board of health. It was intended that a secretary to the board should be appointed. He was to be a medical man and would also act in an advisory capacity to the board. The change was necessitated by the failure of the existing board to properly discharge its duties. The present board had done good work in some directions, but had done poor work in other directions. This was due to its attempt to force certain laws on some localities without reference to climatic differences or to the comparative poverty of certain sections. He instanced the way in which the board had dealt with the question of the sewage of Nelson. The board at one time insisted that the Nelson sewage question was so urgent that sewer pipes had to be bought through a firm to which shall be allowed, viz.:

e discoverer, one claim, five hundraining into the Kootenay river. He would believe that Nelson would be able ting together to one thous-ngth; to adopt some other way of draining when the legislature could repeal the amounting together to one in length; when the legislature could repeat the laws of gravity and compel water to run amounting altogether to one up hill. Hon. Dr. McKechnie spoke of other mistakes which had been made by the legislature could repeat the laws of gravity and compel water to run up hill. Hon. Dr. McKechnie spoke of other mistakes which had been made by party of four discoverers, four the present irresponsible board. The new board as constituted would be able to do work more in harmony with the interests of the province. Fewer complaints would be heard from the municipalities and

everything would go on in a far more satisfactory manner. Mr. Turner insisted that the Health Act of the late government was not a failure. The act might perhaps be improved as the wants of different localities became known. He denied that his firm was wrong in sending sewer pipes to Nelson. There had been a rotten in trust for the government of the ince, to be by them, upon the expirince, to be by them, upon the expiring in of two months from the date of rd of said claim, put up for sale at it was a guantity of typhoid in the district in which said claim is sited, 10 per cent. (ten per cent.) of the deeds of such sale to be paid to the flowiers of said claim, and, provided that where a group of adjoining that the earliest possible moment. The fever had abated immediately after this. The ex-Premier pleaded urgency as the reason for changing the pipe. As to the policy of changing the control of health reason for changing the pipe. As to the reason company, then the porbelonging to the government of the ince shall be one-fourth of the whole, in from the upper claim or claims, commencing at the upper line of group of claims."

Transport the upper line of group of claims. The members of the executive council Mr. Turner considered it a retrograde step. The members of the executive could not know all the conditions existing in different sections would certain the conditions are the conditions of the executive could not know all the conditions are the conditions of the executive could not know all the conditions o attorney-General introduced his amend the Counties Definition tainly know them.

J. M. Martin, Rossland, said that the city of Rossland had suffered by the ac-tion of the Provincial Board of Health. It had kept the city waiting for a year to get its sewerage system in shape. The change suggested by the government was, he thought, in every way desirable. It was ridiculous that the advancement of a city like Rossland should be kept back by the ideas of constructions. back by the ideas of one or two men in

Mr. Deane, North Yale, voiced the complaint of the citizens of Kamloops against the Provincial Board of Health.

Despite a fever epidemic the board had said that it would be a menace to the province if Kamloops drained into the Thompson river, and this, despite the fact the the Thompson had an eight-mile current, while it afterwards displayed. current, while it afterwards discharged into a lake twenty miles long. Of these conditions the Board of Health was apparently in complete ignorance. The suggested plan would be welcomed by the people of Kamloops.

Health.

Mr. Helmcken spoke in opposition to the bill and was followed by the Premier, the bill and was followed by the Premier, the bill and was followed by the Premier, inspector to safeguard the interests of who asserted that the present Board of the men. This was most necessary, because miners knew well that if they ple. The present government did not wish to shirk responsibility in the matter of the health of the previous. The present government they would soon have to get out, with the previous conditions to the support of the men. This was most necessary, because miners knew well that if they complained of the mine they worked in the previous conditions the previous condi

proceedings by mentioning the fact that the commissioners who revised the statutes of the province had deliberately introduced measures of their own which had never been sanctioned by the House. They had done this in the case of the Health Act, and one of the objects of the bill was to restore the legislation to the state in which it had originally been passed by the House.

The House divided on the second reading, the government being sustained by 18 to 15. Mr. Munro, of Chilliwack, was Amount expended on public works the state in which it had originally been

the state in which it had originally been passed by the House.

Amount of salaries paid for five ending June 30th, 1898?

Hospital grants for five years ending, the government being sustained by 18 to 15. Mr. Munro, of Chilliwack, was e 30th, 1898? hool grants for five years ending th, 1898?

NORTHEAST KOOTENAY WON. Mr. Martin said that it would one time to get all the information of the purport of a telegram which he had received, and that was that W. C. Wells.

tion required and asked that the question might stand for the present.

PUBLIC BIJLS AND ORDERS.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Attorney-General's Real Property Bill, Mr. Henderson, New Westminster, in the chair. The few sections not previously passed were put

Hon. Mr. Martin asked if the leader of the opposition knew who the return-ing officer was. He was an appointee of the late government. "You may be sure," added the Attorney-General, "that he has acted quite within the law. He was certainly no friend of ours."

Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1899. Prayers were dispensed with at the opening of the legislative assembly this

afternoon, as there was no minister pre-ORDERS OF THE DAY. Hon, Mr. Cotton moved that the House should go into committee of the whole to consider the motion "that a supply be granted to Her Majesty."

The House went into committee Mr. Higgins in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Cotton moved that a supply be granted to Her Majesty.

The motion passed and the resolution was reported to the House.

Hon. Mr. Cotton moved that on Tuesday next the House should go into committee of the whole to consider the question of supply. In response to Mr. Turner Hon. Mr. Cotton said that the motion was a formal one, as he did not expect to be ready to go on then. Higgins in the chair.

pect to be ready to go on then. QUESTIONS.

Mr. Clifford asked the acting Minister of Mines: Have the government received any report or communication from the gold commissioner, Mr. Graham, advising what he considers the best course to pursue in dealing with townsites and location of government offices in the Atlin district?
Hon, Mr. Cotton answered that the

Clifford asked the acting Minister of Mines:
Is it the intention of the government to bring in a bill to protect those miners in the Atlin country who took out min-ing certificates, and staked off claims and recorded them, in good faith, under the mining laws of the Northwest Terri-

Hon. Mr. Cotton appealed to the Speaker, as he thought that the question asked for a declaration of the government's policy.

Mr. Speaker ruled that if the Minister of Finance considered that an answer to the question would have to be a declara-

PUBLIC BILLS AND ORDERS. The Real Property Bill and the Steam Boilers Inspection Bill were allowed to

tion of policy the question would be out

THE MEDICAL BILL. Hon. Dr. McKechnie moved that the Medical Bill should be read a third time. The bill was then read a third time and

THE HEALTH BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole on Hon, Dr. McKechnie's Health Bill, Mr. McPhillips in the chair. The bill was reported to the House as COAL MINES REGULATIONS.

Hon. Dr. McKechnie moved the second reading of his bill to Amend the Coal Mines Regulations (No. 43), explaining that it was to prohibit the employment of Japanese as well as Chinese underground. The second reading passed without opposition.

In moving the second reading of his Coal Mines Regulations Bill (No. 44), Hon. Dr. McKechnie pointed out that there were three main divisions of the bill: 1st, that the workmen should be paid for their work by weight before the coal was screened; 2nd, to provide for the proper appointment and qualification of inspectors of mines, and 3rd, to provide for the prompt settlement by in-The first section he felt sure would be adopted by the House as being only just to the miners, while the necessity of having competent inspectors of mines would appeal to everyone. The gist of the third section was that if the miners made a complaint to the inspector and he should decide against the owners, the Minister of Mines should be notified unless the source of complaint be remedied within 21 days.

Mr. Bryden, of North Nanaimo, opposed the bill as being against the interests of the miners. They were paid 2,400 pounds to the ton now to allow for the screenings. The small coal was a source of constant danger to the men, and the danger would be increased if the coal coal were weighed before it left

Ralph Smith said that Mr. Bryden had not touched in any sense the principle of the bill. It merely meant that the coal the miner sent out of the mine should be weighed before it was sent out. The Union Coal Company was the only one who paid the miners after screening, and the act was intended to screening, and the act was intended to protect the men and see that they were paid for the work they actually did. The small coal had to be dug by the miner just as did the large coal. That some of the coal was small was not the miners' fault, and yet the owners sent

most arbitrary in its methods. It had inspector should have the same certificate of forwarding certain of its pet feats instead of obeying the dictates of common sense. He referred briefly to Kaslo, Slocan City and Silverton as three places which had suffered from the work of the Provincial Board of Health.

Mr. Helmcken spoke in opposition to the bill and was followed by the Premier.

ple. The present government did not wish to shirk responsibility in the matter of the health of the province. The board as it now existed was a buffer between the government and the people, but the government did not wish to have such a buffer.

Mr. McPhillips and Mr. Pooley spoke in opposition to the bill.

Hon. Mr. Martin made a warm defence of the bill, and opened up a new line of attack on the old government's proceedings by mentioning the fact that the commissioners who revised the started to miners too much power. He did not object to the principle of the bill.

detection of the state, interfere with the courage to oppose it. He insisted on the right of miners in one mine to help to protect the miners in another mine. The bill would be welcomed by every white miner in the province.

Mr. Neill remarked that Mr. McPhillips had referred to "straggling" miners, but the only kind of miners he had ever met were "struggling" miners. He pointed out, too, that Mr. McPhillips had referred to "straggling" miners. He pointed out, too, that Mr. McPhillips had referred to "straggling" miners he had ever met were "struggling" miners. He pointed to make the state of the state.

FOODS FERMENT and Indigestion follows as sure as night follows the day. Nature has supplied in the plneapple a wonderful supply of vegetable pepsin. Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets contain all the elements in a pure, harmless vegetable compound that heal all forms of stomach disorders in quick time. Make you well and keep you well. Pleasant and positive. So cents. Dean & Hiscocks and Hail & Co.

Those unhappy persous who seems to contain all the elements in a pure, harmless vegetable compound that heal all forms of stomach disorders in quick time. Make you well and keep you well. Pleasant and positive. So cents. Dean & Hiscocks and Hail & Co.

by not asking for the government's pre-cedent in introducing the bill.

Mr. Helmcken said that the bill would have his hearty support, and the second reading then passed.

IDAY, FEB

THE QUEEN'S COUNSEL BILL. The Attorney-General in moving the econd reading of his Queen's Counsel Bill said that it was for the purpose of making statutory provision for the dignity of Queen's Counsel. The House was aware that a short time ago the question of who had the right to appoint the counsels. question of who had the right to appoint Queen's Counsel had arisen, and it had heen settled by the Privy Council that the right of appointment for provincial courts rested with the provinces. Heretofore some provinces had appointed Queen's Counsel, while at the same time the appointees of the Dominion government took precedence in provincial courts. The position now is that under the B. N. A. Act, as the provincial courts were under the provincial legislatures. were under the provincial legislatures, the legislatures had the exclusive right of appointment in these courts. There was no serious objection to the act so as it undertook to assert this right. Ontario the appointments were confined to four annually, while this bill provided that two might be appointed each year in British Columbia. Objection had been taken to one clause, which made it contains the confined to th

taken to one clause, which made it contempt of court for any person not appointed under the act to use the insignia
of the office in or out of court. This
objection was valid, as there was the
Admiralty Court here, a Dominion Court,
at which Q.C.'s appointed by the Dominion could properly appear in silk. He
would, when in committee, introduce an
amendment to meet this.
"It has been suggested," continued Mr.
Martin, "that it would be a reasonable
thing to do to appoint the gentlemen un-Martin, "that it would be a reasonable thing to do to appoint the gentlemen under this act who have already been appointed by the Dominion. That might have been done if the Dominion appointments had been made as a matter of merit, but the late Conservative government did not adopt that principle. It had not considered the standing at the bar of its appointees, but made the appointered the standing at the part of its appointees, but made the appointered the standing at the part of its appointers. bar of its appointees, but made the appointment of Q.C. a reward for party services. At least 19 out of 20 of the Services. At least 19 out of 20 of the Conservative appointees were Conservatives, and yet no one would contend that Conservatives had a monopoly of ability at the bar. That applies in this province. Some of those who have been appointed with the articled to the appointment. government had not received any such some of those who have been appointed might be entitled to the appointment, but the majority are not, and on the score of merit they would never have been thought of. I do not think, therefore, that those gentlemen who received their Q.C. appointments as rewards for party services should be recognized by this largislature.

their Q.C. appointments as rewards for party services should be recognized by this legislature. This should not be a party matter in any sense, and the appointments should be kept as a reward for merit at the bar. The appointment of the Attorney-General for the time being, as a Q.C., is in accordance with the general usage, and it is also established that he should take precedence at the bar

lished that he should take precedence at the bar Mr. McPhillips attacked the bill in the strongest terms. He pointed out that it the bill were passed there would only be four Q.C.'s in the province of British Columbia, whereas there were twenty-five in the province of Manitoba. He characterized the bill as one of "assassination of dignity." He dwelt on the great legal attainments of the gentlemen in British Columbia who at present wear silk, and held that it would be an insult to them if they were deprived of that privilege.

J. M. Martin pointed out that the bill would permit the appointment of some of the present Q.C.'s under the new act. Messrs, Turner, McBride and Eberts denounced the bill in unmeasured terms denounced the bill in unmeasured terms as being an invasion of the rights of certain gentlemen to an honor which had properly been bestowed upon them.

Mr. Hall made his maiden speech by moving a six months hoist.

Hon. Mr. Martin, speaking to the amendment, said that the government

would not accept the suggestion that some twelve or fifteen gentlemen should be appointed Q.C.'s just because the Dominion government had seen fit to appoint them. It had been the usual practice in other provinces for the distinction to be distinction to the distinction to the contract of the contract of the distinction to the contract of the tion to be given as a reward for party service. In the Territories every Con-servative lawyer was a Q.C., and in Manitoba every petty little lawyer in every small tow for party service. The professional at-tainments of the men who had been appointed in this province would not, in most cases, warrant their appointment. He would not mind, in view of the fact that there would be so few Q.C.'s province, having a small number of lawyers appointed at the beginning, but he would not guarantee that Q.C.'s so appointed would be chosen from among hose who had been selected by the Do

Mr. McPhillips spoke again to the amendment and was followed by Messrs, Semlin and Henderson, the former tak-ing the view that the legal members of the House were taking a very small matter as being of great importance.

The House divided and the amendment was defeated by 18 to 15. The second reading carried on the same divi-

sion. Neither Mr. Green (Slocan) nor Mr. Dunsmuir (Comox) were in their places when the vote was taken.

THE PLACER BILL. Mr. McPhillips handed in his bill to repeal the Placer Bill to the Queen's Printer to-day. It aims in effect to re-serve to British subjects only the right to locate, save that all companies may locate if incorporated in British Colum-bia or licensed or registered here. Aliens, it provides, may purchase on sale by de-benture, devise or bequest. The idea of the bill, it is claimed, is to prevent the exclusion of capital, and all aliens will have to do will be to employ British sub-jects to locate and then purchase from

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REM-EDY ALWAYS PROVES EF-FECTUAL.

There are no better medicines on the market than Chamberlain's. We have used the Cough Remedy when all others failed, and in every instance it proved effectual. Almost daily we hear the virutes of Chamberlain's remedies exvirutes of Chamberlain's remedies extolled by those who have used them. This is not an empty puff, paid for at so much a line, but is voluntarily given in good faith, in the hope that suffering humanity may try these remedies and, like the writer, be benefited.—From the Glenville (W. Va.) Pathfinder. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents. Victoria and Vancouver agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

SHEEP PERISH OF COLD. Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 6.-The state board of agriculture has begun to re-ceive reports touching the stock losses in the state. As a result of the late severe weather, thousands of sheep perished of cold in all parts of the state.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from netvousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve 1 is, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous dyspectic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

A Description of Them and the Conditions Which Confront Miners Given by an Episcopallan Missionary.

Large Building Being Erected on the Waterfront on Discovery Street-Very General Distribution of Gold.

The following exhaustive description of the Atlin mining district and the condi-tions found therein is given by Rev. G. H. Gurr, an Episcopalian missionary who has gone there to labor among the miners. An account of his journey in has already been given in these columns

Rev. Mr. Gurr says:
Situated in an indentation in the shore of the lake, a natural cove at each end, the ground covered with timber of me dium size and rising gently from the lake, lies the City of Atlin. Westward across the lake and about two miles off lies a large island, and on the farther shore, clear cut in the skies, rising several thousand feet, a snow-capped mountain breaks the view.

To the north is a small range of rolling hills, on which are found grouse, rabbit and ptarmigan, the distance being outlined by towering snow-capped moun-tains, the ever recurring feature of Alaska scenery. To the south points and prominences could be seen each below the other. The lake extended many miles north and south of the city; bend-ing west at the south and having a kind of heel with inlets at the north. Moun-

nstance.
From the water's edge the land reedes gradually in every direction, ideal nilding spots in knolls existing here and there on every slope. About five hundred feet from the shore the ground slightly declines, to rise gradually a little further on, forming a slight hollow; be-tween and behind this in a distance of 200 feet are two others and then the next

four miles very gradually rising toward Pine City or Discovery.

As we approached the city we were much surprised to see so many buildings lining the shore, the whole lake front of the indentation from cove to cove being occupied by cabins of varying sizes and descriptions.

Landing at Discovery street, which is a road leading direct to the city of that name, we were surprised to find that not only were there buildings along the lake front, but that for several blocks the land was nearly all occupied and that men were clearing off or building on their lots. From Discovery street south to the cove and extending four blocks back the land for building purposes was pretty well taken. So fast had these lots been taken so purposed their demand it taken, so unexpected their demand, it was found necessary to survey more east of this locality, and during the time the writer was in there still another portion from Discovery street north. Many of these lots will doubtless be for sale in the spring. Some changed hands whilst I was there at from \$75 to \$125 each.

After my arrival large buildings near

the water front facing the lake and es-

pecially on Discovery street were being erected as men could build them, stores, hotels, bunkhouses (places where one has to use his own blankets) and, of course, the saloon, were everywhere. Although the saloon, were everywhere. Although money was scarce it was simply astonishing to see the amount of energy, push and building that was going on. One young fellow left for about six weeks, cutting some logs for his cabin beforehand. When he returned Discovery street was opened, a trail made from there on and cabins and clearings around to such an extent that he could not tell to such an extent that he could not tell where he was. He was simply lost, and a good many of his logs, too. Since then the Pioneer Club, those who on call, joined an organization of pioneers pleasure 110 costs in each or property. ing \$10 each in cash or work, have built a very large and substantial hall known by that name (Pioneer), for social and theatrical purposes. Two large buildings were also in course of erection for some freighting companies under the direction of Mr. Kinney, one to be known as the Exchange building, the other to be on the pier which then was building for the care of passengers and their goods. It was said that provision would be made for men going in to be able to get com-fortable resting places for a night or two also, but this seemed to be an indistinct feature of the building, which may or

may not materialize. The site of the town is beautiful, healthful and invigorating. The climate as experienced during the months of November and December was not as severe as the winters of Northern Minnesota and Dakota, and by letters to date has

Boils Coming

But after B. B. B. was used they permanently disappeared.

From the days of Job to the present boils have been one of the great afflictions of the human race. Very few people escape having

them at some time. All the poulticing and lancing you may do won't cure them and stop more coming.

Boils are bad blood bursting out. And the bad blood must be made pure before the boils will disappear. Burdock Blood Bitters is the greatest blood purifier known. It cleanses the system and re-

moves every particle of foul material from the blood. Then never another boil comes and health and strength are per-

manently restored. Mrs. Roland B. Keith, Butternut Ridge, Kings Co., N.B., made the following statement with reference to her brother's cure of boils by B. B. B.:

"My brother was terribly afflicted with boils for a considerable time. They were of large size, and when one went away another came. I attended him, and poul-ticed with different things, and he had a doctor attending him, but still the boils kept coming. At last we got a couple of bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and started giving it to him. There was soon a change for the better, and the boils stopped coming in a week's time, and by the time he had used 3 bottles of B. B. B. his blood was purified, all the boils went away and he has never had one to



J. PIERCY & CO. Wholesale Dry Goods

Spring stock in Underwear, Silk, Wool and Cotton, Prints, Zephyrs, Fancy Flannelettes, Muslins, Lace Curtains, Dress Goods, etc.

25, 27, 28 and 29 Yates St.

been about the same.

Near the lake front for a few days one authority gave the thermometer at 15 deg.; half a mile back it was said to have been 20 deg. At Discovery, seven miles back, it registered 40 deg., but was not unpleasant. I have seen it 45 deg. in Minnesota, the air being perfect. ly still on this occasion, as it was at Discovery and Atlin.

It is a marvellous climate for this latitude, and whatever accidents occur to life will be owing more to lack of care and comfort than from the climate itself, inst the same as through the insufficiency lots

of clothing or shelter.

The size of lots is 50x100; blocks, 20x800 feet; streets, 60 feet; alleys run north and south and streets east and west. The population numbers 450.

After the last cold spell Lake Atlin froze over about one-querter to one-half inch, and two men, thinking to have some fun, were anxious to try their luck on the lake. Over-confident in themselves, after indulging in something stronger than lake water, the boldly walked or staggered on till falling they made a hole in the ice and yelled lustily for help. Two men an a Peterboro' canoe over and through water, the boldly walked or staggered on till falling they made a hole in the ice and yelled lustily for help. Two men ran a Peterboro' canne over and through the ice and got one in and were getting the other in also when the first one stoed mp. velling, "we're all right." Sit down," commanded the boatman, and he did, on the gunnel of the boat, carsis, ing all four into the water. The hoatmen managed to save their own lives and one of the others, though one was lost, the life savers getting an experience they do not want repeated.

The trail over Lake Atlin is to-day in splendid condition. Persons going in however, ought to consult their physicians regarding a feature that is unpleasant and affects everybody, though some were recovering from it. Either lack of variety of food or constant use of baking powder. I. e., alum or ammonia preparations, or the water seems to relax the muscles of the bladder so that it is almost impossible to retain liquids for any great length of time. One will eat more and grow fleshier in this elimate, I believe, and keen very healthful, and, strange to say, though one.

After a lingering stay in Atlin we start.

very neathful, and, strange to say, moused to such a life, I never took cold once.

After a lingering stay in Atlin we started for the town of Discovery. The trailing of the town of Discovery. The trailing four miles cut, suddenly somes to about ten horhacks all in one. Here one meets the hardest climb on the whole trip; "I seemly about a mile long, but such a climb! At the start it is nip and tuck; sometimes the sled has the advantage, sometimes the man. A little further on—and the sled makes no bones about it—it rather breaks them, and while doing it, quietly slips to the bottom to play nin and tuck again, My noor bip has some tender recollections of this little ene-sided game even new. We made pretty good time, however, and soon reached Discovery City, hassing Spruce Creek about two miles this side. At the "big tree," a little distance from the top, there is a restaurant, kept by a Mrs. Bell, a worthy woman, trying to raise means enough to educate her three children.

raise means enough to educate her three children.

The train here ruus along the creek, and D'scovery City is located under the same conditions; it could not be otherwise, for the creek has washed its way down between the mountains. On the south side of the city the mountains are closer than on the north, though even on the north there is considerable of a slope back of the town. Climbing this and continuing on one beholds two or three lakes on a platean between the city and the mountains, which here are not quite so high and farther back, these lakes being natural reservoirs for the town and for mining purposes.

Passing on the next day we were told there were no hills, but nearly all advice must be taken with a grain of sait. "Level" means level for a mountainous country.

must be taken with a grain of sait. "Level" means level for a mountainous country.

After travelling for about two miles the train came down nearer the creek; now, however, it runs on the creek ent'rely, and where the ice is weak jurns to the right. Eight miles beyond Discovery one comes to Otter Creek, where we made out about three miles, but owing to a fresh fall of snow we were four hours making that distance; a heavy wind and snow storn coming on, we retraced out steps and stayed at Discovery and Otter. Next morning we started for Supprise Lake, as I wanted to see it. I was very pleasantly surprised myself. Surprise Lake has been variously estimated—some saying it was fifteen and others sixty miles long. Its actual length is about thirty-five miles, At about fifteen miles it curves to the northwest, hence it looks only fifteen miles to one who only travels a short distance out, but there is about fifteen or twenty miles in th's northwesterly direction. It varies in width, but is not as wide as Atlin. Its shores are more broken and indented with little peninsulas and jutings along both sides. Its irregularities in th's respect add to its charms, rolling

VICTORIA, B.C.

I have an blue to an the and cordinate on the congregation various that one buys for the climate, whether body or foot, but ou bourts and we realize kind of clothing that one buys for this climate, whether body or foot, but our looks belied our hearts and we realized all of us that God's mercies were not limited by dress or surroundings.

My observations of the whole country inspire me with the belief of a very general distribut on of gold; of course, richer in some creeks than others. Where the richest lies cannot now be said. Next season will tell this tale, and there will be fewer losses than in any country ever discovered, and gold comparatively easy to obtain. Timber is everywhere for building and for fuel. Large game has retreated about 30 or 40 miles. Bears, which are good eating, are plentiful; cougars, of lions, are quite often tracked in the timber back of Atlin, and some wolves. A man can hardly prospect anywhere now. Under great difficulty he mey, but it is better to wait until spring for this, and this time must vary a little each season. Shotguns are a nuisance Most of the game consists of squirrel, grouse, ptarmagan and sanow-shoe, or kangaroo rab bits. A 22 rifie is the lightest, cheapest and best. The birds when flushed take to a tree and one can pick them off with a 22 as they can the squirrel. The rabbit is the only thing, beside duck, of which there were very few, and will be that one can use the gun for, and I have seen more rabbits shot with a rifie than a shot gun. Then the weight of shotgun cartridges and the 22, to say pothing of the gun. Then the weight of shotgun eartridges and the 22, to say nothing of the

gan. Then the weight of shotghing cartridges and the 22, to say nothing of the price, is an enormous consideration, not only on the trail, but in the mountain climbing.

Should one be desirous of hunting bear, moose, etc., a good rifle is a 50-bore fixpress, for using a straight shell; it can be used as a small shotgun on grouse, ptarmagan and squirrel, and the bullets for bear, moose, walrus, etc. The 30-30 or 30-40, to those who prefer these, are good rifles.

The food question at present is the drawback to the whole thing, it being worth eight and a half more in there than here. If one has plenty of means this will not count, but every day lived outside when one cannot work insidements this much saved.

Beds are usually 50 cents; bunks, 25 and 35, sometimes 50 cents; meals, 75 cents and \$1.00.

Following are a few more points of interest to those contemplating the trip by this route, which I can assure them is a dangerous one:

From Skagway to Wh'te Pass, 12 miles; this route, which I can assure them is a dangerous one:
From Skagway to Wh'te Pass. 12 miles;
From Skagway t imber. Log Cabin to Tepe, 5 miles; slight tim-ver last few miles; bunkhouse. Tepe to Taku Arm, 15 miles; timber all ber last few miles; bunkhouse.
Tepe to Taku Arm, 15 miles; timber alf
the way.
Taku Arm to Golden Gate. nine miles;
on ice; timber at Golden Gate.
Golden Gate to Taku City, 15 miles, on
ice; restaurants and timber at Taku City.
Taku City over portage, one and threequarter miles; no timber.
Over Atlin Lake, seven and a half miles;
on ice.

Frank Sherwood was down town to-Frank Sherwood was down town today, the first time since he had his tussle
with cholera morbus. He says he drove
thirty miles after he was taken, and
never came so near dying in his life.
After this when he goes out in the
country he will taken a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea.
Remedy with him.—Missouri Valley
(Iowa) Times. For sale by Henderson
Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and
Vancouver.

(Continued from page 5.)

Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1899. The Speaker took the chair at two Prayers were said by Rev. R. o'clock. Pra W. Trotter. MOTIONS.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:
By the Hon. Jos. Martin, a bill intituled "An Act to amend the Execution

the Hon. Jos. Martin, a bill in tituled "An Act Respecting Judgments."
By the Hon. Jos. Martin, a bill intituled "An Act to Amend the 'Absconding Debtors Act. the Hon. Jos. Martin, a bill in-l "An Act to Amend the 'Land

By the Hon, Jos. Martin, a bill in-tituled "An Act Respecting Liquor Li-By Mr. Neill, a bill intituled "An Act by the Hon. Mr. Cotton, a bill intituled "An Act to Amend the 'Companies Act, 1897." Hon. Mr. Semlin, a bill intituled "An Act Respecting the Department of Lands and Works."

By the Hon, Mr. Cotton, a bill in-"An 'Act Respecting the Depart-

OUESTIONS Mr. Clifford asked the Chief Commis-sioner of Lands and Works: What steps, if any, have been taken by the government to have the northern boundary of the province defined and es-tablished, and especially in that portion of the province known as the Atlin coun-

Hon, Mr. Semlin replied that the attention of the Dominion government had been drawn to the matter with a view to joint action in the demarkation of the 60th parallel of north latitude. Mr. Brownlee, C.E., P.L.S., has gone north with instructions to define the boundary in the Atlin mining district,

THE R C TELEPHONES RILL The House went into committee of the whole on Mr. Prentice's British Co-lumbia Telephones bill, Mr. Robertson

(Cowichan) in the chair. Considerable opposition to the bill was by Hon. Joseph Martin, J. M. and Mr. Macpherson, who contended that it was giving to a foreign corporation, over which the legislature has no control, special and perpetual privileges in British Columbia. Mr. Prentice spoke warmly in favor of his bill, and was supported by Messrs.

Higgins, Baker and McPhillips. Upon the motion of the Attorney-General the committee rose and reported

THE KITIMAAT RAILWAY BILL. The Kitimaat Railway bill of Mr. Prentice passed its second reading with-

THE HEALTH BILL. Hon. Dr. McKechnie moved the adop-tion of the report on the Health bill. The bill was read a third time and pass-

THE QUEEN'S COUNSEL BILL. The House went into committee on the bill to provide for the appointment of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law. Mr. Booth, North Victoria, in the

Mr. McPhillips asked the Attorney-General to let the bill stand until tomorrow, as a number of the legal members of the House were absent. He made this request, unless the Attorney-General intended to accede to some of the amendments mentioned in the de-

The Attorney-Go at the op-position had shown no desire to help the bill, but only to block it intentions they had mayed a six months' desire to help the bill he would have no objection to the adjournment, as it was he preferred to go on with it.
The Attorney-General added a new

section to the bill, as follows. "It shall be lawful for the Lieut.-Governor in Council to appoint in the first place not more than five gentlemen of not less than five years' standing at the bar to be Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, the said appointments to be made within three months.'

The section passed. Mr. McPhillips moved, as an amendment to the section which provides that only two barristers each year may be had been or may be appointed had been or may be appointed inted Q.C.'s, that "any person who attorney general or solicitor-general of Canada, or any person who has been or who may be appointed Q.C. by the Governor-General, may be appointed Q.C. by the Lieut.-Governor in Council at any

Hon. Mr. Martin opposed the amendment as destroying the principle of the bill. The idea of the bill was to keep the dignity of the appointment of C. Over 500 had been appointed by Dominion, and if the amendment were adopted all of these would become eligible for the silk. He consented, how-

and the Attorney-General's was adopted. Upon the request of Mr. Eberts, the Attorney-General consented to drop the section which made it contempt of court any person not appointed under the act to appear in a provincial court in any of the insignia of the order, and the bill was then reported as amended.

COAL MINES REGULATIONS. The Coal Mines Regulation bill (No. 43), prohibiting the employment of Japanese underground as well as Chinese, sidered in commi without amendment he House went into committee on

Mines Regulation bill (No. 44), Helgesen in the chair, ent of importance in-

troduced was the as 2,240 pounds. was that defining a ton of coal The House rose at 5:30. NEW GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

he Attorney-General's bill to amend Execution Act will abolish the writs The of fiery facias of lands as issued by the province, but writs in the hands of the sheriff of any county will remain in full

judgments defines the terms judgment, judgment, creditor, judgment debtor, tands and register. It provides for the registration of judgments in land registry and land titles offices, and that a judgment so registered shall form a lien on all the lands of the judgment debtor in the district in which it is registered.

The lien thus formed will expire in two years unless re-registered. It also pro-vides for the setting aside of fraudulent conveyance, for the procedure for ening lien, for the determination of disputed questions, for the

Debtors Act provides that a writ of at have a MacGregor, as the fight will prob tachment shall not bind any land for the registration of certificates, and for bably be left to these two scions of a preparation by sheriffs showing writs valiant race.

or attachments now in their hands. The act will work in connection with the New Judgments Act.

The bill to Amend the Land Registry Act provides that caveats may be filed with the district registrars as well as with the registrar-general. Proof will be required that persons executing in-struments are of full age. It will allow that an instrument may be registered through the proof or form of execution be defective and that where a certificate of indefeasible title has been lost or de troved a duplicate may be issued.

The bill respecting the department of nines will constitute that department and provides that its duties will be to have charge of all matters affecting min ng including the administration of laws affecting mining.

The bill respecting the department of ands and works defines the duties of

that department, provides for the ap-pointment of a chief engineer and defines his duties.

LOCAL NEWS. Gleanings of City and Provincial News In a Condensed Form.

The fishermen who were blown down the straits during the storm of last Tuesday have all been accounted for. Dick King and — Anderson the last of the five to return, have reached the They were blown down towards ams Head, where they reached the shore in safety.

For the second time this season street car traffic was this morning entirely suspended owing to the heavy fall of snow. By 9 o'clock last night the cars were beginning to feel the effect of the show, and the sand boxes were being regularly filled each trip. By 11 o'clock, when the cars are generally run into the sheds for the night. Assistant Manager Gibson saw that something would have to be done to keep the line clear or the service would be stopped to-day. this purpose most of the cars were left out all night, many of them not going to the sheds until 7 o'clock this morning. The constant passage to and fro of the cars kent the rails comparatively free until early this morning, when the began to accumulate so fast that locomotion became almost impossible

-Examination into the statute discloses the fact that the resolution passed by the city council last night relative to the election for aldermen is not con-sistent with the act. The mayor has, ac-cordingly, summoned a special meeting of the council to-morrow night at 8 clock, when he will submit the follow ing resolution: "That the nominations for candidates for alderman for the Centre Ward take place at the City Hall on Thursday, February 16th, from 12 to 2 o'clock, and the election take place at the Market building on Mon-day, February 20th, instead of Thurs-day, February 11th, and Wednesday, February 15th respectively the poll to February 15th, respectively, the poll to be open from S a.m. to 4 p.m., and the returning officer to give notification in one morning and one evening paper.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) The funeral of the late Charles Whittington, who was killed by a fall lately, will take place from his residence. Pemberton street, to-morrow afternoon

-W. E. Natrich, of San Francisco, has been here for over a week in con-nection with the establishment of a tannery in this city. He proposes to start a branch establishment of a big Frisco tannery here, and will buy hides throughout the province.

-Programmes are out for the Pioneer services which are being held by the Methodists of the city on Friday, Sunday and Monday next. A love feast will be held on Friday night in the Metropolitan school room, led by Rev. E. Robson, one of the pioneer quartette who landed here forty years ago. On Sunday commemo-rative services will be held in the Metrobill, but only to block it. Though they politan, 'Centennial, Victoria West, had expressed sympathy with the bill's Manda and Esquimalt churches. On Manda Monday evening a pioneer reunion tea will be given in the Metropolitan by the United Methodist Ladies' Aid of the city. o'clock. The chairman will be A. C. Wells, of Chilliwack, and addresses will be given by Revs. J. C. Speer, E. Robson and C. Bryant, the first member of the Methodist church in this province. A feature will be the reading of letters from sorrowing pioneers and a pioneer chorus led by Noah Shakespeare.

(From Thursday's Dally.) -The funeral of the late Chas. Whitington, who was killed recently by a fall from a shed, tok place from his residence, Pemberton street, this afternoon at 2:30. No. 3 Company, First Battalion, marched to the grave, and quite an impressive service was held.

-The Chinese New Year was inaugprated last night with all the formalities and tokens of rejoicing considered inseparable from that event. Hospitality and fire crackers prevailed, and while visitors to the quarter received a warm welcome. So busy were they of the almond eyes in preparing for the proper celebration of the festival that even the theatre, which like Tennyson's brook, flows on forever, was temporari ever, to allowing a section by which any member of the B. C. bar who may here after become attorney-general of Canada may be appointed a Q.C.

Mr. McPhillips's amendment was lost

Chinese and the officers and newspaper Chinese and the officers and newspaper men present remembered with cigars and other gifts.

> -Last evening John Coburn, of the E. & N. railway was united in marriage to Mrs. Nellie Cowie, at the home of the bride's brother-in-lay, Mr. M. King, Caledonia avenue. Rev. Dr. Campbell performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. A. Cowie, and supported by Miss and report Maynard, who acted The groom was supported by A. Maxwell Muir. After the ceremony the company, which was composed of few personal friends of the happy couple, sar down to a mariage supper, presided over by Rev. Dr. Cambell, After a ery pleasant time spent around the festive board the bride and bridegroom eft by the boat to spend their honeyoon in California.

-The Macgregors, maintaining the raditions of the race, are right in the fight. The two candidates in the field The Attorney-General's bill respecting for the vacancy in the representation of the City Council caused by the resignation of Mr. Phillips, are members of that famous clan. Moses McGregor, contractor, formerly represented North Ward in the Council, and P. C. MacGregor, of ex-Ald. Phillips, who has now resigned y a small majority. The latter Mac gregor in fact might claim that if Mr sale of land of Phillips was disqualified, as seems to adgment debtars, and for the issuance have been the case, that he, P. C. Mac-recrificate lis pendens.

The bill to amend the Absconding of any event the Council is likely to

Rough Weather Encountered by the Big White Liner on Her Voyage From Yokohama -Few Passengers.

Full Cargo of Freight and Many Bales of Silks - Crowded With Chinese - Athenian Being Altered.

The R. M. S. Empress of China tied up at the quarantine station on her 38th voyage from the Orient about 10 both voyage from the Orient about 10 p. m. last evening. She was several hours behind her usual train time schedule, but this was accountable to the heavy and dirty weather she encountered in the straits. The trip throughtout was not as calm as usual. Adverse winds and high seas buffetted the big liner continually. She had very few saloon passengers. There were but seven in all. They were: General Turner Cummins, an old British fighting man, who has spent about twenty-five years in the Indian service of Her Majesty; Capt. W. H. Crawford, an American, who has been touring the Orient, particularly those ports where railways are in prospect—and many are prospected, particularly in China—selling the locomotives of the Baldwin Engine Co.; Mr. A. J. Lefroy, an engineer who was on very similar business—he was representing the Vickors Engine Co. and other Baltich other British machine factories; Mr. J. Pope, a mining man who is bound home, which means in his case England, after stay in China; Mr. A. S. Silva, a Portuguese globetrotter, who is returning to Brazil after an Oriental tour, R. H. Smart, a sugar refiner, and Algernon Stracey, a Vancouverite, who went out to Japan on the India, and who is interested in the upper Yukon transportation business.

mediate passengers. Among them were three Belgians, C. H. and H. F. Yunker and Emile Schultz, who have been engaged for some time past in gold mining in Corea for a Belgian syndicate. There were two typical Englishmen from Sumatra, a Scotsman from Java and a Japanese from Yokohama.

In the punk perfumed and opium scented tiers of cots in the steerage there were 455 Chinese, who were bound for all points of the American continent. There were even a number who are to be taken all the way across the conti-nent to New York, and thence south by Atlantic steamer to Mexico. They are bound to the red pepper country to work in mines. A number are also bound to the West Indies and a number to Havana. Now that the peace treaty has been ratified and the island of Cuba is American territory, they will probably experience some difficulty in securing a landing. There were fifty for Victoria, who, after they had put up there \$50, were landed here. Three for whom the landing fee was not forthcoming spent the night as prisoners in the outer wharf sheds awaiting until

There was a like number of inter-

gave them their freedom in time to celebrate the Chinese New Year. A humorous incident was noticed when the fifty who were landed here were being put through the "process" at the quarantine station. One "velly smart Chinee," instead of bringing his ing ashore when the others hid it, his idea being that he would be able to sneak it abcard the tender with out the fact being detected that But, alas for the not been disinfected. wiles of the heathen! the quarantine men while looking through the Chinese quar-ters unearthed his cache and the bedding was brought ashore. As the remainder of the Chinese effects was already being steamed in the retort it was scarcely likely that an encore would be given for the would-be smart man's bedding, and it suffered. A tub was brought forth and the goods were soak-ed with disinfecting fluid, which was far granted. worse treatment than they would have received in the retort.

their friends in Chinatown put up and

big steamer was full up with a general freight cargo, which included 2.816 tons of merchandise, 1,700 bales of 2.516 tons of merchandise, 1,700 baies of silk, 103 cases of cigars and 13 cases of "pipe dream" material. When she left Hongkong the steamer Athenian was still in Kowloon dock. She is undergoing extensive alterations. A large number of her cabins have been when of her cabins have been taken out and a portion of her saloon remov-ed to give her more space for freight, she is being transformed from a liner to a cargo boat. A good portion of her saloon will be left, however, and accommodation for a fair complement of passengers. Her surgeon, Dr. S. E. Mostyn Hoops, came over as surgeon on the China, the doctor who sailed outwards on her remaining on the Athenian. Another change in the liner's offi-cers was occasioned by the transfer of Chief Engineer Richardson to the In-dia. Chief Engineer E. O. Murphy, R. M. R., replaced him on the China. The steamer went on up to Vancouver about six o'clock this morning.

Rugand Mat Makers

Color Their Rags and Yarns With Diamond Dyes.

The World Famed Dyes for Producing Brilliant and Unfading Colors.

I have made several very handsome Rugs and Mats for the house that I am very proud of. The rags and pieces of cloth and fiannel used in my Rugs and Mats were all dyed with your wonderful Diamond Dyes. The colors are rich and brilliant, and I feel they are unfading. MRS. L. F. BOYNTON, Winnipeg, Man.

LIFE'S A BLANK Without Hearing — Catarrh Induces Deafness—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Gives Quick Relief.

W. Ernest Louis, of West Flamboro vas so bad with Chronic Catarrh that ring seemed permanently impair-Doctors treated, specialists tortured five months, but his hearing grew worse. He was recommended to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. One application gave him great relief and a couple of bottles cured him premanently ttles cured him permanently Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall &

-Speculation is rife as to who will be ominated for the vacancy created in the City Council by the resignation of Ald. Phillips. There is a feeling among voters of that ward that the simplest and best way out of the difficulty would be to elect ex-Ald. Macgregor by acclamation. Mr. Macgregor at the municipal to elect ex-Aid. Macgregor by acclama-tion. Mr. Macgregor at the municipal election stood next in the list to the al-derman who has just vacated his seat; being forty votes behind him, but scoring between fifty and sixty more than he had ever polled in preceding elections.

A service and a service is

Proposition From the Port Angeles & THE UNIOUS KINSHO MARU Eastern Railway Co. Dealt With-

A meeting of the above board was held this morning. There were only six members present, the president, Mr. Ker, in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and adopted a letter from the chairman of the real ways. the railway committee was read. It ran as follows:

Ferry Communication Desirable,

To the Secretary Victoria · Board of Trade: Sir:-I beg to report for the information of the council that your com-mittee on railways, together with a committee of the citizens' nominated fifty, met the deputation of railway promoters from Port Angeles to Port Townsend, and after an exchange of views as to the proposed connections of said railway with this city, Mr. Leyman was requested to place his views on the subject in writing, so that the matter might be more discussed by the above named committees.

Mr. Leyhman, on behalf of the Port Angeles Railroad Company, proposes to construct immediately a standard gauge railway from Port Angeles to a point on Pudget Sound, where connections can be made with a transcontinental railway system. He proposes to make Victoria the British Columbia terminus f same. He proposes that the city hall give a cash bonus of \$150,000 to the Port Angeles Company and main-tain a railway ferry of adequate capa-city for handling the freight with ample erminal grounds. Such ferry and terminal grounds to be independent of the railway company. The railway company to maintain at Port Angeles such tracks, wharves and docks as may be required, Victoria to have the same terminal rates of passenger fares and freight charges as are fixed for the most favorably located terminal points on the water. Also a just pro rata share of such rates and charges on all through business. The bonus is to be payable when through transcontinental cars are running. The ferry to be in working order when the connection is made. The ferry would thus be a favor-ed extension of the railway, and would have all the advantages of being a term-

nus of a transcontinental railway.

The joint committe fully discussed the foregoing proposition and resolved that they could not recommend to the favorable consideration of the council its adoption in the present form, yet, considering the very great advisability of obtaining, by means of a ferry, connection with a transcontinental line, they venture to suggest that Mr. Leyman be asked to submit a proposition by which the ferry would be built, equipped and maintained by the railway com-

In the course of the discussion it was In the course of the discussion it was suggested that a company to be formed of the business men and property owners of Victoria might be organized to build such a ferry from some point on the east shore of this islands to some point near to, say, White Rock, by which communication could be held with the Northern Pacific, C.P.R. and the Great Northern, thus making their city the rminus of three transcontinental lines The saving of about 200 miles over the ine via Port Angeles is a consideration in itself, and the connection with three lines instead of with one would be a great advantage to Victoria. The joint committee also venture to suggest to the council that this question

is one of almost vital importance to the welfare of Victoria, and to urge that it be thoroughly considered with a view to some action being taken in the matter. (Signed) J. M. PEARCE, Chairman of Railway Committee. Mr. D. R. Ker said he could not see what benefit Victoria would reap from the transaction, as they had already the terminal rates. They now had fine connection with first-class steamers, there would be but little advantage gained by such connection, and in his opinion their position would not be one bit better than o-day, so until he was perfectly satis-

Victoria would benefit by would certainly oppose any bonus being Mr. Bone said he could not quite agree with Mr. Ker, as they must take one step at a time. If they had the connection Victoria would reap the benefit from the increased trade. Victoria was at present isolated and completely shut off, and it would build up the city if it was known that Victoria was a terminal was known that Victoria was a terminal city. If they could only get the trade it could be held, and it was to Victoria's interest to encourage the American lines to come here, and he would suggest geting further information from the ern people as to what they would build

the whole line for.

Mr. McCandless said he thought the whole affair was a little premature. He yould advise them to wait developments. The Eastern people had been talking of transcontinental connection for the past ten years, and he thought that six months from hence was quite time enough to talk ferry. He would move that the report be received and laid on the table and that Mr. Leyman be asked as to what it would cost to complete the ferry.

A report from the committee on harbors

nd navigation was received and filed. It was resolved "That it is desirable It was resolved "That it is desirable that mining companies already licensed be permitted to hold free miners' certificates under the Placer Mining Act, and that the secretary communicate, to the Hon, the Minister of Mines a request that provision may be made in the Placer that provision may be made in the Placer Mining Act to enable companies already licensed in this province to hold free miners' certificates without reincorporaing under the Companies Act. Some minor matters were then disposed of and the meeting ended.

LAW INTELLICENCE

Mr. Justice Walkem this morning handed down his written judgment in re Gosnell granting probate of Joseph Gosnell's will to Michael Baker.

The will consisted of five documents tacked together and written on half sheets of note paper, and each was signed by Joseph Gosnell and subscribed to by William Gosnell and Emma Gosnell as witnesses. His lordship, after stating the facts, continued thus: A more informal document or set of documents could not well be imagined, but the first of the documents shows that it as well as the others was meant to be testamentary. The affidavits of the subscribing witnesses are conclusive to that effect. After stating that they were present, and signed the documents in each other's presence, and in the presence of the testafor, and at his request, they say that the deceased declared them to be his last will and testament. The main formally required by the Wills Act, namely, that there should be two subscribing witnesses to a will, has been observed in this case, and I know of no reason why the documents should not be admitted to proof as a will. I of course such a thing as an executorship to "Mr. Schroke & Co." is unknown. The order for probate is, therefore, to be issued in favor of Mr. Michael Baker, the executor now applying for it.

-At a meeting of the city council yesterday the formal change of the days of nomination and of voting for the election of an alderman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ald. Phillips, was made from February 11th and 16th to the 15th and 20th.

The Effel tower in Paris has been put to a curious but most practical use namely, as a lookout from which to detect vietations of the law against black smoke.

Heavy Seas Which Washed Her Decks Carry Away Portions of Her Bulwarks and Some Companion Ways.

The unlucky steamer Kinshiu Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, must as-suredly have a Jonah concealed somewhere in her, or some sailor's hoodog haunts her, for she seems to have an end-less run of ill-luck. According to news received by the R. M. S. Empress of China she has again met with misfortune on her way to Japan from this port and Seattle. She left the Sound on December 28th, and Victoria at 7 p.m., on the following day. All went well until the sec ond day out, when she lost five of her crew and was severely battered up by the heavy seas which swept over her. The crew at the time of the sad accident were engaged, led by Mr. Lapreck, the chief officer, in securing hatch covers and all movable fittings on the after deck, when a very heavy sea broke over the vessel, completely filling the after deck and sweeping an apprentice officer and four seamen away with it into the storm cossed seas, the chief officer narrowly escaping the same fate. The wind was from the northeast at the time of the oc-currence, and it was blowing a whole gale, which lashed the waters in moun-

capt. Brady at once put about in search of the men, but, as might be expected, could not find them. Owing to the severe weather he was obliged to heave to for 24 hours. During this time big seas swept over the vessel, carrying away everything movable about her decks. Her passengers—she had a goody number of steerage and second-class -were terrorized. They were battened in during the storm. One heavy sea, which swept the ship, carried away a large portion of the bulwarks and some mpanion ways. The gale moderated the morning of January 1st, and moderate weather was experienced for the

rest of the voyage.

The Kinshiu Maru has had a long run of ill luck, and her crew are becoming very superstitious. Cats were tabooed on her, and as for walking under ladders or sailing on Friday, the sailors would leave the ship before that. Some threemonths ago she began the run of mis fortune by running ashore on Bush island while on her way into the Sound. She was obliged to go into the drydock and some thousands of the Japanese company's dollars were expended here for repairs. She had just reached Japan on en outward voyage when she collided with a Japanese coasting steamer which she sunk and sixty men were drowned. Then she encountered a reef on the Japan coast, and now comes the story of another addition to her tale of woe.

THE FARMER

FARMERS' INSTITUTE REPORT.

-0-Flourishing State of Agriculture in the Province of Ontario.

The annual report of F. W. Hodson, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario, for the year 1897-8 just issued, is a most comprehensive and valuable repository of information in connection with every branch of agriculture. It comprises some 500 pages and is coplously illustrated. The first portion of the report gives some interesting de tails respecting the growth and operation of the Farmers' Institutes, from Mr. Bone said he could not quite agree which it appears that these organizations are in a prosperous condition, hav-ing commended themselves to the cordial adherence and support of the farming community. The total membership on July 31st last was 16,351, a considerable 126,094. Many of the institutes conducted excursions to the College Farm at Guelph, which was visited by over 30, 000 people during the season. A new departure has been made in establishing an organization among women in rural districts on somewhat the same lines as the Farmers' Institutes. The pioneer ly meetings from October to June, at which papers are read and discussions held on domestic science, physiology, hygiene and kindred topics. The greater portion of this interesting

olume comprises selections from the addresses and papers read before the institute meetings or contributed by spestitute meetings or contributed by specialists on a greater variety of questions connected or allied with agriculture. These papers embody a quantity of information of a practical nature in relation to the cultivation and constituent elements of the soil, fertilizers and manures, the breeding and management of live stock, choese and butter making, horticulture, good roads, poultry raising, bee-keeping, tree planting, etc. Special attention has been paid to the dairy department, the pages devoted to this most important and profitable research and experiment, and familiarizing the reader with all the latest methods and appliances in connection with dairying. It would not be possible within the limits at our disposal to give anything like a recapitulation of the varied contents of this report, but a few sould not be possible within the limits at our disposal to give anything like a recapitulation of the varied contents of this report, but a few sould not be possible within the limits at our disposal to give anything like a recapitulation of the varied contents of this report, but a few sould not be possible within the limits at our disposal to give anything like a recapitulation of the varied contents of this report, but a few sould not be possible within the limits at our disposal to give anything like a recapitulation of the varied contents of this report, but a few sould not be possible within the limits at our disposal to give anything like a recapitulation of the varied contents of this report but a few sould not be possible within the limits at our disposal to give anything like a recapitulation of the varied contents of this report but a few sould not be possible within the limits at our disposal to the distortion to the feditor: All who have read Dick. The have been impressed by the humanty that breety line, perhaps strongetes the abuse of eather one very line, perhaps at overy line, perhaps to present on the feditor: All who have read Dick. The have been impressed by the humanty that breethes in every lin cialists on a greater variety of questions varied contents of this report, but a few of the large number of specialists and practical men who appear on the list of contributors are C. A. Zavitz, W. T. Macoun, Jos. E. Gould, Dr. W. Brodie, C. C. James, E. W. Rathban, H. H. Dean, F. Holtermann, J. E. Meyer, Mrs. E. M. Jones, D. McCrae, T. C. Rogers, A. F. McLaren, Miss Laura Rose, John Fixter and G. E. Day. The reputation of the writers are recognized authorities in their respective lines affords an indication of the high character and practical utility of the book. A special feature of great interest is a paper by Charles W. Nash on the birds of Ontario in relation to agriculture with 32 illustrations of Canadian birds and full information with respect to their habits and usefulness as a check upon insect pests and vermin.

An appendix gives the results of recent experiments in Europe and the United States, where scientific methods are being employed in the investigation of many problems in relation to agriculture stock raising. The conclusions reached by means of these expensive and to read the extract

elaborate researches are of a most valuable order, and the knowledge thus disseminated will do much to improve the position of the farmer. The comprehensive and practical character of this report, which far exceeds in its scope any previous publication of the kind, will be greatly appreciated by the farmers of the province as an additional mark of the consideration which their interests always receive at the hands of the enlightened and progressive administration of Ontario.

The Production of Pork.

In 1892 it was estimated that there were 102,172,224 hogs in the world. Of that number Canada was credited with 1,706,785. If such methods of breeding, rearing, feeding and fattening Canadian hogs can be followed as will make the pacon from them acceptable as first-class to the British consumers, the number can be doubled without much, if any, fall in the price. A large proportion of the hogs are raised and fed in such a way that ney are saleable in October and November only. These are the months at which hogs usually will sell for the lowest prices. It is important that there should be a steady supply of hogs, marketable at all seasons of the year. That can only be done when farmers cease regarding the keeping of a few swine as of no consequence in farm management, and instead rear and fatten hogs systematical-It is not desirable that many farmers in Canada, should become specialists in hog breeding; but it is desirable that most of them should keep more swine, and thus find a profitable market for grains, for skim milk, butter milk and whey. Swine breeding is a paying investment as an adjunct to or a branch of dairy farming.

The imports of bacon, hams and lard

The imports of bacon, name and lard into Great Britain in 1896 amounted to \$55,487,607, of which only \$5,163,849 worth was obtained from Canada. To meet the requirements of the British meet the requirements of the British markets, hogs with plenty of fleshy not lardy meat are wanted. Larger numbers of them should be fed, fattened and mar-keted during the summer months, and as a rule they should be sold alive by the farmer or feeder in order that they may be slaughtered at packing houses. where the carcasses can be cut and cured in the manner to suit the preferences of the different markets. When Canadian bacon and hams become better known in Great Britain they will be sought after at relatively higher prices.

Horses. The imports of horses into Great Britain have been as follows (by British returns):

1895 No. Value. 1895 34,092 \$4,484,589 1896 40,677 5,001,649 1807 49,510 6,104,464 I found that Canadian horses were used largely on omnibuses and for gro-cery and delivery wagons. The only complaint which I heard against some of them, was that when used steadily on the hard pavements of the cities, occa-sionally their feet became tender and lame during the first three months. If they passed that period safely, they were most satisfactory animals. I do not know whether the Canadian practice of paring the soles of the hoofs severely, leaving them comparatively thin, may not be a cause for the development of this weakness, when the horse is put constantly on hard pavements. No weak-ness or injury would be evident on the ordinary roads or streets of Canada The horses which are wanted are sound animals, weighing from 1,100 to 1,250 pounds. They should be well broken to drive in single harness; and a smooth, rounded appearance is a much better quality than exceptional speed. In carriage horses, showy action is condered more valuable than great speed sidered more valuable than great speeu. There is a good demand in Great Britain for horses for cavalry remounts and also for artillery. I was not able to carry investigations into that subject far enough to offer any opinion on how that trade can be developed. But if stallions entirely suitable for the breeding of that class of horses could be obtained, it

would seem to be a desirable policy to afford every encouragement to agricultural societies or other bodies, to use such stud horses in their localities, either by premiums, substantial prizes, or some other adequate means. Mould on Cheese and Its Prevention. Cheese in many curing rooms develop Cheese in many curing rooms develop This is a mouldiness after some time. This is entirely a surface infection and is due increase having taken place during the to the spores of the mould falling upon to the surface of the mould falling upon to the surface of the cheese in the curing room. Mould spores of several varieties, chiefly Penicillium glaucum and various Aspergillii, are constantly present in the grad can thrive on almost any surface. Aspergilli, are constantly present air and can thrive on almost any surface, if sufficient moisture be present. This if sufficient moisture be present. This mouldiness, while only occasionally in. vading the cheese substance, yet gives a rather dirty apearance to the cheese. rather dirty apearance to the cheese. Moulding can be prevented by cleanliness of curing room, but once it has obtained a foothold, cleanliness may not alone suffice. Last summer (1897), Mr. Rudbody is the Saltfleet Women's Institute dick, at my suggestion, sprayed with a in Wentworth County, with a membership of 86, which holds regular fortnight- a very fine spray alone being employed and no drops allowed to form. This effectually prevented mould growth on the cheese so treated, while upon neighring cheese the mould grew abundant-Washing the cheese with a 1 in a 1,000 formalin solution, we also tried. It proved as effectual, but is much more

SPENLOW AND JORKINS.

lifficult to use than the spray.

obloquy of every doubtful transaction and Mr. Spenlow is very sorry—but pockets the money.

Such a man is a jewel without price, and such a jewel is the Hon. Joseph Martin. If the government has to pass a measure that will arouse antagonism, it is brought in by Mr. Martin. Is an act sure to sting the opposition into impotent fury? it will be introduced by the Hon. Mr. Martin? Has the opposition press a stone to throw or a bitter gibe to vent? why, cast it at Mr. Martin. The fact is, he likes this sort of thing. Mr. Martin's salary should be doubled. Just think of the other members of the cabinet peacefully rounding out their daily official lives, while Jorkins, the scape-goat, is hissed at, spat upon. He smiles and grows fat upon it; opens not his mouth, for he is dumb, because he does not study the opposition press, thereby saving much valuable time, but failing to develop his sense of humor. It is fine irony to insinuate that Mr. Martin sleeps in office hours and snores; and a delicate stroke of wit to call Mr. Martin "Our Joe." and compare him to a bear, a rhinoceros, or a Czar.

These ideas are intended to amuse the faithful alone.

THE DUN COW.

Duncans, B.C., Feb. 8, 1899. NELSON OPINION.

sentation. The Island has 15 represents tives, the Mainland 23, eight of a majority so you will see that the cry of sections feeling will not benefit the Island an way. But in the recent campaign, as the Island has thrown down the gauntlet, ware quite willing to pick it up. I am a old Turnerite, but I am out to work wit vim this time for Hume, and we will bur Farwell under such an avalanche of vote that the Victoria election will only be myth compared with it.

A word with Mr. Turner. You have been weighed in the balance and foun wanting by the Mainland, and take Mainlander's advice: The sooner you go out of the leadership of your side the bester we on the Mainland will be satisfied I am somewhat supprised to read that it ter we on the Mainland will be satisfied I am somewhat surprised to read that I McBride is supporting the action of header. I might say that Kootenay resemble action of the Turnerites, and we won only like to tell Baker resign so as send six straight government supported to Victoria. If any one came out again Wells in N.E. Kootenay he would be sure of losing his deposit as the sun risin the morning.

in the morning. ROBERT MATTHEWS. Nelson, February 4, 1899.

THE PEACE CRUSADE

To the Editor: I have been anxion apping to see dealt with in the editor columns of your valuable paper the forcement of the powers. April or May, summoned on the initial of the Czar in connection of famous 'Rescript.' As far a served, only brief notices be in the news color notices be in the news columns, of what I vents to think will be regarded as one of the most momentous of the movements calls.

No one, I think, can of the control of the can be seen to the can b No one, I think, can read the Recrision of the Czar, in the light of the condition without being deeply stirred. The motion does not alter the matter. I, for one, lieve the Czar to be personally sincere, and the condition of th without being deeply stirred. The motive does not alter the matter. I, for one, bileve the Czar to be personally sincere, and I have reasons, private as well as publifor doing so. But if the movement he been inaugurated as the result of politic or military exigencies in Russia, as son think, it is not the motive but the fathat we have to deal with; namely, the the greatest potentate in the world day, with an army of many millions his back, calls the nations to a conference to consider whether anything of the done to arrest the terrible advance armaments going on in the world to-da. As you will of course be aware, a more ment was inaugurated on Peace Sundar Came together and a call was issued to the nations, with a view to organizing a pear long the first of the Rescript. All the European governments concerned have sent in their accessance of the invitation to be present at conference, and Lord Salisbury. In offing a tribute to the Czar, stated that far as assistance and sympathy from (Britain) can help him in the task he undertaken, that assistance and sympathy from (Britain) can help him in the task he undertaken, that assistance and sympathy from (Britain) can help him in the task he undertaken, that assistance and sympathy from premier, who is not generally supposed be given to fads or backing up visions propositions.

The truth is, the facts in the case so palpable that there is not a divident of the cost, not of war, but of "arm peace" that the Rescript has to do printily; which is simply breaking down the cial fabric of Europe and hurrying the tions to bankruptcy.

It may be urged, of course: What this to do with us in British Columber the court.

tions to bankruptcy.

It may be urged, of course: What has this to do with us in British Columbia? But a reply is not far to seek. What affects Europe affects the British Empire; and what affects the British Empire does most assuredly also affect the republic to the south. There is no such thing as a nation living apart to-day from the rest of the world. It simply cannot be done. The logic of facts, to those who want them, and the logic of life, are omnipotent.

I do not pose as a "peace-at-any-price" I do not pose as a "peace-at-any-price" man. I am an intense believer in the British Empire and the British navy. Nothing could be more disastrous, in my judgment, for the peace of the world, as things are, than that Britain should cease to be the mistress of the seas. Any attempt to tamper with the supremacy of the British navy is not to be thought of; and it is because I believe in that that I welcome the Rescript of the Cair. As long as other nations increase the armainents, England, forsooth, must follow suit; until, by the sure working of economic until, by the sure working of laws, the world is brought, in of Mr Stead, to hell. A hell, this present world; no spectre agination, as some think, but reality, which can be seen and of all. Carr and white the vise any man who doubts the to take the facts and go aside come to the conclusion that the world ivery truly hurrying to a dire and awfu judgment-to-come; and that too, whill the nations, and the British Empire amon them, are paying for the privilege at the rate of a thousand million dollars—a billion dollars as our American cousins callit—a year! A billion dollars per annum, in creasing by leaps and bounds every year rate of a thousand million dollars—a billion dollars as our American cousins call it—a year! A billion dollars per annum, increasing by leaps and bounds every year, for the privilege of an "armed peace"!

A very mistaken idea seems to prevail with regard to the object in view. There is no such proposal in the Rescript for general disarmament as some think. Such an idea, as things are, would be pure moonshine. What is contemplated is that there shall be a general understanding among the powers not to increase their armaments; and then, perhaps, by and by, or immediately, to reduce them; and so preserve the relative status quo among the pations. Once the first step is taken the second will spon follow. And out of the conference may come, not only a truce of God among the nations for a period of years, five or ten, but ultimately an international differences by peaceful means, instead of the arbitrament of the sword. A step at a time; that is the way; and then the rest will follow. Incidentally imight be mentioned that the proposal of the Czar ought to be particularly welcome to Britishers, because it means, in effect, an international recognition of Britain's supremacy on the sea in the general status quo! That is, it might be reasonable to infer, the Czar personally believes that Britain's navy makes for peace!

I am afraid I have written at seme length, although there is very much more to be said. What I think might be done and what I should like to see is, that each clergyman and minister should take up the matter in his congregation, in view of the

length, although there is very much nore to be said. What I think might be done and what I should like to see is, that each clergyman and minister should take up the matter in his congregation, in view of the approach of the conference, and that the leaders of public organizations everywhere should, by voice and effort, second the movement which 's now going on in England, and to some extent in every part of the world.

I enclose you report of the meeting at St. James's Hall, with the appeal of the general committee of the International Crusade, signed by the Bishop of London on behalf of all. The opinions of British statesmen are also enclosed. I had hoped that some expression might have emanated from the local legislature, and to this end addressed a letter to both the premier and ex-premier (as of course the matter is non-part'san); but I understand some difficulty was felt that while action might be taken by the Dominion government, it might not be quite in place for the local legislature. However this may be, I am sure the object has the hearty support of hon, gentlemen on both sides of the house; and alt that is needed to awaken general interest is to make the facts known to the public. The International Crusade committee are appealing in England for a million volunteers; and are appealing to all the English-speaking world for signatures in support of the movement, as you will see by enclosed.

Yours respectfully,

Yours respectfully,
W. LASHLEY HALL,
Helper of Review of Reviews.
The Parsonage, Enderby, B.C., Feb. 4,

FILIPINO REINFORCEMENTS.

Manila, 6 p.m.-The natives fearing an ttack by Americans set fire to San Roque to-day. It is still burning. Manila, 4:45 p.m., Feb. 9.—The Fili-pinos are lying low except on the ex-treme left and right. They are evi-To the Editor: Noticing from our papers fac similes of placards distributing around to the felling between the Island and Malabor. Judging from appearances the Filipinos are being reinforced by bettern dealing between the Island and tention of the voters of Victoria to represent the Filipinos are being reinforced by better drilled mer, from the northern provinces. They are still entrenching themselves on the left of Caloccan.

HAT UNIQUE CONNECTION

(Continued from page 4.)

(From Thursday's Daily.) As stated in yesterday's issue the codings on the third day of the he the Turner-Pooley-Nichol c proceedings consisted entire argument by counsel. When the convened at 11 o'clock Mr. Davis, counsel for the defence, continu lress to the jury, concluding on and being followed by Mr. W for the prosecution. Wilson's speech was dir ainly to a strong denunciation of

Province newspaper, its editor

verything connected therewith, and earned gentleman waxed almost dr

in some of the attitudes he ass

nd the language he used. Messrs. and Pooley were present through and there was a much large endance of spectators than on eith the preceding days of the hearing was expected that the case would been in the hands of the jury by ng, but his lordship at the con Wilson's speech said he had no to inconvenience the jury by ke them, it being impossible eparate once the case had been p in their hands, and he would the reserve his summing up until the

ng day.
Mr. Davis, continuing his addre the jury, wished to show the exte which advertising of the compani which Messrs. Turner and Poole connected as members of the board in British Columbia had be ried. For this purpose he was a read a list of newspapers in w advertisement had appeared, wh Wilson entered an objection. Mr. maintained that his lordship had the advertisements were admi evidence, but for the sake of nience the defence had only put few, and all he desired now was to how many there really were. woud not allow this to be done an Davis told the jury that this wa other example of the tactics pursu the prosecution. There had been n dence submitted by the defence had not been strenuously objected The prosecutors came to court f supposed purpose of vindicating characters and yet they raised every sible objection to the introduction evidence which had a bearing on

Counsel then read from a copy of don Truth an advertisement of the son City Trading Company, which sisted of a report of the address by Chairman Catton at the first nual general meeting. The first s ment to which Mr. Davis called th tention of the jury was to the effect the company did not confine its tions to British Columbia, but work in any part of the Dominion. intention of that statement was to vev the impression that the compan erated especially in British Columbi impression which it was desired to cr so that possible investors might be fluenced by seeing that on the adv board there were "the Premier Finance Minister and the Presider the Executive Council" of that

Then it was said that one of the cipal objects of the company was to up British Columbia, and yet the vince. "Did it look," said counsel the statement of a company which tended to perform the things it pro

Mr. Catton had stated at the s meeting that some of the leading n papers of England had spoken favor of the company and Mr. Davis chall ed his learned friends on the other to produce any of those papers. unfavorable comments of the press said by the chairman to have been tuated by jealousy and he stated that was learned Messrs. Turner and Po had instituted suit for libel against Province and expressed the hope such prosecution would be a wholes

warning to others. The resignation of Sir Michael dulph from the directorate ten days ter he had been appointed was refe to by Mr. Davis as an evidence that company was not then in good re for although it was natural Sir Mic would give the best possible reason his resignation under the circumsta all he said was that he found his tion and occupations" prevented from continuing to act. It scarcely ed reasonable that Sir Michael did know as well on October 22 as on vember 2 whether he was able to ac a director.

Taking up the article which form the basis of the alleged libei Mr. De proceeded to read it to the jury, ext ing that the whole meaning of th ticle was that the action of the pr cutors in allowing their names to used for the purpose of aiding specu companies to dispose of stock was wr There was nothing whatever refer to their private or political life. facts which had come to the knowle of the defendant, and which had proven to be true, had induced his come to a certain opinion and he written in accordance therewith. course other men, upon the same might arrive at a contrary opinion. that was not the question for the What they had to consider was, did writer of the article have sufficient sonable grounds for believing that comments he made were justified? expression used in the article that the men were trading on their portfolios private gain was amply proven by checks which had been received by th They were on the advisory boards these companies, not because they J. H. Turner and C. E. Pooley, bu cause they were respectively the Pren and the President of the Execut Council of British Columbia. or fifty pounds," said Mr. Davis, ' not be much to these men; they w be to me, and I think they would

to every member of the jury." The expression "Decoy Ducks" used e article had been objected to v strongly by Mr. Cassidy, but Mr. Da tought that in this sense the de tacks had a little the worst of it. It not so much the decoy ducks that w be blamed, although they might

the Recript the conditions,
The motive for one, bey sincere, and reli as public, aovement has lit of political ssia, as some but the fact namely, that he world to millions at to a confernything can advance in world to-day, are, a movement for motive world for a confernything can sadvance in the lines access the lines can governing a peace on the lines can governing the motive of the lines of the lines can governing the motive of the lines uropean govern-in their accept-present at the sbury, in offer-stated that "as apathy from us the task he has ally supposed to

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British Columbia? What afseek. What af British Empire does et the republic to such thing as a ay from the rest cannot be done. those who want life, are omnipo-

believer in the earth price" believer in the earth pays. Isastrous, in my of the world, as tain should cease e seas. Any athe supremacy of o be thought of; bye in that that of the Czur. As rease their armat follow suff; king of economic thin the physical price in the physical price.

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RCEMENTS. atives fearing an

set fire to San ill burning. eb. 9.—The Filicept on the ex-They are evi-tween Calcoocan m appearances forced by bethe northern enching them aloocan.

HAT UNIQUE

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v to a strong denunciation of the ince newspaper, its editor and thing connected therewith, and the ed gentleman waxed almost dramasome of the attitudes he assumed the language he used. Messrs. Turand Pooley were present throughout and there was a much larger atndance of spectators than on either of preceding days of the hearing. It expected that the case would have in the hands of the jury by evenbut his lordship at the conclusion of Wilson's speech said he had no wish inconvenience the jury by keepinig m, it being impossible for them to mrate once the case had been placed their hands, and he would therefore erve his summing up until the follow-

Mr. Davis, continuing his address to e jury, wished to show the extent to advertising of the companies with hich Messrs. Turner and Pooley were nnected as members of the advisory oard in British Columbia had been car-For this purpose he was about to and a list of newspapers in which the advertisement had appeared, when Mr. ilson entered an objection. Mr. Davis mintained that his lordship had ruled e advertisements were admissible as but for the sake of convehence the defence had only put in a w, and all he desired now was to show how many there really were. The court would not allow this to be done and Mr. Davis told the jury that this was another example of the tactics pursued by the prosecution. There had been no evisubmitted by the defence which al not been strenuously objected to. The prosecutors came to court for the supposed purpose of vindicating their characters and yet they raised every posble objection to the introduction of any evidence which had a bearing on the

Counsel then read from a copy of London Truth an advertisement of the Dawson City Trading Company, which conted of a report of the address given Chairman Catton at the first annual general meeting. The first statement to which Mr. Davis called the atention of the jury was to the effect that the company did not confine its operations to British Columbia, but would work in any part of the Dominion. The intention of that statement was to convey the impression that the company operated especially in British Columbia, an impression which it was desired to create so that possible investors might be influenced by seeing that on the advisory board there were "the Premier and Finance Minister and the President of the Executive Council" of that pro-

Then it was said that one of the principal objects of the company was to open up British Columbia, and yet the company was not even registered in the pro-"Did it look," said counsel, "like the statement of a company which intended to perform the things it promis-

Mr. Catton had stated at the same meeting that some of the leading newspapers of England had spoken favorably f the company and Mr. Davis challenged his learned friends on the other side to produce any of those papers. The unfavorable comments of the press were said by the chairman to have been actuated by jealousy and he stated that it was learned Messrs. Turner and Pooley had instituted suit for libel against the Province and expressed the hope that such prosecution would be a wholesome warning to others.

The resignation of Sir Michael Biddulph from the directorate ten days after he had been appointed was referred by Mr. Davis as an evidence that the iny was not then in good repute. for although it was natural Sir Michael would give the best possible reason for resignation under the circumstances, ill he said was that he found his "posiand occupations" prevented him m continuing to act. It scarcely seemreasonable that Sir Michael did not as well on October 22 as on Noconduct of the defendant in coming into sember 2 whether he was able to act as court and persisting in driving the libel

director. Taking up the article which formed he basis of the alleged libei Mr. Davis ceeded to read it to the jury, explainthat the whole meaning of the arcle was that the action of the proseotors in allowing their names to be ompanies to dispose of stock was wrong. | the article from which he read were here was nothing whatever referring acts which had come to the knowledge ly than might any statement made by a ing to libel, and extracts from judg proven to be true, had induced him to fluence of indignation. Referring to Britain dealing with similar cases. The me to a certain opinion and he had the allusion of a bribable bench in the facts of the publication of the article and the question whether a complained of, the positions of the hat they had to consider was, did the iter of the article have sufficient reaas which had been received by them.

ession used in the article that these ments of which no men had occasion to ors joined the board for the purpose of were trading on their portfolios for be ashamed. He thought the allusion inducing the investing public of Great to those gentlemen being bought "like a Britain to purchase shares. He said, on in court of the fifty-pound pound of tea or a sugar-cured ham" was were on the advisory boards of blackguardly in sentiment. He could not by as they could be for the purpose of companies, not because they were call the Province a self respecting news-Turner and C. E. Pooley, but be-paper, and when he came in reading the invest in shares, the larger capitalists hey were respectively the Premier article to a reference to the liberty of President of the Executive the press it reminded him of an expeof British Columbia. "Checks rience of his own some years ago. He pounds," said Mr. Davis, "may applied to Mr. Justice Gray for a much to these men; they would e. and I think they would be quite an oration about the liberty of the

member of the jury." had been objected to very d-d nonsense about the liberty of the Mr. Cassidy, but Mr. Davis subject than about anything else he knew aned, although they might be, he had only lived here for a year or two excessive or beyond the usual limit ob-

somewhat wooden, what was the worst feature was the use made of them, and acter of the public m they who made use of them were the British Columbia; the people to be most condemned. The exorbitant capitalization of the companies whom he had been in was an evidence of their questionable ciating, and he would character. That capitalization exceeded manly thing. What the output of the Klondike, and then af- Nichol get for writing the ter all the advertising that had been it his bread and butter? Possion, done the company had disposed of 14,000 political preferment in the future. or 15,000 shares, barely sufficient to pay

was so or not had not been proved. Neither Turner nor Pooley had ventured made to the prosecutors in return for the to explain what reference that state- assistance they could give to the comment had, but it was reasonable to sup- pany. There was nothing to show that pose that the average investor would read it in that way. At any rate the character. That depended entirely upstatement was undoubtedly placed there on the wild statements of counsel for by the promoters with the object that it the defence. Sir Michael Biddulph had should be so understood. The prosecu- expressed sorrow at having to sever his there was no evidence but what had should be so understood. The prosecu- expressed sorrow at having to stand the sound of the words strumpet and connection with the company and had been put in by the accused.

It was obviously unnecessary in view There was no question that these men success when he did so quit, had been selling their official position that? Perhaps they didn't realize what

was used by the writer of the article.

Mr. Davis concluded his address by saying that it seemed to him the only question the jury had to decide whether the action of the prosecutors had been right. If that action was wrong then they could not come to any other conclusion than that article was justified. It. way that a man who doesn't need money lowance for obstinacy, prejudicethe defendant was entitled to the benefit of any doubt the jury might have. If they came to the conclusion that what the defendant wrote was written, not out of spite, but in the discharge of the duty placed upon him by his position as a writer for a public paper, then they

Mr. Wilson proceeded to make the final serious nature of the duty which developto do their duty irrespective of the con- been paid for. sequences. Counsel said this was not it was more serious, for it was a crime against the personal honor of two gen-

Mr. Wilson then went at great length friend had carefully refrained from tell- until 11 o'clock in the morning. ing the jury what constituted a libel. This he proceeded to do, quoting extensively from the code. He maintained was calculated to injure Messrs. Turner and Pooley by holding them up to ridi-

the British Columbia press had to do politicians of both parites. with it even if the chimney sweeps and servant girls of the city of London were ewindled. Messrs. Turner and Pooley could not withdraw from these companies after the publication of the libel. It shocked him to think that Messrs. Turner and Pooley, gentlemen who stood probably at the head of the community should be made the subjects of such an abominable libel as to be accused of placing the plans of the government at the disposal of a speculative company, and his horror and indignation were increased by the

home as he had done by his counsel.

It being nearly 1 o'clock an adjourn ment was taken until 2 o'clock.

IN THE AFTERNOON. Resuming shortly after the time announced, Mr. Wilson explained to the ed for the purpose of aiding speculative jury that the statements contained in made deliberately, not in the heat of the their private or political life. The moment, and to be treated more serious the defendant, and which had been man speaking like he was under the inurse other men, upon the same facts bribable ministry was any better Mr. ght arrive at a contrary opinion, but Wilson said both were equally bad and was not the question for the jury. "should be cast into the bottomless pit of titles being widely advertised in connecperdition, there to perish in everlasting tion with the promotion of the various

shame." habeaus corpus and believed he made subject. Justice Gray told him he might "ession "Decoy Ducks" used in take his rule, but added "there is more

Reviewing the arguments advanced by for the advertising alone. Townsites Mr. Davis, counsel said that the shares were probably referred to in the para- obtained by Messrs. Turner and Pooley graph which said that the company were deferred shares upon which not a would be in a position to obtain "early cent of interest would be paid until "the and reliable information" in regard to servant girl and chimney sweep" had re-British Columbia because of the "unique ceived 20 per cent, on their ordinary connection advertised." Whether that shares. The payment of fifty pounds, "the paltry sum of fifty pounds," was pany. There was nothing to show that that failure on their part. The result the companies were of a questionable of it was that in connection with the

need explanation

prosecutors had no

sary to make any exp

but it was open to the

whatever inference they saw

standing of the companies and of the

at the disposal of the company. His

investors to believe that they were pre-

pared to do this. The prosecution main-

tained that the words meant that they

not, however, to be led away by the im-

of the awful duty of sitting in judgment

upon others, be influenced by any 'celings of friendship, or political leaning,

but to do their duty in the important

Provision were made for the accom-

nodation of the jury in case of a pro-

Mr. Cassidy had another objection to

make and His Lordship had to remind him very pointedly that he knew his position, and it was useless to attempt

to get around the ruling of the court.

Mr. Foreman was then called in and asked if there was any likelihood of the

jury arriving at a decision in an hour or so, to which question he replied very emphatically that he didn't think there

was the least likelihood of it. His

Lordship replied that he could not see

any reason why a jury in the city of

Victoria should not come to an agree-

ment in a case of this kind, and he

would not be willing to allow them to

separate until a very late hour this

The jury requested the privilege of

having the law books quoted from by

they had quoted from, but the Chief

ed. It might be well, he added, jocular-

Mr. Cassidy winked to his associate

coursel as he stood with a law book in

his hand offering it to the registrar for

the purpose of getting it into the jury

room, but His Lordship was not will-

ing to allow anything to be put in ex-

The court adjourned, His Lordship

saying that if the jury wished any

further information he would be very

JURY DISAGREE.

Were Discharged.

At 4 o'clock the jury came in and said

was proceeding to say that the

conittal.

irstituted.

thing further. In conversation with

some of the jury since, the Times learns

that the majority was in favor of an

Counsel for the prosecution say that

is possible the proceedings may be re-

LAST NIGHT'S BALL

Assembly Hall, Fort street, last even-

ing was a scene of splendor. The ladies

of the Auxiliary of the Jubilee Hospital

had determined to make the fancy dress

ball an event of the season, and they

succeeded beyond even the most san-

ruine expectations of the people who had

the evening the scene was one which will

long be remembered by those who had

on the occasion of a Vice-Regal recep-

tion there has never been a more repre-

sentative crowd. The music was sup-

plied by the orchestra of the flagship,

kindly granted permission by Admiral

Palliser; the floor was well nigh perfect,

The whole affair was a huge success,

and the many costumes are worthy of

the good fortune to be present.

cept what the jury had asked for.

evening without their doing so.

tracted session, and the court rose.

consequences.

the point for him.

As to the statement that Messrs. Turfor private gain; didn't the checks prove ner and Pooley had not gone into the witthat? Didn't the share register prove ness box, Mr. Wilson said there was no necessity for them to do so. Every- it was important that they should not ting something for nothing, and in this ing for those gentlemen to prove, and he powerful pleadings which had been way, in this sense, the word "bribable" was not going to be a party to having made. those gentlemen put into the box to be

defence. Mr. Wilson then became very rounded by a heavy black border and which he said proved animus on the part made no difference how strong the of the defendant. He had already relanguage used might be, if the action minded the jury that the publication of was wrong, morally wrong, wrong in the an obituary notice of a living person was a libel, and he proceeded to characterize takes money from thoes who do not need this particular article, as the most pitiit, taking no changes himself. Making al- ful, most shocking, most disgraceful and most sad he had ever seen. He trusted violence of orinion if they would—if they that no other journalist in Canada would thought the action of the prosecutors was ever degrade the faculties with which wrong, then the comment made upon it the Almighty had endowed him by proswas justified. Did Messrs. Turner and tituting them to the production of a sim-Pooley do such things as threw them ilar article. The idea of placing that aropen to comment of this nature? If ticle in the hands of a delicate woman they did, there must be a verdict in fa- was appalling. And there was the refvor of the defendant. If the jury were erence to Mr. Turner and the electionof the opinion that from the facts as eering kissing of babies. Mr. Wilson presented, the defendant, being a strang- said had the paragraph stopped there he er to Messrs. Turner and Pooley, could form such an opinion as he had expressed, then they were bound to decide in his tered by the labial salutations he had refavor, and being a criminal prosecution ceived, his indignation overcame him and he threw the paper away in disgust.

Concluding he appealed to the jury to say by their verdict that although they believed in the liberty of the press they

were opposed to license. were opposed to license.

Mr. Davis read from the evidence taken in London to prove that the shares taken in London to prove that the shares thance of their arriving at a verdict. were bound to bring in a verdict of not given to Messrs. Turner and Pooley were fully paid up, and Mr. Cassidy, after being told several times by his lordship address to the jury, commencing with that he was not allowed to comment, the expression of his realization of the read another extract from the evidence to prove that Mr. J. A. Turner said the ed upon the jury. He asked them to divest themselves of all prejudice and was shown on the register might have shares for which no cash consideration

His lordship announced that although like trying "a crime per se," which was he would not occupy much time in sumseen to be a crime against God and man ming up he could not allow the jury to separate once the case was in their hands. He therefore thought it would be for their convenience to have the summing up in the morning and he into the law, stating that his learned would therefore order an adjournment

The court then adjourned. GOES TO THE JURY.

cule. It was an atrocious libel and he hoped for the fair fame of the press of British Columbia that no one will ever see the like again. The prosecutors did see the like again. The prosecutors did interest grows, and this morning at 11 see the like again. The prosecutors did interest grows, and this mothers of peonot object to fair and honest criticism,
o'clock there was quite a crowd of peoo'clock there was quite a crowd of peoceded to. Counsel for the defence were they welcomed it, and the city of Vic- ple anx ous to hear the judge's charge toria had recently given an answer to to the jury. The prosecutors, Messrs. anxious to get in some of the books such criticism by the triumph secured by one of the prosecutors. (Counsel under-tendance, and counsel engaged in the Justice said they had asked for cerone of the prosecutors. (Counsel understendance, and counsel character and state and they had asked for cer stood to be referring to the bye-election.) case put in an appearance some time tain books and they would be furnish Mr. Wilson wanted to know why Mr. before the hour of commencement. Mr. Davis had made himself the champion of Nichol, nonchalant as ever, occupied a ly, to turn the jury loose into the lithe servant girls and chimney sweeps of seat between his counsel, and among the London. He also wanted to know what crowd were noticed several prominent

Chief Justice McColl was unexpectedly brief in his charge, and half an hour after the court opened the case was in the hands of the jury. An adjournment was then taken until one o'clock, by which time His Lordship said he expected the jury would be in a position to give some idea of the hour when they would be likely to come to a conclusion. glad to accommodate them. Briefly summarised, His Lordship's charge consisted of a resume of the law of libel, of the possible interpretation of of libel, of the possible interpretation of the meaning of the words used by the Reported They Could Not Agree and accused in the article complained of, and a consideration of the possibility that the plea of justification had been made good. His Lordship said that the there was no possibility of an agreedecision was entirely in the hands of the jury, and was not a matter for him.

ment being reached, and His Lordship said that under the circumstances he would discharge them. The foreman

His Lordship commenced by telling the jury that the law applying to the was divided 9 to 3, 9 in favor of-and case had been very fairly explained to His Lordship stopped him from anythem by counsel, but as it was necessary it should be fresh in their minds he would repeat such portions as were material. For this purpose he read from the criminal code those sections applyments given by eminent judges of Great prosecutors at the time of such publi cation and of their names and official companies were then detailed, His table grounds for believing that the The payments Messrs. Turner and Lordship quoting London Truth in supments he made were justified? The Pooley had received were direct pay- port of the statement that the prosecut-"You may take it as a matter of fact couched in picturesque language but was that these positions were used as stronginducing persons with small capital to having their own agents for such purposes, and not therefore likely to be

affected by these advertisements. The jury had to decide, not whether the action of the prosecutors was right, but whether the comment made by the accused upon that action was, or was not, within the law, and was or was not and the supper was everything the most justified in the sense in which the law fastidious could desire. had been read to them. There could be no disputing the fact that the prosecuthat in this sense the decoy of."

tors had received money for their fees a more detailed description than is post time to sense had received money for their fees a more detailed description than is post time to sense had received money for their fees a more detailed description than is post time to sense had received money for their fees a more detailed description than is post time to sense had received money for their fees a more detailed description than is post time to sense had received money for their fees a more detailed description than is post time to sense had received money for their fees a more detailed description than is post time to sense had received money for their fees a more detailed description than is post time to sense had received money for their fees a more detailed description than is post time to sense had received money for their fees a more detailed description than is post time to sense had received money for their fees a more detailed description than is post time to sense had received money for their fees a more detailed description than is post time to sense had received money for their fees a more detailed description than is post time to sense had received money for their fees a more detailed description than is post time to sense had received money for their fees a more detailed description than is post time to sense had received money for their fees a more detailed description than is post time to sense had received money for their fees a more detailed description than is post time to sense had received money for their fees a more detailed description than is post time to sense had received money for their fees a more detailed description than is post time to sense had received money for their fees a more detailed description than is post time to sense had received money for their fees a more detailed description than it is post time to sense had received money for the fees were to sense had received money for the fees were to sense had received money for the fees were to se tors had received money for their fees a more detailed description than is pos-

lews. UVER. in, agent of the Yukon Railway, yesterday em-

enied the report that conork will be at once stopped it of the law against aliens. ron mine of Texada Island is to ship 2,000 tons ore to the ett smelter. a large bed of oysters has been dis-

overed near Sechelt by Mr. H. W. Whitaker, a trader of that place. The late J. J. Blake, solitictor, was buried with civic honors yesterday. The pallbearers were: Ald. McGuigan, Ald. McPhaiden, City Engineer Tracey, City Solicitor Hammersley, Capt. C. Cates and Mr. J. Manion.

The University Association has decidcurcumstances governing the connection ed to form a reading circle for the study of the prosecutors with the companies of political economy. A circle for the study of history will also be formed. Rev. Mr. Stackhouse, who has left for Rossland, was presented with an of the able addresses of counsels for all address and well-filled purse previous to the circumstances to be renewed. The his departure.

The marriage of Mr. W. Blackmore jury could not well have forgotten what accountant in Messrs. Weeks & Rob-son's, and Miss Bertha Ferris, took had been so recently said to them, but place on Tuesday evening at St. Paul's be led away from the real issues by the Church. Deputy-Sheriff Thomas Shirley has His Lordship then read from the inreceived the sad news of the death of

"heckled" by his learned friend for the dictment and from the plea put in by the his father at Brooke, Ont. The deceased defendant the two interpretations placgentleman was 84 years of age. Since the cold snap set in the water ed upon the words made use of in the nant in regard to the issue of the Pro- article, emphasising the difference be- in the reservoir has been falling fully vince, the front page of which was sur- tween the meanings given to the words one to two feet a day, but with the by the prosecution and by the defence, change in the conditions on Tuesday The portion particularly dealt with was night a milder temperature prevailing, that referring to the possibilty that the danger to some extent has been averted prosecutors were prepared to put the Mayor Garden has made a visit up the plans of the government of the province pipe line across the inlet and found

> that the position in which Turner and in keeping floating ice free from block-Pooley had placed themselves would lead ing the pipes. Arrangements are being made in Van ccuver for the survey for the proposed Ashcroft-Quesnelle Railway, and it is had done so.
>
> The points to be decided were for the probable that a party of men under an, engineer will set out from here before

everything in good shape. But at the

Lordship said the words might mean dam some difficulty was found to exist

not for the judge. They were the end of the present month. The water in the reservoir is so low that ships cannot be supplied. Consumpassioned appeals made to them, which crs allowing water taps to run all night to keep the pipes from freezing is the they might possibly be unless they were on their guard. They were reminded that they must not, in the performance

cause of the scarcity.

Miss Florence E. Eaton, daughter of
A. S. Eaton, 1334 Homer street, died on Sunday.

The death is announced from Yale of Mr. Anderson, proprietor of the Railway

hotel at that place.
James Anger, an Indian, has arrived positions they occupied, regardess of here after a rough trip from Valdez island. He was several days without food.

The police have nearly run all the crooks out of town, and police circles are now quiet. His Lordship then said that he would adjourn the court until one o'clock, by which time it was likely the jury would

The water works officials are having hard work this weather. Owing to the waste of water caused by running taps the reservoir drops about one foot per night. The supply from the dam is well Resuming this afternoon, Mr. Davis sustained, but the men stationed there are experiencing considerable trouble with floating and anchor ice. for the defence entered a formal objection to the trial being held with a special jury, and His Lordship reserved

Mr. J. M. Buxton has returned from an extended trip through the Boundary Creek country. He predicts that within the next few years it will be the most populous district in British Columbia The railway construction work is being pushed in several different parts and general activity prevails. As a mining district the outlook is promising, provided smelters are established and coal brought

in at reasonable rates.

At the city council Ald. Skinner moved, and Ald. McGuigan seconded, that the and Ald. McGuigan seconded, that the sum of \$300 be appropriated for the taking of the city census at an early date. Ald. Skinner spoke in support of his motion. The authorities' opinion was that there was only 19,000 population. He was sure that the population was much greater, and thought it fair to the public that the matter should be assured. lic that the matter should be assured. Ald. McQueen thought it better to wait till the regular Dominion census. It was needless waste of money at present.

The motion was lost. NEW WESTMINSTER.

Robert Murphy, who was arrested over a week ago for cutting Jim Walmsley's wrist during a scuffle in the Grot to saloon, was on Tuesday convicted and sentenced to eighteen months' hard

The young boys Lusier, McBroom and Pickard, who have been in castle Armstrong for about a month on a charge of stealing letters from postoffice boxes, came up for sentence before His Honor Judge Bole on Tuesday. His Honor allowed all three to go on suspened senteuce, the respective parents entering into recognizances, in the sum of \$500 each, that the lads would appear for sentence when called upon. His Honor regretted that the law would not allow him to order the boys to be flogged, but, before the boys were let go, the parents undertook to give each of the boys a good hiding.

After the city council ad formally adcurned on Monday the relief committee of the council held a meeting, with Ald. McDonald, chairman, presiding. After some general discussion the sun \$100 was placed at the joint credit of the mayor and chairman for relieving necessitous cases. It was also resoived that Ald. Scott and Ald. Mc-Donald be appointed a sub-committee to outline a system for carrying out all matters pertaining to relief.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Clarkson took place on Tuesday afternoon. An impressive service was conducted at the residence, Queen's avenue, by Rev. J. F. Betts, assisted by Revs. P. H. Mc-Ewen, A. E. Vert, and R. Whittington, and was attended by a large number of citizens, including other city clergy and many old time friends of the deceased. The interment took place at Sapperton, whither a large number of citizens, in carriages and on foot, proceeded to take part in the last sad rites.

The school board has presented to the council its estimates for the year 1899. ooked forward to the event with the in- The total asked for school purposes this tention of participating therein. The year is \$24,840; \$18.840 for ordinary exhall was profusely decorated and during penditure, and \$6,000 extraordinary expenditure. Under the latter provision is made for the erection of a four-roomed wing to the brick Central School The dancers numbered over five hun- which, the trustees point out, must be dred, a record for Victoria, and except built ultimately, as, whether the High School rooms are used temporarily or not, the natural increase demands largely increased accommodation. Provision is made for salary for two new teachers, fourth assistant in the boys' school and seventh assistant in the girls' school. Sergeant Dillabough, of the city police is on duty again, after a lengthy siege of

Mr. J. J. Cambridge had the mistor-

illness, and for the next few months will

Fruit Exchange Society the following officers for the ensuing year were elect-ed: President, W. J. Moggridge, Hall's Prairie; vice-president, Henry Kipp, Chil-wack; treasurer, G. D. Brymner, New

Westminster; board of management, E. J. Abbott and J. R. Wren, Mission; J. C. Metcalf and J. C. McFarlane, Hammond; H. Ferguson, Haney; W. A. Kirkland, Ladner; C. T. Higginson, Chilliwack; T. A. Sharpe, Agassiz; A. Campbell, Victoria; G. H. Hadwin, Duncans, M. S. C. Starker, C. T. Response and Secretary and Secretary Company and Secretary Company The appointment of manager and secre-tary will be made by the board of man-

agers later on.
The Brunette Saw Mill Company expects to start up the mill again some time during this week, after having closed down for repairs for about five

The funeral of the late Charles E. Wood took place on Sunday to Wood took place on Sunday to the English Church cemetery at Sapperton The floral tributes were beautiful, fully attesting the high esteem in which the deceased was held. It is rumored that a few more of

Westminster's citizens are leaving for the Atlin goldfields by the next boat. Among the names of those mentioned are Mr. Alex. Godfrey, Mr. Walter Dockrill and Mr. Robert Marshall. The freeze-up of the river this time has been pretty thorough, and the ice has not, as yet, been materially affected by the action of the tide, remarks the Columbian. Fortunately, the ferry steamer has been able to keep a channel open, thanks to her new armor plate, and thus communication with the south side of the river has been maintained. The steamer Ramona, however, has suffered from lying in what turned out to

be rather an exposed position at the Brownsville wharf. On a movement of the ice result tearing through of the plant tearing through of the plank had been placed outside the hu tra protection, and, just as Captain Baker arrived to see how his boat was faring, the sawing, grinding process cut the planking of the hull proper, and the Ramona began to take in water. Steam had been kept up, however, and prompt action repaired the breach temporarily, while the steamer was beached just above the wharf. She is now out of She is now out of harm's way, and can be easily repaired.

GRAND FORKS. On account of the extreme cold for working. The property is under bond to Mr. R. B. Skinner of Vancouver. weather all building operations have

been temporarily suspended. Mr. Peter McRae, the contractor, has been awarded the contract for the construction of the church structure for Trinity Parish. The building will be

Work on the big railway bridge over the Kettle River at Cascade will be commenced in a very short time. This one of the largest bridges on the line of the road. Its extreme length will be 1,500 feet and will require 1,500,000 feet of square timber in its construction. At its highest point it will be 150 feet alove the river bid. There will also be two spans of 150 feet each besides the main bridge.

The townsite company have decided to begin the erection at once of a number of cottages, and orders have already been given for the lumber for the first of these. As soon as the weather moder-ates the workmen will start in. The

cottages will have four rooms.

Cascade's first masquerade ball was held on Thursday evening last at the Railroad Headquarters Hall, under the auspices of Prof. John Axtell. About thirty couples were masked, and every-thing considered it was a pronounced

success. W. B. Oaks, of Meyers Falls, one the originators and builders of the tele-phone line from Spokane to Rossland and in the Boundary country, has been

made in the work of building the big dam just above town.

GREENWOOD.

H D Lumsden, the superviser of the entire C. P. R. railway system, has been inspecting the Columbia & Western during the past week. He spent several days in the vicinity of Greenwood. Graham & Parry, of the Imperial hotel, have secured plans for a large four-story hotel, which will shortly be Deadwood streets. The plans show a building having 150 feet frontage on Copper street. The main entrance will be on Deadwood street. The building when completed will cost over \$15,000.

ROSSLAND. The people of Rossland were generous to the carnival and subscribed the sum of \$1,780 towards the expenses incurred. What the percentage of the gate receipts that will accrue to the committee will be has not been exactly ascertained, but it will be something over \$500, so that the totals will amount to nearly \$2,300. There is quite an agitation going on among the physicians and other interested citizens of the town as to the adlocal inspector to examine and inspect all the milch cows in the local dairies. Also to inspect the meat, fish, poultry, game, etc., offered for sale in the local

markets. NELSON. Kenneth E. Mackenzie, at present ac-countant in the Merchants Bank at Nel-son, it is said, will be manager of that bank's branch at Ymir when it is start-

Fred. Bosquet, of P. Burns & Company's ment market, met with a severe and painful accident last week. He and another employee were engaged in hanging meat in the refrigerator when one of the havy iron hooks beame detached from the bar. Bosquet was stooping down at the time and the hook caught in the back of his right ear, tearing its way completely through the cartilagin-ous part. Dr. Forin dressed the wound. which required twelve stitches to bring

the torn parts together.
Captain A. E. Hodgins, of the Kootenay Rifles, has received a shipping bill for 41 rifles, which were shipped last week for the Nelson company of Kootenay Rifles, which were shipped last week for the Nelson company of Kootenay Rifles Ri G. Dennis, late gold commissioner Nelson, is now right-of-way agent the Nelson & Bedlington railway, th headquarters at Creston.

on the Nelson & Bedlington road. G. McLean and W. C. McLean is in Nelson. He reports about 600 mer at work in the different camps north side of the boundary line. different camps on the The present cold snap will probably tie the Canadian Pacific steamers on the Columbia up again.

W. A. McLean, who has charge of

REVELSTOKE. E. Kerr, of the C. P. R. superintendent's office here, has returned with his mother and sister from the prairie and will take up his residence in the Lee cottage on Court House hill.

It is no more the Selkirk section of the Pacific division; the new official title in the Mountain Page section.

is the Mountain Range section, from Revelstoke to Field. The bridge super-

GROCERIES

Cheese, 15 cents 16. Christie's Sodas (21/2 lbs.), 30c. Lipton's Pure Lard 5's, 65c. Bladdered Lard, 15c. lb. Pure Lard (in bulk), 121/2c. 16. Sugar (granulated), \$5 25cwt.

The above prices are strictly SPOT CASE

JAMESON,

33 FORT ST., - - - VICTORIA, B.C. intendent's division will also be extend-

ed to Field by the new schedule.

The three men who were injured while working on the rotary at the waet slide have been brought down to the hospital for treatment. They were the hospital for treatment. cut about the head and face by knives from the retary flying loose. Their names are Ed. Prior, J. W. Brown and an Italian. All three are doing well,

t assum and will ply the waters of the lake in good time. In the neighborhood of fir-teen tons of freight can be carried; this will be able to supply the demand for

will be able to supply awhile.

T. A. Brett, who is working on the Brett group of claims on McGillivray creek, reports the property as looking fine and the work is progressing. They have run an upraise of thirty feet to have run an upraise of thirty feet to the surface, which is a great convenience

An interesting entertainment was given in the school on Friday evening by the members of the School Literary Society. It was well attended. All the Trinity Parish. The building will be 50x24 and will be built opposite the school house on lots 17 and 20, block 24.

CASCADE CITY.

CASCADE CITY. lowing is the programme:

Sidney School Literary Society Programme.

The special services at the church continue through this week, the Rev. Hicks. from Esquimalt, conducting the

rings.
The Rev. Mr. Christmas and party were nearly upset when crossing over from Sidney to one of the islands to shoot. A squall came up suddenly when they were half way across.

Inspector Netherby lately visited the schools and reported them in good con-

YMIR.

J. L. Parker, consulting engineer for the Dundee and Tamarac mines, and Mrs. Parker, have taken up their restdence in Ymir for a short stay.

The Merchants' Bank of Halifax have leased John Dean's log house on First avenue, and will open there daily on and after the 1st March 1899. K E Mackenzie, the present acting manager, he permanently appointed and reside in the town.

There were two accidents at the mines last week, in both cases through the fall-ing of rock upon the men. The first oc-curred at the Dundee, where some rock, through the precipitous dumping of the ore car, hurt two men, but fortunately not seriously. Dr. Keller was promptly in attendance, and they are progress favorably. The other was a young fellow at the Porto Rico mine. A bi chunk of rock fell upon both his legs, reducing one foot to a pulp. Under the orders of Dr. Keller the patient was removed to Nelson hospital.

KASLO. The following figures taken from the assessor's rolls and books in the record-

er's office show the amount of assessed property and the income to the government from the recorder's office: Assessed valuation of the whole district, \$3,289,949; taxes on same, \$28,255. The personal property and income tax, due from the four incorporated cities of West Kootenay district, for the year 1899, is divided as follows: Nelson, \$6,823.62; Rossland, \$2,831.50; Kaslo, \$1,203.50; Sandon, \$817.38; total, \$11,676. In the claims recorded, 1,310 certificates or work issued, 581 bills of sale and bonds recorded, and 1,071 free miners' certificates issued. The total income derived from this is \$18,760.

The city council of Kaslo, at a recorder.

rived from this is \$18,760.

The city council of Kaslo, at a regular meeting last week, rescinded the resolution of the 16th January last, which brought it into collision with the board. police commissioners, and was made the subject of an appeal to the Supreme ourt. This action was taken upon the advice of the council's solicitors, whose opinion was that, the appointment of lexander Miller was regularly made and that the resolution of the council should be rescinded. This settlement of the matter was accepted by Miller's solicitors with the proviso that the board of com-missioners fix Miller's salary and that an order go by consent for taxation of costs. At a meeting of the police board Miller's wages were fixed at \$75 pe

> DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT The Great Skin Cure-35 Cents.

Alfred Le Blanc, of St. Jerome, Que, has such faith in Dr. Agnew's Ointment that he buys it by the dozen to ment that he buys it by the dozen to his lumber camp. He with him to his lumber camp, take with him to his lumber camp. He finds it a quick cure for chaffig, bruises, frost bites, and other emergencies incident to camp life. It cures salt rheum, eczema, tetter, scald head, and other skin eruptions and piles in three to five nights, 35 cents.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall &

A Vacancy in the Representation of Centre Ward in the Victoria City Council.

The Council Reaffirm the Dismissal of the Engineer-Fifteen Minute Car Service to Esquimalt.

Ald. Phillips has resigned. The sar castic alderman from the Central Ward, who provided more heartburnings for the mayor during last year than any other member of the board, and who bade fair to even improve on that record this year, will no longer torment the city's chief magistrate to the entertainment of his colleagues. Owing to pressure of business he has found it necessary to resign, and on Wednesday of next week another alderman will be elected.

This was not the only announcem

of interest at last night's meeting. Residents in the Esquimalt and Victoria West suburbs will be delighted to hear that the Tramway Company intend to instal a fifteen minute service at once. The mayor's return of the resolution dismissing Engineer Wilmot was thrown out with little ceremony by the council The Deputy Provincial Secretary ac-knowledged the transmission of the Seattle city council's resolution regarding

the Placer Alien Exclusion Bill, and said that it had been received and filed. The Seattle council will be informed accordingly. The secretary of the Public School Board submitted the board's estimates for the year. The communication was received and filed, and the estimates

laid on the table.

Drake, Jackson & Helmcken wrote regarding the retaining wall in front of the Hudson Bay Company's building, under the sidewalk, for which permission was granted years ago. As the re-cord has since been lost the said firm asked that a license be issued, as is done

The mayor explained that when the the mayor explained that when the permission was granted it was provided that they lay a permanent walk. This had never been done, and last year the council had reminded them of the fact. Curiously enough, in searching for the original agreement it was discovered that both the city record and those of company in reference to the matter been lost. The request will be plied with, under the usual condi-

L. Ellis, of Penticton, intimated that his family had a tame coyote and a bald headed eagle, which they are will-ing to donate to the park. The council not having sufficient accommodation for the animal and bird, the offer was de-

The manager of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company intimated that the company intended to instal a fifteen minute service between Victoria and Esquimalt, and for that purpose give lines for a switch on Work street, between Pleasant and Turner streets, Ald. Williams said the city was in greater need of a five cent fare to squimalt. The request was granted John Brown, of Victoria Crescent omblained of low water pressure. The rayor thought the trouble must be due

mayor thought the trouble must be due to the fact that many were allowing their taps to run to prevent them from freezing during the cold weather. Ald. Humphrey's recollection of the pipe leading to complainant's residence was that it was very small, which probably accounted for the low pressure. The legislative committee reported that the Attorney General had indicated that Ald Beckwith thought the water com-

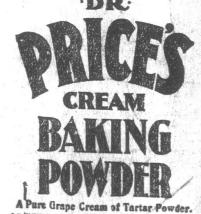
missioner should notify the citizens of the effect of allowing the taps to run, and Ald. Hayward quoted section 2 of the by-law providing a penalty of \$100 and Ald. Hayward quoted section 2 of ments this year. He had suggested, the by-law providing a penalty of \$100 however, that the council ask to have for any one who thus wastes the water. The water commissioner will be informed to inquire into the matter, and to enforce section 2 of the by-law. Ald. Jos. Phillips tendered his resignation as alderman for the Central Ward, stating that owing to pressure of business he found it impossible to attend to the duties of the office. He enclosed the forfeit fee of \$50, and the resignation was accepted. Nomination will be held on Saturday, and the election on Wednesday, the same day as of the ing on the market by-law, W.

Northcott returning officer.

The market superintendent reported the income from that source for January as \$75.70. Received and filed. The city solicitor reported regarding the proposed improvements to Johnson street, that he had interviewed the pe titioners regarding the proposed changes Tacy asked that the Ellery property be purchased on Johnson street to widen that portion of the street, they agreeing to pay the cost, if the other property owners on Johnson, between George owners on Johnson, between George street and Fernwood road, will contribute. Mr. Norris, representing the Ellery estate, is willing to sell to the city for the same amount as was paid John Dooley, \$1,000, but if he sells for he will not contribute to the cost. This property was apparently bought for the right-of-way for the surface water. The petitioners request the council to make the alterations, owners paying for the land, and do not

ask for the proposed improvements to be made under the local improvement He further reported that no convey ance in discharge of arrears of taxes, had been made by Mr. Smith, of Camosen street and the upper portion of Johnson street, because, atthough the former is of full width of 60 feet, the latter is in part only 50 feet wide, and in other parts only 30 feet, and the city had therefore no legal right to take over. He proposed to get over this fliculty by inserting a clause in the conveyance that its acceptance by the corporation should not in any way bind it to take over that portion of the street until the property owners on each side should have contributed sufficient land

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.



40 YEARS THE STANDARD

to make the street of the full width. He suggested to Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Smith's agent, that he should convey to the city with the street so much of his lots 24 and 37 as will straighten the street and make it of uniform width of 50 feet, and Mr. Smith has consented to do so upon condition that the cor-poration will surrender all interest in poration will surrender all interest in tion be deferred until such time as the piece of street 30 feet wide, which and sufficient reason be shown and plant passes around lot 24 to avoid rock.

The report was laid on the table for one week to give the aldermen an opportunity of examining into the questional distribution of the council found him under th

Chatham street and east and west side of Government street are on trestles and in a dangerous condition. Received and aid on table

He acknowledged also the resolution passed at the last meeting that no alderman made any references to him calculated to injure him from a professional standpoint. He didn't consider the resostandpoint. He didn't consider the reso-lution an answer to his communication, and further complained of the injustice of making reflections on the engineer when he was not able to be present and defend himself. Laid on the table.

defend himself. Laid on the table.

The finance committee reported the reception of the following tenders: For cement, R. Ward & Co., Walter Fraser & Co., and Rithet & Co., and McQuade & Son; lumber, Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co., Sayward Mill Co.; forage, Brackman & Ker, Sylvester Feed Co.; and Baker & Son; oils, Imperial Oil Co., Spratt & Gray, McQuade & Son, Walter Fraser & Co., Patton & Son, McColl Bros.; castings, Albion Iron Works, Victoria Machinery Depot; bricks, Jennings Bros. only.

don, Beckwith, Stewart.

Ald. Brydon then asked that the original motion be passed. Ald. Hayward said the engineer should have a month's notice, but Ald. Humphrey pointed out that no such notice was required, a view which was confirmed by the city solicitor. Ald, Humphrey moved that action be deferred until the suit by the water works contractors against the city is settled.

Ald. Williams seconded, observing that it was ill-advised to discharge the engineer until that question is settled.

Ald. Langley thought the proposition Bros. only.

They recommended the awarding of the contracts as follows: Cement, Robt. Ward & Co.; nails, McQuade & Son; lumber, Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co.; forage, Brackman & Ker; oils, Imperial Oil Co. for dynamo oil only; castings, Albion Iron Works Co. They also recommended that the ten-

der for bricks be not accepted. Report adopted.

The committee on the Home for the Aged and Infirm reported that three tenders were received for groceries, L. Dickenson, Fell & Co., and J. Renouf, and a list of prices from Erskine, Wall & Co., but without signed tender accompanying. One tender was received for milk, and for meat from L. Good acre, R. Porter & Sons, and British Co lumbia Market Co. For bread, L. Dickenson and M. R. Smith & Co. They recommended that the contracts be awarded as follows: Groceries, Fell & Co.

milk, Mrs. 'Hooper; butcher's meat, Goodacre; bread, M. R. Smith & Co. The motion calling for tenders for the removal of garbage then came up. Ald. Stewart said that the city had a good bargain with the present contractors. The mayor said that the contract exand Esquimalt, and for that purpose asked that the engineer be instructed to thumphrey said that if the present control in the present co tractors were willing to undertake the work next year the city had a good bar-gain. Ald. Hayward thought it a mistake to be carrying the garbage out to sea instead of using it for enriching the land, as ought to be done. Ald. Kins-man coincided with this view, and the

> owing to the advanced stage of the session it was unlikely the government would be able to deal with the amendwords "except the city of Victoria," thus putting Victoria on the same basis as

other cities of the province.

Ald. Humphrey moved that the report be adopted. Ald. Beckwith informed the council of the Attorney-General's statement to the deputation regarding the applicability of the clause regarding the three mills on the dollar to all the pro-vince, and the difficulty therefore of amending the law without consulting other portions of the country.

The mayor was in favor of adhering to original request of the deputation

Ald. Hayward wanted to know if the clause, if embodied in the law, would give the city power to levy more than The city solicitor replied that it cer-

Ald. Hayward then observed that if such were the case he would object to Ald. Brydon thought Victoria was as capable as any city in the province to elect men who had sense enough to regulate the taxation, and should not be

exempted in section 139.

The motion to strike out the words "excepting the city of Victoria" carried. The council then passed to the consideration of the proposed amendments regarding Sunday closing, in connection with which the Attorney-General suggested that barber shops be included in the clause. This clause also carried. The next amendment proposed, to empower the council to expend \$2,000 instead of \$1.200 a year on the library without submitting a by-law to the people. This section also passed. That amendment requiring a certificate from the registrar regarding the qualification of candidates also passed. The mayor returned for reconsidera-

ing the dismissal of the engineer. Victoria, B.C., Feb. 6, 1899. To the Municipal Council of the City of

missed. While the Municipal Clauses Act gives the council the power to dismiss at their pleasure any officer of the corporation. I do not think it is in the interest of the municipal service, nor is it just and fair to any official that he should, after six years of service, be summarily dismissed without any cause being shown why such dismissal is desirable or necessary.

In the present instance, the engineer is a

dismissal is desirable or necessary.

In the present instance the engineer is a most important witness in certain law suits pending against the corporation, and if he be dismissed from his present position and should remove beyond the jurisdiction of British Columbia, it would seriously embarrass the corporation in defending those suits, and might result in causing a heavy financial loss to the city. Since the passing of the resolution a petition, signed by a number of ratepayers and property owners representing property to the value of \$1.872,835, has been presented to the council, asking them to reand property owners representing property to the value of \$1,872,825, has been presented to the council, asking them to reconsider the resolution, which petition the council ordered to be received and filed. In view of all the circumstances connected with the case I consider it my duty to return the resolution to you for reconsideration with the recommendation that the following condition be appended thereto: aforesaid resolution be deferred until such time as good and sefficient reasons be shown and placed on record why such dis-

Ald. Hayward and Ald. Will) cordingly moved that the motion considered and the following conpended: "That the contemplate

Ald. Langley asked if after examining obstruction of the water supply a few days ago by the freezing of the intake pipe. He pointed as a moral that the time was fast approaching when a standard min under the council have to pass another resolution dismissing him? The mayor replied in the affirmative. Ald. Langley asked if the mayor would the time was fast approaching when a be able to retain the resolution for a steam pump would have to supplement month and then return it for re-consider-the force of gravitation from the lake. The city engineer reported on the same matter as the solicitor, saying that not connection with the petition there was not hims for him to report upon. Laid on table.

The city engineer further reported that he certainly would have that power. Ald Langley wished to place himself on record. On the night of the passage of the motion he had expressed himself as willing that Mr. Wilmot should have a fair hearing. Many of those who signed that petition bonestly thought that an investigation of Covernment street, and east and west side He was willing for such an investigation if Mr. Wilmot came without a legal ad-

> Ald. Humphrey wanted to know wh would be the judges, even if an examina-tion were held.

The question was then put and lost on the following division:
Ayes—Mayer, Ald. Williams, Hay-

Navs-Ald. Kinsman, Humphrey, Bry-Beckwith, Stewart.

Ald. Langley thought the proposition of the movers of the amendment was a very mean one, which meant retaining the engineer until the council had seured certain services they wanted of him, and then turning him adrift. amendment was lost on division

nd the original motion carried.

Ald. Williams asked for an explanation of why it was that the council was ob-liged by law to grant a switch on Work street to the tramway company, while e company refused to observe the law regard to the Douglas street exten-

Mr. Pemberton wrote complaining of the reduction of the water pressure. The librarian informed the council that William Wilson had offered to dispose of a series and a half (30 volumes) of hambers's Journal, embracing 60 high lass novels and 1,500 short stories, to class novels and 1,000 short stories, to the library. The volumes are in good condition, and originally cost \$3.50 a volume, while the owner offered to sell for \$1 a volume. A motion was carried to purchase the books.

Ald. Beckwith reminded the council that a communication of H. A. Salmon in regard to the back stands had not been attended to. The writer will accordingly The writer will accordingly e informed that the matter will receiv council's attention at an early date. Ald. Williams made a final objection to the laziness of many citizens in removing snow from in front of their dwellings and business houses, and the council adjourned at 10:30.

BUY UP ALL THE TRAPS Cannerymen on the Sound Feel Alarmed About A Trap Combine

A Seattle Post-Intelligencer's despatch from Whatcom says: A company, with an unlimited amount of eastern capital behind it, with Mr. R. Ongffroy, formerhead, has secured control of every fish trap of known capabilities from An-acortes to the Canadian boundary line. They have bought the trap locations outright and the first payments have been made on them.

Wright Bros, have four traps near Point Roberts that under the conditions of the past would pay a fair percentage on \$200,000 capitalization. There are elements of uncertainty, however, that make trap fishing a gamble to a certain extent, and the new concern has secured the four traps for \$80,000, the first payment being \$2,500 and the other payments to follow rapidly. The danger of adverse legislation no doubt was a potent factor in including the sale of these traps, and also the uncertainty of the run of fish in coming years and the chances that the run may vary to the disadvantage of the trap men. Alsop Bros. have a trap location that has prov-ed a mine of wealth, catching salmon by the thousands when other traps were It is in the new combine, said to be sold for \$60,000. Pike has three traps, said to be sold for \$60,000. Altogether the combine will control about as many traps as the Alaska Packers' gether the two concerns will control the

entire fish business in this region from resent appearances.
The capital already assured of investment in trap locations will be about a quarter of a million. It is said that two new canneries will be put in this sum-mer to handle the catch. The present cannery owners who find themselves outside and with all available fish ralled are feeling very uncomfortable.

Portland, Feb. 4.—The Columbia river cannerymen who had executed papers for the transferring of their proporties to the collection. perties to the Columbia River Packers' Association, have arrived at an agreement. It is stated that all necessary papers were signed to-day, consolidating these canneries into that association. The association consists of seven of the largest salmon packers, controlling 12 canneries in all, and representing about 75 per cent. of the total pack of canned salmon on the Lower Columbia river. None of the packers of the upper river fish are members of the association. perties to the Columbia River Packers' ish are members of the association. The capital stock of the new organization is \$2,000,000, all of which has been paid up, either in cash or cannery pro-

Free Art Classes

The Canadian Royal Art Union Limited, of Montreal, Canada,

Offers free courses in art to those desiring same. The course includes drawing and painting from still life, models and for magazine work. These courses are absolutely free, and application for admission may be made at any time.

The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, was founded for the purpose of encouraging art, and distributes works of art at each of its monthly drawings, which are held on the last day of each month.

For further particulars apply to

The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, 238 and 240 St James st., Montreal, P. Q. Naxt Drawing; Tuesday, Feb. 28.

wer, the Robert als Morning in

in the Office of "Cheese Coxev's Army

The trial of Wm. Snider, jr., Wm. Robertson, jr., Geo. Rossan and Stuart Robertson, jr., for burglary, opened this morning in the police court before Police Magistrate Hall and in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. At the re-quest, of Mr. McPhillips at yesterday's quest, of Mr. McPhillips at yesterday's sitting the hearing wis set for 9:30 this morning. Mr. McPhillips, who appeared for William Robertson, jr., and William Snider, jr., failed to appear, however, at 9:30, and it was the regular hour of opening the court, 10 o'clock, before he arrived and the trial proceeded.

The first charge taken up was that

The first charge taken up was that against Snider, Rossan and Wm. Robertson, for entering F. J. Hall's residence on January 29th. Mr. Hall testified that on the evening in the state of th on the evening in question he and his wife and daughter attended church, leaving a little niece-seven years of age at home in bed. Upon returning with some friends great difficulty was experienced in opening the door. On obtaining entrance he found the hall lamp had been moved from the bracket and was burnupstairs in his son's room, where all bureau drawers had been pulled out

Contents Strewn About floor. Three suits of clothes, which had been hanging in the wardrobe had had been hanging in the wardrobe, had been taken down and the pockets turned inside out. A valise, which had been locked, had been torn open, a travelling case also wrenched open, and a pearl pen-knife taken out of one of the drawers. In the little girl's room adjoining the drawers had been similarly ransacked and the window was open. In his own bedroom the bureau drawers were open and some jewellery, which had been taken out, was scattered about on top of the bureau. Some \$4 or \$5 in silbeen taken out, was scattered about on top of the bureau. Some \$4 or \$5 in silver in a small box had been taken. A five-dollar bill and \$4 or \$5 in silver had been taken from a suit of clothes hang-ing in the wardrobe. The bureau draw-ers in his daughter's bedroom had also been ransacked and \$4 or \$5 taken out of two purses one of them with a people of two purses, one of them with a peculiar fastening being cut open. A small pearl-handled penknife was taken from its case on the bureau and a pair of pearl cuff buttons out of a jewellery case. The writing case in the hall was opened but nothing taken. The kitchen door, which he had locked, was standing wide

room window was open, and the door had been forced by taking a screw out of the catch. With the detectives he Found Men's Tracks Found Men's Tracks
about the house, as though they had entered by the front gate, jumped a lattice about six feet high and crossed the rhubarb bed to the bath room window. That night he covered the tracks so that they wouldn't be disturbed if it rained and the following day the detectives measured the tracks and re-covered them. The bracket lamp from the kitchen was upstairs with the chimney off.

Asked by the chief to describe the tracks witness said one of them seemed to be that of an old shoe with a long point, and leaving a ragged impression. The other track was cleaner, of a shorter shoe, with a stub toe, perhaps of

open, as well as the bath room which had also been locked. The

shorter shoe, with a stub toe, perhaps of When he returned from church on the Sunday evening his niece, whom he had left in bed, was awake; when he went into the room she sat up in bed. Conversation objected to by Mr. MrPhillips.

Cross-examined, witness said it was a clear right. The invertee from the conversation of the clear night. The impressions of the boots were deep. There was no gate in the fence, which was strong and easily There was no gate in the

To the court Mr. Hall said the dining room window had been pried up about a quarter of an inch and there were tracks at the front window. The front door was cked with a spring lock. John North, a brother-in-law of Rosson, saw accused on the evening in question. He saw Willie Snider at the Robertson brothers' cabin shortly after six, when he came and asked if "Bill" was in. Sill" was not in, but witness and four five others were, including Jimmy rusett, Bert Snider, Brock Robertson and Stuart Robertson. Rossan came in shortly afterwards. Wm. Robertson also came in some time afterwards. came in some time afterwards. Witness asked William Robertson for the loan of a book and he said he would go and get one. He did so and went out. Rossan went out shortly before Robertson. They both came back about 8:30. They went

to the corner and Whispered to Each Other, and he thought he heard one of them say: "I got \$9." Witness, who was playing cards, threw down his hand and went home. About 12:50 the hear witness went down town with Geo. Roswitness went down town with Geo. witness went down town with Geo. Rossan. Witness asked Rossan: "Where were you last night?" He replied: "Down to Hall's," and said he got \$9. He said he was going through a room and there was a woman in bed, and that "Bill" had come in with a light, and seeing the woman they both went out. A few days previously he had a conversation with Rossan, when the latter said he wanted Rossan, when the latter said he wanted some money and was going down to Raitt's to try and get some on Sunday. On Monday Rossan had 50 cents. At the same time Rossan said they had

A New Man in the Army Coxey's Army—and he was called Billy Snider. He said his position was to be cheese-it man, which signified that he was to stay outside and watch. Rossan and witness had a row once and the latter said he would go down and tell on him. He said that if witness did he would not walk a block. He hed seep would not walk a block. He had seen Snider in the Robertson cabin four

Cross-examined, witness said he was playing pedro in the cabin on Sunday night. He had never been in court before, but had been mixed up in the stealing of an anvil in which Rossan had been the defendant.
Rossan questioned witness and asked him if he wasn't drunk on the 30th. Wit-

ness replied that he was sober when he started out with him.

To the court witness said he had seen
Snider at the cabin four times since his

Snider at the cabin four times since his return from Vancouver.

Detective Perdue told of the visit of himself and Detective Palmer to North Park street, to F. J. Hall's house, where they found the house and grounds in the condition described by first witness. The following morning they returned and carefully examined the footprints. They were of peculiar impression, such that witness could recognize the shoe which made it. On February 1st he arrested. Rossan at the Robertson cabin and charged him with robbery. He said he wasn't out of the cabin that night, but was sick, but that Robertson and Snider had been out. The following day witness returned with other officers and got a pair of boots in the cabin (predseed) returned with other officers and got a pair of boots in the cabin (produced)

which Wm. Robertson said were his. They took the boots to Hall's residence and found they fitted the tracks there in every particular, and they are the Same Boots Which Made the Tracks. Rossan was wearing another pair of boots (produced), which fitted exactly in-

boots (produced), which fitted exactly into the other tracks.

When Officer Walker brought Snider and Wm. Robertson to their cabin on the night of their arrest, witness and Detective Palmer were there. Snider said he could clear himself, as on the Sunday evening he had gone down town with William Robertson. He said he had gone over to the cabin early in the evening and then went down town with evening and then went down town with Billy about 8 o'clock, taking the car. They had gone straight to the Prince of Wales saloon, and remained till about 11 o'clock, when they returned, and that the proprietor, William Berryman, would the same thing.

Detective Palmer corroborated the evidence of the preceding witness.

J. Berryman, licensee of the Prince of Wales saloon, said he went to his saloon wates saloon, said he went to his saloon at 9 a.m. on Sunday night and sat until 1 o'clock in the morning. He did not see either Snider or Robertson in his saloon that night and said positively that they were not there. He gave the names of three men who were with him in the saloon that night and who were the only ones there.

Edith Maud Hall, niece of Mr. Hall, described being awakened during the night by two men entering the room and night by two men entering the room and rifling the drawers. Chas. Bird, who had been in the Prince of Wales saloon on Sunday evening, the 29th, corroborated Mr. Berryman's statement that the prisoners were not there on that evening. Constable Walker corroborated the evidence of the other officers. Mr. McPhillips briefly addressed the court on behalf of the prisoners who were then come lips briefly addressed the court on behalf of the prisoners, who were then com-mitted for trial. The charge against Rossan and the two Robertsons for entering and stealing from Kirkpatrick's house will be the first charge heard to-

CENTRAL FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Meeting of the Delegates Resumed-Some Important Resolutions Passed.

The members of the above board met again yesterday afternoon to resume their business, Mr. A. H. Hayward in the chair. There was a full attendance of members, and the first business deait or memoers, and the first business deant with was the grant to be made to the secretary, Mr. A. E. Reeve. It was noved that \$10 be voted to him for his services, but this was afterwards services, but amended to \$15.

In the matter of donations from the government to the local shows Mr. Ladner said he looked on the small local shows as very necessary institutions. He moved that in the opinion of the delegates of the Central Farmers' Institute it is desirable that Part I. of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies Act should be repealed, so that the number of agricultural societies may not be in-creased indefinitely and that another act be substituted under which the existing societies be allowed to continue, but under other conditions, say, that they con-tribute an equal amount to that appro-priated by the government, or some sim-ilar provision, and that new societies may be formed under the same condi-This motion was carried unan-

Mr. A. Hawkins said he wished to Mr. A. Hawkins said he wished to bring up the subject of dyking. The dyking had been done by the late government by day work. The new government had stepped in and done the work satisfactorily. The dykes up to the present had not been built, yet he had been paying \$61 per year for something which he had never got. He thought the which he had never got. He thought the present system was not at all satisfactory and if it was not altered there majority of the aforesaid would be a system of ejections the same as in Ireland, as the settlers would as in Ireland, as the settlers would refuse to pay it. He had not been able to pay the increased amount and there were others in the same fix. He would therefore like the same fix. therefore like to see three commissioners appointed who would carry out the dyking to the satisfaction of the settlers.

Mr. W. J. Harris fully sympathized with Mr. Hawkins and thought that the settlers should have a voice in the mat-

Mr. Veddar thought Mr. Hawkins's plan was reasonable. Russia was a free country compared to what it was living ng the dyke country, and he thought that the settlers were entitled to a good deal of sympathy. Where the Matsqui deal of sympathy. Where the Matsqui settlers got \$50,000 for their dykes the speculators got the \$550,000, and he thought the government should certainly discriminate in the settlers' favor, as the speculators now threw the onus on the settlers. A proposition had been made settlers. A proposition had been made by Californians to dyke the rivers, but no, the late government stepped in and said they would do it, and they had made a fine mess of it. He thought the settlers of Matsqui were entitled to the \$50,000, together with compound interest from the year 1878. They had gone to the government but had got no redress; they had simply had a bone thrown to them as if they were dogs. The set-tlers, however, were not going to stand

Mr. Hawkins rose to reply and said that up to July they had spent \$34,000, and what had they done? They had built a mile and a half and now that they had finished the greater part of it had slipped back into the river. He said that experts were useless. The late government had talked about experts until the public were disgusted with them, and if they had never seen the experts they might have got good dykes. He moved "that in the opinion of this institute the have got good dykes. He moved "that in the opinion of this institute the public dyking act should be amended to allow the formation of an honorary board of three commissioners, being



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esident land owners, to be elected on the public school trustee system, and to act and advise with the inspector of dykes in all matters in connection with the maintenance and repairs of any of the said dykes in any district, and the inspector shall not have power to incur

ers."

It was resolved, on the motion of A. S. Vedder: "That it is the opinion of the Central Institute that good trunk roads are the control of the central Institute that good trunk roads." should be constructed in the agricultural districts.

A motion to the effect that transporta-tion companies receiving land or cash bonus, or annual subsidies, should have their freight rates fixed by legislative en-actment, was proposed by Mr. Hayward and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. D. Graham it was decided "That in the opinion of the Central Farmers' Institute the same

treatment as regards return passenger fares should be granted by the C.P.R. in all parts of British Columbia, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to each of the members of the Dominion House, and also to the C.P.R. superintendent at Vancouver.' The question of having a committee

representing the farmers in the House was next brought up and discussed at great length. After Major Mutter, Messrs. Hayward, Ladner, Veddar and Collins had spoken on the subject a resolution, on the motion of Major Mutter, was passed by which it was resolved, "That as there is at present no machinery whereby a board of agriculture can be constituted, the delegates now assembled respectfully request the Minister of Agriculture to appoint from the delegates to the Central Institute an advisory board, with whom he can consult until arrangements can be made whereby delegates themselves, and whose travelling expenses only will be paid when on service, viz., two members for Vancou-ver Island; two for the lower Mainland and two for the upper Mainland."

Mr. Ladner said it was a most re-

markable thing that only one newspaper—the Times—had been represented at the meeting. It was a most extraordinary thing, as the Central Farmers' In-stitute meetings were very important, and during the whole session there had it had been in Vancouver or any other town of the province, they would have been unable to have found sitting room for the press. meeting then adjourned until

eight o'clock. The Evening Session
was attended by Messrs. Speaker Forster, Kidd, Macpherson, Smith, Deane and
Neil, M. P. P.'s, and the Hon. Joseph Martin was present for a short time. The scheme for an agricultural mittee in the house was brought up, but the members unanimously agreed postpone again discussing it.

The M. P. P.'s present all endorsed the proposed advisory board after lis-tening to an explanation of the subject y several delegates.

by several delegates.

Major Mutter spoke lengthily on the the subject of river commissioners.

Mr. Deane. M. P. P., who was not quite sure of the proposed amendment of the Fencing Act, asked to be enlighted. ened, and the question was thoroughly

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the visitors for their aftendance, and Mr. Hawkins again brought up the dyking commissioners question, which subject he spoke upon for some considerable time. On the motion of Major Mutter a cordial vote of thanks, was passed to the chairman, Mr. A. F. Hayward; also one to Mr. Palmer, the fruit inspector, for his good services. The thanks of the board was then tendered to the secretary, Mr. A. E. Reeve, and the meeting adjourned

JAPANS, CONGOUS, OOLONGS, HY-

WEDDING BELLS.

A. E. Reeve, of Alberri, Follows the

Biblical Instruction and Takes Unto Himself a Wife. very pleasant ceremony took place in the Methodist church yesterday evening when the Rev. J. C. Speer united in the when the Rev. J. C. Speer is holy bands of matrimony Mr. of Alberni, the hon. secretary tral Farmers' Institute, and Mr. A. S. Reeve, R.N., of Glberni, to Miss Beatrice Hodaughter of S. Hooper, Esq., The bride was dressed in with pearl trimmings, and wo veil decked with orange bit carried in her hand a large but carried in her hand a large be the bride was given away be and the gridegroom was supficient. C. Smith. The bride Miss R. Sears and Miss Doth of whom were prettily

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VOL. 18.

FURTHER

Caloocan Carried with the

PREPARING Aguinaldo is Concentr

Manila, Feb. 10, 7:20 p.m.—T ed States forces attacked and Caloocan this afternoon. The act short and decisive, the enemy be en out with great loss.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 10.-A cablegram to the Times from

Brigadier-General H. C. Oti the extreme left by an Ameri from the bay near Caloocan. The regiments of the line ports are the 20th Kansas, Col. 1 11 companies; First Montana, C

ter, nine companies; Third Major Kobbe, four batteries; fantry, and 10th Pennsylvan Hawkins, four companies. Two nies of the 10th Pennsylvania hinds walls at De la Loma ch Across the ravine from the regiment Captain Jensen's cor nolding the stone forts the Kansas troops. To reach the present position ade has advanced four times s

urday in a series of brilliant con different parts of the line, espe on the fourth, fifth and sevent The last advance was most ary, the American loss being and six wounded, while the suffered a loss of 44 killed utterly routed. The brigade has lost to date and 55 wounded. The Filipin

lost 130, all dead and buried. Several bayonet charges wer en the seventh during the adv the right and centre. The taking of the Chinese cen the fifth by the Montana and vania regiments was a superb work. It was a brilliantly exec

vance up a slope and through ing made by the battery. The Manodnock in A Manila, Feb. 10.—A force States soldiers, numbering 450, ternoon made a combined atta Caloocan and reduced it in short At a signal from the tower Lome church, the United State turreted monitor Monadnock op from the bay, with the big gui forward turert on the earth wo

great effect. Soon afterwards

battery bombarded the place land side. The rebels reserved their fire bembardment ceased and fired as the Montana regiment adva the jungle. The Kansas regit the extreme left, with the 3rd deploying on the right, charge the open and carried the earthw Charging under heavy fire, by the artillery at the church, further advanced, driving the fighting every foot, right into line. They penetrated the and lowered the Filipino flag. At 5:30 p.m. sharp shooter jungle on the right fired at long

shot and the Pennsylvanians rem the trenches. As the Americans advanced the ed native huts. The rebels were down like grass, but the Amer was slight.

the Pennsylvania regiment,

rebels were soon silenced by

Will Not Land at Iloilo Washington, D.C., Feb. 10.-S Alger went to the cabinet m day without any official advice General Otis as to the situa Manila. The expulsion of the insurg

Caloocan, reported in Associate despatches, bears out the opinio officials at the war department course likely to be followed by Otis in dealing with the insur-For reasons they will not dis

officials do not expect any atter be made to land American tillo immediately, though that understanding a day or two ag on General Otis's advices as to tention. It is possible he has co it good policy to allow the na learn for themselves the disastre which has overtaken Aguinaldo in the neighborhood of Luzon, they may be induced to abate sistance to General Miller's a landing.

Spaniards Returning Hom Washington, Feb. 9.-Gener has notified the department that in Manila recently 5,600 prisone turn to Spain. Of these 2,000 ready been shipped and of the ing 3,600 he proposes to ship 120 and 1.800 men on two of the transportation company's steam at Manila. It is expected the vessels will start about the 11

Natives Quiet in Man'i. Manila, Feb. 10, 3:40 p.m.-1 pation of a native uprising in usual precautions were taken night by the American military