

Victoria Times.

WHAT IT COSTS US.

The People Pay Thirty Million Dollars a Year Over and Above Customs Duties.

Besides This They Have to Help the "Infant Industries" to Keep Fat.

With Mr. Desjardins' Return Anti-Remedialists May Expect More Anathema

Peter Mitchell Defeated in Northumberland Sir John Schultz is in the Field.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—Hon. Mr. Desjardins, minister of militia, has just returned from Montreal, where he was conferring with the clergy regarding the remedial bill. He made arrangements for the meeting of Messrs. Caron, Oulmont and the bishops at Montreal yesterday with a view of getting the sanction of the hierarchy to the bill. All who object to the arrangements forced on the cabinet by the church will be called "well intentioned hypocrites."

Mr. W. J. Taylor and J. H. Gray have arrived here and met Mr. Munn, the New Westminster manager. They are interested in the Kaslo & Slokan railway and are seeing the government over the dispute with the C. P. R. about territorial arrangements.

(Press Dispatch).—Sir Richard Cartwright resumed his speech in reply to the finance minister on the budget, speaking for two hours in the afternoon and an hour and a quarter last evening. His main point was that the people were taxed \$30,000,000 a year besides the amount collected in customs duties, that sum going into the pockets of the manufacturers by the higher prices they were enabled to charge.

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He gave rise as an instance, alleging that for \$1 that goes to the tariff on that article, \$5 go into the pockets of the manufacturers. He claimed that there were many people who would like to have back again the high values for land and produce that were obtained twenty years ago than have the low values that existed today under protection. Referring to preferential trade with the empire, he read interviews with Lord Salisbury, Lord Farrar and Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, all of whom thought the scheme impossible. Lord Farrar said the most attractive way to induce immigrants to settle in Canada was for the government to remove the tax that would have to be paid to Ontario manufacturers.

Sir Hibbert Tupper followed with a general criticism of Sir Richard Cartwright's speech, contending that Canada was in a most prosperous condition, better than it could possibly be under free trade.

Premier Bowell stated in the senate today that the remedial bill would be introduced on Tuesday. Hon. Mr. Mackay will give notice of the bill in the house of commons today.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 7.—With three divisions to hear from the vote in Northumberland election stands: Robinson, Conservative, 2602; Peter Mitchell, Independent, 1821. The result is generally anticipated. Mr. Mitchell having been long out of the constituency, and in other respects was not now a strong candidate.

Winnipeg, Feb. 7.—J. Forsythe, the Patron, ex-M.P. for Beautiful Plains, threatens suit for criminal libel against Mr. King, editor of the defunct Patron's Advocate.

Sir John Schultz, ex-lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, has definitely decided to vote for the Conservative candidate for North Alberta.

GRAIN EXPORT SHIPMENTS.
The Canadian Pacific Deny Shipping American Grain via St. John.

Montreal, Feb. 7.—Reports wired from New York and Chicago to the effect that the Canadian Pacific railway has carried a million bushels of American grain since the 1st of January for export via St. John, are without the slightest foundation. In fact the C. P. R. carries grain for export via St. John since the first of the year. The officials of that company state that these untruthful reports are being circulated by their competitors for the purpose of diverting attention from their own disreputable conduct in regard to the tariff rates. The freight manager of the Canadian Pacific railway has telegraphed the joint traffic commission, New York, emphatically denying the statements as to grain shipments via St. John.

How to Get "Sunlight" Books.
Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to L. B. Tuckett & Co., Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, book, 100 pages, post-paid, a paper-bound book, 100 pages. The "Lifebuoy" Character Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at six cents per tin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

"BAT" SHEA MUST DIE.

The Convicted Election Murderer Will Be Executed Tuesday.

Albany, N.Y., Feb. 7.—Judge Mayham last night denied the application for an adjournment of the trial of "Bat" Shea, the convicted election murderer, and he will be executed at Dannemora on Tuesday morning, unless his counsel take the matter to the United States Supreme Court, which is considered highly improbable.

THE SULTAN'S SENTIMENTS.
He Assures the Queen that the Turks Are Innocent Lambs.

Constantinople, Feb. 7.—The Sultan has replied to the letter from the Queen, in which Her Majesty's own hand writing. It was understood to be a personal appeal to the better nature of the Sultan against the condition of Asia Minor. The Sultan sympathizes with her in the humane sentiments expressed by her, and declares that the reports of the massacres were spread by enemy dispoised persons. The Sultan adds that it was the Turks who were first attacked while praying in their mosques. Continuing, the Sultan has assured the Queen that the measures taken have succeeded in restoring order and quiet at Zaitoun. Quiet prevails, and negotiations are going on with the insurgents of Zaitoun which will undoubtedly lead to the inhabitants resuming their vocations.

THE MIGHTY HAVE FALLEN.
A Man Who Lived Like a Prince Dies Like a Pauper.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Harry E. Sargent, whose death was announced yesterday at Leeds, England, by the Associated Press, was once well known in this country as a theatrical manager, having brought out Mary Modjeska, Edw. Price, the veteran New York manager, who is in the city, was shocked at the demise of his old associate.

Sargent in 1874 was famed throughout all America for his managerial ability and successful achievements. He was the first to charter a special car in this country for the exclusive use of a star in travelling. His extravagance astounded the profession and his enterprise met with public appreciation. He had money in abundance. One of his fancies incidental to dramatic ventures was to engage a suite of rooms at a hotel, have all the furniture removed and have entirely new furniture substituted for the use of his staff. He inaugurated receptions which were attended by the elite of the communities in which Modjeska played. Within a short time she became a social favorite. Her American tour was a success.

In personal appearance Sargent was a tall, handsome, smoothly-shaven and well-seasoned man, 45 years of age. He was generally known at the club as a good fellow. His diamonds and wardrobe were the envy of his sex, and his generosity was proverbial. His heart was large like his income. Stranded actors never appealed in vain. After making and squandering several fortunes he became entangled in an unfortunate affair. His wife left him, and he drifted, some years later, to Europe, with the remnant of his fortune. Dissipation followed. His friends in this country wondered what had become of "Plunging" Sargent, until the dispatch from Leeds announcing that he had died in a poorhouse in the latter city. There was no one at the bedside of the dying man except an attendant.

LATEST IN PHOTOGRAPHY.
Prof. Roentgen's Invention Followed by an Equally Wonderful One.

New York, Feb. 7.—A special to the Journal from Berlin says: Hardly has the world had time to recover from its astonishment over the wonderful discovery of Prof. Roentgen in the sphere of photography when the news is wired from Brandenburg of an epoch-making discovery which already excites the greatest interest in scientific, commercial and industrial circles. The world of art, also, is threatened with another formidable competitor. The inventor is Dr. Selig, a practicing physician in Brandenburg. He has contrived a photographic instrument which will in the minute details reproduce the various colors of objects persons and landscapes brought within a specified range of the camera. What is most surprising in this experience is that in the photograph the colors lose none of their original brilliant shades. Connoisseurs speak with the greatest enthusiasm of Dr. Selig's remarkable work. Dr. Selig's apparatus does not require any more time for the perfecting of colored photographs than is used for the colorless reproductions of ordinary cameras.

Selig's instantaneous colored photography, as it will probably be called, forms the subject today of the leading journals of the German metropolis. In an address to the Frei Photographische Vereinigung he only admits that his instrument contains very thin negative films, placed at equal distances, which all receive the same impressions of objects within range of the camera, with this distinction: That on the first the various tints of the red, on the second of blue, and on the third of yellow, are received. Immediately after the operator has covered his lens the films are pressed together and are then ready for development and retouching. Dr. Selig has labored daily for five years to perfect his invention, which is pronounced by all a brilliant success.

American News.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 7.—A shifting engine on the B. & O. Ry. ran into a street car at Rankin's Crossing today, killing the conductor, W. H. Cooper, and fatally injuring the motorman, J. P. Roddley.

SWEPT BY THE STORM.

Morristown and Other Places Threatened With Another Johnstown Deluge.

People Driven to the Upper Floors of Houses and Rescued With Small Boats.

Fire Breaks Out, but Property is Sacrificed in Rescuing Human Life

Morristown, N. J., Feb. 7.—Residents of the lower section of this town were kept in a state of terror all night by floods caused by the breaking of the Pochontas lake dam on the upper side of the town. Quiet prevailed, and negotiations are going on with the insurgents of Zaitoun which will undoubtedly lead to the inhabitants resuming their vocations.

People driven to the upper floors of houses and rescued with small boats. Fire breaks out, but property is sacrificed in rescuing human life. The water rushed into the valley sweeping everything before it. People had to go to the upper stories of their houses and remain there until rescued in boats. Water rose from 7 to 10 feet. No lives have been lost. The most serious damage was done to the Hygienic company, and the Malley & Tate electric light power-house and Cady and Seelye estate. This morning the water had gone down considerably in the southern section of the town, not being more than three or four feet deep. The lake dam had for a long time been in a dilapidated condition and threatened breaking during any severe storm.

Somerville, N. J., Feb. 7.—Bound Brook last night experienced the most dreadful calamity of its existence. Not only was there a big fire, but a big flood swept the town. The water from the Raritan river ran through the streets of the village. At three o'clock this morning the water was nearly ten feet deep in the main street. The flood was caused by the heavy rainfall overflowing the Raritan river.

As nearly as can be ascertained at present the water in Meadow Brook is about a quarter of a mile from the city. No attention, therefore, was paid to fighting the fire, and all efforts were directed towards rescuing those people who were imprisoned in their houses. All communication between Bound Brook and outside places is cut off. The last report received from the town at 5 o'clock this morning stated that the fire is still raging. The Presbyterian church and numerous residences and business places have been destroyed.

One man named Miller tried to rescue a family in the upper part of their house. On the way the boat upset and he was drowned. The family remained at the window and were still there at daylight this morning.

Somerville, N. J., Feb. 7.—Late news from Bound Brook is very difficult to obtain, but it is learned this morning that the waters are receding. At least one man has been drowned. The loss by fire and water will be in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Bristol, Conn., Feb. 7.—Today thousands of people are passing through this town to the scene of the frightful bridge disaster in which a gang of engineers and workmen were precipitated into the raging flood and swept to death at 6 o'clock last night. From the time of the accident last night, through the long hours until this morning, the scene was a busy one. Large gangs of railroad men had been dispatched from Hartford and Waterbury to repair the damage done to the railroad. The survivors state the scene was an appalling one. The cries of the men who were drowned in the river could be heard above the roar. Nothing could actually be done to save the unfortunates as they were fairly torn through the swift moving water. Searchers worked all night, but at an immense disadvantage, and it was not until daylight this morning that work could be done with any degree of satisfaction. A dead body, unknown, was found in Palvinville pond this morning. Today the searchers were reinforced by townspeople, and the work was carried on rapidly.

Rondout, N.Y., Feb. 7.—A ten-foot freshet in Rondout creek last night carried out ten or twelve canal boats and tugs, one of which sank. One man on board one of the canal boats has not been heard from. A washout of fifty feet on the Walkill Valley railroad suspended travel for four hours last night. The rain in the mountains is very heavy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is known by its works. The experience of half a century proves that no other preparation stops coughing and allays irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes so promptly and effectually as this.

LIBERALS ARE LOYAL

Sir Charles Tupper Takes Exception to a Motto Reflecting on Liberal Fidelity.

The People of Canada, Regardless of Party, Are Loyal to the Core.

"We Should Not Forget That We Are All Members of One Family."

Halifax, Feb. 7.—The banquet to Sir Charles Tupper last night was largely attended. Sir Charles spoke for two hours, and although suffering from hoarseness made a vigorous speech. He said it was with the greatest reluctance that he had re-entered Dominion politics. The relations between Sir Mackenzie Bowell and himself had always been and were now of a most pleasant character. The battle in Cape Breton was merely child's play. The Liberals had flooded the country with able and brilliant men, but they had no policy to present. He took exception to a motto which formed part of the decorations; it was "Not looking to Washington." He did not approve of the motto because he believed that the people of Canada, without regard to party, were loyal to the core. When a note of England's danger was sounded, the entire Liberal press showed that all were ready to do and die for England. Whatever party was in power, England would find Canada standing at her back. Sir Charles left to-day for Ottawa.

THE NINEVEH WRECK

Full Particulars of the Loss of the Bark Nineveh Off Cape Flattery.

They Were Heading for the Straits When They Met the Schooner Compeer.

Mate R. M. Reader gives the following particulars of the loss of the British bark Nineveh, the crew of which reached Oakland on Tuesday on the schooner Compeer: "Five weeks ago we left Sydney, New South Wales, where the Nineveh was owned by Goodell & Smith, lumber merchants, of that city. We arrived at Vancouver in good time, and there loaded \$75,000 feet of lumber for Sydney. We left Vancouver January 16th, and all went well on our homeward voyage, until January 24th, when a storm struck us. The wind swept over the ship and lifted a lot of the deck cargo and broke the pump handle. At this time Captain Broadfoot received the injury to his head and several seamen were also hurt. All the deck stanchions on the starboard side were started, causing the ship to leak. All hands were put to the pumps, and, after two hours' work, we found the water was deepening in the hold. The donkey engines were fired up under trying circumstances, and we continued to pump both by hand and steam. By this time there were six and a half feet of water in the hold, the wind was blowing a hurricane and a terrific sea was rolling. The barometer had fallen to 28.62. At 4 o'clock Sunday morning, January 29th, the water measured seven and a half feet and the pumps had been running all the time. At 8 o'clock the wind and sea had moderated some, and by daylight we found that the lee bulwarks had all been washed away. The ship was working and leaking badly. At noon the soundings showed nine feet of water in the hold, and the crew, becoming disheartened, requested the captain to put to port. The course was shaped for Cape Flattery. At 9 p.m. the water had gained so that it measured ten feet. The ship was rolling heavily, taking water over both rails, and the donkey fire was put out. The captain then fired several signal rockets. At 4 o'clock Monday the water in the hold had increased to twelve feet. Steam and hand pumps had been going continually since the ship had begun to leak. The men had worked for three days and nights, stopping only long enough to eat their meals. On Monday morning at 8 o'clock the Compeer, a boy in sight. The crew came aft and asked the captain to hoist the ensign upside down. The captain, realizing the condition the ship was in and the remote possibility of seeing another sail, hoisted the signal for assistance. The Compeer came under the lee of the Nineveh. The starboard life boat was safely launched in a heavy cross sea, and Captain Broadfoot was the last to leave the ship. We were soon safely aboard the Compeer. We left the Nineveh with the three lower topsails set and the mainsail aback. She was then in a sinking condition. When we got aboard the Compeer we found there was not food enough for such a crowd, and with six men I went back to the Nineveh and secured a supply of provisions. On leaving the ship, in order that she might not be a menace to navigation, I set fire to her and pulled to the schooner. At 4 p.m. Monday, when I fired her, she was working with the water, and at 10 p.m. when we last saw her, she was still a mass of flame."

The Nineveh was one of the few wooden ships in the British merchant marine service. She was a three-masted vessel of 1274 tons register. She was built in 1864 by W. Hood & Co., at Aberdeen. Her registered tonnage was 1174, and she was 209.9 in length, 36.3 in breadth of beam and 22.6 in depth of hold.

Do not dally with rheumatism. Get rid of it at once by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Hood's.

When Baby was sick, we cared for Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware.

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London, Feb. 7.—All of the newspapers this afternoon commented upon the resolutions of loyalty introduced by Mr. McNeill, which were adopted by the Canadian house of commons on Wednesday. The papers pay a tribute to the patriotism displayed by the members of both political parties. The St. James Gazette says: "Such an expression of loyalty to the Mother Country is extremely grateful to us at the present juncture."

The Globe trusts that the people of the United States will not consider the resolution as framed in a spirit unfriendly to them, and adds "the time is auspicious for a closer relationship between every section of the Anglo-Saxon world. If the United States is the Greater Britain, that should not be, and is not, a source of jealousy on our part. We should not forget that we are all members of one family."

CAMPOS NOT NOW POPULAR.
Spain Bent on Retaining Cuba, so the French Papers Think.

Paris, Feb. 8.—The Figaro and other papers give considerable prominence to the manifestations at Valladolid and Madrid against Marshal Campos, who only a few months ago was the most popular soldier in Spain. The opinion here is that the hissing and hooting clearly indicate that public opinion in Spain is working up to a state of great excitement over Cuba, which the Spanish mean to retain, if possible, at any sacrifice, many of them considering that its loss might involve national bankruptcy.

Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 8.—Alexander F. Hamilton, formerly of this city, now a captain in the Third division of the "Invincible" army under Gen. Garcia in Cuba, gave a graphic review last night of the methods of warfare in Cuba's struggle for independence. He said: "I think Gen. Gomez will attempt to capture Havana. He will bring up all his forces for a great attack, and that will settle it. This will be a difficult task, and it should have been done at first."

"Are there many Americans in the insurgent forces?" "Perhaps two-thirds of them are Americans, a great many of whom are Southerners from New Orleans and other cities in Louisiana."

"What made Gen. Garcia leave his army?" "Well, he came over to the United States for ammunition. He was in Philadelphia two weeks ago, but by this time will be back among his men with Gatling guns, sabres, etc. I myself hope to be back again in two or three weeks with a few little things. I am convinced the insurgents will never rest until they drive the Spanish clean out of the island and Cuba declares her independence under the United States' protection."

—Unlike most proprietary medicines, the formula of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and other preparations are cheerfully sent to any physician who applies for them. Hence the special favor accorded these well known standard remedies by the World's Fair commissioners.

PERHAPS HAMLIN WAS HASTY.

His Alleged Interference in Healy's Trial May Be Investigated.

San Francisco, Feb. 8.—The Chronicle says the alleged interference of Assistant Secretary Hamlin, of the treasury department, in the trial of Captain Healy, ex-commander of the revenue cutter Bear, will, it is said, result in serious charges being filed against him at Washington in the near future, and that it is not unlikely that resolutions may be introduced into congress with a view to impeaching Mr. Hamlin for his alleged attempt to prejudice the court against Captain Healy.

"TEETH" OR "SCALES" ON WOOL.
Do you know that every healthy fibre of wool is covered from root to point with numerous overlapping "teeth" or "scales," and it is because of this scaly structure that wool can be "felted" or interlaced and entangled by mechanical operations so as to become a web with a dense, cloth-like texture? Human hair and hog bristles are also of a scaly nature, but the teeth are few compared with those found on sheep's wool. From a commercial point of view the excellence of wool is determined by the number and closeness of these microscopic teeth or scales. In some species of sheep the teeth number over two thousand to the inch, while in others there are but few over one thousand. By counting the scales on a single fibre of wool an expert buyer can tell exactly what species or variety of sheep any inspected fleece is from. For an instance if a grower brings in a load of wool and declares it to be from Merino sheep the buyer only needs to take down his high-grade microscope and count the teeth on a single fibre of the wool. If he finds that these fall under two thousand to the inch he knows that the farmer is on the "beat" and acts accordingly. The superior quality of wool from which the yarn called Saxony is spun usually has from 2,700 to 2,750 scales or teeth to the inch. The finest and best wool on the market seldom has less than 2,000 overlapping or more than three thousand overlapping scales to the inch.

Cuba.
Madrid, Feb. 8.—The government organ regards the resolution of the United States senate committee on foreign relations in favor of the recognition of the Cuban insurgents, as being of no importance. They declare that the relations between the Spanish and American governments are very cordial, and that the campaign in Cuba has not changed them. Marshal Martinez de Campos dined last evening with the Queen regent.

SCOTT JACKSON CONFESSES.
To a Knowledge of the Murder of the Woman Pearl Bryan.

Cincinnati, Feb. 7.—Scott Jackson, accused of the murder of Pearl Bryan, Green Castle, has confessed, implicating Alonzo M. Walling. Walling has also confessed to a personal knowledge of the murder of the girl last Friday night. Walling tries to lay the whole blame on Jackson. A school, which the murdered woman brought here on January 28th, was shown Jackson, and some are too grossly indiscreet to admit that the head had been in the satchel, but said it looked as if it had been there. Before his confession Jackson said: "I am afflicted with fainting spells, and after they pass away I do not know what I am doing. When I admit to the 'beat' and acts accordingly, I rise in delirium after a spell, dressed myself and wandered around the house without knowing what I had done."

Scott Jackson made a confession by sworn statements because he saw the clothes and evidence gathering around him. It is now divulged the details of the crime. He admitted that he was married, but does it as if a third person had committed the crime. Jackson's room mate, Alonzo M. Walling, has confessed to a knowledge of the crime, but only as a go-between for Jackson. There is no doubt that Jackson was the principal. William Wood, arrested at South Bend, Ind., is deeply implicated. A bundle of letters from Wood to Jackson bear this part of Jackson's confession out. Nearly all Wood's letters are about girls, and some are too grossly indecent to be read aloud. Pearl Bryan would have become a medium for the crime, Jackson says Wood is responsible for her condition. She arrived here on Tuesday night, January 28th, at 7 o'clock. John Ball took her to Indianapolis and by her orders notified Jackson. She told Ball if Jackson did not come Walling would kill her. Walling says in his confession that she came here to have an operation performed, but implies that Walling procured it. He admits that she was killed in the attempt to perform the operation. Neither Walling nor Jackson is specific in the statement as to where or how the crime was committed. Both agree that it took place on Friday night. Walling is more frank. Jackson speaks stolidly, but looks as if he would burst with remorse.

South Bend, Ind., Feb. 6.—Will Wood, son of the Rev. T. A. Wood, of Castle Green, Ind., was arrested here on account of a telegram alleging that he might be an accomplice in the murder of a young woman at Fort Thomas, Ky., whose headless body was found there last Saturday morning. It is alleged that Wood put the unfortunate girl on the train at Castle Green, and was the last person at that place seen with her. Wood and the officers left for Cincinnati to-day.

None Eat Ayer's at the World's Fair.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extra ordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed an exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits.

ROYAL Baking Powder
has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

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THE BILLS' PROVISIONS

Remedial Legislation to Particular Apply to Winnipeg and St. Boniface

Although Generally to Affect All Manitoba—Machinery for Enforcing It.

The Terms Upon Which the Bishops Gave the Bill Their Sanction.

The Kaslo and Slocan Dispute With the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—The terms of the remedial bill will apply to all the province of Manitoba, although in its practical operation it will be largely confined to the Winnipeg and St. Boniface district. It provides for separate schools. While the Dominion government assume that the province is going to accept their compulsory measure, and to not therefore provide the machinery to enforce it, if the province does not adopt the bill then the Dominion will afterwards subsidize the separate schools out of the school lands fund of the province. The government say to Quebec, that to assume that the province would not accept the measure would be to weaken its force. On these conditions, and with the assurances that such will be done, the bishops have approved the bill. La Minerve, the government organ in Montreal, says that the government not only had the right, but it was their duty, to consult the bishops. There will be a clause in the bill providing that the act shall not come into operation except by proclamation.

VANCOUVER LIBERALS.

Enthusiastic Association Meeting—The Work of Organization.

Vancouver World, Feb. 6.—The annual general meeting of the Vancouver Liberal Association was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Metropolitan Club block, on Wednesday night, the president, E. P. Davis, Q. C., in the chair. There was a good attendance and the enthusiasm throughout was unbounded. Prior to getting down to the business of the evening a large number took the opportunity of enrolling themselves as members, and the collecting of the sinews of war in the way of cash kept the secretary busy. The subscription fee, on motion, was made 25 cents.

The election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted as follows: President, E. P. Davis, Q. C.; 1st Vice-President, James McQueen; 2nd Vice-President, C. N. Davidson; Sec. Treas., D. C. McGregor; executive committee, C. C. Eldridge, J. H. Senkler, J. Hanan, Captain McLeod, J. H. Kerr, Geo. Bartley and William Braid.

This disposed of the president said that the meeting was open to general discussion and they might consider the question of organization.

J. C. McLagan moved a hearty vote of thanks to the officers of last year, for the manner in which they had fulfilled their duties. This was seconded by S. H. Brown and carried unanimously.

The president, in reply, said that he thought that they had not done much, but they had done their best under the circumstances.

J. M. O'Brien said he had received a letter from Mr. William Templeman, of Victoria, who made such a plucky fight at the recent by-election and came so near winning, asking him to thank the Liberals who went down from here to cast their votes for him.

Mr. O'Brien, on his behalf and in his name, did so now, at the first favorable opportunity.

After some discussion about organization, the whole question, generally, was left to the executive committee, and another meeting will be called at an early date to go into the matter.

It was moved by C. C. Eldridge, and seconded by J. H. Kerr, amid loud applause, and carried unanimously: "That this meeting desire to place on record its sincerest sympathy with our gracious Queen Victoria and H. R. H. the Princess Beatrice in the addition which has overtaken the royal household in the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, also that we deem the present occasion a fitting one in which to assure our beloved sovereign of our unalterable attachment and unwavering loyalty to her person and throne, and should the occasion ever arise, our willingness to respond with alacrity to our country's call in defending any portion of her Majesty's dominions from attack by a hostile foe."

It was moved by J. C. McLagan, seconded by J. H. Senkler, and carried unanimously: "That we, the Liberals

of the city of Vancouver, constituting a portion of the electoral district of Burrard, hereby ratify and endorse the policy of the Liberal party as propounded in the Ottawa convention of June 1893, believing, as we do, that the principles enunciated in said policy are those that are best calculated to advance the progress and prosperity of our beloved Dominion; all the planks or sections therein being framed with a view to benefit the masses and not the classes or the favored few. Further, that we heartily endorse and commend the course pursued in parliament by our respective and universally esteemed leader, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, a gentleman who in all probability in a few months will be premier of this great country of illimitable possibilities, whose advancement, however, has been retarded and stunted by a trade or fiscal policy which after a trial of close upon 17 years has failed to be of any benefit to the Dominion. Such legislation we deem to be unwise. Whilst the administration of the affairs of the country for that lengthened period has been such as to bring discredit and shame to all classes, whether Liberal, Conservative or whatever other name they may be known by. And we hereby pledge ourselves to extend to our chief and his noble band of followers and supporters in the senate and house of commons our continued support."

Mr. McLagan said that it gave him great pleasure to move the foregoing resolution. The Liberals had every reason to be proud of the name and the traditions of the party in Canada. In bygone days when the battles for the people's rights and constitutional government were being fought, Liberals, or Reformers, as they were then called, were the most in the contest and to such men as William Lyon Mackenzie, Louis Joseph Papineau and others who were then called rebels the people of to-day are indebted for all the liberties and the form of government we enjoy. The Liberals, as a party, had been ever loyal to the Queen and country. Not an individual within the folds of the Liberal party had ever been tainted with annexation proclivities. This was more than could be said of the Tory party which in bygone days had given place of respect to such men as the late Knights Cartier, Rose, Galt and Abbott, all of whom had favored annexation and signed a manifesto to that effect. The same party had also burned the parliament buildings in Montreal, attempted to throw added eggs at the Queen's representative, Lord Elgin, governor-general of Canada, as well as hoisting the black flag in his very face. Then in modern days we find Sol. White, of Essex, a proponent of the Tory party and an ex-M. P. P., urging annexation. So that in so far as shouting for loyalty was concerned the Tories had nothing to boast of. Then as to the National Policy, he held that it had completely failed in fulfilling what its sponsors in 1878 claimed it would do. It had done a few rich, the masses poorer and crippled the development of our resources and stunted the progress of the whole country. Farming lands had depreciated in value from 30 to 50 per cent. in consequence of the low prices prevailing for agricultural products, which in many instances were to-day fully 50 per cent. less than they were in 1878. Notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of millions had been expended in public undertakings between 1851 and 1881, and over three-quarters of a million of people came into the country, the census revealed the fact that the increase in population was but the paltry number of 11 per cent. The country was a great one. Its resources were vast and those of any other he knew of yet far like these must be seriously considered and a remedy provided, and that one to his mind was a revision of the tariff which should be adjusted as to bear the masses and the classes and the favored few alike. The tariff which had been unearthed at the capital of late years were simply appalling and brought discredit upon our country. No such charges of boodlesism had been brought to light could be laid to such noble and clean-living Liberals as the late Hon. Robert Baldwin-Lafontaine, Howe, George Brown, Dorr, Alexander Mackenzie and many others who had gone down to mother earth as paragons of all that was good, their lives being as pure and blameless as that of the whitest lily. As to the tariff in upper and lower Canada with the Liberals of the past and present, so in the Maritime provinces, which had produced public men whose lives were beyond reproach. What grander men are to be found in the ranks of the Liberal party to-day—the grandest and greatest? Roman of them all being our respected leader, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, aided as he is by the ablest men in the country, such as Hon. Messrs. Davies and Peters of Prince Edward Island; Hon. Mr. Blair and Hon. Mr. Emmons, of New Brunswick; Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Tongley, Fraser, Murray and a whole band of reputable men in Nova Scotia, to say nothing of the galaxy of sterling talents from Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. British Columbia is of vast magnitude, its mountains, valleys, streams, forests and mines are wonderful. Therefore it behooved the people to make a wise choice in the men they were going to send to Ottawa to represent them. In our midst were many capable men, and he hoped when the time came for the Liberals to select their standard-bearer that their ranks would be unbroken and that they would go forward, conquering and to conquer.

Mr. Senkler, as representative of the young members of the Liberal association, said that he had been privileged to second the resolution. He could not say more than Mr. McLagan had about the principles of the great party. He agreed that in about six months Hon. Wilfrid Laurier would be premier. He felt sure that a Liberal would be returned from here at the general election. He was of the opinion that organization could not start so soon, as the district was a big one, extending up the coast to Alaska and Queen Charlotte Islands.

The question of organization having been broached again, suggestions were given for the meeting to be held at the executive assembling immediately afterwards and getting down to work.

My friend, look here you know how weak your own wife is, and how much she needs Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

ROYAL Baking Powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

STILL UNSETTLED.

Mr. Sorby's Claim to Come up for Further Consideration on Monday Evening.

Water Works Contract Finally Settled by the Adoption of Ald. Glover's Resolution.

Although nearly three hours were spent in discussing the Sorby claim last evening, the council were unable to arrive at a decision, and the question will have to come up again at the next meeting. The waterworks contract was brought up again by the mayor and was settled by the adoption of an exhaustive resolution introduced by Ald. Glover. At the suggestion of the mayor the council went into committee of the whole to consider the Sorby claim. The clerk read the notice calling for plans and offering prizes for the best two plans for a permanent roadway across James Bay. The report of the committee of the council of 1894, stating that the designs of Mr. Sorby and Mr. Partridge were the best, and that the other letters and documents referring to the claims were also read. The first report held that none of the plans could be carried out within the figure fixed, the second report said Messrs. Sorby and Parr were the best, and that they were not entitled to any.

Ald. Humphrey pointed out that Mr. Justice Drake had decided that Mr. Sorby was not entitled to the prize. The opinion of the engineer as to whether the plans could be carried out for \$30,000 or less, should be taken in preference to contractors whom Mr. Sorby had asked to figure on the plans.

Ald. Partridge held that Mr. Sorby was entitled to the prize. A number of aldermen had contended that Mr. Haggerty was capable of figuring on the waterworks, if he was capable of doing that he was capable of figuring on the causeway and he offered to build it for \$76,000.

Mr. Wilmot, the city engineer, said Mr. Sorby admitted that the minimum cost of the causeway would be \$80,000, which did not include the foundation. The committee could not recommend the payment of the prizes under the circumstances, but they thought those who had made the best plans were entitled to some recompense for the trouble they had taken. There were some of the plans which could have been carried out for the figure fixed by the council. He considered that the plans were worth the amount of the prizes to the city, but they did not comply with the conditions.

Ald. Macmillan contended that the plan which had been thrown out of court on technicalities, and the low prices prevailing for agricultural products, which in many instances were to-day fully 50 per cent. less than they were in 1878. Notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of millions had been expended in public undertakings between 1851 and 1881, and over three-quarters of a million of people came into the country, the census revealed the fact that the increase in population was but the paltry number of 11 per cent. The country was a great one. Its resources were vast and those of any other he knew of yet far like these must be seriously considered and a remedy provided, and that one to his mind was a revision of the tariff which should be adjusted as to bear the masses and the classes and the favored few alike. The tariff which had been unearthed at the capital of late years were simply appalling and brought discredit upon our country. No such charges of boodlesism had been brought to light could be laid to such noble and clean-living Liberals as the late Hon. Robert Baldwin-Lafontaine, Howe, George Brown, Dorr, Alexander Mackenzie and many others who had gone down to mother earth as paragons of all that was good, their lives being as pure and blameless as that of the whitest lily. As to the tariff in upper and lower Canada with the Liberals of the past and present, so in the Maritime provinces, which had produced public men whose lives were beyond reproach. What grander men are to be found in the ranks of the Liberal party to-day—the grandest and greatest? Roman of them all being our respected leader, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, aided as he is by the ablest men in the country, such as Hon. Messrs. Davies and Peters of Prince Edward Island; Hon. Mr. Blair and Hon. Mr. Emmons, of New Brunswick; Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Tongley, Fraser, Murray and a whole band of reputable men in Nova Scotia, to say nothing of the galaxy of sterling talents from Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. British Columbia is of vast magnitude, its mountains, valleys, streams, forests and mines are wonderful. Therefore it behooved the people to make a wise choice in the men they were going to send to Ottawa to represent them. In our midst were many capable men, and he hoped when the time came for the Liberals to select their standard-bearer that their ranks would be unbroken and that they would go forward, conquering and to conquer.

Ald. Glover said it appeared to him that the council of the time had been the architects of the city to a lot of trouble just for fun. The engineer had said that some of the plans could be carried out for the amount fixed. In his opinion these plans should alone have been considered. The men who had kept within the figure could not make an elaborate or pretty plan. However, he thought Mr. Sorby and Mr. Parr were entitled to the prizes.

Ald. Marchant moved, seconded by Ald. Humphrey, "That the engineer be requested to prepare detailed bills of quantities and estimates for the plan of bridge submitted by Mr. Thomas Sorby and report to the council; the bills of quantities and estimates already prepared by Mr. Thomas Sorby to be carefully considered by the city engineer, the estimates to be based upon the current prices paid for this class of work at the time the plan of Mr. Sorby was placed before the council for consideration."

Ald. Macmillan said the city engineer had already given his decision, and he therefore could not vote for the motion. The best way to settle it would be to submit the case to a board of arbitrators. He moved to that effect, one engineer to be appointed by the city, one by Mr. Sorby, and the third to be chosen by those two, and Mr. E. G. Titton to act for the city; the said board to take into consideration all the plans.

Ald. Tink's moved as an amendment to pay the money when the premiums be paid to Messrs. Sorby.

Ald. Glover was afraid it would be very expensive to carry out Ald. Macmillan's views.

Ald. Macmillan said the trouble about paying the money was that an injustice might be done to some of the other competitors.

Ald. Partridge failed to see where the injustice could come in. A committee has already said which were the best plans.

After discussing the matter till 10:30 the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The committee will sit again on Monday.

WATER WORKS.

Mayor Beaven submitted the following in respect to the water works contract: "Under authority of section 22 of the Municipal Act, 1892, the undersigned returns the following resolution passed on the 3rd instant, and recommends its reconsideration and amendment. The resolution reads as follows: 'Resolved, That Mr. Jorgensen's report be adopted by this board and an extension be granted the contractors.'"

On January 27th the undersigned reported that Mr. Jorgensen, the engineer appointed to superintend the carrying out of the contract entered into by Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey for the construction of certain works at Beaver Lake in connection with the water works system of the city had in December 1895, under the power contained in the contract granted the contractors an extension of time without

defining its period. That the original period for the completion of the work irrespective of that extension expired on the 25th ultimo, and that the 32nd section of the contract imposed a penalty upon the contractors of \$100 per diem for every day within the time limited or the further period of extension. That the engineer advised that the extension granted by the council authorizing him to name the limit as 31st March, 1896; that it be made with prejudice to the exercise, by the corporation or himself, of the powers given by the contract, the contractors agreeing to undertake to have the works completed by the date specified and to accept the extension in full of all claims in that respect to date. That on the 27th ultimo the council requested an inquiry to be instituted as to whether clause 28 of the specifications had been carried out, which resulted in showing that the conditions contained in that section of the contract had not been adhered to and that on the 31st ultimo the engineer issued to the contractors a certificate for the sixth payment on the work which is so far unpaid. It is therefore suggested that the resolution of the 3rd instant be so amended as to state: "1st. Whether it is desired to define the extension granted by the engineer as terminating on the 31st March, 1896, and the conditions attachable thereto, should consist of the recommodation by the engineer or any additional ones desired by the council. "2nd. Whether in future the contractors are to comply with the 28th section of the specifications as to the employment of labor, and the contractor should not agree to recoup the corporation for the additional expenditure during the period of extension in connection with the employment of the clerk of works. "3rd. Whether the council authorize the payment of the 6th certificate at once, and the 5th certificate at once, and the 6th certificate; that the extension of time granted by the engineer in December, 1895, for completion of the work be defined as terminating on the 31st of March, 1896, the contractors agreeing to undertake to complete the work by the date specified, and to accept this extension in full of all claims to date. That the contractors be notified that they must comply in future with the 28th section of the specifications, and that they are required to allow all workmen employed in the work to board and lodge where they please, that workmen of this city be informed to that effect by notice to be published at the contractors' expense in the daily papers; provided that if it is then found that sufficient men cannot be procured to carry on the works successfully the mayor and water commissioner, after satisfying themselves that such is the case, shall give the contractors permission to procure labor from any available source (Chinese and Japanese excepted) but the contractors shall at all times give preference to residents of this city; that the contractors do agree to recoup the corporation for the additional expenditure during the period of extension in connection with the employment of the clerk of works (Chinese and Japanese excepted) and that the contractors shall at all times give preference to residents of this city; 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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

TENTH DAY.

Thursday, Feb. 6, 1896. Mr. Booth, Speaker pro tem, took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Bishop Perrin.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. Stoddart presented a petition on behalf of the Cariboo Gold Fields Co.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

Mr. Richey presented a report of the public account committee, dealing with receipts from the C. P. R. company on account of the Nakusp & Shuswap railway, being 40 per cent of the gross earnings, from the opening of the line on Jan. 1, 1895, were as follows:

For six months ending June 30, 1895, \$3,364 33 For three months ending Sept. 30, 1895, 3,339 43 Total for nine months, \$6,703 76

The receipts from the C. P. R. representing 40 per cent of the gross earnings of the Shuswap & Okanagan railway for the three months ending 30th September, 1895, were \$291,117. The returns for the succeeding quarter have not yet been received.

The exchange on the loan of 1895, is set out in detail in a statement showing the premium on exchange from London on the balance of loan 1895, calculated at the par value of £1 at \$4.85, as follows:

£1,000,000 netted in Victoria 4,850,000 00 185,000 " " " 862,327 93 10,845,327 93

Net premium \$5,277 95 The expenditure on the 31st January, 1896, has been, against the appropriation of \$75,000, \$72,847, and against the net proceeds of the loan \$481,761.

Mr. Eberts introduced "an act to amend the Inferior Courts Practitioners Act and amending act." Read a first time and put down for second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Grant introduced "an act to amend the Line Fences and Water Courses Act and amending acts," and "an act to amend the Cattle Act, and amending acts." Both read a first time and put down for second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Sward moved for a return showing the particulars of revenue and expenditure from 1st July, 1895, up to 31st December, 1895.

Hon. Mr. Turner thought this request not necessary as it was decided yesterday to place the public accounts up to the 31st December in the hands of the public accounts committee.

Mr. Sward said if the finance minister said the order passed by the house yesterday would meet the case, he would withdraw the present motion. Agreed to.

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS.

Mr. Macpherson asked the minister of finance, is it the intention of the government, during the present session, to amend section 26 of the "Assessment Act," as amended by section 8 of the "assessment act, 1891," so that mortgages will be relieved from taxation on mortgages?

The speaker ruled this question out of order as being debatable in portion, but leave was given to amend the question by striking out all the words after "mortgages."

Hon. Mr. Pooley stated that this was a bill beginning to allow these proceedings to pass in this manner. He thought the questions should be asked in the regular and proper manner. The speaker required that two days' notice of questions should be given, and if any question is ruled out of order it should be asked in the usual course.

Mr. Forster and Mr. Hunter were of opinion that the question was in order, that it made no statement of fact and contained no inference.

Hon. Mr. Turner referred to May, page 325, as governing the point, and a dispute of some length ensued, resulting in the withdrawal of the question.

Mr. Williams asked the hon. chief commissioner of lands and works what sum has been retained by the government from each contractor on parliamentary buildings as security for completion of contract?

Hon. Mr. Martin replied the approximate amounts retained as security for the completion of contract on February 2nd, 1896, were: F. Adams' estate, mason, \$2,000; R. Drake, plasterer, \$5,000; Al. Iron Works, \$3,400; R. J. Nott, lumber, \$10,118; W. H. Perry, cooper, \$2,611; Cunningham & Hinton, electric light, etc., \$700.

The report on the Probate Estates Act was adopted, the bill read a third time and passed.

NOTARIES BILL.

Hon. Mr. Eberts, in moving the second reading, said the intention of this act was to increase the fee paid by notaries. First, the government is besieged with applications for notaries for this province, and it has been suggested that the gentlemen who intend to follow the profession should perfect themselves in a knowledge of the law which particularly belongs to that line. The office of notary in the other provinces and in the older countries is a very old and honorable one. The notaries in this province should be thoroughly versed in the law of bills of exchange, promissory notes and also marine protests. It was this end that the bill was introduced. The bill was read a second time without debate.

COUNTY COURTS ACT.

Mr. Walkem moved the second reading of this bill, in doing which he stated that the working of the present act resulted in great hardship to workmen in his constituency. In many cases, after fourteen or fifteen months' illness, a man had got a month's work and his entire wages were immediately garnished for the indebtedness he had incurred, and he was compelled to incur for the support of his family, and in one case the plaintiff had served too late for him to take advantage of section 3, which leaves it to the discretion of the judge to allow the debtor \$40 for the support of himself and family. The act now introduced provided that in any case the man should have \$40.

Hon. Mr. Eberts remarked that when the act at present in force was introduced, the hon. member for South Vancouver thought section 3 was a fairly good one. He cited three or four cases where advantage had been taken in

court proceedings, but Mr. Eberts would be very pleased if the hon. gentleman would bring such cases before the notice of the attorney-general's department, so that any officer exceeding his duty in any respect might be reprimanded in the manner he deserved. Hon. Mr. Eberts considered that the act as it stands at present is a very good one. The act now proposed to replace it will not allow the garnishing of any sum under \$40. This might work another way to the one intended. The hon. member had said that many men had been harassed, but this was usually the case where men do not pay their debts, but the attorney-general thought the merchants of Nanaimo would not press people if it was shown that they had not enough to pay their debts and provide themselves with the necessities of life. He fancied that some of the men referred to are those who will not pay.

Mr. Bryden said his own experience was that men had been harassed. Mr. Williams did not think the passage of this act would improve the state of affairs. At present an honest debtor or may safely leave it to the discretion of the judge to say whether he will allow the debtor \$40. He thought that any judge of this province would be willing to give an honest debtor every cent of the \$40 allowed by the act if it is shown that that sum is needed for the maintenance of his family. The judges, in fact, are inclined, if anything, to be too liberal; at all events as liberal as the statutes will allow them. The act, as it is, gives ample protection for the honest debtor, and it is better for the creditor so far as the dishonest creditor is concerned.

Hon. Mr. Pooley thought the act would work great hardship to honest traders. This act would enable a man to contract numerous debts of \$39 without fear of being garnished. He understood that the population of Nanaimo was largely migratory; men without families went there, worked, got their money and left, so that the trader had to look sharply after his money.

Mr. McGregor supported the bill, which was read a second time on a division, the speaker casting his vote in favor of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved that the house adjourn till Monday, and a debate in which members of both sides of the house participated, ensued, the motion finally passing.

The house adjourned at 4:50 p.m.

NOTICES OF MOTION. Mr. Holmcken has given notice of an amendment to the "Mischievous Animals Act," extending to "any person" the protection from vicious dogs proposed to be afforded to "any sheep or lamb."

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT. Dr. Walkem—Does the government contemplate taking any steps towards testing the constitutionality (under the supreme court reference act) or otherwise of that section of the constitution which regulates act which prohibits the employment of Chinese in the underground workings of the British Columbia collieries?

Mr. Macpherson—Is it the intention of the government during the present session to amend section 26 of the present assessment act as amended by section 8 of the assessment act amendment act, 1891? 2. If yes, what will be the nature of such amendment?

A SMALL TREE. The midge of the whole tree family is the Greenland Birch. It is a perfect tree in every sense of that term and lives its allotted number of years (from 75 to 130 years) just as other species of the great birch family do, although its height under no circumstances exceeds ten inches. Whole bluffs of the east and southeast coast of Greenland are covered with "thickets" of this diminutive species of woody plant, and in many places, where the soil is uncommonly poor, and winter reigns from eight to ten months a year, a "forest" of these trees will flourish for half a century without growing to a height exceeding four inches.

Lumber Trade Journal. Winks—I understand you have lost your heart since you have seen the beautiful Miss Bjones. Binks—No, sir. On the contrary, I have found it.—Somerville Journal.

"How has my new book sold?" asked the young author of the bookman. "Splendidly! Judging from what the purchasers say, it's a regular sell!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"Is it somewhat discouraging that the United States is not able to recognize us," said one Cuban insurgent. "Never mind," replied another: "wait till you see what happens to these Spanish soldiers they are sending over here. Their own families won't be able to recognize them."—Washington Star.

Chicken thieves took sixteen chickens from Geo. Berridge and twenty-four from J. A. Virtue, of Oak Bay, last night.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

Gadzooks—You don't mean to say that so homely a girl as Miss Plainface is able to get engagements as an artist's model? Zounds—Certainly; she poses for the designers of posters.

Two Sizes—50 cents and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

WON BY WHISTLING. Hartley, or rather his wife, had been giving a musical "at home" and a performance of siffleurs had proved the hit of the evening's entertainment.

An hour or so later, the crowd having dispersed, Birdie Jackson, Hartley and I were idly discussing the evening's affair in the smoking room. Jackson and I were stopping over night with our host, being old chums of his, and living some distance out of town.

"No idea you could give us such a ripping performance, Birdy," remarked Hartley, and what your wife joined in I was perfectly astonished.

"No, she doesn't do it at all badly," he admitted. "You know, Dick, there's a bit of romance connected with the whistle of her in fact, it was the means of bringing our matrimonial desires to an abrupt point at an extremely critical period in our courtship."

Hartley gave me a little kick. "Then your union had a spice of romance about it?" he said.

"Rather! Unique in the annals of love-making, I should say. But folks are so confoundedly incredulous nowadays, I've never attempted to tell the yarn but once, and then I swore I'd never do it again."

But he had on this occasion, and soon began to interest us as follows: "First of all, you must know, Mr. King"—addressing me—"I'm called Birdy on account of having from earliest infancy professed a marked musical reception. Though cuffed as a boy, severely reprimanded for warbling in slack business hours and soundly execrated by the neighbors, I nevertheless persevered."

"A year this last summer I came in for a sum of money, which rendered me a practically wealthy and independent man, and to celebrate my good fortune I threw up my business berth and went into Yorkshire to spend a few weeks with a professional bachelor friend of mine and to idle myself away."

"While there I was introduced to a Col. Alton and his daughter Evelyn, aged twenty-two, who lives at The Chase, and were intimate friends of my chum. Nice girl she was; plenty of 'em' without being the least 'fast' or 'forward' for that matter. She was old and ears in love with her. The subsequent afternoons at the Chase were too hot for tennis. Col. Alton spent them snoozing in his study; Evelyn's elderly companion and her father's housekeeper—for Mrs. Alton being dead for years—nodded in the shade of her favorite elm, and my friend had invariably to attend to an important case before they came out. Very nice of him, I thought."

"Thus thrown together, Evelyn and I monopolized the piano, and I used to amuse her by trilling selections from the operas, latest airs, (comic and serious), and she would occasionally join in as a kind of fillip to my performance. Though a woman in every respect she could whistle a most of the well known tunes up to date or patently aged, she excelled, owing to the fact that during the winter months for some years past she had always officiated at the piano for the village popular concert, when the vocal and instrumental items were usually an amusing and light order—at times scarcely high class, perhaps."

"Then came the time when the Colonel had to be approached. The old man gave me a prompt and curt refusal. He remonstrated, then, I persisted, but with no avail. Evelyn stood out like a brick. This burst of independence resulted in her immediate banishment to regions unknown to me, under the surveillance of a relative of mature age and experience, and all communication between us strenuously denied and forestalled. All chances of elopement even were reduced to nil."

"A few days later I left my friend's shattered health and hopes and think things over quietly. As I used to my cab at the entrance to the North Cliff, where I had taken rooms, an elderly lady came down on the steps. Her face seemed somewhat familiar to me, though I could not recall to mind when and where I had seen her before. When she started as she saw me, and some what hurriedly re-entered the hotel, I was further mystified. A thought struck me as I was signing my name in the hotel register of visitors some time later. Two pages back I found an entry, 'Miss Alton, arriving. E. Evelyn I tumbled to it in a second then. The elderly lady I had encountered was, undoubtedly, Col. Alton's sister, who had been staying at The Chase, and left before my arrival in the village, and before I knew anything of Evelyn I had once passed her walking with the Colonel, and she must have recognized me again."

"I remarked on the entry to the clerk in a casual way, and he volunteered the information that Miss Alton had, but a few moments before, given notice to vacate their apartments the next morning. The news staggered me. Then Miss Alton certainly did not know all, and had decided on flight as the only safe remedy under the circumstances."

"Not a glimpse could I catch of Evelyn. After dinner, from a search on the pier, I returned to the North Cliff, and sat disconsolately smoking out in the balcony of my room in the growing dusk. Almost unconsciously I lapsed into melody, and appropriately commenced to warble softly 'Alice, where art thou?' A slight movement on the balcony above mine, and one window to the left, caused me to glance up. A figure in white met my gaze, with one of its hands, as if demanding silence, pointing warily to the window behind her. Yes, it was Evelyn, but her attendant dragon of an aunt was evidently close at hand. Verbal communication, as well as writing, was out of the question; it was already too dark for the deaf and dumb manipulation, even provided she knew its working. An idea flashed upon me. Why not try? No sooner thought than done. Softly I whistled the last lines of 'Whisper, and I Shall Hear,' refrains a slight shake of the head, and then a rendering of 'Good-bye Sweetheart, Good-bye' floated down. Then they were really going away."

"Evelyn, I don't think it's quite proper for you to be standing there, catch a voice from within, and which, by straining my ears, I could just hear. My heart beat wildly, and the girl turned to address her aunt without leaving the balcony."

"It's almost dark now, and I don't want to be cooped up all evening—our last one, too. What does papa want us back in such a hurry for?" "Because he wishes it, my dear; that's all the reason I can give you. You really must help me to finish the packing in a few minutes."

"Then her aunt had revealed nothing, and believed her yet to be in ignorance of my presence at the hotel. Lucky, but the case was a desperate one. Evelyn returned to her former position and leaned over again. "Where are you going to, my pretty maid? I began. There was a momentary pause, and then the answer came in a line of 'Home, Sweet Home, from my darling's lips. "I do wish you would drop that vulgar habit of whistling," again came the voice inside the window. "But auntie, there's no piano to sing to," was the somewhat lame excuse. "I must do something, and I can't possibly shock any one up here. "When there was silence once more. "Back to Yorkshire again. No chance there. Anyhow, she still cared for me, and I must put her affections to a severe test. It was our only chance for securing happiness. "Oh, Nannie, wilt Thou gang wi' me? piped. "Where are you going to? was again utilized in reply. "I was stumped for a minute, but a bar or two from 'Big Ben,' a favorite song of mine, came with a hazy recollection. She refused, then, 'But why so emphatically? Whistling silly idiot I was! The fourth time the girl in the song said 'No' she meant 'Yes.' I breathed again. "But about her departure. The morning York train via Bath left at 9:45. The earliest Waterloo at 7:45, and we should be easily tracked and our intentions frustrated in consequence, if we left it until then. I consulted my watch. It was 9:15. The train left at 10:20. 'Oh, Why Should We Wait Till To-morrow?' was over her head and ears in love with her. The subsequent afternoons at the Chase were too hot for tennis. Col. Alton spent them snoozing in his study; Evelyn's elderly companion and her father's housekeeper—for Mrs. Alton being dead for years—nodded in the shade of her favorite elm, and my friend had invariably to attend to an important case before they came out. Very nice of him, I thought."

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THE CITY'S MORALS

The Second Sermon on This Subject Preached by the Rev. Ralph W. Trotter

A Plea for the Enforcement of the Law—Replies to Some Criticisms.

Calvary Baptist church was crowded last night, many having to be turned away. Rev. Ralph Trotter preached. He said:

Text, Luke 20:25: "And He said unto them, render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things which are God's."

John 8:7: "He that is without sin among you let him first cast a stone at her."

I cannot take one step to-night without thanking the friends of righteousness and pure government for the kind words written and spoken to me in reference to the efforts that are being put forth to enforce the laws of our land. From all classes and creeds have come warm support and encouragement. I want also to thank my critics for saying what they thought ought to be said. I am glad that all criticism so far, has not been directed against the character of the reforms we are trying to forward, but solely against the methods adopted.

No sane man can object to hearty criticism of either himself or his work. A great deal has been said and written which taken in its totality amounts to this, that the pulpit is the wrong place to discuss matters of good government. I have shown no disposition to crowd my opinions in this matter upon the acceptance of others, but in any subject at a definite conviction of my own, I have acted accordingly. Let me say that no one is under any compulsion to attend this church, or to either publish or read any utterances made in it. Surely no one will question my right, if they do my wisdom, to speak in any subject I may see fit, so long as I have the sanction of the members of this church. There is no one who would for a moment question my right to assail evil in the individual; will anyone dare to question my right to strike at wrongdoing in the aggregation of individuals? Whenever human beings touch each other in human relations the pulpit has something to say. Moreover that is the fairest kind of modesty which can lie supinely on its back while on nearly every street drunkenness staggers, and shame wrinkles, and beastliness wallows; and the moral standard is lowered to the public that the laws on our statute book against such vice be enforced; their moral sensitiveness is outraged. Let it be known that the condition of this city is not a secret to the poorest in this community, and I ask which course of action is more calculated to corrupt the imagination of the young? To let vice flaunt its skirts and show its brazen face on our streets without a protest, saying, as some have even dared to say in public, "it is a necessary evil," to make public "vice" against it, showing it to be a destroyer of the body and a damper of the soul, and that it brings into disrepute all who have any connection whatsoever with the vice. And I want to say further to those of hyper-sensitive conscience, that it was by the noblest women of this city that attention was first called to the social evil existing here, and asked in the name of God to do something to save the young from moral rotteness.

And to those who think the saloon a better place in which to preach than this church, this is the account of the wrong people being there. I want you to see from the evidence left in the papers in the form of lottery tickets and tobacco juice, at least a few of the right parties were among the people present in this church last Sunday night.

It has been also objected to the methods pursued that I had not myself made of my rights as a citizen to make the usual complaints required by the law for the abolition of such evils. We have had during the past two years a board of police commissioners and a board of some 26 policemen. The latter are paid to enforce the laws of this community, and, moreover, are under oath to do so. They have been conversant with the evils referred to, they have not enforced the law against them. The commissioners are appointed to see that these officers do their duty. These commissioners have been furnished with information and have apparently treated it with indifference.

Let no one fear; I will use my "rights," but I prefer to have public opinion back my "rights" and that those in power demand that their rights, which are theirs as well as mine, be granted.

Regarding the two policemen whom I saw enter the house referred to last Sunday, it is said that I did them an injustice. Now I stated clearly that my purpose in making the statement, was that while they were cognizant of the existence of those places no effort were made by them for their removal. I did not contend, "that under no circumstances would they be justified in making such a stay in such a house." Nor do I now, but I do say they saw vice flaunted in our streets from open doors and made no attempt to stop it.

And further, in reference to the young man who won the \$178 in Chinese lottery, I am not at present, nor have I as yet, discussed his action. I gave that particular piece of evidence for the sole purpose of showing that when facts and evidence were furnished our chief of police by him, which might have led to the closing out of two or three lottery companies, nothing came of it on the part of the police force.

But enough for criticism and things of a personal nature. There are graver matters upon which the best elements of the community are looking for light to be thrown, and that from this pulpit.

I have tried to state the case clearly, and make the object plain, and yet there are those who do not see just the point at which we have taken aim, or exactly where this crusade leads us.

Let it be understood that in this whole discussion it forms no part of our task to deal with the problems which are involved in gambling. But there is a law on the statutes of this community which prohibits gambling and makes those who

are found practicing it law-breakers and liable to punishment. The fact is that for months such places have been allowed to run practically un molested, and have even dared to advertise themselves on our public streets. The attention of the chief and the commissioners was called to this fact, and the names and numbers of the places furnished in the Province of last spring, and still the thing went on, no notice being taken of it. I demand as a citizen that this law be enforced. Shall we be law-abiding citizens, or shall we allow British law to be broken every day and night without even trying to enforce it? That is the question.

Neither does our present business in hand involve a solution of the problems which are inherent in the social evil. Nor is it any part of my purpose here to attempt such a solution, and my critics are responsible for any reference to such problems.

But without discussion, I want to say that there is in my Gospel a "thou shalt" as well as a "thou shalt not." And we have not forgotten it. It is not our purpose to bring any fallen creature into disgrace or dishonor when we demand that law be enforced and such houses be closed, any woman who wishes to lead a better life and forsake her old one will find a home and a refuge, where she will have done for her all that can be done to secure useful employment and provide a means of life. Do you ask "who will pay for it?" Why the Christian church will do it, as she always has done when occasion has demanded.

I want to say that there are two such houses in this city, and they are usually full, which are used for the keeping of as noble a band of women as ever blessed a city. It is to save the fallen, not to curse them, that we demand the enforcement of the law. This crusade is not to settle the right or wrong of prostitution, but to settle whether or not we will have the law enforced in this city. That this law has been and is being broken every day is beyond contradiction. That our police are as well acquainted with it as I am goes without saying. That they have not put a stop to it, and on the contrary, that it has been on the increase, is a self-evident truth.

The point is, are the citizens of Victoria prepared to pay a number of men to enforce law who ignore their duty? I cannot believe that all our men on that force willfully violate the oath they take. Then I say if their law is interfered with by anyone else, superior or what not, we should know it. It is for the public in this city to say whether or not they want law enforced in this community. And if we have men who will not do your bidding, then dismiss them at once and appoint men who will.

I am after the dismissal of no man who will do his duty, but I ask the citizens of Victoria if this un molested violation of law shall go on? I have discussed the economic, moral and political arguments which are involved in this question on former occasions in this pulpit. But I do not enter into the problem of this present crusade. We have a law which says liquor shall not be sold on Sunday. Do you want that law enforced? Will you have men whose duty it is to see that it is obeyed, who allow it to be habitually broken before their eyes, and make a plea for British law. I am an Englishman born and have never lived anywhere but under the British flag. As such I protest against this violation of our laws, and I ask the heartiest co-operation of every loyal subject to be true to the land we love. The life in the old land yet, and virtue in her. Remember we have behind us in this struggle the mightiest human power on earth, the British nation. And the British nation is but another name for the people of the British Empire. I come to ask the people of the British Empire, as you love your country, as you love your Queen, as you love your God, to rise and fight this compact of evil that has dared defy our laws. Let us load the land with our guns that abolished slavery, that swept our despotism from the earth, and let us belch their truth into the works of this convicting crew and hurl their influence into the bottomless pits of the past, only again to be reached by the plummet-line of history. And let us not be the awakened conscience of the people and its roar be the voice of public sentiment demanding obedience to British law.

But you are asking "where will all this lead us?" Well, it means that we demand through our council an investigation of our police department from the commissioners down. That is all I ask, or show me up to have them, I profess. If the motion for an investigation, notice of which has been given, does not carry, then call a public mass meeting and demand it.

Second, we should do well as a city to take the lead out of our neighbor's book. I refer to the amendment recently introduced by the Nanaimo city council relative to public morals in that city. It is a proud thing for that town to have put first on record in this province such a law on city ethics. I say we can do this, and have laws which include the men who line their pockets with the gold accruing from vice, who are the men that really protect it. Moreover, we can all sign the petition which is now in circulation to have our police commissioners made elective in stead of appointed by political favor, that the people may say each year who shall have the enforcement of law in charge, and the control of our police officers.

It may be well to remind the electors that although at present our council has not the control of the actions of our police, they have the paying of their salaries and can make it \$5 a month if they so choose. So that if we are so disposed we can demand our rights in spite of political appointment.

And then in direct effect it is our own while to protest against the violation of law. Chinatown is practically locked up, other vice to which we referred have been abandoned or trade is very dull. Under efficient control one half our present force is ample to enforce the laws of this city, of this I am convinced.

Let us be faithful, let us be patient, let us be vigilant, and right shall reign. For the battle is not to the strong alone, but it is to the vigilant, the active, the brave.

J. F. Knapp, of the San Francisco Call, is at the New England.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial New in a Condensed Form. From Friday's Daily. The infant son of Harry Cole, proprietor of the Leland House, died yesterday afternoon after a short illness. The funeral occurs to-morrow, Saturday, at 2:30 p.m.

Edmund Christie was given in charge to Sergeant Hawton and Constable Walker this morning, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain from Fred Schneider.

Manager Stewart, of Messrs. Bainbridge & Company's mine at Alberni, had his hand very badly cut a few days ago. He may have to come to Victoria for treatment.

At the recent intermediate examination in law the following candidates were successful: Messrs. James Murphy, A. S. Potts and C. K. Courtney of Victoria, and Mr. J. P. M. Gray, of New Westminster.

Albert Menzenmeyer was remanded for another week by Chief Justice Davie this morning. Sheriff White left Portland last night and should be here this morning. The case will therefore be called early next week.

George Riley, the fireman from the steamer Umattilla, who attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the outer wharf on Sunday morning, and has been in the city lock-up since, will be sent to San Francisco this evening. He is very much better to-day.

W. E. Oliver was presented to the full court this morning by Hon. A. N. Richards, treasurer of the Law Society, and he was then sworn in as a barrister. Mr. Oliver, who is a Scotch advocate of Edinburgh, has been entered on the rolls here for the last six months and will practice in this province.

Mr. Herbert Carmichael delivered another lecture in the mining course series, at the Board of Trade rooms last evening. The lecturer showed by experiment how water was formed from hydrogen and oxygen. Other chemical combinations were also explained.

Daniel McIntyre and Frederick McIntyre, of Vancouver, and George E. Atkinson, of the State of Washington, have incorporated the Union Logging Company of Vancouver. The object of the company is to do a general contracting, logging, trading, towing and shipping business. The capital stock is placed at \$15,000, divided into 150 shares of \$100 each.

A great deal of trouble is being experienced in taking the machinery recently shipped from here for the Duke of York Mining company into the mine at Alberni. The road is in a terrible condition, eight oxen being unable to haul in a sleigh loaded with a bale of lumber. The company sent a number of Japs down to work the mines, and the white miners are indignant.

The grand master of the I. O. O. F., W. E. Holmes, will leave on Wednesday morning on the Princess Louise to inspect the Rebekah lodge at Ladner's. It is expected that the Rebekah lodge at Ladner will assist. He will also pay official visits to New Westminster and Vancouver lodges on Thursday and Friday evenings, and Mission City lodge on Saturday evening of the same week.

Sergt. Langley, of the provincial police force, returned this afternoon from Alberni, where he conducted the trial of Harry Jensen, charged with stealing a number of fur skins from Harry Hansen. Jensen was sentenced to six months in the B. C. Penitentiary at Pinkerton. Sergt. Langley brought him down to Nanaimo, where he will serve his term.

A Kingston dispatch says: "Last week Mrs. J. E. Starr, wife of the Rev. J. Starr, made a large hornets' nest to Sir Mackenzie Bowden. On the outside of the box was a card bearing words congratulating the premier upon being 'King Hornet.' He wrote her in reply, a very impressive letter marked 'private.' Among other things he wrote that 'that hornets' nest was the most eloquent thing he ever received.'"

There died at Ashcroft last week Mrs. English, the mother of the English boys, four of whom met tragic deaths. Eugene was drowned while attempting to swim the Chilcotin river six years ago; William, while in Arizona, confessing to three murders; and William, who was shot after holding up a stage in California last year. Doe, the oldest son, who is 60 years of age, is living in British Columbia, owning a fine farm. Mrs. English was a native of St. Louis.

The fire wardens last evening proceeded with the investigation of the charges preferred by Graham Campbell against Chief Deary of the fire department. The committee sat until after midnight, but only heard three witnesses, Assistant Chief Conlin, Engineer Charles Bush and Frank Hinds. After hearing these witnesses an adjournment will be taken until next Wednesday evening, when it is understood, one of the committee will propose all-day sittings. As there are nearly forty witnesses it would take a long time to complete the inquiry at evening sessions.

From Saturday's Daily. Mrs. Dr. Milne rejoices the possession of the first pansies of the season. This will be news to those people in eastern Canada who are condemned to get around on snow shoes for a couple of months yet.

The funeral of the infant son of Mr. H. T. Cole, of the Leland House, took place to-day at 2:30 p.m. from the parents' residence, 213 Douglas street, and later from St. John's church. The Rev. Percival Jones officiated at both the church and the cemetery.

In the report of the legislative proceedings published yesterday, Mr. Williams by a typographical error was made to say speaking on the county court act: "The act, as it is, gives ample protection for the honest debtor, and it is better for the creditor so far as the dishonest creditor is concerned." It

should read: "so far as the dishonest debtor is concerned."

Yesterday afternoon Mr. G. W. A. Lange received a telegram informing him of the sudden death of his son, Dr. W. G. Lange, at St. Louis, Missouri. The deceased lived in Victoria till 1880, when he left to study dentistry. The cause of his death was heart failure.

The residents of Metchosin are petitioning the postmaster-general to grant them a twice-a-week mail service between the present weekly service. The petition, which was very numerous, signed, will at once be sent to Ottawa. Messrs. Prior and Earle, the members for the district, will also be asked to interview the postmaster-general regarding the matter.

Joseph Phillips Shann, who was employed for several years as draughtsman at the Albion Iron Works, died yesterday. He was a native of Leeds, England, aged 46 years. Deceased had been seriously ill for over a year. He was a relative in this country, but leaves a host of friends, who regret his early demise. The funeral will take place at 2:15 to-morrow from Hayward's undertaking parlors and later from Christ Church Cathedral.

The following are the marks of those pupils of Cedar Hill school who made an average of 50 per cent or upwards during the month of January: Fifth class—Archie McRae 82.7, John Leeming 79.7, Harry Garity 75, Mary Holmes 69.3, Christie McRae 61, Julia Glendenning 60, Laura Miller 59. Fourth class—Frank Todd 70, Mabel Miller 64.7, Rose Knight 61, Ethel Irvin 56.5, Nellie Russell 54.7, May Knight 52, Clara Merriman 50. Average attendance for the month, 88.7.

For several days the police have been waiting a chance to get into a couple of buildings on Fisgard street, where it was known a fan game was in progress. Yesterday a Chinaman gave them the desired information, but when a posse under Chief Sheppard made their descent upon the place the birds had flown. It seems that all the games now running in Chinatown are conducted by one man, but he keeps them so closely guarded that it is next to impossible for the police to get into them.

There was a very large attendance at the funeral of the late Mrs. John Hagertry, which took place yesterday afternoon, and the casket was covered with floral offerings sent by sympathetic friends. Mrs. Hagertry had made a posse under Chief Sheppard made their descent upon the place the birds had flown. It seems that all the games now running in Chinatown are conducted by one man, but he keeps them so closely guarded that it is next to impossible for the police to get into them.

Last night's meeting of the Sir William Wallace Society was largely attended. The programme was an excellent one. Mr. James Wilson, giving an English song, Mr. Giles a selection on the piano, J. Adams, M. P., an address, Mr. Douglas a song, James Deans a recitation, J. Munro a selection on the bagpipes and Mr. W. Anderson danced the Highland fling. At a special meeting held immediately after the entertainment Mr. Hanna was elected treasurer in place of Mr. Webb, resigned. The auditor's report was received and other important business transacted.

A largely attended meeting of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society was held last evening. Mr. Lyman P. Duff was received as a member. A committee was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws of the society. The committee was ordered to be sent to Mr. James Wilson and family in their bereavement by the death of Mrs. Wilson. A most cordial invitation was extended to the president, members and their friends to a social to be held during the present month. Mr. A. Tolmie received the thanks of the society for his donation of a valuable Scotch picture.

The police of Washington and Oregon have been looking for the past week for Mrs. A. B. Cody, who disappeared from her home in Tacoma on January 31st. She was suffering from mental trouble caused by sickness, and it is feared that she committed suicide. Her husband has offered a reward of \$100, which will be paid to any person finding or restoring her or her body to him. Following is a description of the missing lady: Mrs. A. B. Cody, 5 feet 3 inches tall; 30 years of age; blue eyes; dark hair, pale face, grey blue eyes; wears rough brown serge dress with reddish tinge, large sleeves, Astrachan cap, black felt fedora hat turned up. Wears plain hair, wedding ring on the third finger of left hand.

From Monday's Daily. Two women, Jennie Smith and Ida Woolley, got into a fight on Johnson Street on Saturday evening. This morning they were fined \$5 each in default of 14 days.

A hackdriver was called upon this morning to answer to the charge of assaulting a woman, who he claimed failed to pay her fare. The case will be gone into to-morrow.

George Hughes, an old offender, was this morning sent to jail for a month for vagrancy. A drunk ball was estranged and a second drunk was convicted and discharged.

Gin Yit, a member of the Seattle Chinese swell set, visited Victoria last week and was married in true Oriental style. There was quite a little flutter among the Chinese of Seattle when the bride and groom returned, a brass band being out to meet them.

During the month of January the Salvation Army shelter home supplied 2078 meals and 730 beds. Work was provided for 342 men. Since the home was opened in May last there has been a steady increase in the number of applicants for relief.

The funeral of the late Joseph Phillips Shann took place from Hayward's undertaking parlors at 2:15 yesterday afternoon, and at 2:30 from Christ Church Cathedral. There was a large attendance of the friends of the deceased. Right Rev. Bishop Perrin officiated at the cathedral and the grave.

The pall bearers were C. T. Brown, Geo. Ramsay, W. H. Collier, Wm. Jenkins, W. H. Stuart, Ed. Dickinson.

The Provincial Land Surveyors of British Columbia held their annual meeting at Vancouver on Saturday. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. F. Garden, Vancouver; vice-president, R. E. Palmer, Vancouver; secretary-treasurer, J. H. McGregor, Victoria; executive committee, Messrs. H. M. Burwell, Vancouver; E. B. Hermon, Vancouver, and W. S. Drewry, Victoria. In the evening the association held their annual dinner.

Messrs. Burnes, Ashcroft, Allen, Bridge Creek, T. G. Earl, Lytton, and F. W. Foster, Clinton, on Hon. G. B. Martin, chief commissioner of lands and works, to oppose the contemplated scheme of running traction engines on the Cariboo road. The denatation were introduced to the other members of the government. After discussing the matter for some time the executive promised to give the matter careful consideration.

Walter Lawry, the four old son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawry of 13 Humboldt street, has been missing since Saturday. He was down on McIntosh's landing about three o'clock, and this led to the rumor that he had been drowned. But Capt. McIntosh says he took the boy up to Government street and started him home. Two hours later he was seen on the doorstep of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, and later near the Brunswick hotel. This morning a young man called on Mrs. Lawry and said he believed he could find the child. It is believed that somebody is holding him for a reward. The police are working on the case.

J. L. Crowell, who was mate on the bark Topgallant, now loading at Seaside, was there threatened with arrest for bigamy, so he drew his pay on Thursday and left for parts unknown. One of his wives has been living at 56 Pandora street in this city. Deserted by Crowell some time ago, she and a pair of twins less than a month old have been cared for by the Salvation Army officers and the Friendly Help society. Crowell left a wife and three daughters at West Dennis, Mass. He came to the coast about ten years ago and at Seattle married a Mrs. Dudley. It is also said that he married again at Oakland, Cal. He met the Mrs. Crowell living here in Vancouver, and after a courtship of six months married her, although he had not been divorced from his Seattle wife.

Doctor Morrison, of Victoria Causes a Sensation at Port Angeles. He Had Some Coal Lands to Sell to a San Francisco syndicate.

Dr. Richard Morrison, of this city, accompanied by Mr. Ayres, of San Francisco, recently paid a visit to Port Angeles, and according to the Port Angeles papers, caused quite a sensation there. Like many other Victorians Dr. Morrison owns land in the vicinity of the ambitious little city on the Straits. Unlike most of the Victoria holders of Port Angeles realty, the doctor believes that his property is valuable; in fact he says there are good indications of coal on it, and it was on this account that he expected to sell it to a San Francisco syndicate represented by Mr. Ayres.

The doctor during his visit to Port Angeles attended a meeting of taxpayers and property owners of the Board of Trade rooms. Here is what the Port Angeles Democrat-Leader says occurred: "A highly dramatic incident occurred at the Board of Trade rooms after the adjournment of Tuesday evening. A portly gentleman stepped up to Mr. Morrison and introduced himself as Dr. Morrison of Victoria and requested a few minutes' conversation. Mr. Carrigan took him to the desk in the rear part of the room and they talked but a short time when Carrigan sprang out of his chair and in a loud voice denounced the gentleman as a scoundrel, and in the presence of six or eight men who happened to be in the room, accused the benevolent-looking doctor of attempting to bribe him.

Dr. Morrison remonstrated that such was not the case and attempted to leave the room, but the door was locked and he was compelled to listen to a severe arraignment by Carrigan, which was to the effect that Morrison claimed he had with him a party from San Francisco representing a coal-mining syndicate; that he had presented that syndicate with coal on his land in Clallam county; that if he sold to this man he would clear \$40,000 and that if Carrigan would say that the shaft he had sunk was on his (Morrison's) land he would pay him \$5000 spot cash. Carrigan told him he was a rascal and a scoundrel and that he proposed to expose his dastardly attempt to bribe him.

It could easily be seen that Morrison was badly cut up; in fact he was, to put it mildly, pretty thoroughly scared. He protested he meant nothing, wrong and only wanted to go home, but every man in the room took a hand and they jumped on him flat-footed. It is safe to say Dr. Morrison, of Victoria, felt much relieved when he got into his little trundle bed that night and promised never to do it again.

Dr. Morrison says it was all a huge joke, that he was just chaffing Carrigan. "Are you on intimate terms with your neighbors?" "No, but they are with us. Why, they know dreadful secrets of ours that we never heard of even."—Harper's Bazar.

Robbins—What do those young men mean by waving their hands and working their fingers so excitedly? Robbins—Why they are students doing their college cry.—Puck.

Mary Hare Burned. She Ran on a Hook Near Head Island and Burned to the Water's Edge. Schooner Sapphires Lumber Cargo Jettisoned—Libel Against the City of Peabla.

Last Wednesday morning the steamer Mary Hare left the Sidney wharf on her regular trip for the V. & S. railway company in charge of Capt. Welsh, railway engineer being her owner, Captain Michael Hare. She was timed to a turn on Thursday evening, and when nothing was heard of her some concern was felt for her safety. Just as Station Agent White at Sidney was about to get a boat to look for her, a telegram was received from Captain Hare at Chemainus in which he reported the steamer burned to the water's edge. The noon train to-day gave the particulars of the mishap. Wednesday evening the Mary Hare reached Ganges Harbor and remained there all night. She went to Read Island on Thursday morning to get cordwood for fuel. While going in near shore to load the wood she struck a rock. Arrangements were made to raise her with the high tide in the evening. The captain and the crew went to a farm house for supper. When they returned to the steamer she was a mass of flames. Nothing could be done to save her and she soon was burnt to the water's edge. The captain and crew lost all their personal effects. They secured a small boat and rowed across to Chemainus, where they took the train for the city. While some portions of the Hare's machinery may be saved, she is practically a total wreck. She was comparatively a new vessel, having been built at Stevens' shipyard about two years ago. Last May she was fitted up to run among the islands in connection with the V. & S. railway. Her value is about \$8500. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

The United States commission at Seattle began taking evidence on Saturday in the big salvage suit of the Peabody Steamship Company against the steamer Pueblo. The libel grows out of an accident which occurred in the Pueblo on March 11, 1894. The Pueblo left this city for San Francisco and when about thirty miles southwest of Cape Flattery something went wrong with her machinery and she started to drift. The tug Wanderer, which is the property of the Puget Sound Tugboat company, was at that time towing the ship Columbia to sea. The Wanderer encountered the Pueblo and several other members of the Pueblo's crew rowing in to Neah Bay and their intention to render assistance. The Wanderer then went to the rescue of the Pueblo, and after a lot of work commenced towing her towards Port Townsend. She kept to her work from 5 in the evening until that but for the Wanderer the Pueblo would have gone to pieces. The Peabody Steamship Company says the Pueblo was worth \$100,000 salvage. The owners of the Pueblo say the ship was not in any danger when she was rescued by the Wanderer. While it was true that she was drifting toward the shore, the Wanderer has been all right if left alone. Besides it is claimed that the steamer Montserrat coming north from Friday was close to the Pueblo at the time and stood ready to render her any assistance if necessary.

All the sealing schooners which have left to engage in the West Coast seal trade, have encountered unusually stormy weather and were compelled to run for shelter. Captain Roberts, of the Maude, which returned from the West Coast yesterday morning, reports having spoken the Sancy Lass, Beatrice and Fawn at Nootka Sound, the Oscar and Hattie and the Sapphires at Clayopunt, and the Sancy Lass, Beatrice and Fawn at Nootka Sound, the Oscar and Hattie and the Sapphires at Clayopunt. The Maude also reports that the damas Somas river, which was built to furnish power for the Alberni power works by the floods, has been carried away by the floods, and a scoundrel and an enginer were Thomas Hooper, the architect, who was down to Nootka to begin the building of the new cannery there. The Maude will return to the West Coast this evening, her principal cargo being lumber for the Nootka cannery.

A remarkably quick voyage was made by the three-masted schooner Queen City, which arrived in the inner harbor yesterday morning. She left Kobe, Japan, on January 16th, and therefore made the trip across in 24 days. The Queen City is in command of Captain Bjerrø, who was once a Victoria sealing enginer. Her cargo is consigned to Shallerross & Macaulay, the greater portion being 100 tons of sulphur for the Victoria Chemical works.

The C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Rainier left this morning on her first trip to Sooke. She will probably return this evening. C. P. N. steamship Empress of China is due from the Orient to-morrow. The grand concert to be given by Madame Laird in Institute Hall to-morrow evening, under the patronage of His Honor Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, promises to be a most successful affair. "No, Willie, my dear," said the little boy's mother, "no more cakes tonight. You can't sleep on a full stomach." "Well," said Willie, "but I can sleep on my back."

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THE YUKON TRADE

Board of Trade Ask the Government to Assist in Securing It

Information Regarding British Columbia Sought for in Chicago.

A special meeting of the council of the B. C. Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon to receive the report of the committee appointed to consider the project of Captain Moore for a road in the Yukon country.

The greater part of the supplies going into the Yukon country is taken via St. Michael and the lower Yukon river, which is a long route and is only open for a short time each year.

"In order to make this route of service we believe boats could be utilized on the lakes and upper waters of the Yukon for carrying passengers and supplies to the miners and traders of this region.

"We have every reason to believe that when the boundary award is given it will be found that the head of Lynn Canal is in British Columbia and when such is determined it will facilitate shipping greatly.

"We believe in establishing a route from the head of Lynn Canal; the time taken in the transportation of goods and the allowing miners to remain in the country later in the year would be a decided advantage to them.

"The royal Templars. Meeting of the Grand Council for the Province at New Westminster.

The grand council of B. C. Royal Templars of Temperance closed its session at Westminster on Wednesday evening. The council under the jurisdiction of the G. C. were well represented and a large amount of business was transacted.

Dr. Milne, chairman of the committee, moved the adoption of the report in a short speech.

Mr. James Macaulay, who is well acquainted with the Yukon country, gave it as his opinion that the White Pass and the Yukon, and under the best route for a road, it being the shortest. The Taku route was the easiest.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE, CREAM BAKING POWDER, MOST PERFECT MADE.

but it was too long. It would be the best route for a railway. The Chilkoot pass is very steep in several places.

It was stated that according to Mr. Ogilvie, the head of Lynn Canal is in Canadian territory, so that if this is established by the commission, there will be an all Canadian route to the Yukon.

Several members spoke in favor of White pass, and the report was unanimously adopted.

A letter was received from the Rochester, N. Y., chamber of commerce asking the board to endorse the resolution of Hon. Charles A. Tamm, of the U. S. House of Representatives, looking to the establishment of a permanent board of international arbitration, constituted by the decision by rules of law of all controversies between the peoples and governments of the United States and the British Empire.

The secretary of the London chamber of commerce, regarding Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's dispatch to the British colonies in November last, making inquiries as to the trade of the colonies with the idea of securing as large a share as possible of the mutual trade between the United Kingdom and the colonies for British producers and manufacturers, whether located in the colonies or the United Kingdom.

Mr. Peter F. Daly, manager of the Canadian Bureau of Information and Immigration at Chicago, wrote that there was a constant increase in the number of callers at his office asking for information regarding British Columbia.

Mr. Whittier of the Gold Fields Company, Visits Seattle. A. D. Whittier, agent and manager for the "Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited," at Barkerville, B. C., was in the city yesterday, says the Seattle P-I.

Mr. Whittier is the representative of a very strong English syndicate which is working for the gold mines on Williams creek, in the Cariboo, and the work is being done on a big scale. Williams creek is the district where, a good many years ago, about \$25,000,000 gold was taken out.

Then, however, the ground was worked in a crude way, notwithstanding the fact that it yielded so generously. It is the opinion of experts that there is as much of the yellow metal in the ground now as was taken out, and it is this that Mr. Whittier is after.

Considerable preparatory and development work has already been done, and the prospects are so bright that the Whittier company are determined to put in an extensive hydraulic plant.

Williams creek is about 270 miles from Ashcroft, on the Canadian Pacific road, which distance has to be covered by stage. As an instance of the difficulties and expense to be met in carrying a pound of gold to the coast, Mr. Whittier has already made arrangements to have all the pipe and machinery necessary for his hydraulic plant sent up, and he estimates that the cost of transportation will be \$50,000.

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt and efficient and do not purge, pain or gripe. 25c. THE ROYAL TEMPLARS. Meeting of the Grand Council for the Province at New Westminster.

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ENGINES WERE GOOD

Was Nothing Wrong with the Strathnevis Machinery When She Left for Sea.

Steamer Rainbow to Make Daily Trips to Sooke Departure of the Hankow.

From Friday's Daily. D. Cartmel, Laysan surveyor, returned from Tacoma on the Hankow this morning.

While there he surveyed the machinery of the Strathnevis, and says that the reports published in the papers to the effect that her machinery was defective when she was to start were the reverse of truthful.

The ship Glory of the Seas arrived at San Francisco on Tuesday with a bad list to starboard, fifty feet of her starboard bulwark gone, and one of her crew missing.

Indians on the West Coast are adopting their usual tactics with sealing men. When schooner reach the West Coast, the Indians hold out for higher wages, but they declined and would not ship unless unreasonable conditions are complied with.

At three o'clock this afternoon the N. P. steamship Hankow left the outer wharf for Yokohama and Hong Kong. She has on board several passengers from Tacoma, the majority of whom are missionaries.

Mr. Armstrong, the Railway Contractor, in Consultation With Mr. Ritbet. Particulars of a Proposition Will Probably be Made Known in a Few Days.

Mr. C. N. Armstrong, of Montreal, who is well known in the east as a railway promoter and contractor, has been in the city for several days. He is here in connection with a proposition, which if carried out, will mean the immediate commencement of active work on the British Pacific railway.

The City of Puebla arrived from San Francisco last evening with a number of passengers and 150 tons of freight for Victoria's merchants.

From Saturday's Daily. San Francisco, Feb. 7.—The barkentine C. C. Funk, Capt. Chilsten, bound from Departure Bay for Honolulu with a cargo of coal, put into port yesterday afternoon in distress.

—Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is the best, handiest, safest, surest, cleanest, most economical and satisfactory dye ever invented.

Mr. Justice Drake in the County Court this morning gave judgment in favor of the defendants in Marshall v. Welby King & Casey. The evidence on behalf of the defendants was supported by Mr. Martin for plaintiff and Mr. Irvine for defendants.

their safety. On the evening of January 31, just as it was getting dark, the storm was at its worst.

The wrecking party went by the board, the wreckage hanging alongside, pounding against the hull and threatening to stave in the side of the vessel with every lurch.

By resolution the Port Townsend city council remitted 90 per cent. of the taxes of the Puget Sound Tugboat company. This reduces the taxes to the same amount they have been in the past.

One combined effort of four powerful tugs failed to move the stranded ship Kilbrannan an inch at high water yesterday morning. Several large hawsers snapped and the vessel remained firmly imbedded in the rocky bottom.

Tacoma, Feb. 7.—The taking of depositions in the case brought by the owners of the steamship Mowera against the Strathnevis was resumed before Court Commissioner A. C. Bowman, of Seattle, yesterday morning.

It is reported that the two new steamships which are to be sent out from England for use by the Northern Pacific Steamship company between Tacoma and Hong Kong, are already built and in readiness to sail for China and Japan, where they will be on cargoes and sail for Tacoma on their first voyage.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

SOME SOUND ADVICE?

Attorney's Clerk Advises Chief Justice Davis on the Extradition Act

Letter From an Overzealous Friend of Albert Menzenmeyer Who is Wanted in Oakland.

Sheriff White, of Alameda County, Arrived From Oakland This Morning.

Sheriff A. W. White, of Alameda County, California, arrived from Oakland this morning for Albert Menzenmeyer, who has been in jail here for some time awaiting extradition on the charge of shooting John H. Perkins, with the intent to commit murder.

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The City of Puebla arrived from San Francisco last evening with a number of passengers and 150 tons of freight for Victoria's merchants.

From Saturday's Daily. San Francisco, Feb. 7.—The barkentine C. C. Funk, Capt. Chilsten, bound from Departure Bay for Honolulu with a cargo of coal, put into port yesterday afternoon in distress.

—Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is the best, handiest, safest, surest, cleanest, most economical and satisfactory dye ever invented.

Mr. Justice Drake in the County Court this morning gave judgment in favor of the defendants in Marshall v. Welby King & Casey. The evidence on behalf of the defendants was supported by Mr. Martin for plaintiff and Mr. Irvine for defendants.

Tupper considers bankruptcy as "a most prosperous condition." This is in part with his sympathy at the Victoria relief, and accounts for his inverted positions which justified that person's release from jail and re-election for parliament as a supporter of the government.

As to whether trade is improving in Canada since the new year, I add the failures for the first five weeks: In 1894 there were 223, in 1895 there were 244, in 1896, 280, which needs no comment as to the drift of things.

Now as to the volume of business shown by the railroad earnings for 1895, as compared with 1894. I give those of the three northern competing lines: Northern Pacific, 1895...\$10,087,000 Northern Pacific, 1894...\$6,721,000 Increase...\$3,366,000

Canadian Pacific 1895...\$18,000,000 Canadian Pacific, 1894...\$18,740,000 Increase...\$740,000

Earning per mile of road for 1895: Northern Pacific...\$426 Canadian Pacific...\$426

It will be observed that the Northern Pacific carried 43 per cent. more per mile of road operated than the Canadian Pacific, and the Great Northern earned over 50 per cent. more.

It is almost unnecessary to add that Sir Hibbert Tupper has shown himself to be absolutely undeserving of credence. Every conscientious well wisher of the Dominion of Canada must regret the men of his stamp control the country.

Throw Away His Cane. Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly affected with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with cane, and even then it caused him great pain.

Oh, heating apparatus, why such varied traits unfold? You're blithering when the weather's mild And frosty when it's cold.

SUNLIGHT SOAP PRICE REDUCED. 6c THE TWIN BAR EVERYBODY CAN NOW AFFORD IT

Revolution in Chewing Tobacco. The speech of the Hon. Sir Hibbert Tupper in his address to the Ashanti people, which was a masterpiece of logic and eloquence, has been a great success.

Tuckett's T & B Mahogany is the latest and best. See that the T & B Tin Tag is on each pack. Manufactured by The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

IS CANADA PROSPEROUS? To the Editor:—You report Sir Hibbert Tupper in his criticism of Sir Richard Cartwright's speech "contending that Canada was in a most prosperous condition." If true, nothing could be more gratifying.

The Improved KNITTER Family. (Yield) Knit is paid of you a day. Will do all knitting required in a family. COMPLETE KNITTER on the Market.

WANTED FARMERS' SONS Or other industrious persons of fair education, to whom \$75.00 a month would be an inducement. Write me with reference. Could also engage a few ladies at their own homes.

T. H. LINSKOTT, 153 Bay street, Toronto.

TWICE-A-MONTH VOL. 12. FROM THE M. The Queen's Speech Opening of the Parliament. Afghanistan Bon That of Ven ed. The Sultan's Acc alpal Reform for. A Searching En to the Recen the T. Her Majesty's Ac pathy Show in He. London, Feb. 7. which was read. of parliament to ary ceremonies. Lords and the Gov receive from othe their friendly se government and. French republic, object the more the independence. Stam. A copy he laid before y the delimitation separates my territory of Af millions upon a p cepted by mysel government of expressed a dis minating the dif listed for many erment and the bound my colony of H expressed my sy to come to some and I trust the will lead to a The Sultan of the principal of the Armenia conjunction with sia and the pro public, I felt it deep in my soul upon the part of ish population of massacres v indignation in t on the transac laid before you. A sudden inu by the Scott in a deplorable forces. My n possible moment through the hi subjects through taking part in ing. If the stances atten will form the s quiry. The p rican republic, matter with less agreed to hands. I may have undertaken leaders of the of the president the assurance given, lead me nizes the illegitimate grt plaint has been the persons n val. The speech (Chil and A ing which it is able to stan the Ashanti achieved with deplore the lo the climate of cluding that of Prince Henry untarily place posal of myse try. My dear been greatly t spread symp throughout "abroad." In the secor of the Queen's Hon times have l most regard edencies of the in the expend In the thir marks: "My The extension nival defence most important efforts can be less occupy I regret to s husbandry is over the distres The speech proaching int assistance of ing compensa men, to amer