

GOVERNMENT INCAPACITY.

The Colonist now speaks of "erroneous statements" made by the Hon. Mr. Blair in reference to the land grant of the British Columbia Southern railway. This is not a little singular, inasmuch as the Colonist not long since practically admitted that Mr. Blair's statements were correct, at the same time advancing the plea that the law relating to the land grant had come into its present condition through a "clerical error."

There is a long argument in the Corrist to show that in any event, British Columbia Southern or no British Columbia Southern, there would have been a monopoly of the Crown's Nest coal lands established. That amounts to an admission that the provincial government is now and has been for some time incapable of properly safeguarding public interests and protecting the public property from the fingers of some of its chosen friends.

The people of the province as a whole must see that at the present juncture they have need to protect their interests from any manipulation of private individuals. There is a general feeling that an independent railway should run through the southern part of the province from the Rockies to the Coast, but unless a sharp watch be kept the accommodation may be too dearly bought.

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Cattle raisers in this province and the Territories are represented as having been extremely anxious that the quarantine regulations should not be abolished, and as likely to be highly dissatisfied now that they have been done away with. They look upon the quarantine arrangement as necessary to keep out American cattle and leave the provincial markets for them.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

Yesterday's voting resulted in the election of an almost new council, and we hope the citizens will not have cause to regret the radical change they determined upon making. As regards the mayoralty, Mr. Beaven had certainly his own course of conduct to thank for his defeat. If he had been wise enough to follow the lines he laid down for himself in his first mayoralty term he would probably have had no defeat to regret to-day.

attempt was made to "treat the election of the mayor and city council as a political matter." These people must have most extraordinary powers of discernment, for no ordinary eye could detect any such attempt. The Conservative "machine" may have had some design of this character, but if it had the plan was marvellously well covered up.

A HOPELESS TASK.

Dr. Duncan and the Colonist seem to think they can hoodwink the public with any story they choose to concoct in regard to the former's dismissal from office. It may be comforting to them to assume that the people are fools and ready to believe anything they may say, but the theory has its dangers, all the same.

It was surely Dr. Duncan's misfortune, and not the government's fault, if he was unable to remove the impression which his own confession to the mayor and council created. It is a matter of common knowledge that a special plea for the doctor was laid before the Governor-General himself, so the complete absurdity of the assertion that his defence had no proper consideration can easily be seen.

CROW'S NEST PROJECT.

In the matter of the Crow's Nest Railway project the Vancouver World says: "From what the World has learned concerning the project within the last few days it is in a position to state that the control of the charter of the British Columbia Southern has passed into the hands of a syndicate in the East, well known capitalists of Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. These men—and they comprise several of the best known and most experienced parliamentary lawyers and clever lobbyists do not believe that their charter carries with it the land grant which the Amended and Consolidated Acts, in the opinion of many, most assuredly do. It may be and doubtless was the case that in rushing through these acts the care which is usually devoted to measures of this character was not given, being overlooked, and that what is now said to be a "clerical error" was so.

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ing control of the charter claim it to be their desire only to be recouped the expense they have been put to in procuring the valuable franchise they possess and the outlay incurred for surveys and such other expenses as are incidental to any gigantic undertaking of the character of the work we are discussing. We trust the World's statements are accurate, and that no attempt is to be made to the advantage of the legislature's carelessness in dealing with the grant. It is doubtless within the competence of the house and the government to enact such legislation as will restore the original intention of the acts bearing on this matter, but the people have only good fortune to thank if no complications arise out of the middle that was made. What the province wants is a road constructed from the mountains to the coast under such conditions as will make it completely subservient to the public interest.

We beg to inform the Colonist that we have neither defence nor apology to offer for the Dominion government in regard to Dr. Duncan's dismissal. Since the government did only its duty in the matter, no defence or apology is needed. Persons whose opinions are worth nothing, agree in commending the action of the government.

An Ottawa man was sentenced by Judge Ross to 23 months imprisonment for stealing property worth about \$3, and it was his first offence, too. The incident leads the Ottawa Journal to observe: "Judges are human beings, the best of them liable to mistakes, but the extraordinary discrepancies that have been occurring of late in judicial sentences, the leniency often shown to educated and well-to-do men who have embezzled large amounts in positions of trust, contrasted with such severity as Judge Ross has just shown in the case of a poor man's first conviction for a petty theft, is almost disheartening to those who wish to respect the bench."

The New York World thus pays its respects to the incoming administration at Washington: "The failure of twenty-five banks within a fortnight, with all the injury to business and the distress to individuals, does not seem to have made any impression upon Mr. McKinley and his friends. They are thinking, planning and acting with a view to two things only—a higher tariff and a speedy division of the offices. During the campaign Mr. McKinley frequently repeated the preposterous partisan platitude that our currency system, created by the grand old Republican party, was the best in the world and must be kept so. And yet every student of finance, and indeed every intelligent business man, knew that this chaotic system, with its nine kinds of currency, all based like a big pyramid standing on its apex, upon a precarious reserve of gold subject to depletion at the will of speculators, is the worst maintained by any civilized commercial nation."

A PROVIDENTIAL RESCUE FROM A LIFE BURDENED WITH PAIN AND SUFFERING.

Langour, severe headaches and pains in the back of the kidneys made the life of Mrs. McCausland miserable. Williams' Pink Pills cured her. Other medicines failed.

From the Gravenhurst Banner. Poor health is an affliction that is dreaded by every one, and the first sign of approaching disease is usually met with an attempt on the part of the patient to check and hid it. Frequently, however, the most skilled physicians in the full enjoyment of health can have no conception of it. But when at last a medicine is found that will cure its worth cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. It is without price. Such is the opinion of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McCausland, of Ashdown, Ont. Mr. McCausland tells the story of his wife's illness and cure as follows: "For three or four years past my wife has been constantly failing in health. The first symptoms of her trouble were languor and loss of appetite, accompanied by bearing down pains and headaches which affected her periodically. As time went on she was attacked with pains in the region of her kidneys that became more and more distressing until she was obliged to seek medical aid for her, and accordingly sent her out to Barrie, where she received the best medical attention, the result of which was only slightly beneficial. On her return, owing no doubt to the tediousness of the journey, she came back in a form more aggravated than before. I noticed in a paper which I was reading one day a testimonial from one who had been cured of a similar trouble, and although knowing that other remedies had failed in my poor suffering wife's case, there was yet a ray of hope. I therefore procured a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and on my return home administered taking the Pink Pills with increasing good results. By the time she had used six boxes her condition was so improved that her neighbors were almost unprepared to believe the evidence of their own eyes when seeing the change in her appearance. Before taking the pills it was a severe task even to dress herself, much less to do any housework, while now, although not having used any of the pills for more than a couple of months, she attends to all her household duties without the slightest inconvenience. Taking all things into consideration, I feel it a duty I owe to others or sufferers to recommend these little pink messengers of health which stood between my well nigh distracted wife and the jaws of a lingering but certain death.

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and expense by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, who for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say it is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure where other medicines fail.

THE DISASTER RECALLED BY THE DEATH OF ADMIRAL MILNE. The recent death of the late Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Alexander Milne, G.C.B., recalls to the memory of many people a time when Great Britain had nearly been prematurely deprived of the services of that distinguished commander through a tragedy similar to that which the lives of Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Errol and the officers and men of H.M.S. Victoria were lost a few years ago.

It will be twenty-seven years by September next, since England was shocked to hear of the sudden loss of H.M.S. Captain on the night of September 9th. She foundered off the coast of Spain, together with almost all her complement of officers and men, to the number of close upon five hundred. The first dispatch announced that all hands had perished, but later intelligence was received to the effect that Master-gunner May and seven other men had escaped the disaster and had landed at Corcubion in Spain. Not even the straggling events that were

DOOMED TO DIE.

DOCTORS SAID MRS. ACKERMAN OF BELLEVILLE WOULD NEVER GET BETTER.

SHE CAN LAUGH AT DEATH.

And the Doctors, Too, for Eight Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills Made a Weak Her After Six Years' Illness. Belleville, Ont., Jan. 15.—If there is any one thing under heaven that excites a man's pity it is a weak, suffering woman.

If there is any disease on earth that causes weakness and suffering in women more than another it is kidney disease. If there is any medicine between Heaven and earth that will infallibly cure kidney disease, it is DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. And that's no dream. Women rise up by the score and call Dodd blessed for his wonderful discovery and acting with a view to two things only—a higher tariff and a speedy division of the offices. During the campaign Mr. McKinley frequently repeated the preposterous partisan platitude that our currency system, created by the grand old Republican party, was the best in the world and must be kept so. And yet every student of finance, and indeed every intelligent business man, knew that this chaotic system, with its nine kinds of currency, all based like a big pyramid standing on its apex, upon a precarious reserve of gold subject to depletion at the will of speculators, is the worst maintained by any civilized commercial nation."

WRECK OF THE "CAPTAIN."

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At that time transpiring in France (for the downfall of the Emperor Napoleon III., at Sedan, had occurred but four days previous to the foundering of the "Captain"), caused more excitement and painful interest among all classes of the British public than did the loss of this noble ship, for noble she assuredly was, if only in respect to the valuable freight of lives she carried, albeit she was nothing more than a terribly dangerous experiment, the end of which was fraught with total disaster to those immediately concerned. It was not until the first feelings of surprise and dismay had passed off that it was seen how narrowly Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, and his staff had escaped being involved in the catastrophe. The following are the facts of the case:

On the afternoon of Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1870, the combined Channel and Mediterranean squadrons, under the supreme command of Admiral Milne, were cruising off the coast of Spain. The flagship of the fleet was the Lord Warden, but the admiral, with his staff, had that day been on board the "Captain" to witness a sailing match. The "Captain" was to take part with the "Monarch," the "Inconstant" and the "Bristol." The weather had been fine throughout the day, but the wind blew a stiff breeze towards the evening, and strong gusts of wind in the westward looked as though some nasty weather was coming on. The sailing trial took some time and a sea was running when the admiral left the "Captain" for the flagship about 7 o'clock in the evening. So rough was the sea that the admiral's galleys were all but swamped in coming alongside, and it was with some difficulty that the transfer was effected. Seeing the dangerous state of the weather, Captain Milne, Burgoyne, (a son of Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, then Constable of the Tower of London) who commanded the "Captain," pressed the admiral and his staff to stay to dinner, remaining the night and return to their own ship the next morning. Happily for himself and for his staff, Admiral Milne declined, and on reaching the Lord Warden one of the officers of his staff was heard to exclaim, "Thank God I'm on board my own ship again."

Fears of the stability of the "Captain" had for a long time been openly entertained, especially by those who preferred the build of the "Monarch." These fears were now to be realized at their worst. The gale which had threatened from the south-west, blew strongly from the north-west, and at that hour, in open order, the "Captain" being in the lead, the ill-fated vessel was no longer visible from the deck of the flagship. At daybreak, on the morning of the 9th, the fleet was still in the same open order, the "Captain" being in the lead, and the ill-fated vessel was no longer visible from the deck of the flagship. At daybreak, on the morning of the 9th, the fleet was still in the same open order, the "Captain" being in the lead, and the ill-fated vessel was no longer visible from the deck of the flagship.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all other pulmonary affections, a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having cured his own wonderful cures in thousands of cases, he felt it his duty to make known to the world a desire to relieve human suffering, will send the formula free to all who ask it, this receipt in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using, sent by mail, by pressing five stamps, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 829 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

INSIST UPON HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Upon having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is no substitute for Hood's. It is an infallible remedy for all the ailments that afflict the human system. Insist upon having the genuine Hood's Sarsaparilla. The dealer or clerk who does his duty nothing for your welfare. He simply wants your money. Do not permit yourself to be deceived. Insist upon having the genuine Hood's Sarsaparilla. The dealer or clerk who does his duty nothing for your welfare. He simply wants your money. Do not permit yourself to be deceived. Insist upon having the genuine Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Application to be Made at the Next Session of the Dominion Incorporation. William Marchant Appointed Customs Appraiser. Vice Shears Dismissed.

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British Expedition to Start Out Again. London, Jan. 16.—The British expedition to start out again has not lost any time in making arrangements to re-embark. Consul Phillips and his party, massacred by the inhabitants of Benin City, west coast of Africa. About fifteen officers sailed

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SOUND MONEY COALITION.

Administration Will Have a Working Majority in the Senate. New York, Jan. 15.—A special session of the World was called for the purpose of arranging for the election of senators between the sound money Republican senators and three sound money Democratic senators by which the incoming administration will be given the support of a working majority in the senate.

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MINING LEGISLATION

Discussed by the Members of the British Columbia Board of Trade

Mr. Hagen Describes the Railway and Land Policy of New Zealand

The extension of the foreign trade of the province, the enactment of better mining laws and the opening of a more direct route to the Yukon district were among the important matters discussed at the quarterly meeting of the British Columbia board of trade held at three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

In dealing with reports considerable discussion was evoked because the members present held different views as to whether the council of the board should finally dispose of important subjects or whether the board itself should deal with such matters. The first of these reports was from the committee on manufactures. To them was referred a letter from the minister of trade and commerce in which he asked for suggestions with the object of extending the foreign trade of the Dominion.

The second report was from the committee on mining. This report, which has already been published, was carefully considered by the council and some amendments were made. The council at its last regular meeting instructed the secretary to forward the report as amended to the minister of mines so that he could receive assistance from it in framing the mining act which is likely to be brought forward during the coming session.

Mr. Fitcher objected to this course. The report was prepared after the most careful investigation, and after the opinion of boards of trade and others interested in mining had been received. He therefore considered that no time should be lost in placing it in the hands of the proper authorities as there was only a short interval until the session met and the government could reasonably say that they had not received the report in time to draft an act along the suggestions contained therein.

Mr. William Wilson was of opinion that the subject of mining legislation was of sufficient importance to be considered by the whole board. In matters of this kind it would be dangerous for the few members of the council to send out reports that were supposed to voice the opinion of the whole board. There were several matters that the report did not deal with. He believed that the law should compel speculators to tell in the prospectuses which they issued what they paid for the land, and that they asked the people to invest. He instanced a case of where a sharp speculator went to Kootenay and bought a claim for \$1,000. He returned to the coast and induced three or four others to take an interest in the claim at cost price \$4,000. Then the company was formed with a capital of \$1,000,000 and a flowery prospectus was issued. Those in the ring gave themselves \$20,000 each in shares and turned the other 200,000 shares on the market so that the public could contribute the working capital.

Col. Prior dissented from this view. Mining promoters had no more right to tell what they paid for a claim than Mr. Wilson that he paid 15 cents for a pair of socks which he sells for 50 cents. If such restrictions were placed on English or other capital would be invested in our province. People were into mining speculation with their eyes open and they had only themselves to blame if they lost.

Mr. C. Dubois Mason wanted to know if it was intended to make the law retroactive. If not, confusion would be created, as the companies already in existence would be working under different acts.

Mr. Wilson certainly thought any mining act should be retroactive so that something could be done to check wild cat schemes already in existence. Mr. Earle believed that the best way to prevent capitalizing companies at fictitious figures was by taxing companies on the amount of their capital stock. The report was disposed of by Dr. Milne and seconded by Col. Prior, who directed the secretary to have the report printed and a copy sent to each member, also to the different boards of trade in the province.

Mr. Alexander Begg, C.C., addressed the board briefly on the question of opening up the Yukon district. United States merchants were doing the trade there now and it was only by securing a route through Canadian territory that British Columbia could secure the trade. He described the route by way of the Stikine river and claimed for it advantages that other routes did not possess. He was applying for a charter for a railway for this route and found that prominent merchants of Victoria and Vancouver were taking a great interest in the matter.

Mr. Sarrell also addressed the board on the same matter. He quoted figures to show the volume of the Yukon trade and maintained that Canadian merchants could send goods by the way proposed by Mr. Begg without being harassed by American customs officers as they were in the present. The Dominion government had already decided to spend \$6,000 in surveying this route and he advised the board to ask the provincial

MONETARY SYSTEM

Proposed by the Conference Which Has Been in Session for Several Days.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions - A Member Causes a Stir.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 14.—The first morning session of the monetary conference was held yesterday. The convention has been conspicuous for the absence of unnecessary frills. Business has been transacted, proxy speeches have not been tolerated. The delegates this morning were seated by states, a much better arrangement than that of the day before. The chief event of the morning session was the speech of Congressman Fowler, of the banking and currency committee, in which he said:

"There are three ways of escaping national bankruptcy at some time if the present plan is to be continued. First—We could assume the full functions of banking, a step which is altogether out of the question. Second—We can tax the people whenever the emergency arises, which must prove, as it always has, a most expensive, burdensome policy and one to which the people will not long submit. Third—The retirement of the demand obligations of the government, a policy that is clearly desirable by all who are interested in the world. That is the only practicable solution, and it is our only remedy."

After the convention had been called to order brief speeches were made by Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts; Mr. Wilson, of Kentucky, and Chairman Hanna. At the conclusion of his talk Mr. Hanna called upon Mr. Ingalls, of Cincinnati, to read his report of the committee on resolutions.

"This convention declares that it has become absolutely necessary that a consistent, straight-forward and deliberately planned monetary system shall be inaugurated, the fundamental basis of which should be:

"First—That the present gold standard should be maintained. "Second—That steps should be taken to secure the ultimate retirement of all classes of United States notes by a gradual and steady process so as to avoid injurious contraction of the currency or disturbance of the business in this country, and until this retirement is complete, should be made for a separation of the revenue and note issue departments of the treasury.

"Third—That a banking system be provided which should furnish credit facilities to every portion of the country and elastic circulation, especially with a view of securing such a distribution of the loanable capital of the country as will tend to equalize the rates of interest in all parts thereof.

"For the purpose of effectively promoting the above objects: "Resolved, That fifteen members of this convention be appointed as an executive committee, with full powers as to this convention. The executive committee shall have power to increase its membership by any number not exceeding twenty-five, and to elect a secretary, who shall at all times constitute a quorum of said committee. The executive committee shall have special charge of the solicitation, receipt and disbursement of contributions, and shall have power for all purposes, shall have power to call this convention together again when and where it may seem best to said committee to do so, and said committee shall have full power to discharge all the duties of this convention. "Resolved, That it shall be the duty of this executive committee to endeavor to procure at the special meeting of Congress, to be held in March next, legislation calling for the appointment of a monetary committee by the president to consider the entire question and report to congress at the earliest possible date, failing to secure the above legislation, they are hereby authorized and empowered to select a committee of eleven members, according to the rules and plans set forth in suggestions submitted to this convention by Mr. Hanna, of Indianapolis, as follows:

"Article 1—The committee shall consist of eleven members, to be named by the legislative committee on this convention. This committee shall have power to fill vacancies in the committee as long as they may occur.

"Article 2—The first meeting of the committee shall be held at a place to be designated by the executive committee of this convention on a call to be issued therefor, and at such meeting the convention shall organize by the election of such officers and by-laws for its own government as may be agreed by a majority of its members; and thereafter it shall be governed by such rules and by-laws, subject to these articles.

"Article 3—All rules and by-laws of the committee and all its proceedings shall be directed toward the accomplishment of the objects of its creation, which is to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and needs of the country, in all relations and aspects, and to make appropriate suggestions as to any evils found to exist and the remedies therefor, and no limit is placed upon the scope of their inquiry, or the manner of conducting the same, excepting only that the expenses thereof shall not exceed the sum set apart for that purpose by the executive committee.

"Article 4—The executive committee of this convention shall do so much of the voluntary contributions made to it by the public as may be necessary to defray all necessary expenses of the committee, and shall notify the commission from time to time of the amount so available, so they may regulate its expenditures accordingly, and no liability shall attach to said committee or to this convention beyond the amount so specified.

MONETARY SYSTEM

Proposed by the Conference Which Has Been in Session for Several Days.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions - A Member Causes a Stir.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 14.—The first morning session of the monetary conference was held yesterday. The convention has been conspicuous for the absence of unnecessary frills. Business has been transacted, proxy speeches have not been tolerated. The delegates this morning were seated by states, a much better arrangement than that of the day before. The chief event of the morning session was the speech of Congressman Fowler, of the banking and currency committee, in which he said:

"There are three ways of escaping national bankruptcy at some time if the present plan is to be continued. First—We could assume the full functions of banking, a step which is altogether out of the question. Second—We can tax the people whenever the emergency arises, which must prove, as it always has, a most expensive, burdensome policy and one to which the people will not long submit. Third—The retirement of the demand obligations of the government, a policy that is clearly desirable by all who are interested in the world. That is the only practicable solution, and it is our only remedy."

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"Article 5—When the labors of this committee have been completed so far as is practicable, the executive committee, if it deems advisable, shall issue a call

to bring this convention together again at a time and place designated in such call; and at the meeting so convened the committee shall make report of its doings and suggestions in such manner as the convention may determine. It is the duty of the members of this convention and its members for action, and if legislation is deemed advisable, shall accompany such report with a draft of such bills or bills providing for such organization.

"Resolved, That all resolutions and all communications as to methods of currency reform which have been presented to this convention be referred to such committee when formed. He said the reading of the resolutions, Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, was recognized and hurried a bombshell into the camp peaceful. He said:

"The committee on banking and currency of the house and the finance committee of the senate have taken no special action, but up to the present moment has been determined that before this congress closes there should be some definite scheme formulated to be presented to the proposed extra session of the Fifty-fifth congress. And but for this convention some scheme would have been provided. This convention was called. What have you done? I don't believe there is a member of congress here or in Washington who believes that by this machinery you have designed anything can be accomplished until the Fifty-sixth congress. I ask, then, if you wish to face the people again in the financial condition that has been revealed to them?"

Mr. Adams, of Indianapolis, said there was no question that if the committee performed its work well it could have a measure ready to present to congress next winter. The Board of Trade rooms in the capital city for the use of the executive committee while in Washington. The invitation was accepted.

Catarah in the Head Is a dangerous disease. It may lead directly to consumption. Catarah is caused by impure blood, and the true way to cure it is by purifying the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarah because it removes the cause of it by purifying the blood. Thousands testify that they have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists, 25c. THRONES OF THUNDER. Mango Mam Lobenh the throne of palace of thunder, as the natives call it, the peak of Kamerun, as the whites call it, is the highest point on the western side of the African continent, says the National Review.

The first view the voyager gets of it, who, coming from the northward, has been coasting for weeks along low shores and up the stagnant rivers fringed with mangrove swamp, is a thing no man can ever forget. Suddenly, right up out of the sea, the great mountain rises to its 13,700 feet, while close to land, westward, towers the lovely island mass of Fernando Po to its 10,100 feet, and great as its first charm, every time you see it it becomes greater, although it is never the same. Five times I have been in the beautiful bay at its foot and have never seen it twice alike. Sometimes it is wreathed with indigo-black, foaming clouds, sometimes crested with snow, sometimes standing out hard and clear as though made of metal, and sometimes softly glowing with green, gold, purple and pink vapors tinted by the sunset.

There are only two distinct mountains or peaks to this glorious thing that geologists brutally call "an intrusive mass." Behind the Kamerun inland, there are two chains of mountains, or one chain deflected, bearing the names of the Rumbi and Omon mountains. These are little known at present and are clearly no relation of Mungo's. They are almost at right angles to the coast, I believe, infinitely older in structure and continuous with the many-named range we know in Kongo Francaise as the Sierra del Crystal. In a southern part of the range, Kamerun mountain, in the Atlantic, is a series of volcanic islands, presumably belonging to the same volcanic line of activity—Principe 9000 feet; St. Thome, 4913 feet; farther away still, Ascension, St. Helena and the Tristan d'Acunha groups.

The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield News, hearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I cheerfully recommend it." For sale by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros. wholesale agents Victoria and Vancouver.

CANADA'S TRADE. Bradstreet's and Dun's Reports Regarding Trade in the Dominion.

New York, Jan. 15.—R. G. Dun & Co. say regarding trade in the Dominion: "Canadian ports show a very quiet wholesale trade at all points, though at Halifax and St. John the country seasons weather and better than elsewhere. The condition of the roads still check the movement of produce at Toronto, where the wheat market is disappointing and grain at Montreal is slow. Payments are very slow at these points. The movement of goods at St. John's, slow at Toronto, with no improvement at Montreal, where the discounts are 6 to 7 per cent, fair at Halifax, but not improved at St. John's."

Study Economy... Everybody considers it a luxury to use Johnston's Fluid Beef, and so it is, but when it can be bought in 16 oz. bottle for \$1.00 it is also economical. Johnston's Fluid Beef 16 oz. Bottle, \$1.00.

Bradstreet's says: There is no change in wholesale trade at Toronto where the demand is quiet. Orders are light in Montreal.

Gladstone, Jan. 15.—The preliminary trial of W. G. Saunders, deputy returning officer at the last election, and the defendant was sent up for trial on a charge of stuffing ballot boxes; bail was accepted. The defence was reserved.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—At the curling bonspiel today the Winnipeg curlers won all the games they played. The New York rink lost to the Toronto curling club here or in Washington who believes that by this machinery you have designed anything can be accomplished until the Fifty-sixth congress. I ask, then, if you wish to face the people again in the financial condition that has been revealed to them?"

Montreal, Jan. 15.—Le Cultivateur, Mr. Tarte's paper, says there is reason to believe that parliament will meet at the end of February or beginning of March.

Brantford, Jan. 15.—The date of the South Brant by-election is officially announced for February 4th. Winnipeg, Jan. 15.—The Catholics of St. Norbert, under the Manitoba settlement, have organized a school district and will support it.

Evidence continues to be taken in regard to ballot box stuffing in different parts of the province. None of the trials have been terminated. A Forty Year Old Grievance Removed. In Bath, Ont., Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are a standard remedy. Joseph Gardner, of this town, suffered for 40 years with indigestion and its ever present accompaniments—constipation and headache. K. & L. Pills are the only remedy that gave him relief. 25c. a box, of all druggists. One pill a dose.

MINISTER WILLIS DEAD. Served His Country Well During the Hawaiian Trouble.

San Francisco, Jan. 15.—Advices just received from Honolulu pur steamship Monowai are as follows: United States Minister Albert S. Willis died at 8:30 a.m. on January 6, after an illness covering several months. The cause of his death was pneumonia, an attack of pneumonia from which he suffered while on his vacation to the States. In April last the minister and family left Hawaii for a visit to their old home at Louisville. While in San Francisco on the return trip the minister contracted a severe cold, which settled upon his lungs. This was the immediate cause of his death. At noon of October 31, while visiting church, he was run away and thrown Mr. Willis to the ground. He was taken to a physician's office, and soon recovered sufficiently to return to his home at Waikiki. He never left it again. Fever increased, and the cold taken in San Francisco soon developed into pneumonia. This settled so firmly upon the lungs that it could not be checked. All human effort was expended without avail. Three physicians labored incessantly at held frequent conferences upon the case. A few days before Christmas the case was pronounced hopeless.

Soon after the death of the minister all the consular government and shipping flags were lowered to half-mast. Expressions of regret were general and the wife and son have the sympathy of the whole community. At the request of Mrs. Willis the funeral service will take place at the Central Union church to-morrow, Rev. D. P. Burnie, pastor of that church, and Rev. J. M. Monroe, pastor of the Christian church, of which the deceased was a member, conducting the services. Details of the funeral have been left to the United States consular-general. It was learned last evening that Mr. Willis had requested the government to take the funeral in hand and the government has accepted. The funeral procession will be the most imposing since that of Kakaia.

The remains will be deposited in a vault in Nuuanu cemetery until January 13, when the casket will be placed on board the steamer Australia, for transportation to the United States. It is not known yet whether an escort will be sent with the remains, but it seems to be the opinion of a number of citizens that a representative of the foreign office should be detailed as an escort to accompany the remains to Louisville and turn them over to the officials at that city.

In September, 1893, Mr. Willis was appointed by President Cleveland as minister to Hawaii, succeeding James H. Blount, who acted temporarily after the death of the late John L. Stevens. Mr. Willis reached Honolulu by the Australia on October 4, 1893, and met one of the stormiest problems ever referred to a foreign diplomat in Hawaii. During his residence in Honolulu in an official capacity, Minister Willis performed the duties of his office in a quiet and dignified manner; he made no display at private or public functions and was looked upon as an unassuming, genial Southern gentleman, acting always in matters of a diplomatic nature in a severely conservative way.

Albert S. Willis was born in Shelby county, Ky., January 22, 1848, and for many years prior to his coming to Honolulu as United States minister, he resided in Louisville. His early education was received in the common schools of Kentucky. He graduated in the high school at Louisville in 1860. For four years he taught school, and in the intervals of his employment studied law, graduating from the Louisville law

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WHERE GOLD COMES FROM. Mr. Trout Reads an Interesting Paper on Mining Before the Seattle Bazaar. Spouts the Idea That All the Gold in the Streams Comes From Quartz Ledges.

Seattle, Jan. 15.—At a meeting held Thursday night of the Seattle Mining Bureau a paper was read by Peter D. Trout, a mining man of large experience, which contains some novel theories concerning the origin of the placer mines in British Columbia and Alaska. It is, of course, the general belief that where the flaky gold is found in the Chamberlain's Cold Choler and Rheumatism Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy has given me perfect relief. Sold by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros. wholesale agents Victoria and Vancouver.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the evidence of William H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Cold Choler and Rheumatism Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy has given me perfect relief. Sold by all druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros. wholesale agents Victoria and Vancouver."

BACCHYLIDES' POEMS. The British Museum has once again the satisfaction of announcing the recovery of one of the lost classics. Previous discoveries of the same kind have given us back authors from the latter periods of Greek literature, Herodas, Aristophanes, Herodas, Aristotle. In the present instance it is one of the great lyric poets of the earlier days, Bacchylides, nephew of Simonides, the contemporary and rival of Pindar, who is thus, in part at least, restored to us.

The manuscript containing these precious relics of ancient literature is a papyrus recently discovered in Egypt. So far as the writing is concerned, it is in very good condition, being handsomely written in rather large uncial characters on papyrus of fine quality but unfortunately the manuscript has suffered severely at the hands of its native discoverers, and is torn into many fragments. The date of the manuscript is probably in the first century before Christ. It will be the work of much time to bring the fragments into their proper order, and even when this is done it is almost certain that much will be seen to have been lost; but with the allowance for mutilation it remains true that a substantial addition has been made to the extant treasures of Greek literature.

Hitherto Bacchylides has been known only through the references of ancient writers and a handful of quotations, the longest being a graceful fragment of twelve lines to praise of Pallas. The lyric poetry of early Greece falls into two classes, which may be distinguished as personal and festival. Of the former the main theme, of which is love, with all the attendant joys and sorrows of the individual singer, the great representative is Sappho, with Alcaeus and Anacreon in her train. Pindar and Bacchylides, and saw, like them, the great days of the making of Greece. He may be placed on the same level as Pindar.—London Times.

"So often have I seen in my own experience examples of this conviction believed things that I have long believed that all gold has ever been written about where gold may be found and where it may not be found is not worth the paper on which it has been written, as my own experience has furnished me with copious evidence to the contrary. I have never read on the subject. Of all that has been written or said in regard to gold there is nothing more universal than the belief that placer gold is the gold found in creeks and rivers. I have not seen anything in print that ever cast the shadow of a doubt on the truth of this theory, for theory is as good a name as it deserves. I have always maintained that the placer gold in British Columbia did not come out of the quartz veins, or, if any, only a very small portion of it. Whenever I was asked if it did not come out of quartz veins, where did it come from? To which I have often very bluntly replied: "How do you suppose I know? I have learned to think this creek rich in gold veins, and I have spent time and money looking for quartz that the gold in the creek must have come from. In every instance it was time and money, when I was still worse, in one case where I was persuaded to go on one of these fool errands an opportunity was missed that would have made me some thousands of dollars richer. But all the time and money that I have lost looking for gold in the creeks is nothing compared with what others have lost. I know of fortunes and lives that have been wasted in this vain search. Others who might have been wealthy have gone down to their graves in the deepest poverty because they wasted their lives and missed their opportunities while looking for the quartz veins that they supposed supplied the gold. This class will unhesitatingly say that it is no use looking for gold in the rock if you find it in paying quantities in the creek. There are others to whom experience can teach nothing that veins must be persist in saying that the veins must be there and will be found at some day.

"Now, the facts in the case are that after more than thirty years of patient search, the richest creeks in British Columbia, or what have been the richest creeks in the country, have failed to show up any kind of rock in paying quantities anywhere in the neighborhood; and, on the other hand, we have Trail Creek, which has been considered about as poor a gold producer as there was in the country and which has during the last year yielded us over \$2,000,000 in gold, all of which came from the rocks in its neighborhood. Now, for many years I have firmly believed that gold found in the creeks of British Columbia did not come from quartz veins, but during my trip to the coast during the last summer my views on this matter received a remarkable confirmation. As I found gold under circumstances that anyone who says could not possibly have come from quartz veins, unless they were up at the sky; and I believe that if I can show that there is even a possible way in which the gold in British Columbia from quartz veins I will be doing the mining community a very great service. This I propose to do, and have committed them to manuscript, which I will take great pleasure in reading to you. Those of you who have seen Prof. See Winchell's geological maps will have noticed that in his map of this continent during the Esocle period a great ocean rolled over what is now the Pacific States, and the only land above the water was part of California and a few long islands that stretched north

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Seek Headache and relieve all the troubles that result from a bilious state of the system, such as indigestion, Dizziness, Dropsical Swelling, Pain in the Side, &c. While your most troublesome symptoms are in course.

onomy...

ly considers it a luxury to use Beef, and so it is, but when in 16 oz. bottle for \$1.00 it

16 oz. Bottle, \$1.00.

chool in 1896. He was elected attorney for Jefferson county, of which Louisville is the county seat, in 1872. At that time he canvassed his state in the interests of the democracy. In 1874 he was re-elected attorney of Jefferson county and served in that capacity until sent to the 45th Congress. He was returned in the 46th, 47th and 48th congresses as a Democrat and during peaker Carlisle's reign held the important position of chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of William H. Penn, chief clerk of the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One of two boxes of this remedy never fails to give relief. Sold by all druggists, and by S. J. Henderson Bros. wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver."

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Hitherto Bacchylides has been known only through the reference of ancient writers and a handful of quotations, the most being a graceful fragment of twelve lines in praise of peace. The lyric poetry of early Greece falls into two classes, which may be distinguished as personal and festive. Of the former the main theme, of which is love, with the attendant joys and sorrows of the individual singer, the great representative is Sappho, with Alcaeus and Sarcion in her train. In the second class the great name is Pindar, but with him the ancients classed two other poets, Simonides and Bacchylides. All wrote the same kind of poetry, the common characteristic of which is that it anticipates some occasion of festivity or solemnity, such as hymns of triumph, dirges for the dead, chants to be accompanied by dances, and especially poems celebrating of victories won at the great games of Greece, the Olympic, Pythian, Isthmian and Nemean. Now it is too early as yet to say how many poems are contained in the new manuscript; but there would seem to be at least, of some 15 or 20, varying in length from 10 to 400 lines. Bacchylides was a native of the island of Ceos. The main period of his activity belongs to the early part of the fifth century before Christ. He was a contemporary of Pindar and Sarcion, and saw like them, the greatest days of the making of Greece. By any he was placed on the same level as Pindar—London Times.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CURE SICK HEADACHE. Headache and relieve all the troubles that attend a bilious state of the system, such as indigestion, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stomach Pain, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in cases of SICK HEADACHE, they are equally valuable in Constipation, Fevers, and preventing this annoying complaint, which also corrects all disorders of the stomach, invigorate the liver and regulate the bowels as if they only cured.

WHERE GOLD COMES FROM

Mr. Trout Reads an Interesting Paper on Mining Before the Seattle Bureau.

scouts the Idea That All the Gold in the Streams Comes From Quartz Ledges.

Was Left in the Creeks by the Ocean That Once Covered the Country.

Seattle, Jan. 15.—At a meeting held Thursday night of the Seattle Mining Bureau a paper was read by Peter D. Trout, a mining man of large experience, which contains some novel theories concerning the origin of the placer mines in British Columbia and Alaska. It is, of course, the general belief that where the flaky gold is found in the beds of creeks, there must of necessity be quartz further back, from which the little nuggets and flakes were worn and washed away. Mr. Trout says he has another theory, and it comes from ripe experience. The gold comes from paper shales. Mr. Trout's interesting paper follows:

"At our last meeting I consented to read a paper on my experiences in Alaska, but did not intend to give any detailed account of what happened to me in that country, and were it not that I had a few nuggets of gold under very peculiar and extraordinary circumstances I would not have thought that there was anything of it worth telling, as with this single exception I can look back with any degree of satisfaction or pleasure."

"Among the properties that gold possesses, one, it seems, is that of being just where it ought not to be, and in many cases being in places where reason and common sense and scientific research have declared that it is impossible for it to be. And on the other hand, where reason, common sense and scientific research have declared that it is likely to be, it does not come from there. It may not be found in the paper on which it has been written, as by my own experience has furnished exceptions to every statement. Of all I have ever read on the subject, I find that there is nothing more universal than the belief that that placer gold, or the gold found in creeks, comes out of quartz veins. In all the experience of a British Columbia placer hunter, I have never seen the shadow of a doubt on the truth of this theory, for theory is as good a name as it deserves."

"During the last ten years I have been making a study of the placer gold in British Columbia did not come out of the quartz veins, but, if any, only a very small portion of it. Whenever I made any statement of this sort I was always asked, if it did not come from quartz veins, where did it come from? To which I have often very bluntly replied, 'How do you suppose I know?' I have learned to think this from direct experience. I have seen a creek rich with gold and have spent time in looking for quartz veins that would supply the gold, but have found none. I know of many times and lives that have been wasted in this vain search. Others who might have been wealthy have gone down to their graves in the deepest poverty because they wasted their time and missed their opportunities while looking for quartz veins that they supposed supplied the gold to the creeks."

"Many of this class will unhesitatingly say that it is not possible for gold to be found in the creeks, but if you find it in paying quantities in the creek. There are others to whom experience can teach nothing, and they still persist in saying that the veins must be there and will be found some day. Now, the facts in the case are that over more than thirty years of patient search, the richest creeks in British Columbia, or what have been the richest creeks in the country, have failed to show up any kind of rock in paying quantities anywhere in the neighborhood; and, on the other hand, where Trail Creek, which has been considered about as poor a gold producer as there was in the country and which was during the last year yielded over \$2,000,000 in gold, all of which came from the rocks in its neighborhood. Now, for many years I have been believing that gold found in the creeks of British Columbia did not come from quartz veins, but during my trip to Alaska during the last summer, my views on this matter received a remarkable confirmation, as I found gold under circumstances that anyone will be able to see, and which could not possibly have come from quartz veins, unless they were up in the sky; and I believe that if I can show that there is even a possible way for the gold in British Columbia to come into the creeks without coming from quartz veins I shall be doing the mining community a very great service. I think I propose to do, and have committed to my manuscript, which will take great pleasure in reading to you."

ward where the Pacific Coast now is. In another map of the country at the beginning of the carboniferous are those long islands stretched much further to the north and nearly enclosed a vast body of water that he called the Cordilleran ocean, which covered the country between what is now the coast and the Rocky Mountains. This range of mountains that at one time stretched along the coast still exists, though in some places they have sunk beneath the ocean's level and now afford as a sheltered passage between here and Juneau. They first appear far out in the North Pacific Ocean in what is called the Aleutian or Fox Islands, and disappear again beneath the ocean at the southern point of the peninsula of Lower California.

"These maps may be tolerably correct, and they may not, but enough is known to make it certain that at one time a great body of salt water covered the country between the Cascade and the Rocky Mountains. A still later map shows the Cascade mountains to have arisen and the great Cordilleran ocean to be only represented by large bodies of salt water, that in detached bodies covered the greater part of the State of Utah, and the greater parts of Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington. The last remnant of the mighty Cordilleran ocean is now drying up in the State of Utah, and is called the Great Salt Lake, and it seems to me perfectly reasonable to infer that the same fate that has befallen the sea that once covered the greater part of the State of Utah has also befallen the sea that still larger sea that once covered the eastern parts of the states of Oregon and Washington."

"We have learned from competent authority that a ton of sea water, or a little more than a cubic yard, contains about a grain of gold. The next question in order is, what became of all the gold that the sea water contained after the sea had been dried up? Did it evaporate into the air or did it settle on the bottom? If it did not evaporate into the air it must all be where that ocean has dried up, as gold is one of the simplest and practically indestructible, and the form most likely in which it would be found is those almost microscopic, thin, scaly particles, such as are found in the Banks and Columbia rivers, and in fact everywhere over Eastern Oregon and the Big Bend country. Another fact of great significance in this connection is that gold possesses the property of being welded when heated. Now we know that we cannot weld two pieces of iron together unless they are made intensely hot, and while in this condition pounded together. Gold possesses the same property without being heated, as anyone who has had his teeth filled by a dentist can witness."

"All that is necessary to do in order to make nuggets out of the Snake river gold is to take a number of those fine scaly particles and pound them together. Another fact of great significance is that nuggets are seldom found singly, where except in beds of creeks or where creeks are almost invariably on the sides of hills or mountains, or where this pounding process must have been going on for countless ages, and generally on pitching bed-rock among rocks, boulders and large-sized gravel."

"Eastern Oregon and the Big Bend country contains a great amount of the fine gold, but few nuggets, while British Columbia has contained many nuggets, but little fine gold. This may be explained what seems to be a fact, that the western parts of Oregon and Washington are now in much the same condition that they were when the sea dried up. In British Columbia it is quite different. The sea that we presume once covered the country dried up as a much earlier period, and since that time there have been upheavals all over the country, and it now consists of small mountains, at least over the central part. If a sea did once cover that part of the country, it seems to me probable that where the last remnant of it dried up was in the Cariboo country, and if this was known to be a fact, the concentration of placer gold in that section could be explained."

"If we only knew that the gold in the past a sea did cover that part of British Columbia and dried up, and very fine flaky gold was everywhere deposited over its bottom, the changes that have since occurred would fully explain why it is now coarse or in the form of nuggets, and on account of the upheavals gulches have everywhere been found. More than that, the country has been swept by glaciers; and rocks and stones have been moving in all directions, independent of gravitation; and after the glacial period passed away this rolling and sliding of rocks commenced again; and this pounding process was renewed over a larger scale."

"You should, however, bear in mind that I am not describing the way the gold came into the creeks of British Columbia. I am only indicating to you what seems to be a possible, not a probable way, and you will bear in mind that what has been said as to the origin of placer gold, applies to no part of the world except the country east of the Cascades. "If the time is not too much taken up I will endeavor to tell you of my trip to Alaska. "I, with two companions, left Juneau about the middle of last May in a dory with about three months' provisions. Nothing of unusual interest occurred or was seen until we reached Taylor bay, which is the last of many bays that we passed before we reached the Pacific ocean. Our destination was Lituya bay, which is on the Pacific coast and about 200 miles above Juneau. It had been known for some time that there were ruby sands on the beach that were very rich in gold, and as sand is known to be pulverized rock, it was inferred that there must be rock of extraordinary richness in the neighborhood. As far as finding this rock was concerned the expedition proved to be as great a fool's errand as I ever undertook. Taylor bay is about the size and shape of Elliott bay, and to give an idea of the resemblance between the two you would have to imagine Elliott bay with no Seattle on its shores nor a white human being within 100 miles of it in any direction, and between where we are now and West Seattle a wall of ice several hundred feet in height and reaching back to Mount Rainier. This would give you an idea of the Brady glacier. The Brady is a dead glacier. A live glacier is glacially enough to look at, but a dead one is much more so, and nature, it seems, out of compassion, or

NEARING HAVANA

Flames from the Insurgent Forces can be seen from the City.

Spanish Party Favor the Re-Call of Captain-General Weyler.

Havana, Jan. 12 (via Key West, Fla., Jan. 13).—Captain-General Weyler is in a very bad humor, and seemingly with good reason. He was with difficulty dissuaded a day or so ago from sending Senor Ferrn, correspondent of the Madrid Herald, to Moro castle, and the newspaper man in question is not safe from the Spanish commander, who was aroused by the criticisms of the conduct of the campaign in Cuba. To such a degree has the captain-general felt his ill temper that nobody outside his civil and military advisers has been able to see him since his return from the field. That he is in danger of recall nobody here for a moment doubts, in spite of the many official and semi-official denials from Madrid, for it is remembered that the same course was followed by the government in the case of the recall of Marshal Martinez Campos.

Weyler cannot truthfully be said to have achieved a single success, diplomatic, administrative, military or otherwise. There are probably more insurgents, better armed and better supplied, in Pinar del Rio at the present time than at any time since the insurrection broke out. General Weyler once openly remarked that the western portion of that province alone contained 7000 armed men, and that large additional bands of insurgents were hovering about his troops. The Spanish commander sent 50,000 men against the late insurgent army, and the latter, acting with admirable strategy, seemed to disappear, and the best efforts of the Spanish generals have failed to discover their whereabouts. Gomez is pushing on from the east with all the men he can muster, at the same time protecting his retreat.

The insurgent bands are, in the meantime, carrying the torch to the very gates of Havana. The flames from the burning property can be seen from the captain-general's palace, the sound of firearms has been frequently heard in the suburbs, and except to hold the cities the Spaniards are absolutely powerless, though they have burned every roof capable of sheltering a wounded insurgent, destroyed everything likely to give them food and in every way have tried to make the struggle for freedom an open conflict, but by adopting the very guerrilla tactics they taught the Cubans with employing, including the burning of the insurgent hospitals and the slaughter of the helpless sufferers, according to all reports, the civil governor is known to be using his influence with the commercial bodies here to bring about Weyler's recall, and protests against his conduct have been sent to Madrid recently in great numbers, couched in the most graphic terms of disgust and disapproval. All efforts to cable such matter to Madrid from here have been frustrated by the captain-general. But this has not prevented several urgent messages being sent from Key West to Madrid, and it is believed the action taken will not fail to have the desired effect in the near future.

The movement against Weyler has its root in the most influential circles of the very quarter where Spain counts her staunchest supporters, and therefore, it is not believed possible that the government can much longer ignore the fact that in the eyes of the Cuban people, the real solution of the Cuban question so long as Captain-General Weyler is in command. His military incapacity is not the only feature complained of. The air is full of rumors for all or most of the soldiers suffering from lack of food, of medicine and ammunition, which, issued by some means or other, have fallen into the hands of the insurgents or have entirely failed to materialize. Even the army contractors have turned against the captain-general, and that, as military men are aware, means a great deal. The rumor that Maximio Gomez was contemplating surrendering Spanish authorities has been traced to Spanish official sources, as usual, and is pronounced by friends of the Cubans who are always well informed, to be utterly false. They add that as long as the Cuban people are in arms, and as long as the Cuban question will be accepted by the Cuban people, the Cuban question will be accepted by the Cuban people, and that, as long as the Cuban people are in arms, and as long as the Cuban question will be accepted by the Cuban people, the Cuban question will be accepted by the Cuban people."

WOMEN'S WEAKNESS.

Female Complaints Combined with Kidney Troubles are Fatal.

LUCKY WOMAN ESCAPED.

Consented to Try DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, the Premier of Proprietary Medicines, and is Now Strong and Well—One Box Cured Her.

Walkerton, Jan. 13.—Half a dollar saved a woman's life in this town not many months ago—only last August, to be exact. Half a dollar is the price of a box of DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. One box of these far-famed and justly-famed pills was enough to put Mrs. Elwena Ady on her feet, when she was very ill with female complaint, combined with Kidney trouble. With this example in view, why should there be a single woman in Canada tottering on the brink of the grave, or going about her work dragged down, depleted, despondent and discouraged? Kidney diseases are fatal. They mean slow death, if not cured. But there is a cure, and it is the purpose of these lines to demonstrate it. Here is Mrs. Ady's testimony: "Gentlemen: I have been troubled with a complaint called women's weakness and Kidney trouble. I read of the many cures DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS had done. I consented to try them. I have used one box and I am completely cured. No pain or backache have ever come back. I can highly recommend them to all women. You may publish this as to help others. MRS. E. ADY. Walkerton, Ont. August 8th.

Any druggist has DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. If your druggist does not have them, address the DODD'S MEDICINE COMPANY, Toronto. Price fifty cents a box; six boxes for \$2.50.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

900 DROPS CASTORIA. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS - CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Castoria is put up in one-ounce bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." Be sure that you get C.-I.-S. T. O. S. I. A.

social problems. (By a New Zealander.) LETTER IV.—THE CHINESE QUESTION. To the Editor:—China has come to realize within the past few years the fallacy of the old adage, "A rolling stone gathers no moss."

The civil governor is known to be using his influence with the commercial bodies here to bring about Weyler's recall, and protests against his conduct have been sent to Madrid recently in great numbers, couched in the most graphic terms of disgust and disapproval. All efforts to cable such matter to Madrid from here have been frustrated by the captain-general. But this has not prevented several urgent messages being sent from Key West to Madrid, and it is believed the action taken will not fail to have the desired effect in the near future.

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high rents, which they can, crowded together in disease-breeding tenements, afforded to pay—or because of their cheap vegetables or the low wages for which they will work or for any other reason. The future of the country, the purity of its people ought not to be sacrificed for such paltry considerations. The people of New Zealand seeing the evils that had overtaken other countries through this virulent disease, checked it before it had gone too far, and would not have tolerated upon them a horde of moral and physical lepers to soil their fair young country and degrade and paralyze their people.

Great Britain in the colonization and expansion of her empire does not desire to overcrowd the labor markets of her colonies. Why, then, should China be allowed to do so? It suits some selfish, moss-grown monarchs and a company like the Canadian Pacific Railroad company to talk about our trade relations with China, but how would it really benefit this country if commerce with China or Japan or any other cheap labor country were purchased at the degradation of our own workers and the pauperization of our workers, incapable of competing with Asiatics who live in hovels upon scanty diet, and who accept none of the responsibilities of higher citizenship? J. HATHAWAY.

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THIS YEAR'S COUNCIL

The Electors Declare for New Men Around the Aldermanic Board.

Mr. Redfern Elected Mayor—Some Decided Changes in All the Wards.

Yesterday the municipal electors were determined to get "new blood" in the council and they got what they voted for. Aldermen Partridge and Wilson are the only ones left to tell the tale...

Promptly at four o'clock the polls closed, and after the ballots were first counted to see that the number corresponded with the number of stubs, the votes were counted. As there was an efficient staff of poll clerks, the work of counting proceeded rather rapidly.

As expected the Waris Redistribution by-law did not receive the assent of the electors qualified to vote for money by-laws. Many of the electors neglected to record their opinions in this matter, and the vote was consequently small.

During the day anti-Chinese and Japanese petitions, which were left in a room convenient to the polling booths, were numerously signed.

WARD REDISTRIBUTION.

North Ward... 232 Agatist. Central Ward... 68 185 South Ward... 105 110

THE MAYORALTY.

Charles E. Redfern... 1100 Hon. Robert Beaven... 741 Total vote, 1833; spoiled ballots, 13.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A. G. McCandless... 712 John Kinsman... 571 Moses McGregor... 545 W. J. Dwyer... 422 John Macmillan... 394 D. H. Riddell... 339

THE NEW TRUSTEES.

Dr. Lewis Hall... 1045 Charles Hayward... 751 Mrs. David Jenkins... 705 E. J. Dwyer... 694 E. A. Lewis... 715 William McKay... 508

At eight o'clock Returning Officer Northcott took the chair in the police court room and read the results to the large crowd who had assembled.

Mr. Redfern thanked the electors for the honor they had conferred upon him. He regretted that there was not room for Mayor Beaven as well as for himself, as there was only the kindest feelings between them.

Hon. Mr. Beaven stated that the electors were good enough to relieve him of the responsibilities of office, but though

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair—DR.

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

MR JENSEN'S VIEWS

A Trip Through the Ideal Mining Section of Southern British Columbia.

Advocates the Building of a Road to the Coast by the Government.

Mr. William Jensen, who has just returned from a trip through the mining districts, gives the following interesting account of what he saw: "Leaving Victoria by the Great Northern steamer and railway brought me to Spokane, Wash. Here a great city has been built on a high plateau of Eastern Washington, with one of the best water powers running through the city, affording power to mills and factories of various kinds. A stop over of two days convinced me that the prosperity in a great measure of this enterprising city is owing to the field of Kootenai, as well as the section of the country lying immediately west of it. Here at every place you would meet miners and prospectors, principally from the United States, and in most cases backed by Spokane people, who had discovered the great mineral resources of the world, capital and enterprise to show the world how lavishly the hand of nature had dealt with the 'Sea of Mountains' of British Columbia.

Leaving Spokane on my late trip, I arrived at Arden about noon, where, after a stop of about thirty minutes, a stage-sleigh with four horses starts for Grand Forks, the intersection of the North Fork of the Kettle river with the main river. Here we start after a drive of nine hours. Grand Forks is a beautifully situated place, with some of the grandest mineral deposits yet discovered, as far as surface showing is concerned. About three miles from Grand Forks one of the greatest surface showings is seen at Bonner's Camp, the volcanic. This I believe has been pronounced by old mining men who have seen it, to be one of the wonders seen in any part of the world. The Seattle, another location, as well as the Pathfinder and a great many other claims, show the same capping as in the Trail Creek section. As work is being done in this locality the same results are obtained, demonstrating that the Trail Creek section is only the beginning of this vast belt, extending to my own knowledge, as far west as the Similkameen. I may even go as far as Hope, where, in reality, the first precious metal is met. Something like twenty-five years ago silver ore was shipped from there to Swansea, Wales.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Result of the Contests in Nanaimo, Vancouver and Kaslo.

Nanaimo, Jan. 14.—The following are the results of the municipal elections to-day, Mayor Davison, 500, being returned over his opponent, Mr. West.

Vancouver, Jan. 14.—W. Templeton was elected mayor of Vancouver to-day, his majority over J. J. Banfield being 319. The total vote was 2067.

Kaslo, B.C., Jan. 14.—The elections were held here to-day with the following result: For mayor, R. F. Green, 100, defeating P. E. Archer, 70.

A Cure for Lungs Heat.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes London Grover, of Sardis, Ky.

THE WOODMEN'S CONCERT.

A Ball to be Given Shortly—Presentation to Mr. Noah Shakespeare.

Camp No. 52, Woodmen of the World, held a most enjoyable entertainment yesterday evening in the A. O. U. W. hall.

Through the efforts and influence of a number of prominent citizens a reading room has been established on Store Street, between the streets of the men and cabin men. The rooms, which are situated just opposite the Victoria Rice and Flour Mills, have already been opened, but some further contributions are necessary to complete the equipment and insure the institute's success.

SAILOR'S READING ROOM.

Institution Started With Special Prospects for Success.

The following competitions will be opened, in which prizes may be offered: (a) collection of rocks, ores, and minerals of British Columbia; (b) collection of economic minerals of B. C. with written descriptions of occurrence, treatment, uses, etc.

Entomological Section—(a) General collection of insects of British Columbia; (b) collection of insects of British Columbia injurious to vegetation, with essay on their treatment.

Botanical Section—(a) General collection of plants of British Columbia; (b) collection of plants of Victoria and vicinity, with essay on "Our Forest Trees"; (c) collection of local mosses, lichens and sea weeds.

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NATURAL HISTORY

An Association Formed by the Pupils of the Victoria High School.

Work Divided Into Four Departments—The Work Outlined for Members.

A large number of the pupils of the high school have, under the direction of Mr. Pince, to whom is entrusted the science department of the school, organized themselves into a Natural History Association.

Each section is an organization in itself with president and secretary. The members of each section make collections and observations and meet weekly to compare results; examine collections and name specimens. For the purpose of identifying the private library of the science master is available, though it is a matter of regret that a reference library more complete is not to be found among the furnishings of the school.

Especially is the work of the Association to be conducted on practically useful lines. The Mineralogical Section will give special attention to ores, minerals and rocks of commercial value. The Botanical Section will have an eye to the practical and useful; the Entomological Section will make a specialty of fruit pests and insects injurious and beneficial to vegetation, while the Conchological Section will not neglect to study native shells in respect to their food value.

The students of the high school have entered on this work with a great deal of enthusiasm, and while it is too much to expect that in every case the interest will hold out for any considerable time yet there is no doubt that much valuable work will be done, that many very creditable private collections will be made and that the material for an excellent series of cabinets representing the local natural history will be collected for the school, the hope being entertained that enlarged accommodations will be provided so that a room may be set apart for the purpose.

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A MICMAC STORY

Seating Captains Have Plenty of Fun at the Expense of the Colonists.

West Coast Indians will be Disciplined by the Micmac Indians Yara.

The skippers who spend seven or eight months of the year on the dreary ocean in search of seals are after all a jolly lot. Neither the restrictions placed on their industry, the interference of American revenue cutters, nor the low prices for seal skins appear to lessen their fund of good humor. They dearly love a joke. They are filled with delight when they can fill an innocent party with "fun" and they invent every kind of thrilling story, and then set all sorts of traps to catch the newspaper men. When they succeed they laugh long and loudly, and the time spent on shore is shortened by this innocent amusement.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Celebrated for its great superiority in all kinds of baking. It is the only baking powder that is pure and contains no alum or any other adulterant. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK.

A RAILWAY FERRY Application Being Made to Incorporate a Company to Run a Railway Ferry.

Between Nanaimo and Mainland Messrs Dunsinuir are the Chief Promoters.

Some time ago the Times published the report that the Messrs. Dunsinuir intended constructing a railway ferry to run between Vancouver and Nanaimo. Many people were inclined to disbelieve the report and held that if such a ferry was built it would be run from a point on the Fraser to Saanich. The rumor is revived, however, by the fact that Mr. Herbert E. A. Robertson, solicitor for the applicants, gives notice in the current issue of the British Columbia Gazette, that at the next ensuing sitting of the legislative council, the Bill of the Messrs. Dunsinuir, an application will be made for the purpose of incorporating a company with power to operate a ferry, by steam or other power, for transporting cars holding either passengers or freight from a point on Burrard Inlet, on the Fraser River, or between the above mentioned places, to connect with the Desquamit & Nanaimo, and for all powers necessary or conducive therefor.

Mr. Robertson, when seen today, would not disclose the principal matter, but it is understood that the Dunsinuirs are the chief promoters of the ferry. Their object undoubtedly is to get more traffic from Nelson, who stands by a direct route from Nelson, who stands by the C. P. R. has made arrangements to supply the Trail smelters with coke after June 1. The coke will be secured from the Dunsinuir coke ovens at Union, in order that this coke will be shipped direct from Union to Kootenai without being rehandled, it would be necessary to extend the E. & N. railway to that point. It is understood that Mr. Dunsinuir has made arrangements with the C. P. R. by which coke will be carried over their line at a very low rate.

THE NEW CITY COUNCIL.

Members Sworn In By Mr. Justice Walkem.

The members of the new city council were sworn in by Mr. Justice Walkem at the police court this morning. The ceremony was witnessed by a number of interested electors. City Clerk Dowler introduced Mayor-elect Redfern to His Lordship and then the oaths were taken. Mr. Redfern declared that he was a British subject and otherwise qualified for the position of mayor that he had not and would not have any interest directly or indirectly in any city contract and that he did not knowingly employ bribery, corruption or intimidation to secure his election. He also promised that he would not allow private interests to interfere with the discharge of his duties, and that he would give faithful allegiance to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors.

Each alderman took a similar oath and then Mr. Justice Walkem congratulated them all on their election. He particularly congratulated Mayor Redfern, for he had displaced a gentleman who had discharged the duties of the office with marked ability and honor.

The first meeting of the new council will be held on Monday evening, when in all probability Mayor Redfern will name his committee.

It will be found an excellent remedy for such headache. Carter's Little Blue Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

J. PIERCY & CO. WHOLESALE DRUG GOODS. BLANKETS, FLANNELS, UNDERWEAR, UMBRELLAS and WINTER CLOTHING.

YOU WANT SEEDS THAT SAVED TIME AND MONEY. The leading Catalogue in Canada. Yours for the ask. Free. Tells about Best and Latest Seeds known. Sent by Mail—Free of Charge.

Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Ltd. LONDON AND TORONTO. Seed House.

Twice-a-Week. RELIANT—OPENS

Establish Reformatories for Inebriates—the Arbitration Treaty.

London, Jan. 19.—The third session of fourteen parliament was formally opened by royal commission at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The function was observed with all due and customary ceremony. Early in the morning a strong contingent of police moved down Whitehall and stationed themselves at the House entrance leading to the House of Commons, where as was the habit of the space between Westminster and the Abbey, and hung in the path of the royal staff surrounding traffic. Shortly after five o'clock the yeoman guard, commonly known as "Beef Eaters," attired in their costume of bonnet, leather breeches, Elizabethan collars, carrying swords and halberds, arrived at the house, accompanied by the inspector. Their mission was the customary visit of inspection—a custom which has obtained since the famous powder plot in 1605. At the time of the visit, which was first examined by the yeoman guard, the yeoman guard presented no trace of Guy Fawkes or his conspirators. Then by a private staircase the detachment entered the house, where a search was made. A revealed a like condition. This was the "Beef Eaters" moved to Whitehall street to the noted house, which has been in existence for centuries. It is the proprietor, a gentleman, assisted in the search by the alarmed officials, when warned by the yeoman guard, that the search was a revealed a like condition. This was the "Beef Eaters" moved to Whitehall street to the noted house, which has been in existence for centuries. It is the proprietor, a gentleman, assisted in the search by the alarmed officials, when warned by the yeoman guard, that the search was a revealed a like condition. This was the "Beef Eaters" moved to Whitehall street to the noted house, which has been in existence for centuries. It is the proprietor, a gentleman, assisted in the search by the alarmed officials, when warned by the yeoman guard, that the search was a revealed a like condition. 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