

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY DECEMBER 10 1896.

VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 109

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

The Retiring President's Last Official Communication to the United States Congress.

Spain Should Offer a Genuine Autonomy Measure of Home Rule to Cuba.

would appear to be the true interest of all concerned. It would at once stop the conflict which is now consuming the resources of the island and making it worthless for whichever party that may ultimately prevail.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—To the Congress of the United States: As the representatives of the people in the legislative branch of the government, you have been assembled when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest.

DEVELOPMENTS.

2.—(Special)—The tunnel to-day got drydyke which crosses into the ore chute on which it was opened by a tunnel. It runs through the Elmo, a solid face of ore, and gold and averages 10 feet from the St. The running of this Elmo people has enormous value of Con. St. certain to prove one camp.

THE U. S. HIERARCHY.

3.—For some time periodically published indicating to come from parts of the Holy See bishops, and especially the faculty of the Catholic University. Their is manifested in the am from the papal rate by the apostolic needs no explanation.

THE SAILOR.

the eyes of all the re turned toward San ening, the attraction, for a limited number Fitzsimmons, the jarkey "the sailor" dent of this city and upon as the coming taken rigorous prepara entered the ring on condition: Fitzsimmons' of victories and his ringmanship made write nevertheless, and the scratch with heavy in the betting, though tary of the immense was a long delay in referee, Fitzsimmons' that everything had the sailor. He and ultimately wanted the and the contest com-

THE MASSACRE.

A dispatch to the Constantino says are has occurred at Ey-pundred Armenians are been killed.

APPAIRS IN TURKEY.

"While it is said, 'no citizen of the United States in Turkey has thus far been killed or wounded, their safety in the future is no means assured. Efforts have not been spared, and will not be, by the government or the United States minister at Constantinople, to protect our missionaries in Ottoman territory."

CUBAN SITUATION.

Considerable space is given to Cuba. The President finds it difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made towards the pacification of the island, notwithstanding Spain's strengthened determination to put down the insurrection.

ANNIHILATION OF PROPERTY.

that it may not be used by their opponents. At least from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of American capital is invested in the island, and there is an immense trade between the United States and the island.

MACEO AND WEYLER.

Insurgent Leader Has an Army on Either Side the Captain-General.

Important and Terrible Battle—Insurgents Finally Dislodged—Cleveland's Message.

KEY WEST, Dec. 7.—Steamer Whitney arriving brings Havana news in relation to Maceo and Weyler. The passengers state that General Weyler has himself encamped ten miles from Artemisa, and his army was scattered along the trocha and through the Pinar del Rio district.

HANDSOME DIVIDENDS.

Golden Anticipations of the Consolidated Albany—Duke of York Resuming Work.

Mining Development at Rogers Creek—Splendid Specimens of Ore.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—The Consolidated Albany Gold Mining Company's stamp mill will be crushing to its full capacity on Monday.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

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Secretary Olney's report shows that negotiations are in progress for a convention to locate immediately that part of the Alaskan boundary along the 141st meridian by a monument and joint survey, while the prospects for the precise demarcation of the coast line boundary are said to be good.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

STILL MORE REMOVALS.

The Premier's Partner Appointed to a Judgeship—Sir Oliver Mowat.

(From Our Own Correspondent) OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—Mr. Lavergne, M.P., the Premier's law partner, will shortly resign from the House of Commons and be appointed to the Superior court judgeship in the Ottawa and Pontiac district now held by Judge Malhot, who is to be superannuated on account of his failing eyesight.

Protest Against the School Settlement—Immigration Commissioner to Be Appointed.

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The Owl, the journal at the Ottawa University, contains a strong editorial protest against the school settlement.

Sir Oliver Mowat returned to the city to-night. The other tariff commissioners will return to-morrow.

More dismissals occurred to-day, including the persons employed on the Rideau canal and Collector Rayburn at Deseronto.

A proposal has been made to the government to appoint a commission on immigration to report on the best means of attracting immigrants to Canada.

FRANCE - MADAGASCAR.

Present Conditions Discussed in the French Chambers—English Influence Denounced.

Motion to Expel the Jesuits and Methodists From the Island.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The chamber of deputies to-day after discussing the Madagascar credits adopted the order of the day and approved the policy of the government by a vote of 431 yeas to 81 nays.

M. Michelin questioned the government regarding the recall of M. Laroche, the French resident in Madagascar, and the government's intention as to colonizing and governing the island.

The minister of the colonies pointed out that the rumored influence of political persons referred to had been already denied. M. Michelin wished to insist upon his questioning, but the president of the chamber interrupted him, saying that the house was only cognizant of ministerial acts.

M. Michelin asked for explanations on the subject of the state of slavery said to exist in certain parts of the island. Garrioli's concession the deputy claimed to be a complete abandonment of Madagascar to the English.

M. Lebon answered that the circular abolishing slavery had been published and was being enforced. The minister of the colonies added that M. Laroche was at one time the protégé of a high personage, and referring to the railroad said that all French schemes were based on the government guaranteeing the interest on the railroad shares, but the government would not think of granting concessions to a company which was in any way foreign.

M. Gueysee, ex-minister of the colonies, justified the judicial organization of the island which he had initiated. He pointed out that M. Michelin had spoken of English gold, but English missionaries had been the first victims of the disorder. Important changes had been made since M. Laroche left the island, and the present resident general of Madagascar had not expelled any of the foreign missionaries.

M. Demahy maintained that M. Laroche had obeyed the Bible societies who had protected him, adding: "These societies are working the ruin of our influence and stealing our possessions, they are to be found throughout French territory carrying out political work."

M. Demahy asked the minister for the colonies if he had approved of the action of General Gallieni in not expelling the English Methodists, claiming it was time to stop their "occult influence." (Cheers.)

M. Gueysee expressed the fear that a bloody repression of the disorders in Madagascar would be the signal for the gravest trouble.

M. Lebon then explained that General Gallieni was invested with unlimited powers, but the minister hoped that this would cease when the island was pacified.

M. Rouanet moved that the government expel the Jesuits, Methodists, etc., from Madagascar. To this suggestion M. Lebon replied that General Gallieni had full power to act against any propaganda of a political character, but France would not be right in expelling preachers en masse.

Fractured His Skull. MONTREAL, Dec. 7.—Harry Foster, brother of the ex-minister of finance, fell down stairs and fractured his skull, dying in a few hours.

NEWFOUNDLAND BANK TRIALS. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Dec. 5.—The full Supreme court announced a decision to-day to the effect that it has been decided that all of the members of the court would not participate in the trial of the cases against the directors of the banks which failed here nearly two years ago.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1896.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message differs in many essential respects from the speech from the throne. It does not outline the policy of the Government, and it does not indicate what measures the party in power proposes to introduce and support.

The message sent to Congress on Monday is most likely President Cleveland's last message. In a few months another Administration will have the management of the affairs of the United States, and it is not likely that the new administration will look upon Mr. Cleveland's utterances as authoritative or will be disposed, as far as its power extends, to carry out Mr. Cleveland's recommendations.

A good part of the message is retrospective. The President, as every loyal American citizen should be, is pleased with the way in which the very important election contest, closed only a few weeks ago, was conducted, and with the loyal acquiescence of the defeated party in the result.

Those who have watched exciting election contests with interest must feel surprised to see how quickly the excitement subsides and how soon the relations of good neighbors and old friends. In the United States the blood has disappeared from the eyes of the late contestants, and their demeanor is as calm and as commonplace as if there had been no such thing as an election.

Mr. Cleveland has good reason to look upon this change with satisfaction, and to argue from it that his countrymen are well fitted to exercise the powers and the privileges of the citizens of a great republic. The President when discussing the situation in Turkey is no doubt not nearly so sentimental and sympathetic as many United States citizens would like him to be.

He is evidently not indifferent to the sufferings of the Armenians, but he in effect tells Congress that if the rights of American citizens in Turkey are recognized and respected, the trouble between the Sultan and his Armenian subjects is none of their business. It will not do for them to meddle with matters that do not directly concern them, when meddling may be followed by very unpleasant consequences.

Mr. Cleveland regards the situation in Cuba pretty much in the same light as he does that in Turkey. His sympathies are evidently with the insurgents, but he finds that his position requires him to refrain from gratifying his personal feelings at the expense of the people of the United States.

In Cuba, as in Turkey, he is determined that the rights of American citizens shall be respected. The persons and the property of such citizens must be secure. If harm comes to them the Cuban Government will be called to strict account. President Cleveland believes that Spain ought to come to an understanding with the insurgents without any unnecessary delay.

The interference of the United States can as yet be only a matter of conjecture. The President deals in a sensible way with the financial question. He has earned a right to speak with authority on that question. By his clear-headedness, his firmness and his courage in a very critical and trying time President Cleveland saved the people of the United States from financial disaster, the extent and the consequences of which no man living can calculate.

A FAILURE. The Mail and Empire of Dec. 1 says: "So far Liberal newspapers and Ministerial circulars have failed to get together a single denigration of free traders. But impossible as that task has up to the present been found, it is easy of accomplishment by comparison with that other difficulty which free trade organs think should be undertaken, namely, the hiving of all the consumers apart from all the producers."

OUR EASTERN FRIENDS. The Eastern papers continue to discuss the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. The interest taken in the project by our Eastern fellow subjects is intense. The Kootenay trade seems to them most desirable, and they look upon the Crow's Nest road as not merely the best but the only means of securing it.

One of the greatest drawbacks to successful farming in the Western country has been the great distance from markets, but with the influx of capital to the mining regions on each side, British Columbia to the West and Northwestern Ontario to the East, it will give an increased home market for agricultural products such as flour, beef, mutton, pork, butter, cheese, eggs.

This statement of the Farmer's Advocate is very ingenious. It wants the Crow's Nest Pass railway to be built to give the farmers east of the Rocky mountains a better market for their produce than they have now. It might have struck the Advocate that there are farmers on the Western slope who want this new market quite as much as do those of the Eastern plains.

As a matter of fact there is no similarity between administration under Government Agents, whatever may be said for or against it, and that proposed under Civic Commissioners. In the first place, the Civic Commissioners would carry out work in the municipality, within certain well defined limits, in accordance with the Municipal Act, the expenditure to be provided for by special taxation levied on the property to be affected or benefited, the amount of the tax being proportionate to the requirements.

Under the present Governmental system, which is the only one possible under the constitution, requiring all the money to be voted by Parliament, the amount or the manner of its distribution (except in a very limited way), is not decided by the Government agent, but by the Legislative Assembly; and no more than the amount voted can be expended and for no other purpose than that voted. However large the revenue may be in the current year, the expenditure cannot be increased, and necessary improvements not provided for must wait until the Legislature meets again.

The money, too, in the latter case, comes out of a general fund, and must, or should, be applied to purposes of general benefit. What the Times refers to as expressions of dissatisfaction with the present administration of affairs has arisen largely out of demands for lighting, sewerage, and the like; but it was never contemplated in a general scheme of governing, either in this or in any other province in Canada, that the Government should provide street lighting, drainage, sewerage, etc., which are all matters of purely local interest and benefit, out of the general revenue, and the expenditure of money for such purposes would be most unjust to the people of the Province as a whole.

The only fair and practicable way of carrying out these works within the limited area of a town or city, where the centralization of population creates special needs, is either under authority of Municipal law, or by the Government

surveyed the route, laid down the line, measured the distance, and calculated the cost, all in their own back offices, and have left the Government nothing in the world to do but build it, give the length of the line as 'three or four hundred miles,' and 'the cost six million or eight million dollars.' They are not particular to a hundred miles or so, or to a couple of millions of dollars.

The Witness is evidently ignorant of the fact that there are extensive coal-fields west of Crow's Nest Pass, from which Kootenay can get all the coal it requires as long as it has ore to smelt. It is, however, convinced of the fact, that if the road begins at Lethbridge it will be under the control of the Canadian Pacific, no matter who builds or who operates it.

It is of interest, however, to note that Lethbridge is a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that the new road, if it ended there, would necessarily be absolutely controlled by that line, no matter who held it. The people of the West do not like this feature of the case. They have had enough of the monopoly of railway monopoly, and when Government comes to their aid again in the railway line they want that it shall be to break and not to confirm the bondage in which they are now held. So the newspaper promoters, while they think the new line will have to be handed over to the Canadian Pacific Company to be worked, insist that the government shall control the freight rates. The difficulty about the freight rates is that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, under its extraordinary contract with the government, is practically free from government control of its freight rates.

CIVIC GOVERNMENT. The Times of the 7th instant says: "Those who are so ready to represent Government by Commissioners as a panacea for municipal ills should ask the people in Southern and West Kootenay what they think of it. Practically all the municipal functions in that district are vested in a Commissioner appointed by the Provincial Government, and if the unanimous opinion of the local press can be taken as a correct indication, the experience is a most dismal failure."

SCHOOL CONTROVERSY. WINNIPEG, Dec. 9.—(Special)—At a meeting of the public school board last night a new teacher was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by a resignation. Mr. Bawlf, Roman Catholic, advocated the claims of a Catholic young lady to the position. He said she had papers qualifying her for the position. The settlement of the school question said that Catholic teachers were to be engaged, and the present time was a very appropriate one for the board to put on record its approval of the settlement by the appointment of her nominee.

Under the present Governmental system, which is the only one possible under the constitution, requiring all the money to be voted by Parliament, the amount or the manner of its distribution (except in a very limited way), is not decided by the Government agent, but by the Legislative Assembly; and no more than the amount voted can be expended and for no other purpose than that voted. However large the revenue may be in the current year, the expenditure cannot be increased, and necessary improvements not provided for must wait until the Legislature meets again.

CHATHAM, Dec. 9.—M. Michael, a well-known resident of Kent county for the last half century and the oldest justice of the peace in the county, died at Glenholm, aged 81. Ask your grocer for Windsor Salt For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best.

taking power to itself by legislation to levy a local rate sufficient to cover the necessary expenditure incurred thereby. This power, in a measure, it already possesses, by virtue of the provisions of the Provincial Health Act, in cases of emergency; but it is felt by the Government, and very properly too, that the people themselves interested should decide as to what improvements they require, and have the power to assess themselves in order to be able to carry out their wishes. To do this it is necessary to form themselves into municipalities.

When municipalities are being formed the question as to how the Municipal Government should be administered, whether through a Board of Mayor and Aldermen or a Board of Commissioners, naturally becomes pertinent; but that question should not be prejudiced by considerations which in no way, or at least very remotely, affect it. Further than that, the Government so far as we know has not expressed any desire for Municipal Government by Commission, and we have no doubt it is perfectly willing that the people in each municipality should be their own judges in such matters.

HOW TO LOSE KOOTENAY.

TO THE EDITOR—I have read your thoughtful article on railway construction in British Columbia, especially on the line through the Crow's Nest Pass to Kootenay. There can be little doubt but that line will be in course of construction by the spring of next year, and unless the government build it themselves, it will be done by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. That railway will be valuable to the mining districts of Kootenay by bringing them supplies of produce from the Northwest and coal from the vast deposits in the Crow's Nest Pass. It will probably be useful in carrying coal to the States at the south of Kootenay, where they have not coal as good as that of the pass.

But that does not help the coast and Kootenay should be of use to us and we to Kootenay. To attain that and a line more direct from the coast should be built. I see Sir William Van Horne says the time is not ripe for it and that may be true, so far as the interests of the C.P.R. are concerned, but Kootenay and the coast have to be considered. There has been some talk about a people's railway, but the obvious fact is before us that we have not people enough to build a line of the length required. The province might be better divided into Provincial governments co-operating to construct and work the line or assisting some company which can and will at once set about it and proceed till it is done. Unless something of this sort is done, I am afraid we may see well handed Kootenay over to the States. To be sure there is a more ready and effective way, by which to accomplish that end, that is to have free trade with the States.

At present little farm product is grown near Kootenay. The haulage from the farming districts is much farther than from parts of the States, so we have to do nothing but introduce free trade and neglect railway construction in order to hand over Kootenay to our neighbors to the south of the line. I think the people of the Coast, who are being honored by a visit from two cabinet ministers, might be pleased to hear their ideas on the matter. The only way of trade might say what they think when the ministers are here, and just one thing I would like to suggest to them, that is, that all talk of the people building 300 miles of a difficult road is better dropped, unless by the people the mining and farming of the Province of the Dominion and of the Province. The people of the Coast cities have not the \$10,000,000 required, and it is not talk, but work, which is wanted.

Victoria, Dec. 9. SCHOOL CONTROVERSY.

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Boys' English Overcoats..\$3.00, \$3.75, \$4.50 Men's Fine Top Coats. . . \$5.50 to \$10.00 Driving Ulsters \$5.75, \$7.00, \$8.50 10 CASES GLOVES AND MITTS JUST RECEIVED.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., 97 JOHNSON STREET.

They Say

A good salesman can sell you anything. Our motto is "to sell you what you want," making customers and retaining them; not selling customers and losing them.

Jim Maynard's (Boot and Shoe Store, Douglas St., opp. City Hall.

EASTERN QUESTION.

Complete Understanding Between Britain and Russia as to Reforms in Turkey.

Russian, British and French Fleets to Be Mobilized Near the Black Sea.

New York, Dec. 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Constantinople says: The announcement is made that M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador, has again postponed his journey to the end of the month. This is looked upon here as an auspicious sign, that Russia proposes giving Turkey the necessary time to apply reforms. Col. Peschhoff has started for Crete and will probably be president of the police reform committee. Huni Pacha, Turkish ambassador to Russia, has telegraphed to the Porte informing the Turkish government of the existence of a complete understanding between Russia and Great Britain in regard to the enforcement of reforms in Turkey. This information has created a sensation in the Sultan's circle.

M. Nelidoff, Russian ambassador to Turkey, who is expected back from a visit to St. Petersburg, will, it is understood, call a conference of the ambassadors immediately upon his return to his post to discuss the question of financial and other reforms in Turkey and the opening of the Dardanelles. Moderate Turks and Armenians and all agree that the present condition of affairs cannot last. It is true that the people are quiet. There is eloquence in their silence. It is the terrible calm of people who have nothing to eat. The suffering of this great and beautiful city of Constantinople is too awful. Only conciliation can restore that confidence which can alone bring back prosperity. This is why the advocates of conciliation are playing such an important role.

In Mgr. Ormanian the Armenians have found a singularly efficient religious leader, who has around him a following influenced by the court. He is a diplomatist—that is to say, adaptable man. He is for conciliation, but with honor—that is to say, without sacrificing too much. He has around him a council of men of such position and strength as no patriarch ever had before. He comes into power at a time when he can exercise more good influence and unless promises be broken, meet with more support in high quarters than any of his predecessors, as he enters the office with the distinct understanding that one of his first requests will be an amendment to the Sultan's organic law, so much called for, that his request will be granted. Although he says: "The task of conciliation is difficult," there is good reason for believing that he can accomplish it in the absence of intrigue against him.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Birmingham Post learns from a high quarter that an understanding has been arrived at between Great Britain, Russia and France for the settlement of the Eastern question, which has for generations been troubling the statesmen of Europe: The Post adds: "The Russian Black Sea fleet and the British and French Mediterranean fleets will shortly be mobilized in contingency to the Bosphorus and Dardanelles and ordered to enforce, if necessary, the reforms which the embassies of the three powers are about to present to the Sultan, and to which the other signers of the Berlin treaty, Germany, Austria and Italy, have consented. To this end, it is asserted, an alliance of the fleets may force the passage of the straits of Dardanelles."

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY. NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—A dispatch to the Herald from Bombay says: Eight hundred deaths are reported up to date from the plague, but the number is believed to be much larger. Crowds of panic stricken natives are fleeing from the city. Trade and travel are seriously affected. The famine which threatened the whole of India has been partially averted in certain districts by the recent rains. Only one case is reported of a person recently attending a patient having contracted the plague. The disease, though infectious, has not proved contagious. The government bacteriologists are of the opinion that the plague, unlike cholera, has a tendency to stick to the locality where it originates. A few authentic cases are reported in adjacent towns, but they are all of Bombay origin. The plague, where imported, was dying out months ago. In Bombay for two or three months the plague remained confined to one ward. It has now spread to all districts of the city and is increasing largely with the cooled weather. Grain speculation continues to aggravate the situation.

MARRIED. REV. EDWARDS—On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. J. A. Leaky, Henry Fry, E. of Dunsboro, to Eleanor Brooke, youngest daughter of Milton Edgson, Esq., Comliam, B.C.

DIED. WALL—At her father's residence, 49 Princess Avenue, on the 4th inst., Lullio, youngest daughter of Mr. John Wall, aged 20 years. CHADWICK—On December 7th, Frederick H. Chadwick, aged 57 years, a native of London, England. MOFFAT—On Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at residence of her parents, No. 24 St. John Avenue, James Bay, Mary Jane Moffat, only child of Thom Moffat, aged 2 years and four months. JOHNSON—In this city, December 7th, 1896, Peter Johnson, a native of Greece, aged 33 years. MCULLEN—At the Jubilee Hospital, on the 7th inst., Robert Mcullen, a native of Ireland, and late of Vernon, B.C., aged 43 years. HEAL—On the 8th inst., at the residence of his son, C. A. Heal, Lake Road, West Saanich Road, John Heal, a native of Devonshire, England, in the 83rd year of his age. DONAN—On the 9th inst., John Donan, a native of County Down, Ireland, aged 70 years.

75, \$4.50 to \$19.00, 00, \$8.50

CO.,

you anything, at you want, ng them; not them.

Store, opp. City Hall.

DOMINION.

COLONISTS.

anti-toxine is being used in the city hospitals.

Herbert Piekwith, 27, was fined while skating.

The trial of the late Brantford street images, for personal at the assizes held in the jury award.

J. M. Fortier has sprang to ruin his American Tobacco Company of New York.

The tariff commissioners deputed to a grant of \$10,000 of the British next year, and \$20,000 to aid the Dominion.

Madame Albani enthusiastic reception in her hall, which doors.

The large party pleased with the recall of the Albani's support, and the violinist, a favorite feature at this date.

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CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

Opinions of the London and Continental Press—The Cuban Question.

Coates Thread Company Absorbing Rival Interests—Important Strike On the Clyde.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—All the newspapers this morning have editorials on President Cleveland's Message.

The Fall Mall Gazette; this afternoon, commenting upon President Cleveland's message to congress, says: "There is nothing in the message unsatisfactory to Great Britain."

The Globe sees in the message "Monroism thrusting itself forward in the usual menacing fashion," and doubts that Mr. McKinley will be grateful to his predecessor for bequeathing him the task of bullying Spain.

The St. James's Gazette contrasts the "polite, cautious tone" of the message with the mandatory message of a year ago on a similar topic, and says: "The conditions in Cuba undoubtedly give the United States the right to call upon Spain to enforce her authority speedily or acknowledge her inability to suppress anarchy, or be deprived of her right to be considered as governing the island."

The Daily News, Liberal organ, says of the Cuban portion of the message: "President Cleveland's argument is clear enough that no country possesses the right to foster a perpetual source of trouble, and Spain must either grant autonomy or sell, Spain, however, will probably refuse to do anything of the kind."

The editorial in the Times says: "The tone and spirit of the message are worthy of all praise. It is a pity that Mr. Cleveland's argument is clear enough that no country possesses the right to foster a perpetual source of trouble, and Spain must either grant autonomy or sell, Spain, however, will probably refuse to do anything of the kind."

The Standard says it thinks that Spain had better accept Mr. Cleveland's friendly counsel, as Mr. McKinley is not likely to be less exacting than Mr. Cleveland. "The Monroe doctrine," says the Standard, "is making great strides. It is a large bold policy, not quite free from danger."

There is a keen feeling of disappointment in the City of Mexico, at the fact that President Cleveland could not see his way to recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans, for Mexican sympathy is undoubtedly with them, and the most of Latin-Americans, with the possible exception of Chile, are ready to follow the lead of the great republic.

Of the proposed Cuban settlement, the Chronicle says: "We believe the time has passed when the Cuban insurgents will accept any solution placing Spanish officials over them even nominally. There is no mistake, however, about the warning President Cleveland addresses to Spain, and Spanish statements should be aware that the Democratic government is far more pacific and conservative in its foreign policy than the coming Republican government is likely to be."

The Chronicle, Liberal, in common with other papers, congratulates both countries on the prospect of the adoption of an arbitration treaty. It says: "It is clear that the Cleveland administration means to conclude this great reform before resigning office."

Le Temps, of Paris, says that President Cleveland "worthily crowns his international administration, which bore the stamp of honesty," and adds: "Reference to Cuba, however, will satisfy neither side, and we doubt the efficacy of his offer to guarantee the autonomy of Cuba. Spain will not think of agreeing to an arrangement making the United States the sovereign power in Cuba while the rebels want independence or American annexation."

The Cologne Gazette, discussing the President's message to congress, says: "President Cleveland has not allowed himself to be carried away by the prevailing opinions of the Americans. What he suggests is perfectly correct and compatible with the honor of Spain. May the President's well-meant proposal meet with approval in Spain before there is a change of government in the United States! Perhaps with this favorable situation there may be an agreement reached with the people of the States which will satisfy Cuba."

Coates' Thread Co., which on June 24, after becoming amalgamated with the Clark Co., also amalgamated with Jonas Brooks & Bros., and James Chadwick & Bros., and announced that the

COATES' CO.

would raise its total nominal capital from £5,570,000 pounds to £7,500,000, has now absorbed the thread mill of Finlayson, Housefield & Co., and Scott & Co., and is also negotiating with the Knoxes for their factories in Scotland and America.

The officers of the ministry of marine deny that a Spanish warship has been sent to Valencia to assist the authorities in preserving order on account of the excitement aroused by the approaching arrival there from Messina, Italy, of the American steamship Lanadade.

This morning at an early hour Lasker and Steinitz drew the eighth game, a Ruy Lopez by the former, after 55 moves. The present score is: Lasker, 5; Steinitz, 0; draws, 3.

The strike of Clyde seamen and firemen is extending and a determined effort is promised for Thursday to block the sailings of the Anchor and Allan steamships.

One hundred constables raided the Battenberg Club on Goswell road, at an early hour on Sunday morning, and arrested 150 persons, including many women.

DYNAMITE PLOT.

MOUNT VERNON, Dec. 8.—A fiendish attempt at murder, unprecedented in the criminal annals of Skagit county, was made a few miles from here on Friday night, when some unknown fiends endeavored to blow three citizens of Paine into eternity by the aid of dynamite. The explosion occurred at a shingle mill of the La Plant brothers, situated on the line of the Seattle & International railway.

Two brothers, J. C. and C. L. La Plant, and the engineer of the mill, L. D. Waters, occupied the same room in a small building adjoining the mill. Shortly after midnight they were aroused by a deafening report, which seemed to issue from the floor beneath them, and before either could jump from the bed they felt themselves being suddenly lifted into the air.

This sensation was followed by a sinking feeling, and in another second the three were hurled to the floor, though neither was spilled from their beds, which had been lifted into the air and dashed to the floor without turning over, thus saving the occupants from serious injury.

The building, however, was completely wrecked, the beds having fallen through the floor with them, and debris into which the building had been converted. Extracting themselves from the chaotic pile of lumber and household fixtures, the three proceeded to a neighbor's house, located about a quarter of a mile from the mill. Beyond a few bruises and the effects of having been stunned by the force of the concussion, the men were uninjured.

The force of the explosion was terrific, and it is little short of a miracle that the occupants of the house were not killed outright, as the building was a complete wreck, the timbers being converted into kindling wood, and the bedding and the clothing that was hanging on the walls being torn to shreds. Indeed, a hole was formed in the ground, made by the force of the explosion.

The supposition is that the dynamite was placed in a bag, and then set upon the house, after which the fuse was ignited. There is not the shadow of a doubt that murder was intended, as everything indicated careful planning, and that the intention of the fiends who were the perpetrators of the devilish deed was not successful is due to no fault of theirs, but owing to the intervention of a kindly disposed providence.

There is no clew that points to the authors of the crime, but no effort will be spared to bring them to justice. Feeling in the community runs high, and if the perpetrators are discovered there can be no doubt as to the mode of justice that will be meted out to them. There is much fear expressed among the people of Paine, as it thought some anarchistically inclined assassin, with destruction as his dictator, is prowling about the vicinity, and that none are safe from being snuffed out by the world on the wings of a dynamite bomb at any moment.

MURDERERS LYNCHED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 8.—A special to the Journal from Lexington, Mo., says: At about 1 o'clock this (Monday) morning a mob of Ray county farmers broke into the county jail here, secured Jesse Winner and James Nelson, held for the murder of Mrs. Winner and her two babes, and lynched them. Details of the affair are in our message.

The mob broke into the jail with little difficulty and speedily accomplished their object of meeting out punishment to the alleged butchers. Lon Lackey, who has also been in jail here under a charge of conspiracy in the murder, was taken to Richmond Saturday, where fact alone saved his life, as he would certainly have been lynched with the others. The probabilities are that vengeance will be meted out to him later, possibly before morning.

Several attempts were made to lynch Winner and Lackey while they were in jail at Richmond, which led to their removal here for safe keeping. Nelson has been in jail here only since Saturday, having been arrested on the strength of a confession made by Miss Katron, who made a sworn statement that she, Winner, Lackey and Nelson committed the murder. The crime for which Winner and Nelson were lynched was the brutal butchery of Mrs. Winner, wife of the lynched man, and of Clara Winner aged three years, and Pearl Winner, a boy aged eighteen months.

The Winners lived northeast of Richmond. On October 26 Winner left home for a day or two and the next day Mrs. Winner and the two children were found with their throats cut. Mrs. Winner's head had also been split with an axe. Her body lay just outside the house and was frightfully mutilated by hogs before it was discovered.

Aching Joints. Announce the presence of rheumatism which causes untold suffering. Rheumatism is due to lactic acid in the blood. It cannot be cured by liniments or other outward applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, removes the cause of rheumatism and permanently cures this disease. This is the testimony of thousands of people who once had rheumatism but who have actually been cured by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is great power to act upon the blood and remove every impurity is the secret of the wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MACEO'S LAST FIGHT.

He has Outmaneuvered General Weyler—The Famous Trocha Really Crossed.

Gomez Pushing Forward—The Insurgents Jubilant—Spanish Victory—Maceo Killed.

HAVANA, Dec. 8.—There was much excitement here when it became known that General Maceo had crossed the military line with it, understood, a strong force of insurgents, especially when coupled with the fighting between Spanish troops and insurgents close to the city. It seems evident that the insurgent commander has not only clearly turned the flank of Captain-General Weyler, but has succeeded in getting on his rear and crossing the famous military line near the port which has been used as a base of supply for the Spanish troops in Pinar del Rio.

The importance of this movement cannot be exaggerated. The executive orders of General Weyler are not known, but he is believed to be hunting for Maceo in the mountains in the extreme eastern part of Pinar del Rio, while the insurgents, which has seemingly doubled on his tracks, turned the flank of the Spanish general and passed in his rear in the direction of this city, crossing the military line at will, and possibly being by this time in the vicinity of the capital of Cuba. If Maximino Gomez has hurried out the plan attributed to him, that of pushing westward to the support of Maceo, a junction of the two main bodies of the insurgents may be effected shortly.

Nothing appears to be known of the strength of the insurgent force with Antonio Maceo in this province. In fact while the news was being passed from person to person in the streets, the authorities would give a half-hearted denial to the truth of the rumor that Maceo had crossed the trocha. This, it is believed, will alter the whole situation, and important events may occur within a short time.

There is no doubt that the insurgents have recently increased in numbers about the capital. The bands of twenty to thirty bands met by the Spanish troops have now swollen the insurgent forces to 20,000 to 40,000. It seems to be believed that Maceo will strike back from Pinar del Rio. Indeed, it is currently reported that the captain-general was wounded in an engagement with the insurgents before the latter crossed the military lines and may not be able to return to the city as a prisoner of the Cubans. The authorities naturally are doing all in their power to minimize the crossing of the trocha by Maceo and intimate that he is, as usual, fleeing from the Spanish forces, running away from them.

This does not alter the fact that the hunter may experience difficulty in getting his prey. Fruits of the insurgents are being taken in the campaign, and are boasting that Maceo and Gomez will soon be knocking at the gates of Havana. To this the Spanish officials simply say: "We have no doubts as to the result. There is no denying, however, that the supporters of Spain here to-day are looking much crestfallen and discouraged. Even a defeat at the hands of the insurgents, if it limited, would have been better than the humiliations which the Spanish troops have suffered in being so skillfully out-manuevered by the insurgents."

General Fieringer yesterday left the city for the province of Matanzas, and the province of Havana, moving in the direction of Planto. He met the advance guard of an insurgent army at Rio Honda, opened fire on it and later captured the heights of Morales and Volcan, where, however, the troops of the force of 4,000 insurgents awaiting them. They promptly attacked the Spanish troops, but were repulsed by a brilliant charge of the Spanish cavalry. The insurgents were then driven back and shells had been fired into their camp and 60 men killed. Of the Spanish, one lieutenant-colonel and one lieutenant and 24 privates wounded. Major Cierfido informed that a strong force of insurgents had been seen near Brava, and hearing the sound of firing in that direction, moved his column towards Quezani and Havy Colorado, where the enemy was also reported to be in the range of the mountains, the Spanish commander went in the direction of San Pedro and there found a body of about 2,000 insurgents occupying a strong position behind stone walls. The troops dislodged the insurgents, but in the process of the column returned to Punta Brava. The insurgents had 40 men killed and left many horses on the field. The troops lost three men.

The authorities now permit the publication of the report of the engagement with Maceo on December 4, when he forced the trocha. It was a fearful combat, which is the first official admission that Maceo brought with him across the trocha a considerably equipped following and fought a hot engagement to effect his passage. After the Cubans had passed into Havana province the Spanish commander executed a fresh concentration in that province and awaited the arrival of Maceo. He had received confidential information of the proposed movements of the Cubans and arranged his forces accordingly. He had, in addition, received a detailed description of the horse which Maceo was to ride, as well as of his companions.

The expected battle occurred yesterday, but no details of the engagement are given for publication here. After the fight the Spanish troops made a retreat to the heights of San Juan, where they held by the Cubans. Here was found the two corpses lying together, and, indeed, almost locked in the embrace of death. One body was that of a mulatto, a stout man, with gray, curly, curly hair, and the other that of a slender dark-haired youth. Both men were dressed in white linen duck suits. When the linen was removed from the corpse of the elder of the two it was found to be the body of General Maceo, and the younger was under his name the initials "A.M." on it. The pair of black silk socks on the body contained the same initials, worked in red ink. There was a gold ring on the finger, con-

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION

Government Wires to Be Carried Over Six Hundred Miles Below Quebec.

A Public Holiday—Canadian Cases Appealed to Her Majesty's Privy Council.

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Reference to the record of cases appealed to the Privy Council during the past twenty years shows there is less force than had at first been supposed in the objection that Chief Justice Strong, while in London would be reviewing judgments delivered by him here. During the period mentioned 112 appeals have gone from Canada to the Judicial Committee. Of these 75 per cent, were direct from the Court of Appeals in the several provinces, not passing through the Supreme court.

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A deputation of Quebec members have seen Hon. Mr. Laurier to urge the repatriation of the Canadians who went to Brazil a few months ago. The Supreme court delivered seven judgments to-day, but none affected British Columbia.

BAYARD COULD NOT ACCEPT.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Mr. Bayard has written to the Daily Telegraph, under date of Saturday, confirming the report cabled to the Associated Press on Saturday that he would decline the proffered Christian gift intended as a compliment to him and in honor of his efforts to bring about an era of good feeling between the United States and Great Britain. He had asked the proprietors of the paper not to carry out their "kind and generous proposition" along the lines planned. He then proceeds to describe the manner in which he first learned of the proposal, on Thursday afternoon, by reading the announcement in the columns of the Telegraph. He says he was naturally deeply touched and gratified when the following issues of the paper contained so many spontaneous contributions of respect and esteem from St. Louis. One of the companies will introduce a telephone system in St. Louis, at much lower service rates than those prevailing at present. It will establish a home telephone plant which will in time extend to neighboring points. The second company, owned by the same persons, will operate an immense electric plant, supplying power of all kinds for public and private use. The third company will construct a telephone and electric plants for the two other companies, and will equip and construct a complete system of underground conduits. A fourth company is also in the deal, but it will not figure in the proceedings at present.

CHEAP TELEPHONES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 8.—A gigantic deal, involving revolution in the telephone and electric lighting business of St. Louis has been consummated. Three big companies, with an aggregate paid up stock of nearly \$3,000,000, has been organized by about twenty of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of St. Louis. One of the companies will introduce a telephone system in St. Louis, at much lower service rates than those prevailing at present. It will establish a home telephone plant which will in time extend to neighboring points. The second company, owned by the same persons, will operate an immense electric plant, supplying power of all kinds for public and private use. The third company will construct a telephone and electric plants for the two other companies, and will equip and construct a complete system of underground conduits. A fourth company is also in the deal, but it will not figure in the proceedings at present.

CARLISLE'S ESTIMATES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Secretary Carlisle has transmitted to the speaker of the house estimates of the appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. They are retabulated by titles, as follows: Legislative establishment, \$4,379,820; executive establishment, \$19,865,952; judicial establishment, \$907,120; foreign interests, \$2,440,000; military establishment, \$24,292,638; naval establishment, \$32,434,773; Indian affairs, \$7,270,525; pensions, \$141,328,890; public works, \$31,457,061; postal service, \$1,288,334; miscellaneous, \$98,344,216; permanent annual appropriations, \$120,078,220; total, \$421,718,965.

The estimates for the present fiscal year amounted to \$418,091,073. Appropriations, including deficiencies and miscellaneous, amounted to \$432,421,650.

SUPPLIES OF GRAIN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Special cable and telegraphic advices to Bradstreet's, covering the principal points of accumulation, indicate the following changes in the available supply of grain on Saturday, December 5, as compared with the preceding Saturday: "Wheat, United States and Canada east of the Rockies, decrease 2,447,000 bushels; for and in Europe, decrease 2,554,000; total decrease world's available supply, 4,991,000. Corn, United States and Canada east of the Rockies, decrease 958,000 bushels. Oats, decrease 346,000 bushels.

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La., when that place was surrendered. He was a prisoner of war at Johnson's island, Lake Erie, of Sandusky, Ohio, until the spring of 1865, when he was sent South for exchange, but was not released until the close of the war. Col. Fellows resumed the practice of law in Camden. He was elected a state senator, and in 1868 he spoke in this city at a Seymour meeting at Cooper Union, being a delegate to the national convention in this city which nominated Seymour and Blair.

After the election, on Governor Seymour's advice, Col. Fellows came to live in this city. He was assistant under District Attorney Garvin, from the fall of 1869 to January 1, 1871. He was called to the exchequer board for two years, and later was assistant under District Attorney McKee and Martin. In 1888 he was elected district attorney, and after the expiration of his term served as member of the house of representatives from this city. He succeeded Mr. Nicolucci as district attorney.

BLIND RESTORED TO SIGHT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—With the aid of X-rays, provided by Thomas A. Edison, a lancet operated by Drs. W. C. Bailey and A. S. Wendall, has probably restored the sight of ten-year-old Mary Schoeliner, of Newark, N.J. Two years ago the girl fell on her head. When she was picked up her skull was apparently injured and the scalp wound healed. A few months ago she contracted a mist before her eyes, and in a week she was totally blind. After consultation it was decided to try X-rays on the girl. She was taken to Edison's laboratory at Orange. The X-rays were focused against the side of the child's head. Dr. Bailey could see the brain pressing down on the little girl's brain and a dark shadow between convulsions, was a clot of blood. A plate was held before the girl's eyes while the rays were still being thrown on her head. She was able to see a shadow. The operation was performed and it was found that the X-rays told the truth. There was a bit of bone pressing upon the anterior part of the brain and a blood clot extended down and pressed upon the optic commissure, causing blindness of both eyes. Bit by bit the clot was carefully cut away and the skull trepanned. Two or three large buttons of bone were taken out. "The optic nerves seem to be some atrophied," said Dr. Bailey, "there is no reason why the child's eyesight should not be fully restored."

RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The former Canadian High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, was entertained at luncheon to-day by the counsel of the United Empire Trade League. Sixty-eight guests were present, including James Lowther, Howard Vincent, Lowles, Dirasaj and Laurier, members of parliament; Lord Masham, the agents-general of Australia, Natal and Cape of Good Hope, and Mr. Rufus Pope of Canada. Chairman Lowther presided. "The Commercial Federation of the British Empire," coupled with the names of Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. John Lowles, M.P., an ardent imperial federationist, who is largely interested in trade with Western Australia and the colonies, was the subject of Sir Charles' reply on the line of his previous speeches, saying he believed in the trade intercourse between the United Kingdom and the colonies should be placed upon a more favorable footing than foreign trade. He referred to the extraordinary growth of the colonies, "which," he added, "would be impossible under a free trade policy." Sir Charles also said he regarded the question of closer relations as being of vital importance to the Empire. Treaties with Germany and Belgium, he explained, alone stood in the way of preferential trade, "and," the speaker continued, "the sooner those are quashed the better." He ridiculed the fears of retaliation.

COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

(Correspondent of the Glasgow Herald.) In a measure the extraordinary development of the Colonial Institute within the last fifteen years has been typical of the change of public opinion as regards our duty towards our colonies and our sense of their value to us as well as the action of corresponding sentiments amongst colonists. I will remember the beginnings of the Institute. Two not very imposing rooms at Charing Cross were amply sufficient for the wants of the members as regards a meeting room, whilst a certain number of maps and an imposing display of directories—not, I fancy, by any means belonging to the current year—were a sufficient literary repast. The efforts of men such as Sir Frederick Young and Mr. J. S. O'Halloran have entirely altered the complexion of affairs. A palatial building in Northumberland avenue, with a most valuable colonial library and theatre for discussions, is the result of the work of the Institute. How much of the change in public estimation of the co-relevant duties and interests of Great Britain and her colonies is due to the work of the Colonial Institute it may not be possible to gauge; but it can hardly be doubted that the Institute may fairly claim some of the credit of the national awakening.

NEWFOUNDLAND COAL.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Dec. 9.—(Special)—The Messrs Reed, contractors for the island railroad, have discovered another coal mine, in Coadroy valley, and so situated that the product can be readily shipped by rail to Port au Basque, near Cape Ray, and used on steamers bound from Montreal for England. These ocean steamships are now obliged to call at Sydney, C.B., for coaling purposes.

If sick headaches is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure you? People who have used them speak freely of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

Mining Companies' office stationery & supply at the Colonist office.

A WAR FOR BUSINESS.

Prospects of a Lively Competition Among B. C. and American Tug Boat Owners.

The Canadian Fleet to Be Strengthened—"Macduff" Damaged in a Gale.

Realizing that a business which means annually something like \$400,000, is too good to think lightly of or to be monopolized by Americans, as it has largely been in the past...

THE N.P. STR. MACDUFF ENCOUNTERS DESTRUCTIVE GALES.

A general company of whole-souled fellows are those who man the steamship Macduff, a Northern Pacific liner which made port at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Japan and China...

THE SUNKEN "MAUDE."

Waterfront frequenters had a brand new topic of conversation yesterday and the day before in the condition of the steamer Maude.

SHIPPING FOR NOVEMBER.

In their monthly freight and shipping report for November, Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., have the following: "Grain freights have continued their downward course and the close of the month finds quotations highly unsatisfactory for owners at all events.

THE "WILD SWAN" AT HOME.

H. M. S. Wild Swan, which was reported considerably damaged a few months ago by striking a rock in Callao

harbor, reached headquarters at Esquimaux on Sunday morning to go into dock. She is not seriously injured, it is said, and may occupy the blocks only ten days or a fortnight, if nothing delays the work.

MARINE NOTES.

The branch hydrographic office, customs house, Fort Townsend, Wash., will furnish on application free of charge, full information regarding the following among other notices to mariners: British Columbia, Fraser river entrance, new beacon westward of Sand Heads lighthouse, Chill, Port Tatal, light on mole, China, Liao river gulf, Liao river entrance, sunken wreck.

The P.R. steamship Empress of China arrived from Vancouver at 11:30 o'clock last night and sailed shortly afterwards for the Orient. She did not leave the Terminal City until 6:30 o'clock last evening, having connected with the Pacific express. A large number of Chinese from Victoria embarked here.

THE CITY.

MR. JUSTICE WALKER yesterday gave judgment refusing the non-suit in Harris v. Dunsmuir on the ground that there was evidence before him that he had no right to withhold from the jury.

MR. E. G. VAN HOUTEN, a prominent resident of Nanaimo, and member of the well known firm of E. Pinbury & Co., was united in marriage on Saturday last to Miss Essie Keddy, daughter of Mr. William Keddy, also of the Coal City. The honeymoon is being spent here, Mr. and Mrs. Van Houten being guests at the Driad.

CAPITAL L.O.L., No. 1667, last evening elected the following officers for the ensuing year: W. M. Wain, W. M.; D. M., W. L. Morrison; chaplain, P. M. Wain; rec. sec., John Wallace; treasurer, D. Gibson; D. C., L. Boyd; and lecturer, S. G. Campbell. Committee—James Cummins, John Monroe, H. K. Creech, J. Stewart and H. A. White.

CORONER CHROMPTON and a jury will to-day be called upon to decide how and in what manner Peter Johnson, a Greek fisherman well known to Victoria's waterfront community, came to his death. He was up and around, apparently in good health, as recently as Sunday night; yesterday his lifeless body was found in his bunk on the sloop "City of Greece," of which he was owner, captain and crew.

At the regular monthly meeting of the ladies' managers of the Protestant Orphan's Home yesterday afternoon many much appreciated donations were received including three in cash of \$25, \$10 and \$5. One 10-year-old little girl, who had been supported by kind friends for some time past, was admitted to the home, and among other business was the appointment of ladies to attend to the Christmas tree for the children of the institution.

The appeal in Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Co. v. Jerry, Glass and the Paris Bell Mining Co. came before the Full court yesterday. This is an appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Drake ordering defendants to pay their appeal to the Full court from the judgment against them in this action, to give security for the plaintiff's costs the action as well as the costs of the appeal. Appeal allowed. Mr. W. J. Taylor and Mr. R. E. Irving, for appellants; Mr. P. E. Irving, contra.

SIDNEY LODGE No. 76, R. T. B., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: W. M., W. M.; W. M.; Mrs. William Richardson, D.M.; Mrs. J. White, recording secretary; Mrs. James J. White, financial secretary; Miss Lizzie Brethour, treasurer; Miss Lizzie Brethour, chaplain; Mrs. Henry Brethour, dir. of cer.; Mrs. William Armstrong, inside tyler; Miss Brethour, outside tyler; William Richardson, jr., Samuel Brethour, Henry Brethour, William Armstrong and Edwin Johns, sr., committee.

At last night's meeting of the Trades and Labor Council the election of officers took place, resulting as follows: President, Tagg, shipwrights' union; vice-president, C. E. Monck, stonemasons' union; secretary-treasurer, W. McKay, stonemasons' union; executive committee, Messrs. Tagg, Monck, McKay, Ditchburn, Welsh and Gold. The president appointed the following standing committees: Finance, Messrs. Ditchburn and Coldwell; credentials, Messrs. Welsh and Meies; press, Mr. W. McKay; legislation, Messrs. Tagg, Monck, McKay, Ditchburn, Penketh, Coldwell and Colvin.

THE Jubilee hospital board had a very short meeting last night, the passing of the monthly bills and other routine business being all that was done. The cost of maintenance of patients last month was \$1.16 per day as shown by the resident medical officer's report, and the number of patients treated during November was seventy-six, of whom thirty-one were free. Donations were acknowledged from G. H. Barnard, fruit; Anon, fruit; Miss R. Hall, magazines; Mr. W. Aldridge, clothing; Mr. Jay, pears and cider; residents of Salt Spring island by Mr. W. J. Cook, a large shipment of fruit and vegetables.

MCGREGOR and DOGGES v. CRANE. This was an appeal to the Full court yesterday from the order of Mr. Justice Walker, setting aside the judgment obtained against the defendant on the ground that it was irregular. The appeal was allowed, the Full court varying the order of the judge and holding the judgment regular. An order was made that if the defendant give satisfactory security to the registrar within thirty days in the sum of \$1,000, paying also the costs of obtaining judgment, the judgment to be set aside, otherwise to stand. Mr. Frank Higgins for appellants; Messrs. Crease & Crease for respondents.

Why not profit by the experience of others who have found a permanent cure for cataract in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SEALERS CONDEMNED.

Admiralty Court Decides Against the Seized Schooners "Ainoka," "Viva" and "Beatrice."

The "Aurora" Awarded Costs But no Damages For Her Seizure in Behring Sea.

The judgments in the cases of the Ainoka, Viva and Beatrice, seized for sealing within the 60-mile prohibited zone in Behring sea, were delivered in Admiralty yesterday by Judge Drake. The court found that the vessels had been sealing within the prohibited zone and that the defence set up as to stress of weather being the cause of the positions of the vessels when seized had not been satisfactorily established. He ordered the three schooners with their equipment condemned, but provided that they be released on payment by each of £400 and costs within thirty days. His lordship held that if vessels were allowed immunity on the plea that they got into prohibited waters through accident, ignorance or mistake it would be impossible to enforce the Behring sea regulations.

In the case of the schooner Aurora, which was discharged the other day, the court held that she had no right to damages, as His Lordship held there had been a reasonable cause shown for the seizure.

ADVERTISING THE PROVINCE.

Mr. Richard Armstrong, formerly of Toronto, and now interested in mining in Roseland, and Mr. J. A. Smith, secretary of the Roseland Board of Trade, left last night for Ottawa in connection with some of their mining interests. Mr. Armstrong speaking of what he has seen of the Southern Kootenay development, is strongly of opinion that the time has come when the provincial government can take advantage of the great traffic on which report it was reported that the province had spent within two months of the presentation of this report, it was found that one portion of that bridge was resting on timbers so completely rotten that their condition could scarcely be other than apparent to the most unskilled. In early August the work of strengthening the bridge in view of these disclosures was taken in hand.

HON. MR. DAVIES.

Hon. L. H. Davies, minister of marine and fisheries, sent yesterday receiving at the Driad and in attending to his private affairs. The Mayor, Lieut.-Col. Prior, M.P., and Hon. Col. Baker were among those who visited him. The afternoon the Minister attended the sitting of the Behring sea interested listeners to the evidence. This morning he goes to Nanaimo by special train placed at his disposal by the E. & N. railway company, and tonight is expected to address a public meeting at Coak City. Returning Wednesday noon he will be accompanied by the sealers to hear their views on various questions in connection with the industry, and the same evening will be entertained at dinner at Senator McInnes' residence. Hon. Mr. Davies will probably attend the banquet dinner on Thursday evening and on Friday evening address a public meeting under the auspices of the Liberals. The Trades and Labor Council intend laying before the minister several questions as were contained in the address they presented to Hon. Mr. Tarte and the board of trade will also arrange for a meeting when Hon. Mr. Blair joins his colleague here.

POINT ELLICE BRIDGE.

The Full court yesterday heard an appeal in two of the cases filed in Vancouver in respect to damages on account of the Point Elice bridge disaster. One of these is Bowness vs. the City of Victoria and the Consolidated Railway; the other is Sheppard vs. the City of Victoria and the Consolidated Railway. The appeal is from the order of Judge Bole staying proceedings in other actions brought by the same plaintiffs, Mr. D. G. Macdonell for plaintiffs, and Mr. Barnard for the Consolidated Railway, consenting to vary the order by consolidating the actions. Mr. W. J. Taylor, for the city, objected that the proper order was to stay proceedings in the other actions brought by plaintiffs pending the trial of one of them, plaintiff to abide by the result of the test action; defendant to be at liberty to bring on the other actions for trial if dissatisfied with the result of the test action. The order was made accordingly.

ACCIDENT TO THE "MAUDE."

At noon Saturday the C. P. N. steamer Maude arrived from Union with coal and ran into the C. P. N. slip to discharge. She had got out a considerable quantity of her cargo when some of her valves having been left open, as the water rose with the tide she became partially filled with water, and now lies aground. It is hoped that she will be pumped out this morning.

The South African millionaire, J. H. Robinson, has bought a stately mansion in Park Lane, Piccadilly. Another African, Beit, the stockbroker, has built a palace near Grosvenor gate. Messrs. Robinson, Beit and Barnard are among the millions, but they cannot get admission into clubs and social circles where poorer men are welcome.

ALDERMANIC DOINGS.

Ald. Macmillan Reiterates Charges Against Engineer Wilmot as a Question of Privilege.

Resolutions Adopted Regarding a Residence for the Admiral and Mill Test Facilities.

Last evening's regular meeting of the city council while considerably shorter than the average session, introduced a variety of business of considerable interest and importance to the city, a portion of which has already been outlined in published notices of motion. His Worship Mayor Beaven presided, and Ald. Partridge was the city's absentee.

Before the regular business of the week was taken up, the minutes of two previous meetings having been "taken as read" to expedite matters. Ald. MACMILLAN addressed himself to what he termed as "a question of privilege." It had been stated at the council board, he said, and in the daily press, that in view of the action pending between himself and the city engineer, he had become him to sit at the aldermanic board when industry was being made into the official conduct of that official. It was also suggested that there were remedies, and that if he (Ald. Macmillan) persisted in his course these would be sought for by the city engineer. His Worship the Mayor had seen fit to characterize his conduct in this matter as "disgraceful." All these observations he interpreted simply as efforts toward intimidating him and depriving him of his right to champion the interests of the citizens as one of their representatives. He proceeded to review the circumstances of the closing of the Rock Bay and James Bay bridges after the Queen's birthday tragedy, until their safety seemed to be established beyond question; stated that Mr. Wilmot, the City Engineer, had shortly after officially reported James Bay bridge to be "safe for all ordinary traffic" on which report it was reported that the bridge was to be opened within two months of the presentation of this report, it was found that one portion of that bridge was resting on timbers so completely rotten that their condition could scarcely be other than apparent to the most unskilled. In early August the work of strengthening the bridge in view of these disclosures was taken in hand.

All these facts were known to you, six months ago, he said, the Mayor, "and what regard had you for your duty in the circumstances? It was your duty—?" Here His Worship interposed a request that the alderman confine himself to the question of privilege—which was not a debatable question.

"You have said that my conduct was disgraceful," replied Ald. Macmillan. "Now I propose to show that it was not disgraceful, but your own, that should have been referred to the city council in the interest of the public; can you be said to have been?" He then proceeded to quote from the statutes the definition of the Mayor's powers and duties, and to show that the initiative the Mayor should have used him in seeing to it that the city engineer was prosecuted and punished for his action as stated with regard to the James Bay bridge. This power had been taken advantage of in the Jorgensen case, where only a matter of money was at stake; why then had it not been invoked when the lives and property of citizens were placed in jeopardy by the negligence or incompetency of an official.

"Your neglect to act in this instance," he further pursued, again addressing himself directly to the chair, "renders you liable to the charge of direct perjury, to the charge of having screened a person whom it was your duty in the premises to have dealt with with the utmost vigor. I simply want the public to look into your actions and into mine, and I allow them to judge which of us more properly be termed 'disgraceful.'"

The first communication on the list came from the Women's Council, through Mrs. A. H. Suttie, and besought the council to provide suitable temporary accommodation for the use of insane patients pending their removal to the asylum at Westminister.

The case of Miss Lillian Field was cited by the council as the cause of this communication for the reason that it was pointed out that a woman had been employed to care for the unfortunate woman named. She was, however, so violent that six women could have done nothing with her. It was the Women's Council who was interpreted as the cause of the accommodation as a padded room, straight jacket, etc., might be provided.

ALD. MACMILLAN had been led to believe that this unfortunate woman was a fortune teller or seer, and that she had said the fee collectable under the municipal law in this respect? The Mayor replied that the late Miss Field had been a resident of Victoria but a very short time coming here from Calgary, and after further debate the communication was referred to the city medical health officer for a report.

Similar action was taken with a letter from the B. C. Protestant Orphans' Home, soliciting assistance by grant from the corporation funds. The communications from President Charles Hayward was referred to the finance committee on the motion of Ald. Marchant, who apparently voiced the sentiments of the entire council in hoping that the committee would see their way clear to suitably assist this most charitable institution, which though nominally a Protestant made no inquiry as to creed or denomination before assisting the little claimants upon its practical philanthropy.

admiralty house, said that it resulted from the conference already held between the municipal and provincial authorities, in compliance with the suggestion contained in the letter of the Provincial Secretary to the council. The council had no power, as the law at present exists, to devote funds toward the establishment of an official residence for the commander-in-chief, no matter how desirable this might be, and it was for this reason that the concluding clause had been so drawn. The action outlined would he felt sure be deemed advisable by almost all the board, and the motion as he presented it read thus: "Whereas it is desirable that a residence should be provided at or near Esquimaux harbor for the use of the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific naval station; and whereas the expenditure necessary to secure the same may fairly be distributed between the Federal and Provincial governments and the Corporation of the city of Victoria; be it therefore resolved that the Provincial government be requested to contribute towards the above object and urge upon the Government of the Dominion the desirability of granting assistance for the same purpose, and that the legislative assembly be moved to enact such legislation as will enable the municipal council of the city of Victoria to obtain a grant of funds for expenditure for the same purpose, and further, that the representatives of the city and district in the parliament of Canada and the legislative assembly of the province be also requested to use their influence to bring about the same objects."

ALD. MARCHANT objected to so much of the resolution as made the method of obtaining the necessary funds a matter for future consideration. He moved in amendment that the legislature be asked to permit of a special assessment of one mill in the dollar being levied, so that the matter might be disposed of once and for all if the electors so desired.

The amendment failed to find a second and the original resolution was adopted.

ALD. WILLIAMS then presented this resolution, which Ald. Macmillan seconded with that His Worship the Mayor call a special meeting of the council for Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock, in the committee room, to consider the advantage likely to accrue to Victoria by the establishment in the city of a plant for the purpose of testing large samples of ore, the works to consist of a small smelter and stamp mill, with chlorination works attached; and, further, to consider what assistance can be granted by the city in aid of such an undertaking.

In explanation the mover said that his object in bringing the matter forward was to obtain a special meeting at which he might bring forward the important question as to the benefit that a work or rather works of this kind would be to the city of Victoria. Has would he ready himself to go into the matter to-night. It would, in fact, take several hours to go into the question. The establishment of works of this class could not fail to be of great advantage to the city. It was not generally known that there was to be found on this island, within fifty miles of Victoria, immense bodies of ore, low grade, it was true, but of a nature that such works as were proposed would be well adapted to be erected, and the city would be greatly benefited. He foresaw the beginning of a great industry, and was desirous that the council should take the initiative so that later on the industry might be carried on to a much larger scale.

ALD. MACMILLAN thought the provincial government should establish such works as proposed, or perhaps two or three at different points in the province, for the purpose of making mill tests that would be above suspicion. He suggested that the city and the province take concerted action in the matter.

The resolution was, after some further discussion, accepted, although several aldermen stated that Thursday—"prayer-meeting night"—was the one evening in the week they could not give to the public business.

A resolution of condolence in connection with the death of Mr. Gustav Leiser was proposed by Ald. Williams and Marchant, and unanimously adopted, and

The last business of the evening came in the form of a report from the streets committee, in which they recommended that "a wooden block crossing be laid across Broughton street in front of the transfer stables; the sidewalk on Esquimaux road be laid six feet in width to the city limits; and that a four foot sidewalk be laid from Haughton street on Devonshire road to Lydia street; on Lydia street, from Devonshire road to Edmonton road; and on Edmonton road, from Lydia street to the city boundary."

BEHRING SEA CLAIMS.

More Evidence Put in as to the Value of the Schooner "Carolina."

Commissioners Reserve Decision on a Point Raised by the United States Consul.

The evidence before the Behring Sea Claims Commission yesterday was mostly of a somewhat common-place character, though just at the close of the sitting another little argument took place between the senior counsel on the British and United States sides upon a disputed point.

Mr. A. R. Milne, C.M.G., collector of customs of the port of Victoria, furnished a list of vessels that cleared for sealing in 1886; and Capt. J. D. Warren, who followed, gave his idea of the value of the Carolina at \$4,000.

Charles Spring stated that in February or March, 1886, he saw the Carolina at a trading post 200 miles up the Coast and she had handled some goods there.

Hon. Mr. Peters then for the purpose of showing that seals were very plentiful in Behring Sea in August, 1888, the month the Carolina was seized, began to read an affidavit presented by the United States at the Paris tribunal, saying there was a migration of seals to the Behring sea in June, and that there were plenty of them in the Sea by July.

Hon. Mr. Dickinson objected to this affidavit being used as competent testimony in the present case, and said laughingly that whereas the affidavit in question stated the seals then in the Behring sea were mostly female, he could bring affidavits put in by the British side at Paris to show they were all males and pups.

Hon. Mr. Peters replied that his object was, not to show the sex, but to prove that the affidavits used by the United States themselves at Paris, that there were plenty of seals at the time the Carolina was seized. He wanted to show that the Carolina would have made a good catch if she had not been prevented by seizure.

Hon. Mr. Dickinson remarked that even if there were plenty of seals, it did not necessarily follow that the Carolina could have caught them. Other elements had to be taken into consideration, such as the ability of the Carolina's crew.

The commissioners took the point under consideration until this morning.

THE KIND YOU NEED. Paine's Celery Compound the Only Kind that Cures. Other Celery Concoctions Merely Worthless Imitations. "Paine's" Has a World-wide Record of Life-saving.

SM Reason Some the con court w Full co deliver given a writt Yester his writt "By govern vince 2 ances of County B. N. A sively m of just maintain civil and the pow to establish with or jurisdiction "At the con of Supreme sioners' B. N. A to the courts is and the al and posed on "But the prin on the D or, as I of would factio ned w not by 4 and estal ent nom uested in judiciti have equ must be interests properly justice by "The power to ministrat would of cases suol diction a and altho in the co thereby a com "The c by Mr. C ment of exercise and the B tary, may und tenant grow cise their Crown to effect to 1 is entitled legisla u recognized liquidatio nary, and Brunswic the appoi and stipu of Jagnon not been a majority of establishm but not ex vices. "The de be basel interfer crown. A sidered th Maritime not been a very str smaller a provincial No line ca depende an necessity. Mr. A. general, fo sidy, cont TWO The Nor command Royal Ro two cases which she antine, and Northern arrival ha Dominion Duncan a very str in this depar explained were no Kutshimit patients H his wife's quarantin when they over to C ship, she ough funa tion from the d was on a originally board Mrs tain. TORONTO received Home, of end of the presidency neesy.

CHOICE GROCERIES. SOME OF OUR PRICES: VERY SALT BACON... 9c. per lb. LARD... 16c. per lb. HAMS... 15c. per lb. BACON... 15c. per lb. MEAT... \$1.35, 5-lb. box CHOICE BLACK TEA... \$1.00 per box WHITE GRANULATED SUGAR... 55c. per cent. COFFEE... 25c. per lb. PURE COFFEE... 40c. per lb. PINNAN HADDIES... KIPPERS and BLOATERS...

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your child. You note the difference in children. Some have nearly every ailment, even with the best of care. Others far more exposed pass through unharmed. Weak children will have continuous colds in winter, poor digestion in summer. They are without power to resist disease, they have no reserve strength. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is cod-liver oil partly digested and adapted to the weaker digestions of children.

Scott & Bown, Belleville, Ont. 50c. and \$1.00

A CLAIMS.

In as to the Schooner "Ma..."

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You Need.

Compound the hat Cures.

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amongst the sick you need is the your friends and

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ESON, ... Victoria, B.C. ... Street, Victoria, and household in- vested on new-

SMALL DEBTS ACT.

Reasons Why the Full Court Considered It Intra Vires of the Province.

Mr. Justice Drake Hands in a Written Judgment Giving His Views.

Some weeks ago when the question of the constitutionality of the Small Debts court was declared intra vires by the Full court, a verbal judgment only was delivered without any reasons being given as the basis of the judgment, and a written decision was promised later.

Yesterday Mr. Justice Drake handed in his written judgment, which is as follows: "By the terms of the Dominion government contract with this province to defray the salaries and allowances of the judges of the Superior and County or district courts. Under the B. N. A. act the province may exclusively of any other law or regulation of justice, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of the civil and criminal courts. This includes the power to abolish existing courts and to establish other and different courts, with or without an enlarged or restricted jurisdiction."

"At the time of confederation the only courts existing in this province were the Supreme, County and Gold Commissioner courts. By section 106 of the B. N. A. act the province may exclusively of any other law or regulation of justice, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of the civil and criminal courts. This includes the power to abolish existing courts and to establish other and different courts, with or without an enlarged or restricted jurisdiction."

"But neither the terms of the act nor the principal act imposed an obligation on the Dominion to pay the salaries of any other judges than those mentioned, or, as I understand the scope of the act, of any other judges except such as would fairly represent the courts mentioned with regard to the extent of their jurisdiction, because the province could not by abolishing the existing courts and establishing others under a different nomenclature, with equal jurisdiction, escape from the supreme power vested in the Governor-General of appointing the judges. The obvious desirability of making the higher judiciary independent of provincial politics is self-evident. With regard to courts with merely a local and restricted jurisdiction, the same reasons do not have equal weight, for the legislature must be presumed to act for and in the interests of the province, and would properly safeguard the administration of justice by well considered limitations."

"The B. N. A. act by sec. 101, gives power to establish courts for the administration of Canadian law. This would only be exercised in extreme cases such as are not likely to arise. "The question is one of limited jurisdiction up to \$100 in cases of contract, and although the machinery for carrying on the court is similar to the procedure in force in the County court, it does not thereby make it a County or District court."

"The chief argument addressed to us by Mr. Cassidy was that the appointment of all the judges was an exercise of the Royal prerogative and the Royal prerogative could not be taken away without express words. That may undoubtedly be true, but the lieutenant governor of the provinces exercises their functions as representing the Crown to the extent necessary for giving effect to the laws which every province is entitled by section 92 exclusively to legislate upon. This principle was clearly recognized by the Privy Council in the liquidation of the Maritime Bank of Canada and the receiver general of New Brunswick (C. A. 1892, 437). Therefore the appointment of justices of the peace and stipendiary magistrates is within the provincial prerogative. In the case of Jagnon v. Bailey (2 Cartwright, 509) a very similar case to the present, the majority of the court held that the establishment of a court with a limited but not exclusive jurisdiction was intra vires."

"The dissentient opinions appear to be based on the ground that it was an interference with the prerogative of the crown. At the time this case was considered the case of the liquidators of the Maritime Bank, before referred to, had not been decided. "In holding this particular act intra vires, I do not intend to lay down any principle as to the power of the Dominion government over which the Dominion government has the power of appointing and paying the judges, and those other smaller and inferior courts which the provincial legislatures may establish. No line can be drawn; every case must depend on the particular circumstances and will be dealt with when the necessity to do so arises."

Mr. A. G. Smith, deputy attorney-general for the Crown; Mr. Robert Cassidy, contra.

TWO SMALLPOX PATIENTS. The Norwegian steamship Florida in command of Captain Hansen, arrived in Royal Roads on Sunday morning with two cases of smallpox on board, for which she is now being detained in quarantine. She came from Kutsumitsi, Northern Japan, seeking, and upon her arrival had the yellow flag flying. When Dominion Health Officer Dr. George Duncan inspected her he found her without the usual bill of health, but this departure from ordinary rules was explained by Captain Hansen, that there were no authorities to be found at Kutsumitsi. Dr. Duncan says the two patients have the disease very lightly, but they will be obliged to remain in quarantine until their complete recovery, when they will be provided and handed over to Captain Hansen. As for the ship, she has already undergone a thorough fumigation, but will be held under detention the full period of incubation from the date of the last exposure, which was on Sunday. The Florida came originally from Manila. She has on board Mrs. Hansen, the wife of the captain.

TORONTO, Dec. 7.—A rumor has been received here that Sir William Van Home, of the C.P.R., will resign at the end of the year, to be succeeded in the presidency by Vice-President Shaughnessy.

THE "BAYS" SUCCESSFUL.

The match which tournament played Monday night between twelve members of the Conservative Club on the one hand and twelve from the Bays, on the other was won by the Bays, on a total of 22 games won and 14 lost. The detail score follows:

Table with columns: Name, Won, Lost. J. B. A. A. ... Total 22 14. CONSERVATIVE CLUB ... Total 14 22.

THE BRITISH INVESTOR.

TO THE EDITOR.—Some of the newspapers—the Globe amongst others—have been writing about Britishers having a prejudice against British Columbia mines. I think this rather odd, as we have not so far been large investors; still they have bought some properties— for instance the Hall mines and the Invieta. The Home-Payne syndicate represents a large amount of capital; the Quesselle river company (I forget just now the name of the company) and several others. Then the War Eagle has been treated for but, owing to some misunderstanding, the sale so far has not been consummated. If the had said that the Britishers are very slow and deliberate it would have been about right, for unquestionably they are. As an instance, look how slow they were before they adopted the tramcar system into London; also the electric cars, with their motor cars they are far behind the French or the Americans. Yet they get there all the same. I think that M. de Marais, the engineer sent out by the French government, has about hit the right nail on the head when he says that both the British and the French will invest more readily when there are a few more dividend paying mines. Prejudice does not enter into the question one John Bull is convinced as to the richness of mines. He will then open his purse strings and invest, it does not matter whether it be in South Africa, Australia, British Columbia or Timbuctoo; I think that the British investor is becoming more and more convinced that British Columbia is a good field for investment. To confirm this to a certain extent I will quote from a letter received a few days since from a relative of mine, a man who knows what he is talking about, and who is well known in the city of London and in the mining market. He writes:

"There is to be a great boom when things settle down in British Columbia mines, a great boom which may have already formed syndicates, and are waiting for the turn of the tide. Some of my friends have formed syndicates, and is at present in this country representing one of them. If you have anything which will bear investigation with well known mining experts I might do something for you. When the boom comes on, which it certainly will, you will have a big rush of adventures with and without money. Now that it seems British Columbia is on the eve of a big mining excitement, it is to be hoped that we shall not get a bad name by a lot of rotten wild-cat schemes being put on the market and the "tenderfoot" taken in. A. B.

VISITING ALBERNI.

ALBERNI, Dec. 7.—(Special)—Admiral Palliser, Lieut. Crawley and Captain Garforth arrived here on H.M.S. Pheasant on Sunday, intending to pay the Alberni mines a visit in the morning. At the time this case was considered the case of the liquidators of the Maritime Bank, before referred to, had not been decided.

"The dissentient opinions appear to be based on the ground that it was an interference with the prerogative of the crown. At the time this case was considered the case of the liquidators of the Maritime Bank, before referred to, had not been decided. "In holding this particular act intra vires, I do not intend to lay down any principle as to the power of the Dominion government over which the Dominion government has the power of appointing and paying the judges, and those other smaller and inferior courts which the provincial legislatures may establish. No line can be drawn; every case must depend on the particular circumstances and will be dealt with when the necessity to do so arises."

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NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Municipal Elections at Westminster—The Political Ax Again at Work.

Entertained by His Shipmates—Panthers Shot at Cowichan—Mining Notes.

(Special to the Colonist.) VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 7.—Dr. McGuigan, who for years past has acted as physician to the Indian department, has received notice not to attend any more Indian cases.

H. V. Gardner, late chief steward of B.M.S. Warrimoo, who left for England by to-day's express, took up his new duties as chief steward of the K.M.S. Aorangi, the new steamer of the Canadian-Australian steamship line, was tendered a complimentary concert on Saturday night by his sister and friends. He was presented by Mr. Simons, his successor, on behalf of the staff with a complete set of the works of Thackeray, beautifully bound, as a mark of their appreciation and goodwill.

A general meeting of the local Council of Women was held this afternoon in the Art-Historical Association's rooms, Granville street. Mrs. J. C. McLagan, the delegate to the Victoria conference, gave an account of the island meetings. The ladies of the island were taken to the C.P.R. depot to be forwarded to Toronto, the native home of the deceased gentleman.

The highwaymen have commenced again. Last night one man was held up by two masked men on Granville street and relieved of \$9.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 8.—Work is progressing on the Albion claims on Bowen island with good results. Stock scrip will be ready in a few days, and by present indications the first issue will be rapidly disposed of. Bondholder is held very firm and a rise in the stock by the company is anticipated any day owing to the recent risk strike which has assured some 400 ounces of silver to the ton.

The seats are being rapidly taken up for the Loie Fuller performance. Theatre goes in Vancouver appreciate the offer to give them the very best seats in the show line and are showing their appreciation by filling the opera house at every performance which has taken place for several months.

The stock market is very quiet. Chan is holding firm. There are two or three claims said to be on the same ledge as the Golden Eagle which are in high favor just now.

In regard to the letter City Solicitor Hamersley has written to the council in reference to the Mayor's seat vacant, owing to his having assigned to his creditors, the council will take no steps owing to the proximity of the mayoralty contest for 1897.

John McAllister, one of Vancouver's oldest and best known officers, on the first ballot at sitting of the council last night. The other officer chosen was Keeler Fulton, probably the biggest man physically in town. Mr. Fulton formerly carried on an extensive dry business.

The council are considering the matter of opening a new cemetery, the present one being too small. It is said that if the city does not take action a company will be formed for the purpose.

Commander L. D. Sobral, naval attaché to the Spanish legation at Washington, has left for Victoria. Lieut. Sobral has been visiting parts of British North America for the past three months.

John Peck's new iron works, so far proceeded with the erection of the buildings for the museum a valuable collection of Indian curios collected by the donor during his recent visit to Ontario.

Now that the ice and snow have thawed, the contractors are able to push on with the erection of the buildings for Mr. John Peck's new iron works, so far rapid progress is being made.

The civic nominations took place today. For mayor, Shiles and Sheriff Armstrong were nominated. Two new candidates for aldermen are W. A. Johnson and W. A. Havelock.

and barked at him. He was taken for a burglar. The burglar case is apparently over, although every precaution is being taken by private citizens, should the clever cracksmen commence operations again.

NANAIMO. NANAIMO, Dec. 7.—Mr. Ernest McG. VanHouten, of this city, and Miss Essie Keddy, eldest daughter of Mr. William Keddy, also of this city, both young people very popular in Nanaimo, were married quietly at the residence of the bride's father on Saturday morning, and left by the City of Nanaimo for Seattle and Vancouver.

The concert and athletic exhibition given by the athletic club in the Y. M. C. A. hall on Saturday night was an excellent entertainment. The numbers included two wrestling bouts and two boxing exhibitions. There was also a step dance, exhibition of club swinging and a number of songs and instrumental pieces, in which Professor Spear, A. Cox, H. Taylor, C. Bamford, J. Carroll, William Jones and S. Mottishaw took part.

NANAIMO, Dec. 8.—Murdock McLaughlin, third mate of the steamship Costa Rica, now at Departure Bay, fell down a hatch yesterday and died at midnight from internal injuries. The deceased was a native of Scotland and leaves a wife and family in Victoria. This was his first trip to the Costa Rica. He will probably be buried in Victoria.

DUNCAN. DUNCAN, Dec. 7.—The first annual meeting of the shareholders in the Cowichan Creamery Association was held today at the agricultural hall. It was a most satisfactory one.

A meeting of the electors of Cowichan-Alberni district to consider "matters affecting the district" is to take place at the agricultural hall to-morrow afternoon.

Within the last fortnight four panthers have been destroyed at Cowichan lake, one by Mr. H. March and three by Mr. C. A. Baylor.

DUNCAN, Dec. 7.—The first annual meeting of the shareholders of the Cowichan Creamery Association was held in the Agricultural hall to-day. Mr. W. P. Jaynes occupied the chair and about thirty members were present. The report and balance sheet, showing a total manufacture of over 2,300 pounds of butter and a net profit of \$216 for the first five months' working of the association, were read and adopted unanimously.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. P. Jaynes, president; Capt. Barkley, R.N., vice-president; and T. A. Wood, C. T. Gibbons, W. Herd, W. Ford and G. T. Corfield, directors.

SALT SPRING ISLAND. SALT SPRING ISLAND, Dec. 3.—J. T. Collins is erecting a creamery and cheese factory about midway between Vesuvius Bay and Ganges Harbor; the main building is 30x30. The machinery and plant has been brought from England and is already on the ground. A branch creamery has been put up at Burgoyne Bay, so that milk may be brought from all parts of the island.

The Salt Spring island club held their meetings once in two months, dining at one another's houses in rotation; the objects of the club are to benefit the island by inducing immigration of a desirable sort, promoting any public enterprise and making the island attractive to tourists and visitors.

The appointment of Revelstoke's gold commissioner, Mr. Graham, to be stipendiary magistrate for that part of West Kootenay comprised in the Revelstoke, Illecillewaet, Trout Lake and Lardcan mining divisions is announced.

Rev. Father de Jeanne, editor of the Wawa, has received one gold medal, one silver palm and two bronze medals, awarded to the editor of the Wawa and to some of his Indian pupils by the Shortland Society of Montreal, France. The Indian pupils who earned awards are Miss Clarine Faldrean, of Kamloops, and James Michel, from the Nicola rancher near Qulichena.

In spite of the inclement weather work on the Python claim C oil Hill, is progressing satisfactorily. The crescent at 55 feet has discovered a vein of 8 feet between well defined walls. The miners are now engaged in drifting along the vein. Those who know say the claim never looked better. Owing to W. T. Newman's illness work on the Iron Mask is at a standstill. As soon as he can get about again and the weather permits no longer necessary work will be commenced. Enquiries concerning the min-

ing resources of this district are coming in from all quarters, the latest received at this office is from Pittsburg, Pa.

VERNON. Arrangements are being made to procure a quantity of ore carrying copper, from the Lake View claim at Camp Hewitt, to be used as a flux in connection with the test smelter now being erected at the Morning Glory mine.

Dan Taylor recently came up from the Boundary Creek country, and he is inclined to believe that there are as good chances in this end of the district as in any section of the southern Okanagan or Kettle river.

While Mr. Wm. Meigan, of Pleasant Valley, was out hunting he somehow lost his footing and slid for a considerable distance down the mountain side, landing on a ledge of quartz, which from present indications may prove to be one of the best mines in B. C.

The test smelter of the Morning Glory Mining Co. arrived last week and is now being placed in position at the head of the shaft. Work is being steadily pushed ahead on the mine, and the rock looks better as the shaft gets deeper.

The first mine working in this section before many months. The Smuggler and Steamerwind claims, recently disposed of to a syndicate represented by Messrs. Howles and Shires, will give employment to a large number of men, and the Victoria capitalists who have purchased the Silver Crown and adjoining claims, will also vigorously prosecute work on their properties.

MIDWAY. Upon the information of W. G. McMyrn, chief constable at Midway, a warrant has been issued for the arrest of George P. Keene, of Camp McKinney, who is charged that he did, on the 26th of October, at Camp McKinney, murder one Matt Koderick, the man who is held to be the party who committed the highway robbery near Camp McKinney on the 18th of August last, when Mr. G. B. McAuley was relieved of \$11,000 worth of gold bullion.

A bond has been given by Mr. F. Dittmer on his half-interest in the Jewel claim to the Prospecting Syndicate of British Columbia. The Jewel is located in Long Lake camp, and was taken up by Mr. Dittmer and Mr. Boshart nearly two years ago. The consideration named in the bond is \$15,000, ten per cent of which has been paid, the remaining payments to be made as follows: \$3,500 on or before the 24th May, 1897, and \$10,000 on or before the 24th August, 1897. This gives the Prospecting Syndicate of British Columbia an option on seven-eighths of the claim, as they formerly held under bond Mr. Boshart's interest of three-eighths, the bonding party of which was \$10,000. The remaining one-eighth interest in the claim is owned by Mrs. M. Garland, of Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

NEW DENVER. (From the Ledger.) The Camille and Comal, on the north fork of Lemmon creek, owned by H. R. Butler and Ira Black, have been sold to A. Dick and A. B. Mackenzie for \$1,500 cash.

Negotiations have been satisfactorily closed whereby A. Dick has secured a working bond of a three-quarters in the Osoyoos group, which consists of the Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic and Antarctic, situated at the head of Lemmon and Tenmile creeks.

The crown grant work on the Curlew, Galena Farm, has been finished. Three men are working on the Highland. The shaft is down fifty feet and a drift, towards the lake is in fifteen feet. At the Currie the new shaft is down fifty feet, with very little trouble from water. Improvements are being made as rapidly as possible.

The Sloan Milling Co. closed down all works on Monday last until warmer weather. The mines in connection with the concentrator will continue working during the winter and store their ore until spring.

The customs department has given its decision in the application for free admission of a wire tramway for use at the mine of the Hillcrest Fraser River and Cariboo Gold Field's Company. It is held that the tramway does not come under the category of mining machinery but of transportation, and is therefore dutiable.

KAMLOOPS. (From the Inland Sentinel.) Frank Bear, the tramp who was brought into the Kamloops hospital from Revelstoke two weeks ago with both feet frozen, was operated upon yesterday by Drs. Lambert and Munro, the injured member being removed. On Wednesday an Ashcroft man, Frank Bateson, employed as a teamster on the Cariboo road, had all his toes amputated by Dr. Munro. A Miss Bailey, from Ducks, had an eye removed by Dr. Munro at the hospital on Monday. All the patients are doing well.

The appointment of Revelstoke's gold commissioner, Mr. Graham, to be stipendiary magistrate for that part of West Kootenay comprised in the Revelstoke, Illecillewaet, Trout Lake and Lardcan mining divisions is announced.

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Victoria Mineral Claim.

Situate on the right bank of Mineral Creek, about one mile from China creek. Take notice that I, Henry Saunders, acting as Secretary of Consolidated Alberni Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, Free Miner's Certificate No. 69,086, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issue of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 14th day of October, 1896. HENRY SAUNDERS.

Warspite Mineral Claim.

Situate on the right bank of Mineral Creek, and about one mile from China Creek. Take notice that I, Henry Saunders, acting as Secretary of Consolidated Alberni Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, Free Miner's Certificate No. 69,086, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issue of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 14th day of October, 1896. HENRY SAUNDERS.

Chicago Mineral Claim.

Situate on the left bank of Mineral Creek, and about one mile from China Creek. Take notice that I, Henry Saunders, acting as Secretary of Consolidated Alberni Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, Free Miner's Certificate No. 69,086, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issue of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 14th day of October, 1896. HENRY SAUNDERS.

Alberni Mineral Claim.

Situate on the left bank of Mineral Creek, and about one mile from China Creek. Take notice that I, Henry Saunders, acting as Secretary of Consolidated Alberni Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, Free Miner's Certificate No. 69,086, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issue of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 14th day of October, 1896. HENRY SAUNDERS.

Last Dollar Mineral Claim.

Situated in the Alberni Mining District on Mineral Hill, and west of the Consolidated Group. Take notice that I, E. J. Saunders, Free Miner's Certificate 69,073, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Gold Commissioner and action commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 7th day of October, 1896. E. J. SAUNDERS.

Ace of Spades Mineral Claim.

Situated in the Alberni Mining District on Mineral Hill, and west of the Consolidated Group. Take notice that I, E. J. Saunders, Free Miner's Certificate 69,073, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Gold Commissioner and action commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 7th day of October, 1896. E. J. SAUNDERS.

Minnie Mineral Claim.

Situated in the Alberni Mining District on Mineral Hill, and adjoining on the west of the Mountain Rose claim. Take notice that I, E. J. Saunders, Free Miner's Certificate 69,073, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Gold Commissioner for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that adverse claims must be sent to the Gold Commissioner and action commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this 7th day of October, 1896. E. J. SAUNDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that 60 days after date of issue of this notice, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, more or less—Commencing at a stake marked D.C.'s, N.W. Corner, and situated on the south two miles below Kitsuas Canyon, and running in an easterly direction along the bank of Skeena River to a point of commencement; thence west 40 chains to Skeena River; thence in a northerly direction along the bank of Skeena River to point of commencement. CHAR. W. D. CLIFFORD. Skeena River, B.C., 6th September, 1896. oct12

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date of issue of this notice, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, more or less—Commencing at a stake marked C.K.'s, N.W. Corner, and situated on the east or left-hand bank of Skeena River, about two miles below Kitsuas Canyon, and running in an easterly direction along the bank of Skeena River to a point of commencement. M. C. KENDALL. Skeena River, B.C., 6th September, 1896. oct12

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F. S. BARNARD'S timber limit initial post, commencing at the S. E. corner of about 1 1/2 miles from Ferguson Forks, on the west bank of the north fork of the Lardcan river, in the Trout Lake Mining Division of West Kootenay district, B. C., thence running west 40 chains; thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement. Again commencing from the same post; thence running west 40 chains; thence north 120 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less. N. P. SNOWDEN. Dated 30th October, 1896. nov16-6t

N. P. SNOWDEN'S Timber Limits.—Commencing at a post marked N. P.'s, initial post on the east bank of the north fork of the Lardcan river, about 1 1/2 miles north of Ferguson Forks in the Trout Lake Mining Division of West Kootenay district, B. C., thence running east 40 chains; thence north 120 chains to the point of commencement. Again commencing from the same post; thence running west 40 chains; thence north 120 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less. N. P. SNOWDEN. Dated 30th October, 1896. nov16-6t

INITIAL Post, F. S. BARNARD'S S. E. corner.—Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date of issue of this notice, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, more or less—Commencing from a post situated about 1 1/2 miles north of Ferguson Forks, on the east bank of the north fork of Lardcan river; thence running west 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement. N. P. SNOWDEN. Dated 30th October, 1896. nov16-6t

STATE ORE. Established 1850. A general Ore Market. Latest Works in Colorado, Modern Mills and Machinery at Denver, Idaho Springs and Black Hawk. Ore Sold on Competitive Bids. Our reference books, Address STATE ORE SAMPLING CO., Denver, Colo. Gold values bought.

Can't Eat Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish. They need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and internal misery only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It is prompt and efficiently relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1896.

Published Every Monday and Thursday by The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited, Victoria, B. C.

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ADVERTISING RATES. REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from every thing of a transient character...

VERY POSITIVE. Like other newspapers of the East the Montreal Gazette takes a lively interest in the construction of the railway through the Crow's Nest Pass.

Our respected correspondent "Pro Patria" propounds a question of no ordinary difficulty, and one that is giving parents almost everywhere, in every walk of life, much concern.

THE FATHERLAND. BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Public attention during the past week has been equally divided between the dockers' strike and the Luetow-Leekert trial.

BEAT ALL OTHERS. Diamond Dyes Have a World-wide Record. The Diamond Dyes are far ahead of all other package dyes made for home dyeing.

WHISKY. JOHN JAMESON & SONS (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" Very Old BLACK BOTTLE. Please see you get it with Metal (BLUE) One Star Capsules (GOLD) Two Stars and Ugly Evidence said to have come to the surface...

PAINT YOUR BUGGY FOR \$1.00. J. W. MELLOR. Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Plaster, Glass, Putty, and various other goods.

way is in possession of the field. It has been given possession for the benefit of Canada, and its interests are identical with those of the Dominion.

There are, we have no doubt, many in British Columbia who will emphatically dissent from the Gazette's conclusions. Some of them have contracted a violent prejudice against the C.P.R., and these persons will oppose the granting by the Government of any more power to the Company than it already possesses.

THE MOTOR CARS. The motor car has had its trial in England, and it has evidently come to stay. Although the horseless carriage is built to resemble the vehicles in use, it is wanting the horse or horses, is pronounced ugly.

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Further Comments as to Its Impropriety—Cleveland's Message in England.

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It is announced that the Argentine government intends to increase the customs duty on alcohol and liquors. Two meetings of the wives, sisters and daughters of the dock laborers and other strikers were held at Hamburg last night. The proceedings were orderly throughout. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the women would loyally support the men in their efforts to better their condition and would share in their privations.

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SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Granby Rubbers. It is no wonder that rubbers, which are not the same shape as the boot, should be uncomfortable. It costs money to employ skilled pattern-makers, but the result is a satisfactory fit. Each year new patterns are added, to fit all the latest shoe shapes, and Granby Rubbers are always "up-to-date". They are honestly made of pure rubber, thin, light, elastic, durable, extra thick at ball & heel. They Fit the Boot.

You'll enjoy the Winter through all its varying moods if you have your clothing interlined with Fibre Chamois. This wonderful fabric is so light that you never notice its presence in a garment till you get out into the wind and cold, then you realize that you are cosily warm even tho' lightly clad. Fibre Chamois is a complete non-conductor of heat and cold, not the strongest wintry blast can penetrate it, nor can the natural warmth of the body escape through it—This explanation and the fact that it sells for 25c a yard gives the whole story, and easily proves that for health and comfort's sake you can't do without it.

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