

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA THURSDAY JANUARY 23 1896.

VOLUME XXXVIII. NO. 16.

BEHRING SEA CLAIMS.

Great Britain Has Approved the Proposed Convention—Hon. Mr. Prior's Cabinet Appointment.

British Columbia's Minister Heartily Greeted at the Capital—Mr. Martin an Inquirer.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—The Cabinet was engaged this afternoon considering the estimates, the intention being to endeavor to complete all the seasonal work before the dissolution.

Despite the efforts of a few Montreal Grits to prevent Sir Charles Tupper addressing the board of trade on Monday, the address will be given. The Secretary of State says his speech will be non-political.

The report that the Governor-General sought advice from the Colonial office in the recent crisis turns out to be a canard.

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—The government was notified to-day that the Behring sea claims convention has been approved by Great Britain and the United States, having first received the approval of Canada.

Either Judge Walkem or Judge Drake will be appointed British representative to assess the damages sustained. In the event of the two commissioners disagreeing, the United States has proposed that the President of the Swiss confederation be invited to nominate an umpire. The latter suggestion was considered by the Canadian government to-day and approved.

Hon. E. G. Prior has been appointed a member of the railway committee of the privy council in Sir Mackenzie Bowell's place.

The government proposes to take steps to collect statistics of the crops throughout the Dominion.

Mr. McNeill gives notice of motion endorsing Mr. Hofmeyer's scheme of preferential trade.

Mr. Bryson, Conservative member for Pontiac, died yesterday of heart disease. The members sent a beautiful offering to-day.

Hon. Peter Mitchell will contest Northumberland, N.B.

Editor Laferriere, of Le Canada, has taken out a summons against Sir Richard Cartwright for assault. Sir Richard grabbed the editor by the throat last Thursday when he was entering the Commons' chamber.

Mr. L. Martin is anxious to know whether Lieut. Governor Dewdney interfered in the recent Victoria election, and is also anxious to learn if Hon. Mr. Prior is a member of the cabinet. The proceedings in the house to-day were very dull, the debate being confined to back bench members.

Hon. Mr. Poirer attended Mayor Borthwick's civic banquet to-night and received a hearty greeting. He made a capital speech.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the crowning at Versailles of King William of Prussia, grandfather of the present Emperor, as Emperor of Germany, and the re-establishment of the German empire, was celebrated throughout the empire, in accordance with decrees published at the instance of the Secretaries of Culture and Worship, in Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden Hesse and the other German states, and all the schools in the empire suitably observed the day by applying patriotic addresses delivered by the principals and teachers, and by recitations and singing. In Berlin, as well as in the other cities, the municipalities made preparations for the day; stores were closed and business was suspended from noon.

At the banqueting hall of the Rathaus in this city, a special celebration was held, arranged by the city council, consisting of a session in honor of the day and of an oration in the forenoon. In Dresden, Munich, Stuttgart, Leipzig, Breslau, Hamburg, Hanover and other cities, celebrations were held under the auspices of the local governments. At Nuremberg the celebration was specially impressive and general. A grand ovation, in which the singing and veteran associations participated, took place on the picturesque square this evening.

The fete at the whitehall of the Schloss, which was preceded by service in the Protestant and Catholic churches, began at 10:45 a.m., in the presence of the highest dignitaries of the Empire, as well as the delegates of the Reichstag, Bundesrath and Diet, and of all the surviving members of these bodies in 1870-71. The jeweled scepter and globe, worn by dignitaries standing on both sides of the throne. The presence of Herr Simpson, the veteran president of the reichstag in 1871, and of the leading generals of the war still alive, added much interest to the scene. Delegations from all the regiments whose chief was the Emperor William I, or whose chief is the present Emperor, were also in attendance. All the flags and banners belonging to regiments outside Berlin gathered at Potsdam depot yesterday and were escorted by a company of the Second Guard regiment to the Schloss.

The festival at the palace was attended by the Emperor, ex-Emperor Frederick and the four oldest princes. The statues of Emperors William and Frederick were crowned with laurel. When the Emperor entered the white hall,

THE ASHANTEE PICNIC.

Grand Palaver in the Square of Coomassie—British Commander Well Received.

King Prempeh and Some of His Relatives to Be Held as Hostages.

COOMASSIE, Jan. 20.—The grand palaver took place to-day. Sir Francis Scott, commander of the British expedition, and his staff were seated in a semi-circle in the town square, which was lined with troops. The Ashantee chiefs then paraded and King Prempeh descended from his stool and shook hands with Sir Francis. The King was informed that he must clear the streets and keep the populace quiet. King Prempeh and his chiefs then retired and the Queen's mother arrived and saluted Sir Francis Scott. The people were quiet.

It is stated that King Prempeh was stupefied with drugged food during the palaver. Evidently he is only a puppet in the hands of his advisers. The troops have destroyed the sacrificial groves which were found to be full of bones and skulls of human beings. The Ashantees are in a truculent mood and remain around the palace, but there is no disorder. The artillery, which has been stationed in the chief squares, overawes them. The town is only a collection of huts. The troops are arranging for a cricket match.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The government of Cape Coast Colony has called that he intends to bring King Prempeh and some of his nearest relatives from Coomassie to Cape Coast, pending settlement of the indemnity which Great Britain demands from Ashantee as a result of sending the British expedition to the capital of that country.

NEWS FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—It seems to be the general opinion here that the events of the past week have in no way impaired the prestige of Great Britain. The agreement arrived at with France regarding Siam is, for instance, gravely looked upon in some quarters as being an excellent reply to Emperor William's dispatch to President Kruger on the result of the Transvaal invasion in spite of the utterances to the contrary of the French newspapers.

La Liberté, of Paris, on Wednesday had an interview with Mr. Berthelot, the French minister of foreign affairs, in which he was quoted as saying: "The (Mekong) convention does not modify our external policy the English newspapers are willfully mistaken in declaring that England has obtained France's co-operation in the settlement of England's foreign disputes."

Yet, in face of this, the newspapers here look upon the Mekong agreement as being a triumph for British diplomacy and a slap for Emperor William. On the other hand, it was indignantly announced to-day that the Ashantee war had been ended with the complete submission of King Prempeh, and the news is received with great satisfaction, as it frees Great Britain from a troublesome little war.

The elation at Great Britain's apparently successful issue from a delicate situation, combined with the promptness with which the naval preparations were carried out, has given a tone of cocksureness to a portion of the press and a majority of the people.

The Standard is so elated that it talks about Great Britain holding her own against any five or six of the Great Powers and thinks it a matter of supreme indifference as to how the powers may group themselves.

The Standard's Gazette, however, strongly reproaches Englishmen for such an opinion, describes the Standard's remarks as "swagger" and asks pertinently if Great Britain is prepared to contend against France, Germany, Austria and the United States, and says: "Surely this is making a great deal too much of the fact that we have built a few ironclads and cruisers rapidly during the last few years." Continuing, the Gazette proceeds to enumerate the vulnerable points of Great Britain's armor, namely, the insufficient number of cruisers, lack of trained men and officers to man the fleet, a tiny army, etc.

In connection with the possibility of war between Great Britain and one or more of the powers, the newspapers to-day give much prominence to an article from the pen of a distinguished military strategist, Capt. Baron von Lutwitz, of the Prussian general staff, which has appeared in the Militia "Wochenblatt."

Discussing the chances of an invasion of Great Britain, Capt. von Lutwitz concludes with the remark that "though an invasion of this country would be dangerous, it is in no way impossible."

The English newspapers refer by repeating the remark attributed to Field Marshal von Moltke, that he had many plans for getting into England, but none for getting out again.

The admiralty department telegraphed to the Iron Works, of the Midland lands yesterday to dispatch immediately further consignments of ship ironwork and other requisites for pushing the completion of warships now in hand.

In addition, five military authorities have enrolled a large number of additional employes at the government factories and the men are all working overtime. Cartidges for the new magazine rifles

HE WAS WITH JAMESON

Story of the Ill-Fated Expedition Told by One Who Took Part in It.

Was Compelled to Surrender in Default of Support From the Band.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The World has published the following: Cape Town—Captain Thaddeus, a traveller known in the United States who served seven years in India and was with Jameson's column from its start until its surrender, but escaped capture, tells the story of the expedition to the World correspondent:

"The column started on Sunday afternoon. We were 600 strong; there were also 100 Kaffirs, three wagons, eight Maxim and three Whitworth guns. We knew what we were going to do. It is all rubbish about our thinking that we were going to fight natives. We were hotly engaged on all sides with 4,000 entrenched men, but had no cover ourselves. The wounded were dragged along in wagons. All were in the open air, at the mercy of the Boers.

"It was bitterly cold. Our hands were benumbed. The Boers were ten to one against us. Our men were cursing Johannesburg. Cries for water went up on every side. The sufferings of the wounded were dreadful. Not an enemy was in sight, all the fighting was done from ambush. The situation was hopeless; we could only stand and be shot down; the Jameson party's flag of truce—an old shirt—went up. The Boers continued to fire for another ten minutes. The Pretoria artillery arrived and opened fire. Our Maxims could have knocked the spots out of them, but we had no ammunition.

"At first, we thought the guns were the artillery of our allies. Thank God, the Rand fellows at last' was the cry that went up. Our hopes were short-lived. The firing stopped and the Boers rode upon us from every direction. They gave us food, for lack of which we were nearly dead. We counted on support from the Rand. There was no other column and we realized that we had no official support.

"The first shot fired was by the Boers on Tuesday night. We were twenty miles from Krugersdorp. It came from about 600 yards. We replied with the Maxims, and they cleared out. We were only a few minutes' march from the Rand. We could not charge, but when the Boers vanished under the fire of our guns, we followed them. We were compelled to retreat and were under a hot fire all night. My horse was shot from under me. Horses and men were falling on all sides of the hill where we stood. Dr. Jameson asked if our lives would be spared if we surrendered.

"Yes," the Boer leader replied. "The lives of the men will be spared, but not yours."

"Never mind me," cried Jameson, "surrender."

"I stepped by representing myself as a Times correspondent; they let me go. The others they took to Johannesburg."

"The Boers' loss has been ridiculously underestimated; they must have lost at least 100 men. I was at the taking of Mandalay in 1885, was in the Ruby mountains, was the first up in the Ruby expedition under General Stewart, where I was shot in the chest for my head, but I never saw braver men than Jameson's."

"What do I think of Jameson himself, and his generous blunder? D—n the blundered man! Jameson is simply the grandest man I ever met."

CLEVELAND WAS HASTY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Two opposing phases of the Monroe doctrine were presented in the senate to-day, one from the committee on foreign relations favoring a strong re-affirmation of the doctrine, and another from Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, urging that the doctrine had been carried so far beyond its scope as to threaten dangerous consequences. Mr. Sewell's speech attracted attention from the fact that it is the utterance of opposition to the prevailing tendency in congress on the doctrine, and, moreover, the New Jersey senator used direct language in criticizing the haste of the President in precipitating a question which involved the possibilities of war.

At Mr. Davis' request the resolution went to the senate calendar.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Delaware) stated that he desired Mr. Sewell to state the favorable report was not unanimous.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., New Jersey) then addressed the senate on his resolution, feeling that President Cleveland had extended the Monroe doctrine beyond its proper scope, and enunciating the principle that the doctrine was for the interest of the United States and was not an obligation to aid and protect South American republics. The resolution recites that the President's course was premature and that the Monroe doctrine does not commit the United States to a protectorate of South American countries. Mr. Sewell said the President's Venezuela message presented questions of most serious importance.

THE ASHANTEE PICNIC.

Grand Palaver in the Square of Coomassie—British Commander Well Received.

King Prempeh and Some of His Relatives to Be Held as Hostages.

COOMASSIE, Jan. 20.—The grand palaver took place to-day. Sir Francis Scott, commander of the British expedition, and his staff were seated in a semi-circle in the town square, which was lined with troops. The Ashantee chiefs then paraded and King Prempeh descended from his stool and shook hands with Sir Francis. The King was informed that he must clear the streets and keep the populace quiet. King Prempeh and his chiefs then retired and the Queen's mother arrived and saluted Sir Francis Scott. The people were quiet.

It is stated that King Prempeh was stupefied with drugged food during the palaver. Evidently he is only a puppet in the hands of his advisers. The troops have destroyed the sacrificial groves which were found to be full of bones and skulls of human beings. The Ashantees are in a truculent mood and remain around the palace, but there is no disorder. The artillery, which has been stationed in the chief squares, overawes them. The town is only a collection of huts. The troops are arranging for a cricket match.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The government of Cape Coast Colony has called that he intends to bring King Prempeh and some of his nearest relatives from Coomassie to Cape Coast, pending settlement of the indemnity which Great Britain demands from Ashantee as a result of sending the British expedition to the capital of that country.

NEWS FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—It seems to be the general opinion here that the events of the past week have in no way impaired the prestige of Great Britain. The agreement arrived at with France regarding Siam is, for instance, gravely looked upon in some quarters as being an excellent reply to Emperor William's dispatch to President Kruger on the result of the Transvaal invasion in spite of the utterances to the contrary of the French newspapers.

La Liberté, of Paris, on Wednesday had an interview with Mr. Berthelot, the French minister of foreign affairs, in which he was quoted as saying: "The (Mekong) convention does not modify our external policy the English newspapers are willfully mistaken in declaring that England has obtained France's co-operation in the settlement of England's foreign disputes."

Yet, in face of this, the newspapers here look upon the Mekong agreement as being a triumph for British diplomacy and a slap for Emperor William. On the other hand, it was indignantly announced to-day that the Ashantee war had been ended with the complete submission of King Prempeh, and the news is received with great satisfaction, as it frees Great Britain from a troublesome little war.

The elation at Great Britain's apparently successful issue from a delicate situation, combined with the promptness with which the naval preparations were carried out, has given a tone of cocksureness to a portion of the press and a majority of the people.

The Standard is so elated that it talks about Great Britain holding her own against any five or six of the Great Powers and thinks it a matter of supreme indifference as to how the powers may group themselves.

The Standard's Gazette, however, strongly reproaches Englishmen for such an opinion, describes the Standard's remarks as "swagger" and asks pertinently if Great Britain is prepared to contend against France, Germany, Austria and the United States, and says: "Surely this is making a great deal too much of the fact that we have built a few ironclads and cruisers rapidly during the last few years." Continuing, the Gazette proceeds to enumerate the vulnerable points of Great Britain's armor, namely, the insufficient number of cruisers, lack of trained men and officers to man the fleet, a tiny army, etc.

In connection with the possibility of war between Great Britain and one or more of the powers, the newspapers to-day give much prominence to an article from the pen of a distinguished military strategist, Capt. Baron von Lutwitz, of the Prussian general staff, which has appeared in the Militia "Wochenblatt."

Discussing the chances of an invasion of Great Britain, Capt. von Lutwitz concludes with the remark that "though an invasion of this country would be dangerous, it is in no way impossible."

The English newspapers refer by repeating the remark attributed to Field Marshal von Moltke, that he had many plans for getting into England, but none for getting out again.

The admiralty department telegraphed to the Iron Works, of the Midland lands yesterday to dispatch immediately further consignments of ship ironwork and other requisites for pushing the completion of warships now in hand.

In addition, five military authorities have enrolled a large number of additional employes at the government factories and the men are all working overtime. Cartidges for the new magazine rifles

HE WAS WITH JAMESON

Story of the Ill-Fated Expedition Told by One Who Took Part in It.

Was Compelled to Surrender in Default of Support From the Band.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The World has published the following: Cape Town—Captain Thaddeus, a traveller known in the United States who served seven years in India and was with Jameson's column from its start until its surrender, but escaped capture, tells the story of the expedition to the World correspondent:

"The column started on Sunday afternoon. We were 600 strong; there were also 100 Kaffirs, three wagons, eight Maxim and three Whitworth guns. We knew what we were going to do. It is all rubbish about our thinking that we were going to fight natives. We were hotly engaged on all sides with 4,000 entrenched men, but had no cover ourselves. The wounded were dragged along in wagons. All were in the open air, at the mercy of the Boers.

"It was bitterly cold. Our hands were benumbed. The Boers were ten to one against us. Our men were cursing Johannesburg. Cries for water went up on every side. The sufferings of the wounded were dreadful. Not an enemy was in sight, all the fighting was done from ambush. The situation was hopeless; we could only stand and be shot down; the Jameson party's flag of truce—an old shirt—went up. The Boers continued to fire for another ten minutes. The Pretoria artillery arrived and opened fire. Our Maxims could have knocked the spots out of them, but we had no ammunition.

"At first, we thought the guns were the artillery of our allies. Thank God, the Rand fellows at last' was the cry that went up. Our hopes were short-lived. The firing stopped and the Boers rode upon us from every direction. They gave us food, for lack of which we were nearly dead. We counted on support from the Rand. There was no other column and we realized that we had no official support.

"The first shot fired was by the Boers on Tuesday night. We were twenty miles from Krugersdorp. It came from about 600 yards. We replied with the Maxims, and they cleared out. We were only a few minutes' march from the Rand. We could not charge, but when the Boers vanished under the fire of our guns, we followed them. We were compelled to retreat and were under a hot fire all night. My horse was shot from under me. Horses and men were falling on all sides of the hill where we stood. Dr. Jameson asked if our lives would be spared if we surrendered.

"Yes," the Boer leader replied. "The lives of the men will be spared, but not yours."

"Never mind me," cried Jameson, "surrender."

"I stepped by representing myself as a Times correspondent; they let me go. The others they took to Johannesburg."

"The Boers' loss has been ridiculously underestimated; they must have lost at least 100 men. I was at the taking of Mandalay in 1885, was in the Ruby mountains, was the first up in the Ruby expedition under General Stewart, where I was shot in the chest for my head, but I never saw braver men than Jameson's."

"What do I think of Jameson himself, and his generous blunder? D—n the blundered man! Jameson is simply the grandest man I ever met."

CLEVELAND WAS HASTY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Two opposing phases of the Monroe doctrine were presented in the senate to-day, one from the committee on foreign relations favoring a strong re-affirmation of the doctrine, and another from Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, urging that the doctrine had been carried so far beyond its scope as to threaten dangerous consequences. Mr. Sewell's speech attracted attention from the fact that it is the utterance of opposition to the prevailing tendency in congress on the doctrine, and, moreover, the New Jersey senator used direct language in criticizing the haste of the President in precipitating a question which involved the possibilities of war.

At Mr. Davis' request the resolution went to the senate calendar.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Delaware) stated that he desired Mr. Sewell to state the favorable report was not unanimous.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., New Jersey) then addressed the senate on his resolution, feeling that President Cleveland had extended the Monroe doctrine beyond its proper scope, and enunciating the principle that the doctrine was for the interest of the United States and was not an obligation to aid and protect South American republics. The resolution recites that the President's course was premature and that the Monroe doctrine does not commit the United States to a protectorate of South American countries. Mr. Sewell said the President's Venezuela message presented questions of most serious importance.

HE WAS WITH JAMESON

Story of the Ill-Fated Expedition Told by One Who Took Part in It.

Was Compelled to Surrender in Default of Support From the Band.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The World has published the following: Cape Town—Captain Thaddeus, a traveller known in the United States who served seven years in India and was with Jameson's column from its start until its surrender, but escaped capture, tells the story of the expedition to the World correspondent:

"The column started on Sunday afternoon. We were 600 strong; there were also 100 Kaffirs, three wagons, eight Maxim and three Whitworth guns. We knew what we were going to do. It is all rubbish about our thinking that we were going to fight natives. We were hotly engaged on all sides with 4,000 entrenched men, but had no cover ourselves. The wounded were dragged along in wagons. All were in the open air, at the mercy of the Boers.

"It was bitterly cold. Our hands were benumbed. The Boers were ten to one against us. Our men were cursing Johannesburg. Cries for water went up on every side. The sufferings of the wounded were dreadful. Not an enemy was in sight, all the fighting was done from ambush. The situation was hopeless; we could only stand and be shot down; the Jameson party's flag of truce—an old shirt—went up. The Boers continued to fire for another ten minutes. The Pretoria artillery arrived and opened fire. Our Maxims could have knocked the spots out of them, but we had no ammunition.

"At first, we thought the guns were the artillery of our allies. Thank God, the Rand fellows at last' was the cry that went up. Our hopes were short-lived. The firing stopped and the Boers rode upon us from every direction. They gave us food, for lack of which we were nearly dead. We counted on support from the Rand. There was no other column and we realized that we had no official support.

"The first shot fired was by the Boers on Tuesday night. We were twenty miles from Krugersdorp. It came from about 600 yards. We replied with the Maxims, and they cleared out. We were only a few minutes' march from the Rand. We could not charge, but when the Boers vanished under the fire of our guns, we followed them. We were compelled to retreat and were under a hot fire all night. My horse was shot from under me. Horses and men were falling on all sides of the hill where we stood. Dr. Jameson asked if our lives would be spared if we surrendered.

"Yes," the Boer leader replied. "The lives of the men will be spared, but not yours."

"Never mind me," cried Jameson, "surrender."

"I stepped by representing myself as a Times correspondent; they let me go. The others they took to Johannesburg."

"The Boers' loss has been ridiculously underestimated; they must have lost at least 100 men. I was at the taking of Mandalay in 1885, was in the Ruby mountains, was the first up in the Ruby expedition under General Stewart, where I was shot in the chest for my head, but I never saw braver men than Jameson's."

"What do I think of Jameson himself, and his generous blunder? D—n the blundered man! Jameson is simply the grandest man I ever met."

CLEVELAND WAS HASTY

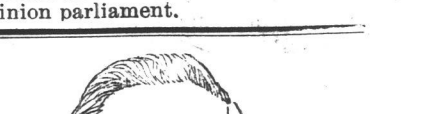
WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Two opposing phases of the Monroe doctrine were presented in the senate to-day, one from the committee on foreign relations favoring a strong re-affirmation of the doctrine, and another from Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, urging that the doctrine had been carried so far beyond its scope as to threaten dangerous consequences. Mr. Sewell's speech attracted attention from the fact that it is the utterance of opposition to the prevailing tendency in congress on the doctrine, and, moreover, the New Jersey senator used direct language in criticizing the haste of the President in precipitating a question which involved the possibilities of war.

At Mr. Davis' request the resolution went to the senate calendar.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Delaware) stated that he desired Mr. Sewell to state the favorable report was not unanimous.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., New Jersey) then addressed the senate on his resolution, feeling that President Cleveland had extended the Monroe doctrine beyond its proper scope, and enunciating the principle that the doctrine was for the interest of the United States and was not an obligation to aid and protect South American republics. The resolution recites that the President's course was premature and that the Monroe doctrine does not commit the United States to a protectorate of South American countries. Mr. Sewell said the President's Venezuela message presented questions of most serious importance.

BAIR ST. PAUL, Jan. 20.—Simon Cimon, contractor, and Charles Angers, an advocate, both of Murray Bay, were nominated to-day as candidates to fill the vacant seat for Charlevoix in the Dominion parliament.



Result of a Neglected Cold. DISEASED LUNGS. Which Doctors Failed to Help. CURED BY TAKING AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and which I often coughed up in such cases, neglected it, thinking it would go away as it came; but I, indeed, after a little while, the slightest exertion pained me. I then consulted a Doctor who found, on examining my lungs, that the upper part of the left one was badly affected. He gave me some medicine which I took as directed, but it did not seem to do me any good. Fortunately, I happened to read in Ayer's Almanac of the effect that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral had on others, and I determined to give it a trial. After taking a few doses my trouble was almost gone, and I had finished the bottle I was cured."—A. LEFLAIE, walcimaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Highest Awards at World's Fair. Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

ENTERPRISE.

Jan. 17.—Reports are assey-Harris Co., agricultural implement an Americanagara Falls. It is any has about com the purchase of acres of land on port railroad, and it is understood a d at the head off Toronto to-mor details will be ar hunderd men it is here.

CLEARINGS.

—The bank clear of Canada as tele t's for the week, 0,958,406, decrease r., \$6,874,777, in Halifax, \$1,990,306, t.; Winnipeg, \$1, per cent.; Hamil- 9.6 per cent. To- age, 0.4 per cent.

World's Fair.

—The World's Fair, which is now being held in Chicago, is attracting a large number of visitors. The fair is expected to be a great success.

AMONG DER.

—The American people are showing a great interest in the World's Fair. The fair is expected to be a great success.

FACT MADE.

—The American people are showing a great interest in the World's Fair. The fair is expected to be a great success.

STANDARD.

—The American people are showing a great interest in the World's Fair. The fair is expected to be a great success.

WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

DETROIT, Jan. 20.—The deep water joint commission expects to complete its work as far as can be done at once. A large amount of data will have to be prepared in Canada and the United States and exchanged and compared before any intelligent report can be made. An arrangement has been made for the interchange of this information. As soon as it has been exchanged and compiled another meeting of the commission will be held.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, Jan. 21.—On Saturday evening the officers of Duncan Lodge No. 17, I.O.O.F., were installed by Grand Master W. E. Holmes, assisted by J. E. Phillips, past grand master, acting as grand marshal; W. H. Morton, grand warden, of Nanaimo, and several other past grands of Duncan. The new list of officers is as follows: D. McGillivray, N.G.; R. J. Manly, V.G.; J. H. Blyth, R. Sec.; J. Cathcart, P. Sec.; G. H. Dickie, P.G. Treas.; James Campbell, warden; A. C. Aitken, P.G. Conductor; C. Bazett, R.S.N.G.; O. P. Stamer, P.G. L.S.N.G.; J. C. McVay, P.G. outside guard; W. Dingwall, P.G. inside guard; S. Hagan, R.S.V.G.; A. Graham, L.S.V.G. Jas. Cathcart, P.G., was elected to represent Duncan lodge at the Grand Lodge, to be held in Nanaimo on June 10 next. After the completion of business the visitors were handsomely entertained at supper by the members of Duncan lodge.

The World's Fair Tests

showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leaving power as the Royal.

showed no baking powder

so pure or so great in leaving power as the Royal.

showed no baking powder

so pure or so great in leaving power as the Royal.

showed no baking powder

so pure or so great in leaving power as the Royal.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1896.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

To-day the second session of the Seventh Parliament of British Columbia opens, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will perform the usual ceremonies in connection therewith.

In consequence of the change of administration and the developments of the Parliamentary interim there should be a good many matters of interest in the Speech from the Throne, and we have no doubt that the members of the Legislature and the people of the Province at large will be well pleased with the words of His Honor.

The financial position of the Province will no doubt be adverted to in view of the depression which has for several years hung like a cloud over the country and is just now beginning to clear away.

With the activity in mining and the outlook for the year 1896, during which it is estimated there will be an output of at least \$10,000,000 worth of ore, one may naturally expect some reference to the mining industry in the address.

Perhaps scarcely less important are the other industries, farming, fishing and lumbering, and it is usual to allude to their progress. Sealing and fishing have both been successful, particularly the latter.

The satisfactory growth of the shipping interests of the Province will not likely be overlooked, and the importance which attaches to the question of railway extension will no doubt call for the expression of a policy favorable to the expectations of many, both on the Mainland and the Island of Vancouver.

As a Bureau of Mines has been established, a Provincial Board of Health set in operation, and the consolidation and revision of the statutes are under way, some suitable reference will be

made to these matters. We understand that there is considerable legislation in prospect, and that the session may be more prolonged than was at first anticipated.

The Government is to be congratulated upon meeting the House with such favorable indications of the business and industrial expansion and a return to prosperous times through the development of our resources.

PROMPT AND DECIDED.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Chamberlain has won golden opinions from people of all sorts and conditions by the way in which he has smoothed over the Transvaal difficulty. If he had allowed the suspicious Boers a chance to believe that the British Government had any complicity, no matter how distant or how indirect, with Dr. Jameson's audacious invasion of the Transvaal, it would have gone hard with the Uitlanders after Jameson's forces had been defeated and the Boers had returned home angry and thirsting for vengeance.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Chamberlain will interpose his good offices to prevail upon the Boers to make the position of the Uitlanders more tolerable than it has been. If he succeeds in doing this he will prevent bloodshed, and perhaps arrest the downfall of the Dutch Republic.

Seldom, or never, in modern times has a community of civilized men been compelled to endure such a travesty of government. This misrule, it must further be remembered, is imposed by a minority on a majority; and to make oppression bitter, while simple rights of citizenship are refused to the Uitlanders the honors and emoluments of the State are lavished on a knot of alien Hollanders whose sole connection with the Transvaal is a community of race and creed with its masters.

The article of which the above is an extract was published before it was known that the Emperor of Germany had sent a message of congratulation to President Kruger.

PREACHER AND TEACHER.

Rev. Charles E. Whitcombe, Rector St. Matthew's Episcopal Church and Principal St. Matthew's Parish School, Hamilton, Ont., Found Great Relief From Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Deadman's Island Scheme - New Japan Vice-Consul - Mainland Pioneers at Dinner.

Killed by a Snowslide - Creamery at Cowichan - Bridge Over the Fraser River

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 21.—The city council has been requested to interest itself with the government on behalf of the company which is promoting the marine railway and dry dock scheme on Deadman's Island.

The Trades and Labor Council are urging the city council to have all the city by-laws and charters amended published in the daily papers.

A writ has been served on the city requiring them to show cause why an injunction should not be granted restraining the aldermen from entering into a contract with the Western Electric Light Co. to light the city.

The city council think that no charge should be made for lectures delivered by Mr. Carlyle, the government mineralogist, and to this end offer the market hall free of charge for the lectures.

Mr. Kametaro Jishima, who has arrived here by the Empress of Japan, is the newly appointed Japanese vice-consul here.

A meeting of the Nationalist Association was held to-night when an address was delivered by Mr. Gray on "Woman's Influence in Politics."

A meeting of the Nationalist Association was held to-night when an address was delivered by Mr. Gray on "Woman's Influence in Politics."

The principal topic of conversation in Vancouver sporting circles is the coming Vancouver vs. Victoria football match.

The Chilian bark Hindostan has finished loading lumber at Hastings and will sail on Friday. She has a cargo of lumber valued at \$10,000.

WESTMINSTER, Jan. 21.—The Westminster council will urge the Dominion government to construct a bridge over the Fraser, and will ask other councils to aid them in their memorial to Ottawa.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Jan. 21.—Eleven vessels are at Departure Bay to load Wellington coal, while the Nanaimo harbor is without shipping.

The mayor and council were sworn in last night by M. Bate, J.P. Assistant Thompson was appointed to the position of city clerk, and Mr. Gough to the lower position, both receiving the same salary.

Mr. Ralph Smith lectured in the Y.M.C.A. on "The Relationship of the Y.M.C.A. to the Church."

WEST KOOTENAY. (From the Mail.) The Consolation on French creek is again a producer, which is very welcome to the owners after all the dead work of the past summer.

give his promised subscription because the Y.M.C.A. sought to forward moral reform, and even insulted the man who went to seek that subscription.

NANAIMO, Jan. 22.—The third annual exhibition of the Nanaimo Poultry Society was opened yesterday morning. The interior of the old church and the building adjoining proved no more than sufficient to provide accommodation for over 800 exhibits.

The Garrard brothers have secured the contract to sink a shaft to bedrock for the Constance claim and left for Alberni by the stage yesterday afternoon.

F. T. Child, of Victoria, has chartered the steamer Mias to convey a sawmill to Alberni together with three yoke of oxen for transportation purposes.

M. P. Morris, the Chilean consul at Vancouver, recently appointed by President Maza as consul for Nicaragua, intends to establish consular agencies in the different parts of the Dominion, and has just appointed Mr. W. B. Dennison consular agent for Nicaragua at this port.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, Jan. 21.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Cowichan Creamery Association was held at the Agricultural hall yesterday, Mr. W. P. Jaynes in the chair.

The sharp weather of Sunday renewed and strengthened the ice bridge across the Thompson, until now it can be crossed with teams.

The annual dinner of the Mainland Pioneer and Benevolent Society was held in the Cosmopolitan hotel and came off most successfully.

GOLDEN.

Mr. McNeish and Mr. Greamer, who have returned from their trip to the Hidden Treasure copper mine, bring very favorable reports.

FORT STEELE.

Watson & Usher are busily engaged in running the tunnel on the Midnight. They are in 80 feet.

The Silver Cup is being pushed on with a full force of men. Mr. McGillivray's foreman, Mr. Fradshaw, is to put a rawhide trail through.



"Reindeer" Stands Alone.

It is universally approved by the Medical Profession and is the only Condensed Milk that gives entire satisfaction.

Truro Condensed Milk & Canning Co., Truro, N.S.

Advertisement for Bob Sleights Portland Cutters, for sale by E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd. in Victoria, Vancouver and Kamloops.

Advertisement for Mackintoshes and Overcoats, with prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$8.75, offered as bargains by B. Williams & Co.

Advertisement for Granby Rubbers, highlighting their quality and durability.

opening out better each foot advanced. There are quite a few men working on the creek, some are making more than pay.

GOLDEN.

Mr. McNeish and Mr. Greamer, who have returned from their trip to the Hidden Treasure copper mine, bring very favorable reports.

FORT STEELE.

Watson & Usher are busily engaged in running the tunnel on the Midnight. They are in 80 feet.

The Silver Cup is being pushed on with a full force of men. Mr. McGillivray's foreman, Mr. Fradshaw, is to put a rawhide trail through.

Advertisement for 'The Triumph of Love!' featuring a happy marriage and a happy family.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Revolution in Chewing Tobacco.

Advertisement for Tuckett's T & B Mahogany, described as the latest and best.

Master—"How was this vase smashed, Mary?" Mary—"If you please, sir, it tumbled down and broke itself."

A WORLD'S

Chauncey M. Depew claims the Era International

Secure in Isolation Resources? Well In

ALBANY, Jan. 21. fore the New York this evening, Hon speaking on "Pat

—The Lawyer's Dut While a health zation and the un ment supporting it ions between ind

Only two nations will be free from this their wealth, the credit, viz., the Uni Britain. If armor

to present anything a nation, so may Thy Thy will be on ea Heaven. Amen. C

to present anything a nation, so may Thy Thy will be on ea Heaven. Amen. C

to present anything a nation, so may Thy Thy will be on ea Heaven. Amen. C

to present anything a nation, so may Thy Thy will be on ea Heaven. Amen. C

to present anything a nation, so may Thy Thy will be on ea Heaven. Amen. C

to present anything a nation, so may Thy Thy will be on ea Heaven. Amen. C

to present anything a nation, so may Thy Thy will be on ea Heaven. Amen. C

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

(From THE DAILY COLONIST, January 21.)
THE CITY.

Right Rev. Bishop Perrin preached to a large assembly of young men in the Y.M.C.A. rooms on Sunday afternoon. The discourse was on "Manly Purity" and furnished good food for thought.

The Single Tax Club will recommence their weekly public meetings to-morrow evening, when a lecture will be delivered by Rev. Ralph W. Trotter, on "The Causes of Popular Discontent." The meetings will be held as usual in Temperance Hall, Pandora avenue, at 8 p.m.

The Victoria Amateur Dramatic Concert Co., under the management of Mrs. E. Lang, will give an entertainment in A.O.U.W. hall on the evening of February 1, when the sparkling little comedietta "The Pink Perfumed Note" will be given, with tableaux, musical selections and a "national drill" by sixteen young ladies in costume.

The Capital Gun Club met last evening for the purpose of considering the game law in so far as bringing about concerted action on the part of all the gun clubs in the city looking toward certain changes and amendments. Upon the invitation of the Capital the other clubs will meet jointly some evening this week to consider the matter.

The threatened strike of the district messengers has been abandoned and white-winged peace has again settled down over Manager White and his staff. The boys yesterday came to the conclusion that they would probably lose more than the management in the event of a walk out, and they consequently decided not to act on the principle that it is more blessed to give than to receive. "And so," as the curly-headed English boy of the force expresses it, "everything's hoff."

A very successful service of song and organ recital was given in the Reformed Episcopal church on Sunday evening last. The solos were all very well rendered but more especially that by Mr. Wm. R. Higgins, which was an artistic success. The singing of the choir in the two anthems showed both careful training and proficiency, reflecting credit on the choir and the choir master and organist, Prof. Bradley, whose organ solo proved a real treat, being rendered in a refined, artistic and masterly manner. There was a fairly large congregation considering the weather.

Captain Brown, of the tug S. W. Carter, had a peculiar experience with a stranger in town yesterday. On Sunday evening he left a fine rubber coat and a pair of gloves in his room on board the steamer and on going there yesterday morning found to his astonishment that they were missing. He at once notified the police, but on his return met a stranger claiming to be the owner of the coat and gloves. The stranger directed his buoyant step across Rock Bay bridge and the pace growing quicker and quicker he finally gave in. Throwing down the coat, he said to Captain Brown, "I guess you want your coat, don't you? Well, here it is, but don't let me hear of it. The information had, however, been laid, and it may be that the police will gather in to-day at least one of the many thieves now at large.

LIM GTOOK, otherwise known as Lim Sing, and Lim Hong were yesterday committed for trial by Police Magistrate Macrae, on the charge of having stabbed Lee Chin Dong as he was passing through Theatre alley a few nights ago and robbed him of upwards of \$20. The evidence for the prosecution was more direct than is obtained usually in Chinese cases, and it contained no reference to the Highbinder plot of which Lee Chin Dong is alleged to have been the victim. Mr. Crease, who appeared for the defence, represented that the trouble was simply a Chinese election disagreement, but there was no evidence produced in this connection and the case was accordingly listed for trial at the spring assizes. Another case arising out of this main one will be opened in the police court this morning, a musician named Wong Quock having been arrested yesterday by Chief Sheppard for intimidation. A witness known as Ah Tan is the complainant, his story being that Wong Quock came to him and endeavored to dissuade him from giving evidence, promising him that if he did he would be killed the first time he appeared in Chinatown at night.

THE LAW COURTS.

Before the Chief Justice and Justices McCright and Walkem in the Divisional court yesterday, application was made on behalf of the Kaslo & Slokan railway for an injunction to prevent the Nakusp & Slokan railway from opening up a line from Three Forks to Sandon. The ground of the application was that the line therein referred to is not a branch, but an extension of the main line, and as such the Nakusp & Slokan had no power under their charter to build, nor had the railway committee at Ottawa power to grant such an extension. Another ground for the application was that the Nakusp & Slokan had not made any compensation for the right of way over lands owned by applicants. The court dismissed the application, cost to be defendants' costs in the cause in any event. The court held that the railway committee of the privy council at Ottawa could determine whether the line complained of was an extension or a branch. Mr. W. J. Taylor appeared for the Kaslo & Slokan; Mr. E. P. Davis, Q.C., and D. H. Helmcken, Q.C., for the Nakusp & Slokan.

The action of John Clark, jr., v. F. B. Pemberton and Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd., was heard before Mr. Justice Drake yesterday. The action was for the redemption of the schooner Enterprise on the ground that Ward & Co. are not owners of the vessel, but only the mortgagees in possession. The defence was that plain-

TO PREVENT GAMBLING

The Purpose of the First Resolution of the Newly Elected Board of Aldermen.

Mayor Reaven's Choice of Standing Committees—Election Expenses—Ballots Issued.

The city council for 1896 held their first meeting last evening, the Mayor, the Hon. Robert Beaven, presiding, and all the aldermen present, the list being as follows in the order of their seats commencing at the Mayor's right: Ald. Tiarks, Glover, Marchant, Cameron, Partridge, Humphrey, Wilson, Williams and Macmillan.

"Does any alderman desire to have the minutes read," was the brief and business-like inaugural address of His Worship when the newly elected aldermen had taken their places. Such a desire having been expressed the Clerk proceeded with the reading.

The Mayor then announced that in accordance with the provisions of section 21 of the municipal act, 1892, he appointed the following members of the committees for the purposes mentioned:

Cemetery—Ald. Humphrey, Glover and Tiarks.
Electric Light—Ald. Glover, Humphrey and Tiarks.
Finance—Ald. Williams, Marchant and Cameron.

Fire Department and Fire Wards—Ald. Wilson, Partridge and Glover.
Hacks—Ald. Tiarks, Macmillan and Humphrey.

Library—Ald. Partridge, Macmillan and Cameron.
Market—Ald. Cameron, Humphrey and Marchant.

Home for Aged and Infirm—Ald. Macmillan, Humphrey and Tiarks.
Parks—Ald. Humphrey, Tiarks and Marchant.

Pound—Ald. Wilson, Partridge and Glover.
Printing—Ald. Williams, Glover and Wilson.
Sewerage—Ald. Marchant, Williams and Cameron.

Streets and Bridges—Ald. Wilson, Macmillan and Williams.
The Mayor expressed the hope that his choice, which had been a matter of some difficulty, would prove satisfactory.

"It pleases me remarkably well," responded Ald. Partridge.
Returning officer Bull's report on the recent election was read. Besides the return of successful candidates it announced that the ballots issued were for Mayor 1,971; for aldermen in North ward 1,104, South ward 624, and Central ward 555.

A letter from Mr. E. Crowaker, manager of the telephone company, was read and referred to the city solicitor for interpretation at the request of an alderman who did not understand it. The letter said: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of yesterday's date enclosing the agreement entered into between this company and the corporation of the city of Victoria in respect to the use of telephone and electric light poles in the city (as you express it), or for the reciprocal arrangements entered into on 10th January of this year (and being retroactive to the date of assumption of privileges ab initio), and which is really a thing recurring in vicissitude, alternate and mutually interchangeable."

Mr. C. M. Tait went accepting the offer of the corporation with respect to his claim for personal injuries. Referred to finance committee.

Mr. Beaumont Boggs asked attention to a drain on the Burnside road. Referred to streets committee.

A report from the finance committee recommending payments for election expenses was adopted. The cost thus shown of the election of mayor and aldermen was \$274.50.

Another report authorizing the payment out of the waterworks loan by-law of \$1,350 for 13½ acres of land at \$100 an acre, was adopted.

TO SUPPRESS GAMBLING.
ALD. WILLIAMS moved: "That the attention of the police commissioners be called to the case of youths graduate into fine class gamblers in Chinatown, and the thing should be put down, and the Chinese lotteries were suppressed for a short time last year after he had brought them under, but that they are now again running wide open."

A round of applause at the close of Ald. Wilson's remarks caused His Worship to rise and address the audience, asking them to refrain from expressions either of approval or disapproval, so that the aldermen might deliberate without any interruption.

ALD. MACMILLAN moved in amendment to strike out the word "minors" and speak in favor of putting down gambling by any person.

ALD. MARCHANT seconded the amendment. He thought that the whole and general form of gambling should be struck out by those who have at heart the interests of this city. He had heard it said during the recent campaign that even the police connive at it, and from what he saw he felt convinced that the officers must be cognizant of the existence of places where both men and boys resort for the purpose of gambling. He drew a harrowing picture of the probable future of this city, should the temptation, and implore the Mayor as one of the police commissioners to assist in putting down this evil with a strong hand, and thus remove what is at once a stigma and a bane to our city.

Ald. Glover favored the amendment, as he felt that if it is good to keep minors from gambling it is good also to keep their elders from the same thing.

Ald. Wilson referred to the case wherein, he came up some years ago before the late Chief Justice, who showed the difficulty of deciding what is gambling and held that "black jack," for instance, is not. He felt that even if this amendment

were carried the gambling would go on to as great an extent as now, but would be carried on in those doors where the police cannot keep their eyes upon it. He thought the larger measure of suppression would not be practicable, and therefore preferred his motion instead of the amendment.

Upon being put, the amendment calling attention to the necessity of enforcing the law relating to gambling generally, was carried on the following division:
For—Ald. Macmillan, Humphrey, Cameron, Marchant, Glover and Tiarks—6.
Against—Ald. Wilson, Williams and Partridge—3.

There being no further business the council adjourned.

A TALK ON ROCKS.

The interest aroused by the series of lectures on mining held under the auspices of the provincial government was shown by the large attendance at the first lecture of the course delivered last night by Mr. W. A. Carlyle, M.E., provincial mineralogist. The audience was very attentive and thoroughly appreciated the able manner in which the lecturer handled his subject, for though he necessarily had to deal with geological formations as preliminary to taking up ore deposits and mining generally, he avoided as much as possible technical terms and made himself easily understood by people who had not the advantage of scientific knowledge.

Hon. Col. Baker, as minister of mining, introduced Mr. Carlyle, whose scientific attainments and practical knowledge are sufficient guarantee of his capacity to give information on mining in an interesting and instructive manner.

Mr. Carlyle in opening said he intended giving a practical talk on "rocks," and as much as possible avoid using technical terms. In this he succeeded admirably by means of a number of colored charts, which he had succeeded in drawing up in the short time at his disposal since it had been decided that the lectures should be given. First by means of a couple of tables he briefly pointed out the principal chemical elements of rocks, such as oxygen, silicon, etc., telling shortly how they formed different combinations. Next came the classification of rocks and an idea of how they were recognized by their texture, chemical ingredients, etc., explaining their origin and how the igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks were formed.

Coming next to rock masses, he showed by a number of diagrams how the pressure by the oceans on the continents bent and crumpled up the various strata and accounted for the manner in which they were changed and twisted. In conclusion, he remarked that having now paved the way he would in his succeeding lectures treat of ore deposits and hoped also in his last lecture to tell something about prospecting, the value of assays and the opening up of mining properties.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Carlyle at the conclusion of his lecture. To-morrow evening at the board of directors' room, Mr. Herbert Carmichael will give his first lecture on Chemistry, a subject inseparable from the study of mining and of wonderful interest. Mr. Carmichael is well qualified to lecture on chemistry and will illustrate his subject by experiments.

FROM NELSON DISTRICT.
Mr. J. Fred Hume, M.P.P. for the South Riding of West Kootenai, is at the Oriental, having arrived on Sunday for the approaching session of the legislature. When he left Nelson on Friday the Hall Mines smelter had been in operation for a couple of days and worked so satisfactorily that although the capacity of the stack was only supposed to be a hundred tons a day, a hundred and fifty tons had been put through on the day of the smelter's start.

The production is a matter of running about fifty per cent. in copper and twenty-three ounces in silver, besides some gold. The tramway from the mines to the smelter is delivering ore at the bins at the rate of a hundred tons a day, and already we are 1,700 tons in the ore bins, with some 5,000 on the dump at the mines ready for transportation as fast as the tramway can haul it. There is talk of adding another water-racket to the smelter in the spring. The company have about a hundred men steadily employed.

At the Poorman mine fifteen men are taking out ore. The free milling ore will be brought to the stamp mill which will start up again in the spring, and it is likely that the shipments will be sent to the Hall Mines smelter. The "49" Hydraulic Co., two miles from the Poorman, have all the ditches and flumes ready to begin work in the spring. At the Fern mine, on Hall creek, 12 miles south of Nelson, a stamp mill is going up. The ledge is a big one and runs \$30 to the ton in gold, so large quantities are expected. A number of other mines are in process of development with good results. The Hall Mines' smelter is getting iron ore from the Iron Hand on the Kaslo & Slokan, and it has been found that under the extensive iron capping there is a fine vein of galena ore which runs 60 ounces in silver.

Business in Nelson is lively and a large quantity of ore is being shipped out every day. The Pilot Boat wharf, on the other side of the lake, is shipping one or two cars of bullion every day.

THE LAW COURTS.

Yesterday afternoon the Full court delivered a number of judgments. In Spears v. the Queen the appeal was dismissed without costs.

In Hudson's Bay Co. v. Rowling the decision of the court below was affirmed, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crease agreeing, Mr. Justice McCright dissenting.

In Manson v. Howison Mr. Justice Crease and Mr. Justice Walkem agreed in affirming Mr. Justice McCright's decision in the court below and dismissed the appeal with costs. Mr. Justice Drake dissenting.

In B.C. Iron Works v. Buse Chief Justice Davie, Mr. Justice Crease and Mr. Justice Walkem gave judgment, dismissing with costs the application for a new trial.

Mr. W. J. Taylor and Mr. R. Cassidy, for plaintiffs (appellants); Mr. A. J. McColl, Q.C., and Mr. E. V. Bodwell, for defendants.

The steam collier Peter Jebsen from California passed up from sea last evening.

CARIBOO THE GOLDEN!!

Big Work Among the Mines—Good Money Being Made in Every Direction.

Marten and Beaver More Plentiful Than for Years—Holiday and Other Festivities.

QUESNELLE FORKS, Jan. 4.—(Special)—Christmas has passed pleasantly and harmoniously, all doing their duty with "plum duff" and the other usual eccras. We have been having nice, seasonable weather—a few inches of snow with moderate frost. On December 16 the thermometer registered 18° below zero, whilst I am told it reached as low as 23° at the 150-Mile House. With the exception of this cold night the weather has been remarkably mild until the new year put in another cold snap to 25° below zero, and it is now much milder again.

Mr. George Veith had his usual great slaughter of cattle to supply the wants of the district for the winter; he killed 21 head at the Forks and a similar number at his Keithley ranch.

John Metz, better known as Kansas John, is said to have four bears corralled—mother, year old and two cubs—and will shortly invite his neighbors and parties to enjoy the sport of unearthing them, probably when the present supply of beef is somewhat reduced.

Robert Neab and others have strung a boom on the South Fork river and are running down lumber for the manufacture of shacks and shingles in anticipation of the building requirements of next season. John J. Mason has been skidding logs from the hilltop near the town for house building and is also making shingles.

J. E. Hensen and Sam Prior have built a cabin on the hilltop about midway between the North and South Forks, and are running a drift. This is a somewhat elevated position but they have got some good specimens. It may truly be said that gold is where you find it.

The Breckenridge claim owned by Joseph Moore and J. G. Breckenridge, near Quesnelle lake, is looking well. They have sunk three shafts about fifty feet deep, and are about to run a drift about one hundred feet. They have good pay so far.

John McTamah, better known as "Pea Vine," and James Franchette have been ground sluicing at Rose Gulch on the South Fork, and the results have been such as to warrant them vigorously whipsawing lumber for the flumes and sluices necessary for more extended operations. One remarked of them that they had made some good "clean-ups."

James Meathers has got his supplies in for the winter, and may therefore be expected to push on with his drifting claim near Spanish creek. When a friend who chanced to call upon him tried a pan of dirt taken at random, it yielded several dollars. This is no doubt a good claim.

Mr. Helgesen, who has a claim on Goose creek, left recently for the lower country, but his son and Mr. Hewett are busy preparing lumber for sluices, etc. They have already sunk a shaft 25 or 30 feet deep, which appears to have given favorable indications.

H. Black and Sam Emery are running a drive on Keithley creek looking for a back channel, the existence of which is probable judging from surface appearances.

R. McNaab, John Malcolm and Ned Trevethan, all oldtimers, are taking out good money on Harvey creek. This creek yields splendid coarse gold, of which they had some beautiful speci-

mens last year, and it is often said that these "old boys" know what they are doing.

Many more oldtimers in that upper region—Keithley and Harvey creeks—have been putting in a good time and are in a cheerful mood. Some of them have been erecting a new waterwheel, in which our old townsmen, Andy Birrell, has been assisting by his carpentering skill.

John Gordon left a week or two ago for the Clearwater district, bearing the necessary equipments of new picks, shovels, grub, etc., and may soon be heard from, as he expects to make a good strike.

Mr. McAdam, who is at present running a saw mill at the Mission, near Williams lake, paid a flying visit, having in view the idea of shortly bringing his mill to the Forks before the winter's sleighing is over. He is likely to locate on the North Fork river a little above the town.

Rumors are afloat that a new butcher will shortly commence business in anticipation of the coming requirements, in fact business men are all looking this way.

Trappers are bringing in furs in considerable quantity. Marten and beaver are said to be much more plentiful now than they have been for many years. Several bighorns have also been taken in the neighborhood of Quesnelle lake.

F. Britton has left for 150-Mile House to take charge of some of the extensive plant being brought up for the Main Quesnelle Gold Dredging and Mining Co., of which Mr. Fader is general superintendent. They have acquired leases of several miles of the Quesnelle river.

James Bain is away on his well-earned holiday and is taking in the balls and parties all down the main road and at Clinton, Ashcroft, etc., where he is very popular with the fair sex, and reports says he may not return single.

The necessity for a medical officer at the Forks is also the subject of an influential signed petition. Petitions are being numerous signed addressed to the Chief Commissioner calling attention to the necessity for liberal appropriations for roads, bridges, mails, etc., to meet the growing requirements of the district.

Sleighing is good and the mails so far are regular, but there are great complaints about the new mail contract calling only for a fortnightly service. Some special requests should be made to let us have it weekly.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

(Special to the Colonist.)

CHATHAM, Jan. 20.—The body of an infant was found in the bushes near Blenheim. The autopsy revealed that it was born alive, then strangled or otherwise killed. An Ontario detective has come to investigate. The Crown attorney believes a cruel murder was perpetrated and his intention is to have a rigid inquiry. Rumor has it that a man in a high social position in the community is closely concerned in the affair.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 20.—T. H. Livingston has returned here from Ottawa where he interviewed the Dominion government on the question of improving Red river navigation by building a lock at St. Andrews, making the stream practically navigable from Crookston, Minn., to Lake Winnipeg, and adding greatly to Winnipeg's business interests. Mr. Livingston states that the government declines to undertake the work as a public improvement, but will give substantial aid to any private company prepared to go on with the enterprise. A company is now being organized from the best citizens of Winnipeg.

MONTREAL, Jan. 20.—The Press dinner to R. S. White, ex-M.P. for Cardwell, on Saturday night was a splendid success, about seventy members of the Fourth estate being on hand. J. A. Garvin, of the Herald, presided. Among those present were Justice Davidson and Major Hughes, M.P. Mr. White made an admirable speech.

Hardly a decade passed, new revelation from space upon the experience of which tells us that all our former deductions of our premises were wrong. For example, the atom Democritus has after a long and years been corrected almost say perfected, by a new theory, and gradually being lifted to a level of reasoning power last permitted to grasp hypothesis of evolution.

And as we contemplate these things, a marvel laid out before us! We fronted with the advent earth. How it came we permitted to know, but a new fascination were suggested by the distant Helmholtz, and it may describe it.

It is known that three and clear say—there are passing great "dust," which is composed of various sizes, and large and probably greater than this building. And that such large masses come through the sky without the naked eye, let it be that a large object like comes but a mere speck few miles distant.

The great streams of which are circling through probably debris from and their courses so accurately defined that they can forestall all when these streams of into contact with the earth, before that time the attraction has drawn the nearest towards the centre of the accelerating velocity of our earth's rotation through the exterior of the meteorite and to incandescence and called a falling star. Hell that there are germs of life in the air, and that the stars in the East and have ship Him!

Be that as it may, we the commencement of life in the early geological period of Paleozoic has been the atmosphere was far is at present and more with carbonic acid gas—period the temperature a

"EVOLUTION"

The Minister of Education Upon Teaching the

Processes Through Life Has Rise

Helmholtz Hypothesis Earth Began On zole P

The following is t by Hon. Col. Baker Teachers' Associatio meeting in Vancouver

Colonel Baker spok now two years since of attending the ann Mainland Teachers' assure you that I lea finding myself again this occasion, as in d capacity of Minister

My position at the what analogous to th is about to cultivat field, which from its ability will responsi—any labor which may it. I feel that I an wind trade in and are therefore all aware of how little w how much we have to we analyse this tra in what does it consist of mind. Yes, We have heard that to the effect—"What ter, what is matter will endeavor to re on this occasion, and your principal duty to minds into higher for fitable to dwell for a the human imaginati mind to be, and in an intelligent manner it to go back to the gen It is a long, long str have spanned it we fine some where in our life. At this res become aware of the of our reason, and we though the revelations able us to recognize ma of the past, as well as a certain point, and the to pause and to bow in superior wisdom of the we have, however, lea by the way, must be an of our reasoning power ed upon a scientific for periods of time the b knowledge are being en

Both in the infiniti infinitesimal small we see partially where H blind. The microscope to assert that there are six thousand millions over a square inch, then the limit of the m not be reached, while I great the spectroscopie he the composition of the at sun and its planets, an able to measure distan stars that, at last, our comes lost in space beca fact reason, not per a distance so great that end, neither on the oth relative distance being b there must always be so the boundary.

Hardly a decade passe, new revelation from space upon the experience of which tells us that all our former deductions of our premises were wrong. For example, the atom Democritus has after a long and years been corrected almost say perfected, by a new theory, and gradually being lifted to a level of reasoning power last permitted to grasp hypothesis of evolution.

And as we contemplate these things, a marvel laid out before us! We fronted with the advent earth. How it came we permitted to know, but a new fascination were suggested by the distant Helmholtz, and it may describe it.

It is known that three and clear say—there are passing great "dust," which is composed of various sizes, and large and probably greater than this building. And that such large masses come through the sky without the naked eye, let it be that a large object like comes but a mere speck few miles distant.

The great streams of which are circling through probably debris from and their courses so accurately defined that they can forestall all when these streams of into contact with the earth, before that time the attraction has drawn the nearest towards the centre of the accelerating velocity of our earth's rotation through the exterior of the meteorite and to incandescence and called a falling star. Hell that there are germs of life in the air, and that the stars in the East and have ship Him!

Be that as it may, we the commencement of life in the early geological period of Paleozoic has been the atmosphere was far is at present and more with carbonic acid gas—period the temperature a

A YOUNG LADY'S SUCCESS.

Miss McBride's Experience Given for the Benefit of all Weak and Nervous Men and Women.

She Specially Recommends Paine's Celery Compound.

Miss Minnie McBride, of Bethany, Ont., positively declares that Paine's Celery Compound is worth its weight in gold for sick people. This statement, coming from one who was raised up to health and vigor, demands the closest attention. "I had suffered with worthless medicines and failures with Paine's Celery Compound, a strong and clear demonstration that the popular compound can be trusted in every case. Read the following letter written by Miss McBride, and then honestly decide whether Paine's Celery Compound is worthy of a trial as far as your case is concerned."

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I add my testimony to the volumes you have already on file in favor of Paine's Celery Compound. After suffering for a length of time, and having met with many disappointments in the use of medicines in general, I commenced to use Paine's Celery Compound, which proved a complete success in my case. Your medicine cured me completely, and I feel as well as ever before in my life."

"Paine's Celery Compound is worth its weight in gold for sick people; I would specially recommend it to all weak and nervous people."

"EVOLUTION OF MIND."

The Minister of Education Urges Upon Teachers to Cultivate the Study.

Processes Through Which a Lower Life Has Risen to a Higher Order.

Helmholtz Hypothesis—Life Upon Earth Began During the Paleozoic Period.

The following is the address delivered by Hon. Col. Baker before the Mainland Teachers' Association at their recent meeting in Vancouver:

Colonel Baker spoke as follows: It is now two years since I had the pleasure of attending the annual meeting of the Mainland Teachers' Institute, and I can assure you that I feel much gratified at finding myself again addressing you on this occasion, as in duty bound, in my capacity of Minister of Education.

My position at these meetings somewhat analogous to that of a farmer who is about to cultivate a well prepared field, which from its fertility and adaptability will render a modest outlay of any labor which may be bestowed upon it. I feel that I am addressing those who trade in knowledge, and we are therefore all of us sufficiently aware of how little we really know and how much we have to learn. And when we analyse this trade in knowledge, in what does it consist? In the cultivation of mind. Yes, but what is mind? We have heard that question answered to the effect—"What is mind no matter, what is matter never mind," but we will endeavor to refresh our memory on this occasion, and inasmuch as it is your principal duty to fashion immature minds into higher forms, it may be profitable to dwell for a time upon what the human imagination conceives the mind to be, and in order to do this in an intelligent manner it will be necessary to go back to the genesis of knowledge.

It is a long, long stride, and when we have spanned it we find ourselves landed somewhere about the genesis of life. At this resting place we become aware of the infinite powers of our reason, and we discover that, although the revelations of the present enable us to recognize many of the wonders of the past, still we can only do so up to a certain point, and there we are forced to pause and to bow in reverence to the superior wisdom of the Allwise Creator. We have, however, learned this much by the way, namely, that the limitation of our reasoning power is being expanded upon a scientific formula, and that in periods of time the boundaries of our knowledge are being enlarged.

Both in the infinitely great and the infinitesimally small we are now able to see partially where before we were blind. The microscope has enabled us to assert that the smallest organisms no minute that it would take six thousand millions of them to cover a square inch, and even there the limit of the microscope would not be reached. The microscope of great the spectroscope has revealed to us the composition of the atmosphere of the sun and its planets, and we are now able to measure distances so great to stars that light from them has become lost in space because our imperfect reason does not permit us to realize a distance so great that it can have no end, neither on the other hand can we realize a distance because there must always be something beyond the boundary.

Hardly a decade passes without some new revelation from science founded upon the experience of the past, and which tells us that although our former deductions were correct some of our premises were wrong. For example, the atomic theory of Democritus has after a lapse of two thousand years been corrected and is called almost as perfected, by Clerk Maxwell and others. In point of fact we are gradually being lifted up to a higher level of reasoning power, and we are at last permitted to grasp the wonderful hypothesis of evolution.

And when we contemplate that hypothesis, what a marvellous revelation is laid out before us! We are first confronted with the advent of life upon this earth. How it came, we are not as yet permitted to know, but a most ingenious and fascinating hypothesis has been suggested by the distinguished scientist Helmholtz, and it may interest you if I describe it.

It is known that through the azure and clear sky—which the people of Vancouver are sometimes permitted to see—there are passing great streams of what in astronomical language is called "dust," which is composed of rocky matter of various sizes, some of them as large and probably a great deal larger than this building. And if it is doubted that such large masses could be floating through the sky without being visible to the naked eye, let it be remembered that a large object like a balloon becomes but a mere speck when even a few miles distant.

The great streams of gigantic dust which are circling through space are probably debris from other worlds, and their courses have been so accurately defined by astronomers that they can forecast almost to an hour when these streams of dust will come into contact with the atmosphere of the earth about eighteen miles distance, but before that time the attraction of gravity has drawn the nearest rock matter towards the centre of the earth, and the accelerating velocity of falling creates so much friction from the air that the exterior of the meteorite becomes heated to incandescence and we see what is called a falling star. Helmholtz suggests that there are germs of life from other worlds roaming through space in this ethereal dust and that they may have come to us encased in meteorites. The idea certainly harmonises with the beautiful legend that a star falls upon us as a child is born—"We have seen His star in the East and have come to worship Him."

Be that as it may, we are able to fix the commencement of life upon earth in the early geological period to which the name of Paleozoic has been given, when the atmosphere was far warmer than it is at present and more highly charged with carbonic acid gas—indeed at that period the temperature at the poles was

not much less than that at the equator—and scientific research leads us to believe that the medium which surrounds existence has a great influence upon the growth and formation of organisms. We know that great change has taken place, not only in the atmosphere, but also in the composition of the waters of the ocean since the creation of the earth, and that a change is still going on, but so slowly as to be perceptible to our senses. Evolution may, therefore, be an adaptation of life to the changing medium which surrounds existence.

But before touching upon the spiritual or psychological condition of life, it may be well to indicate very briefly a few of the stages of evolution. It has been divided into three great epochs, namely, the Paleozoic, or period of ancient life; the Mesozoic, or period of middle life; and the Cenozoic, or period of recent life.

As far as our powers of observation permit us to go, we find that life commences in the Paleozoic period with the protoplasm or first germs, and that these primitive cells arrange themselves into groups to form what are called Protozoa, sponge-like and shell-like organisms, which after great periods of time are accompanied by radiates, which we recognize in the present day in our jellyfish, sea anemones and star-fish; and these again were followed by mollusks which were the progenitors of our oysters and clams, and after further periods of time there appeared the articulate, from which have been evolved our shrimps, lobsters and crabs, and finally there appeared upon the scene the vertebrates, which are represented by the fishes, reptiles, birds and animals, any thing, in fact, that has a backbone, and we remark that in each period of time there was a higher order of being.

But it must be understood that in this process of evolution, changes from a lower to a higher order of being did not occur in a regular sequence by the lower disappearing upon the advent of the higher order; on the contrary, there appears to have been a radiation of evolution starting from the protoplasm as a common centre, and some of the organisms after considerable development fail and die out, some remain stationary, and others are developed into higher and higher orders of being. This may possibly be accounted for by the change which has taken place in the atmosphere and in the waters of the ocean, which have become inimical to some organisms and favorable to others.

Turning then to the Paleozoic period we find life commencing in the lower Silurian formation. It may have existed in the Laurentian in the form of algae, and indeed some scientists, Sir William Dawson among the number, think they have discovered what are called Rhizopods, a form of Protozoa, in the Laurentian limestone, but as far as our purpose goes we may say that life commences in the lower Silurian formation with the Protozoa, Radiates, Mollusks and Articulates, all of which were of marine origin. There was no life upon the land at that period. When we ascend into the upper Silurian formation we still find the same form of life continuing, but a very important event now occurs in the history of evolution by the appearance upon the scene of the first vertebrate in the form of a low order of fish, something like a dogfish of the present day, and I want you to realize the enormous length of time which it took from the commencement of life to arrive at even this primitive vertebrate. According to Lord Kelvin, whom you may perhaps recognize better under his former name of Sir William Thomson (and we could not have a better authority), it must have taken about fifty millions of years from the commencement of life to the development of even this primitive vertebrate. Think of that! This is taken on the supposition that it has taken about twenty-six millions of years from the creation of life up to the present time, which has been divided into seventy-two millions of years for the Paleozoic, eighteen millions of years for the Mesozoic, and six millions of years for the Cenozoic period.

It is a long, long time, and it has been computed by measuring the thickness of the different strata and then calculating the length of time necessary for their deposition. Of course the computation can only be approximate even to some millions of years, but it affords a basis to reason upon. As we ascend into the formation above the Upper Silurian, namely, the Devonian, we find it characterized by the great abundance of fishes—it was altogether a very fishy period; but fifty years these fishes assumed a higher order of being, and in the Devonian period, or covered by great shining scales, and we have only to place a salmon alongside a dogfish to become aware of how large a field there is for the development of even fishes. There was still no life upon the land in this period, except perhaps a few mosses and here and there a very scanty vegetation. But when we ascend into the carboniferous formation then a most important change occurs. We find a large portion of the land covered by a dense vegetation in the form of great forests of pines, tree ferns and a thick undergrowth, and consider for a moment what the result of this was. We know that the atmosphere was heavily charged with carbonic acid gas at this period, and we also know that animals cannot live in carbonic acid gas, but trees and plants feed upon that gas—consequently these great forests of the carboniferous formation ate up the carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere and converted the carbon afterwards into a large portion of the coal measures which we find upon our earth in the present day, and this had the effect of purifying the atmosphere and rendering it fit for animal life, and behold, there at once appears upon the scene the first amphibian or water lizard, which could bite and swim in the water and crawl among the rich vegetation on the land. These amphibians had gills like a fish and could breathe under water, and therein they differed from the other reptiles which were in the water, and they were to come up to the surface to breathe, just as our alligators have to do in the present day. We also find that insects now appear upon the land, mostly in the form of spiders and scorpions.

This closes the Paleozoic period, which you will remember has lasted for seventy-two millions of years. We now enter upon the Mesozoic period, which has been divided into the Triassic, the Jurassic and the Cretaceous formations. This was an age of great reptiles, and I am very glad that it is not our fate to be living among them, for it must have been a most nightmarish sort of country. There were large saurians inhabiting the land in

great numbers. For example, there was the Plesiosaurus, which was half serpent, half crocodile; the Iguanodon, a large lizard, which stood 30 feet high; Ichthyosaurus, like great crocodiles, some of them 70 feet long; and the pterodactyl, which flew in the air, swam in the water and ran on the land, and from which birds have been evolved. It had a head like a crocodile, and probably our ideas of a flying dragon are derived from this beast. Then there was the mastodon, a labyrinthine, a sort of huge toad as big as an ox, which went crawling about the land and marshy places. Altogether it must have been a period to give anyone the jump, and I am very glad that we are out of it.

But another important event in the history of evolution occurred towards the close of the Cretaceous formation by the appearance of the first mammal in the form of a marsupial, something after the fashion of our kangaroos of the present day—so that you see we are gradually getting up in the scale of life. This closes the Mesozoic period, which you will remember lasted for seventy-two millions of years to develop. We now enter the Cenozoic period, which has been divided into the Tertiary and the Quaternary formations. This is the age of man, and the Quaternary and the Tertiary has been sub-divided into the Eocene, the Miocene and Pliocene formations. We now find, therefore, that most of the life which we are familiar with in the present formation disappears when we enter the Eocene, and that new orders are borne. Again, when we enter the Miocene, more than half of the forms of life which we are familiar with in the Eocene disappears, and still higher orders are born, and at last when we enter the Quaternary formation we arrive at the highest mammal of all in the form of man, after a lapse of ninety-six millions of years from the dawn of life. But even now we find some of the organisms of the Silurian period living among us, such as the well known Nautilus, which has retained the form it possessed seventy millions of years ago.

Now there are one or two most interesting points in these stages of evolution, to which I should specially like to call your attention. In the earliest development which we are familiar with, namely, the Metazoic, there arose a most important event. The numerous protoplasmic cells grouped themselves into the form of a skin, spherical in shape, and having a hollow in the centre, which may be represented by a hollow India rubber ball with an air-hole in it. This spherical protoplasmic skin has been given the name of a "blastoderm" germ skin. Then by the process of invagination, one side of the blastoderm was pressed in so as to form a cup, and one half of the skin was thus brought into contact with the other half. A further development in the process of invagination, and the opening of the cup was reduced until it assumed the form of a sack. The outer skin of this sack is called the epiblast; the inner skin is called the hypoblast; and the intervening space between the two is the blastoderm. This simple formation which came into being so many, many millions of years ago was the first type of our own bodies in the present day, and it is interesting to see that we represent a blastoderm with fittings. Our skin, you must remember, is not only an outer skin, but it is continued into the mouth and down the throat, and into the lining of the intestines of the inside. Our outer skin, with all its complicated nervous system, is the epiblast, our inner skin inside the body is the hypoblast, and between them is the blastoderm, which has been busy organizing themselves under different architects, foremen and artisans, to build up the corpuses of our bodies—our bones, our muscles, our bones and muscles, to form the mesoblast, while in the interior of the sack, that is inside the body, similar protoplasmic cells have been building up the stomach and intestines, and in fact every part of the body is made up of groups of protoplasmic cells. So then you see that this primitive blastoderm which came into being about seventy millions of years ago was our ancestor, and we are now there at the present time, long pedigree. All animals have sprung from this simple organism, and scientists can distinctly trace many stages of wonderful process.

As we ascend into the formation above the Upper Silurian, namely, the Devonian, we find it characterized by the great abundance of fishes—it was altogether a very fishy period; but fifty years these fishes assumed a higher order of being, and in the Devonian period, or covered by great shining scales, and we have only to place a salmon alongside a dogfish to become aware of how large a field there is for the development of even fishes. There was still no life upon the land in this period, except perhaps a few mosses and here and there a very scanty vegetation. But when we ascend into the carboniferous formation then a most important change occurs. We find a large portion of the land covered by a dense vegetation in the form of great forests of pines, tree ferns and a thick undergrowth, and consider for a moment what the result of this was. We know that the atmosphere was heavily charged with carbonic acid gas at this period, and we also know that animals cannot live in carbonic acid gas, but trees and plants feed upon that gas—consequently these great forests of the carboniferous formation ate up the carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere and converted the carbon afterwards into a large portion of the coal measures which we find upon our earth in the present day, and this had the effect of purifying the atmosphere and rendering it fit for animal life, and behold, there at once appears upon the scene the first amphibian or water lizard, which could bite and swim in the water and crawl among the rich vegetation on the land. These amphibians had gills like a fish and could breathe under water, and therein they differed from the other reptiles which were in the water, and they were to come up to the surface to breathe, just as our alligators have to do in the present day. We also find that insects now appear upon the land, mostly in the form of spiders and scorpions.

This closes the Paleozoic period, which you will remember has lasted for seventy-two millions of years. We now enter upon the Mesozoic period, which has been divided into the Triassic, the Jurassic and the Cretaceous formations. This was an age of great reptiles, and I am very glad that it is not our fate to be living among them, for it must have been a most nightmarish sort of country. There were large saurians inhabiting the land in

great numbers. For example, there was the Plesiosaurus, which was half serpent, half crocodile; the Iguanodon, a large lizard, which stood 30 feet high; Ichthyosaurus, like great crocodiles, some of them 70 feet long; and the pterodactyl, which flew in the air, swam in the water and ran on the land, and from which birds have been evolved. It had a head like a crocodile, and probably our ideas of a flying dragon are derived from this beast. Then there was the mastodon, a labyrinthine, a sort of huge toad as big as an ox, which went crawling about the land and marshy places. Altogether it must have been a period to give anyone the jump, and I am very glad that we are out of it.

But another important event in the history of evolution occurred towards the close of the Cretaceous formation by the appearance of the first mammal in the form of a marsupial, something after the fashion of our kangaroos of the present day—so that you see we are gradually getting up in the scale of life. This closes the Mesozoic period, which you will remember lasted for seventy-two millions of years to develop. We now enter the Cenozoic period, which has been divided into the Tertiary and the Quaternary formations. This is the age of man, and the Quaternary and the Tertiary has been sub-divided into the Eocene, the Miocene and Pliocene formations. We now find, therefore, that most of the life which we are familiar with in the present formation disappears when we enter the Eocene, and that new orders are borne. Again, when we enter the Miocene, more than half of the forms of life which we are familiar with in the Eocene disappears, and still higher orders are born, and at last when we enter the Quaternary formation we arrive at the highest mammal of all in the form of man, after a lapse of ninety-six millions of years from the dawn of life. But even now we find some of the organisms of the Silurian period living among us, such as the well known Nautilus, which has retained the form it possessed seventy millions of years ago.

Now there are one or two most interesting points in these stages of evolution, to which I should specially like to call your attention. In the earliest development which we are familiar with, namely, the Metazoic, there arose a most important event. The numerous protoplasmic cells grouped themselves into the form of a skin, spherical in shape, and having a hollow in the centre, which may be represented by a hollow India rubber ball with an air-hole in it. This spherical protoplasmic skin has been given the name of a "blastoderm" germ skin. Then by the process of invagination, one side of the blastoderm was pressed in so as to form a cup, and one half of the skin was thus brought into contact with the other half. A further development in the process of invagination, and the opening of the cup was reduced until it assumed the form of a sack. The outer skin of this sack is called the epiblast; the inner skin is called the hypoblast; and the intervening space between the two is the blastoderm. This simple formation which came into being so many, many millions of years ago was the first type of our own bodies in the present day, and it is interesting to see that we represent a blastoderm with fittings. Our skin, you must remember, is not only an outer skin, but it is continued into the mouth and down the throat, and into the lining of the intestines of the inside. Our outer skin, with all its complicated nervous system, is the epiblast, our inner skin inside the body is the hypoblast, and between them is the blastoderm, which has been busy organizing themselves under different architects, foremen and artisans, to build up the corpuses of our bodies—our bones, our muscles, our bones and muscles, to form the mesoblast, while in the interior of the sack, that is inside the body, similar protoplasmic cells have been building up the stomach and intestines, and in fact every part of the body is made up of groups of protoplasmic cells. So then you see that this primitive blastoderm which came into being about seventy millions of years ago was our ancestor, and we are now there at the present time, long pedigree. All animals have sprung from this simple organism, and scientists can distinctly trace many stages of wonderful process.

As we ascend into the formation above the Upper Silurian, namely, the Devonian, we find it characterized by the great abundance of fishes—it was altogether a very fishy period; but fifty years these fishes assumed a higher order of being, and in the Devonian period, or covered by great shining scales, and we have only to place a salmon alongside a dogfish to become aware of how large a field there is for the development of even fishes. There was still no life upon the land in this period, except perhaps a few mosses and here and there a very scanty vegetation. But when we ascend into the carboniferous formation then a most important change occurs. We find a large portion of the land covered by a dense vegetation in the form of great forests of pines, tree ferns and a thick undergrowth, and consider for a moment what the result of this was. We know that the atmosphere was heavily charged with carbonic acid gas at this period, and we also know that animals cannot live in carbonic acid gas, but trees and plants feed upon that gas—consequently these great forests of the carboniferous formation ate up the carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere and converted the carbon afterwards into a large portion of the coal measures which we find upon our earth in the present day, and this had the effect of purifying the atmosphere and rendering it fit for animal life, and behold, there at once appears upon the scene the first amphibian or water lizard, which could bite and swim in the water and crawl among the rich vegetation on the land. These amphibians had gills like a fish and could breathe under water, and therein they differed from the other reptiles which were in the water, and they were to come up to the surface to breathe, just as our alligators have to do in the present day. We also find that insects now appear upon the land, mostly in the form of spiders and scorpions.

This closes the Paleozoic period, which you will remember has lasted for seventy-two millions of years. We now enter upon the Mesozoic period, which has been divided into the Triassic, the Jurassic and the Cretaceous formations. This was an age of great reptiles, and I am very glad that it is not our fate to be living among them, for it must have been a most nightmarish sort of country. There were large saurians inhabiting the land in

great numbers. For example, there was the Plesiosaurus, which was half serpent, half crocodile; the Iguanodon, a large lizard, which stood 30 feet high; Ichthyosaurus, like great crocodiles, some of them 70 feet long; and the pterodactyl, which flew in the air, swam in the water and ran on the land, and from which birds have been evolved. It had a head like a crocodile, and probably our ideas of a flying dragon are derived from this beast. Then there was the mastodon, a labyrinthine, a sort of huge toad as big as an ox, which went crawling about the land and marshy places. Altogether it must have been a period to give anyone the jump, and I am very glad that we are out of it.

But another important event in the history of evolution occurred towards the close of the Cretaceous formation by the appearance of the first mammal in the form of a marsupial, something after the fashion of our kangaroos of the present day—so that you see we are gradually getting up in the scale of life. This closes the Mesozoic period, which you will remember lasted for seventy-two millions of years to develop. We now enter the Cenozoic period, which has been divided into the Tertiary and the Quaternary formations. This is the age of man, and the Quaternary and the Tertiary has been sub-divided into the Eocene, the Miocene and Pliocene formations. We now find, therefore, that most of the life which we are familiar with in the present formation disappears when we enter the Eocene, and that new orders are borne. Again, when we enter the Miocene, more than half of the forms of life which we are familiar with in the Eocene disappears, and still higher orders are born, and at last when we enter the Quaternary formation we arrive at the highest mammal of all in the form of man, after a lapse of ninety-six millions of years from the dawn of life. But even now we find some of the organisms of the Silurian period living among us, such as the well known Nautilus, which has retained the form it possessed seventy millions of years ago.

who has discovered no less than thirty stages of equine development, and thirty degrees of the seven of the horse. The first of the series is as small as a fox, and the fossils were found in Colorado in the lower Eocene formation dating back probably six millions of years, and the name of the horse of Eohippus has been given to it. This early ancestor of the horse had four toes on each of its fore feet and three toes on each of its hind feet.

As we ascend into the upper Eocene formation we come to the Orobippus, or mountain horse, which is somewhat larger than the Eohippus, and now we find that the thumb has disappeared and the equivalent of our middle finger is becoming elongated.

As we move higher in the strata into the Miocene formation we find a third genus called the Meshippus, which is nearly as large as we see in this animal the fourth toe has disappeared and the middle toe is still elongating and the other toes are shrinking, thus showing that the transition stage is in progress.

In the upper Miocene formation the Meshippus disappears, but a fourth form, the Miohippus, is found, which is very similar to a form of horse called the Ancestral horse. The size of the horse is increasing and now the toes continue to elongate and the other toes to shrink.

As we ascend to the lower Pliocene formation we find a further stage in the evolution of the horse, the Protohippus, which now comes as large as an ass. There are still three toes on the feet, but only the middle one now touches the ground; this genus is found not only in America but in Europe, under the name of Hipparion.

Still ascending in the formations to the middle Pliocene we find the Pliohippus, on which the two side toes have shrunk up, and now only six toes are left, and when we pass into the upper Pliocene formation, we come to the true Equus of the present age, which still show the remnants of two of its former hoofs, but they have shrunk up to those insignificant appendages which we call splints in the horse's legs of the present day. So you observe that the horse's forefoot, from the knee downwards, was originally the middle toe of which the nail is now the hoof.

I have only alluded to these various stages to the change which has taken place in the feet, but there have been changes in other bones and in the teeth of the equine tribe, which are equally important as witnesses to the undoubted connection of a lower with a higher development of the same genera. In fact the pedigree of the horse can be traced back to about six millions of years, and we find it always rising into a higher order of being.

Briefly then we learn that the physical condition of living things has been steadily advancing, and we find on a scale over an estimated period of approximately one hundred millions of years from the primitive protoplasmic cell up to the highest of created beings in the form of man. And there is a most curious and interesting point in this wonderful process, and that is that we select any particular organism at any time during all these millions of years we find the whole history of the evolution of that organism repeated, repeated from beginning to end in the short period of a few weeks—or at most a few months—which are necessary for its embryonic development. We find that embryology is a short history of evolution.

This is called Ontogeny, or the development of the individual, in distinction to Phylogeny, or the development of the species. We find that the history of the present age, there may be in the long future quite as great or even a greater difference between the most intellectual man of to-day and the wonderful being who is yet to be evolved on this earth or who may even now be evolved in some other world.

We are permitted to reason by induction and deduction from objects and circumstances which surround us, and by that process we are enabled to assert that all organisms have been, are, and probably will continue to be, greatly influenced by environment, and I particularly wish to concentrate your attention on this important point, because it is one which can be clearly proved through all the stages of physical evolution, and it is one which has a peculiar bearing upon your responsibilities as teachers of the young.

In the earliest stages of evolution, when the groups of protoplasmic cells were floating about in the medium-water, by which they were surrounded, they were dependent upon their environment for their sustenance, and consequently for their growth. It was the exterior of these organisms which were brought into contact with the surrounding medium, and there was gradually built up either an exterior or an interior path between the medium and the exterior and interior of the organism. We ourselves recognize this sympathy or antipathy in the emotions developed in our nervous system by beautiful strains of music, or by the poeticalness of nature in us when gazing upon some lovely scenery. Or on the other hand by the gasping of our breath as we plunge into cold water, or the oppression occasioned by an overheated room. But to return to the organism, which in its movements through the medium water came into contact with forces, either chemical, electrical or mechanical, as the case might be, it was influenced by those forces both as to the direction of its actions and to the form of its growth. But there was in the interior of even the primitive organism a mysterious power or force which exerted its influence in a greater or lesser degree on surrounding forces, and this extramural force or mind of the primitive organism was the physical germ of one hundred millions of years ago, which has evolved into the intellectual power of man in the present day. We know not what it is, we only know that it is there and we rightly attribute it to the Almighty. We may therefore resolve all the forces acting upon any organism into two, namely, the esoteric extramural force of the organism itself and the exoteric intramural force of environment, and we may say that these two forces represent the measure of the power possessed by the organism for ascension or for descension in the scale of evolution.

If, then, we acknowledge that there has been evolution in the physical condition of life—or the evolution of mind—we must also acknowledge that there has been a continuity and augmentation of thought and heredity of actions—which are the products of thought, and we have practical experi-

vestigations, and there she remained until she had made herself perfectly acquainted with all the habits of the anthophora bee. Then she began to think, and this is how she reasoned: "If I lay my egg at the mouth of that tunnel, my baby sytaris grub will hatch out about the end of August, and when it finds that sleepless early ancestor of the horse had four toes on each of its fore feet and three toes on each of its hind feet. It will fix its six sharp claws into that egg and utilize it for food. And by and when it sees the mamma bee lay her egg on the top of that nice sweet honey—well, if it does not know how to take advantage of the situation, it will not be like a child of mine." Accordingly she commenced to put her plan into operation, laid her egg at the mouth of the tunnel, and everything turned out exactly as she had anticipated. The baby sytaris grub utilized the embryo bee as food, and when it saw the female bee lay her egg on top of the honey, it came out to mix up the plaster covering the back into the well and then climbed on down into the egg floating on the honey. Back comes the mamma bee, and she is so much occupied with her maternal operations that she never notices the little grub on the top of the egg, and she presses up the mouth of the well with the thick plaster, and now the sytaris grub has a real good time. It first devours the contents of the egg, which lasts for eight days, and it then lies in the empty shell as a sort of raft, and with its head in the sweet honey, it gorges itself to repletion, and it grows and grows, and molts and molts, and changes its form, until at last it develops into a full fledged sytaris beetle. It then eats its way through the plaster covering, crawls through the tunnel, and issues forth into the world in all the glory of its beetlehood, and if it is a female beetle, it returns either to the same tunnel or some other tunnel of the anthophora bees, lays its eggs there, and the whole process is gone through over again.

Now it is quite clear that the lady sytaris beetle must have thought out the whole process, and not only so, but her thought must have been inherited by her progeny and developed into habits which afterwards became a force of custom. It is a very instructive lesson, and indeed we find that just as physical evolution commences with very small beginnings and gradually ascends into higher organisms, so it is with the evolution of mind. In the earliest aggregation of protoplasmic cells as represented by protozoa, radiates and mollusks, we find them all actuated by what-for want of a better word—I may call "motives" or desires for aliment, for conjugation, and for multiplication. There was the effort for sustenance and its consequent growth, the effort to increase and multiply, and the effort for defence and offence or war, and out of these three motives there was inaugurated the survival of the fittest. Moreover, these three motives have actuated all living things from the birth of the protoplasmic cell to the highest specimen of intellectual man in the present day.

In support of the parallelism we also find that in physical as in physical evolution, the process, though extremely slow, is progressive, and assumes a higher evolution of that organism from the Paleozoic to the Mesozoic and from the Mesozoic to the Cenozoic periods. In other words, cephalization has been progressive.

Deductive reasoning must therefore convince us that, enormous as the difference is between the physical powers of the protozoan of one hundred millions of years ago as compared with those of a man of the present age, there may be in the long future quite as great or even a greater difference between the most intellectual man of to-day and the wonderful being who is yet to be evolved on this earth or who may even now be evolved in some other world.

We are permitted to reason by induction and deduction from objects and circumstances which surround us, and by that process we are enabled to assert that all organisms have been, are, and probably will continue to be, greatly influenced by environment, and I particularly wish to concentrate your attention on this important point, because it is one which can be clearly proved through all the stages of physical evolution, and it is one which has a peculiar bearing upon your responsibilities as teachers of the young.

In the earliest stages of evolution, when the groups of protoplasmic cells were floating about in the medium-water, by which they were surrounded, they were dependent upon their environment for their sustenance, and consequently for their growth. It was the exterior of these organisms which were brought into contact with the surrounding medium, and there was gradually built up either an exterior or an interior path between the medium and the exterior and interior of the organism. We ourselves recognize this sympathy or antipathy in the emotions developed in our nervous system by beautiful strains of music, or by the poeticalness of nature in us when gazing upon some lovely scenery. Or on the other hand by the gasping of our breath as we plunge into cold water, or the oppression occasioned by an overheated room. But to return to the organism, which in its movements through the medium water came into contact with forces, either chemical, electrical or mechanical, as the case might be, it was influenced by those forces both as to the direction of its actions and to the form of its growth. But there was in the interior of even the primitive organism a mysterious power or force which exerted its influence in a greater or lesser degree on surrounding forces, and this extramural force or mind of the primitive organism was the physical germ of one hundred millions of years ago, which has evolved into the intellectual power of man in the present day. We know not what it is, we only know that it is there and we rightly attribute it to the Almighty. We may therefore resolve all the forces acting upon any organism into two, namely, the esoteric extramural force of the organism itself and the exoteric intramural force of environment, and we may say that these two forces represent the measure of the power possessed by the organism for ascension or for descension in the scale of evolution.

If, then, we acknowledge that there has been evolution in the physical condition of life—or the evolution of mind—we must also acknowledge that there has been a continuity and augmentation of thought and heredity of actions—which are the products of thought, and we have practical experi-

ence of this in the inherited habits of animals—man included. But we can easily understand that unless there has been some motive power of mental exaltation, there could not have been a same-ness in the continuity of thought over ages upon ages of time, and there could not have been any physical advancement. But we have only to compare the physical condition of the primitive protozoan with that of an intelligent human being to become aware that there has been a marvellous physical advancement and an enormous graduation of the scale of physical evolution from zero of the genesis of life upwards. Therefore there must have been a motive power of mental exaltation acting through all time in a greater or lesser degree in all organisms and forming a component part of the extramural force of the said organisms, and it must in certain cases have been sufficiently powerful to regulate the force of environment, otherwise it would have been overborne by that force. Therefore it is easy to realize that a multiplication or aggregation of organisms may become important factors in the environment of a single organism, and they will reciprocally react upon each other, and this is what we recognize when we allude to the force of example or the force of custom. How familiar is the term. He means well, but he is easily led, or in other words the force of environment is stronger than his extramural force.

And we see in all this wonderful process a great purpose, a Divine mystery, a spirit of exaltation, small and feeble at the genesis of life, and revealing itself in the survival of the fittest, but ever ascending to higher levels through millions upon millions of years until it has reached in its upward path that intellectual being who is called Man, possessing a reasoning power, a conscience and freedom of will so incomparably superior to anything which has preceded him as to suggest that he may indeed be a faint image of a future God.

I know that there is a certain school of scientists who scornfully deny the divine origin of life and who refer back to the primitive Monera and try to blend organism and inorganism into one harmonious whole. But even if they succeed they will be no nearer to their goal. They will still have to seek for the first cause in their exceedingly indefinite phrase "spontaneous generation," instead of the more definite and more beautiful one of "divine origin." And when we come to read them closely and with an unbiased mind, and we discover with a due reverence for their giant intellect—what do we find? That they become lost in the maze of their own deductions, because they acknowledge that they cannot account for the origin of motion which is absolutely essential to their hypothesis. They would seem also to err in another direction—I speak with all humility—but they do not appear to attach sufficient significance to the opposite extremity of evolution, namely, the marvellous power of the human intellect. They do not appear to realize that if, after one hundred millions of years, there has been evolved a human being possessing a creative power which is able to produce a moving thing of the complicated mechanism, for example, of a modern line-of-battle ship, the lungs and stomach of which are fed with air, with water and with fuel—something after the fashion of a human being, which digests its food, turns it into motion and voids the undigested portions, which breathes in air and exhales steam and carbonic acid gas, which can emit a language of sound signals, which can create light, which can destroy life, which can move with speed over the face of the waters and perform other actions, some of them somewhat similar to those of the human machine, and if all this wonderful piece of mechanism is perfected and set in motion by the limited mind of man, surely it is well within the bounds of deductive reasoning to believe that there is an Almighty Creator as far superior to man as man is to the primitive moner.

And when we come to consider this creative power of man, large as it is but limited as it is, and then to gaze upwards at the vast firmament and to note all its wonderful contents, which seem a blasphemy upon nature to suggest that man is the only creator?

I have thought proper to address you upon these subjects because from the spirit of the age this wonderful evolutionary hypothesis must sooner or later come before you for your consideration and for your judgment, and I would earnestly urge upon you to receive it as a beautiful revelation of the majesty of Divine will. And if you accept it, let the spirit of God which is your guide, and the spirit you will find the study of evolution a great aid and assistance to you in the noble work of moulding the immature minds which are committed to your charge. It will help you to cultivate, not only the three r's, but the more important qualities, the two p's, pity and patience—pity for inherited faults, patience to mould them into virtues. And when you meet with the most aggravating eccentricities of character, it will help you to look upon them, not with anger and impatience, but with a curious interest as manifestations of inherited tendencies, which it is your duty and your privilege to correct and to reform for the advancement of the human race. It will help you also to realize to the full the force of environment and the important part which yourselves play in that environment, and you will learn that a spirit of altruism must pervade the schoolroom if your pupils are to advance along the path of evolution. And when you contemplate that path, with all its wanderers in the past and its aspirations for the future, it will help you to marshal the young minds into one united band, and to confidently lead them on, step by step, upwards, towards the distant goal, singing the psalm as you go—Nearer, my God, to Thee, nearer to Thee.

One Honest Man.

DEAR EDITOR:—Please inform your readers, that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, and reliable business permanently restored to health and vigor after years of suffering from nervous debility. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to the suffering. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp:—Mr. Edward Lambert, P.O. Box 56, Jarvis, Ont.

often said that what they are

rs in that upper Harvey creeks—a good time, and some of them in waterwheel, in an, Andy Birrell, his carpentering

week or two ago rict, bearing the of new picks, and may soon be to make a good

at present run- Mission, near flying visit, hav- shortly bringing fore the winter's like to locate a little above

a new butcher business in an- requirements, all looking this

in furs in con- and beaver plentiful now for many years, so been taken in senelle lake.

<

IN A GREEN OLD AGE

Two Interesting Centenaries Whom Victoria Numbers Among Her Present Inhabitants.

How They Account for Their Longevity—Life Histories Covering Many Eventful Years.

If anyone would know whether he is likely to live long or the soon let him inquire whether old age "runs in the family" or not, for the good tissues of long life are apt to be hereditary. This is the conclusion that Francis Creagan, of this city, has come to after 101 years consideration of the subject, and surely an opinion formed after such mature deliberation should carry weight.

Creagan is at present an inmate of the Old Men's Home here and is one of this city's two interesting centenaries, the other being Mrs. Ann Campbell, who looks out upon the kaleidoscopic world from the windows of a cosy little cottage home at the corner of Douglas street and Princess avenue. Around each of these pioneers of a past century a wonderful story is woven; it could scarcely be otherwise with those who for so long a time have defied the scythe of the Reaper.

Creagan is unfortunately more robust than is his memory; he is willing enough to lift the curtain from the scenes of his long life but many of the pictures are so faded by time as to be all but obliterated. It was in Westmeath, Ireland, that Creagan's baby eyes opened to the 1795 sunshine, and the century of succeeding years has not robbed him of the "bit of the brogue." All recollections of the green fields here, however, his long ago extinguished, and his memory treasures only the incidents of his busy life in this new world, whether he came when Governor Douglas and the Hudson's Bay Company ruled the land.

He was in fact a body servant of the great Governor, whose death he even yet laments, and has watched Victoria grow from the four rough-hewn walls of the original fort to the present pretensions and substantial city. The Victoria of modern times he does not like; to him it is unfamiliar and distasteful—he is not nor can he be a part of it.

As to the secret of his long life, and pure white; and he has much to say. First, he ascribes his longevity to the fact that all his family have "been that way." Then again he has always been blessed with a good appetite and has lived the greater part of his life in the open air, preparing his simple food with his own hands and enjoying the consolation of "the weed," which he in common with many another veteran regards as nature's best gift.

Of alcoholic liquors he does not know the taste, and though a constant smoker for eighty years, his eye is still undimmed and the grasp of his hand firm and steady. His hair is long, and pure white; and the white appearance of his hair is patriarchal, and almost senatorial, in its dimensions. His face and frame are those of a man hardened by continual contact with the elements, and preserved by them, although he himself attributes his long lease of life to the fact that "it is in the family."

The first scene in Mrs. Campbell's life history—a volume devoted to acts of unostentatious charity and Christian benevolence—was enacted in a baggage car at Bradford, Yorkshire, where she was born while the British army was preparing for the impending foreign campaign which gave undying lustre to the name of Nelson. Her father, she relates with pride, was Sergeant Major Carmichael of the famous 42nd Highlanders, and her mother a worthy matron of Edinburgh town. Her husband's her baby life was spent at Gibraltar, and subsequently her family removed to Egypt, taking little Annie with them as a matter of course.

After her father's death, her mother returned to Edinburgh with her children, and there the daughter became Mrs. Campbell and lived many happy years. Her husband, a delicate man, was very fond of smoking though not a pipe smoker, and she liked to draw his pipe well, and like good, true wife she would light it and start it for him. Thus it was that she herself contracted the habit of smoking which she kept up through forty years.

Thirteen years after her husband's death in 1855, she and her son came to Canada, and after living many years in the neighborhood of the great lakes near to Victoria fourteen years ago. Mrs. Campbell, however, is a small, bright-looking woman retaining all her faculties unimpaired, and until very recent years disdaining the aid of glasses even while reading or sewing. She has always kept herself up with the times, and still spends the greater part of her leisure hours reading the papers. She is a perfect housekeeper, and her kitchen floors and tables would put to shame or envy many a younger woman. Her white caps bordered with tin snuff are beautifully made and laundered by herself, while she still is able to prepare her own meals—bread and butter and tea being her chief diet. She seldom goes out now except for very short walks, but she has always lived a very active, industrious life, providing plenty of out-door exercise, hence probably her great age.

Her speech is tinged with a charming Scottish accent, and her tales of her younger days are extremely interesting, especially as she has now lived in four reigns and has seen three of the sovereigns—George IV, William IV, and Britain's present ruler, Victoria.

THANKFUL FOR SPEEDY ASSISTANCE. The Testimony of Thousands who Have Used South American Kidney Cure.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. It has been said that a Britany to test our friends is to try them. It is with medicines, too. So many medicines are tried, but found wanting. This is never the case with South American Kidney Cure. If it is kidney trouble that is the ailment. It does not cure anything else. There is not a case of kidney trouble, however, but it is distressing, where quick relief will not be given, and by a little patience altogether removed. The proof of this is in the eating of it, and what is here said is what thousands say who have used this medicine. Sold by druggists. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks, and Hall & Co.

SHIPS AND SHIPPING.

Change of Schedule for the Australian Liners—Fears for the Safety of the "Cadzow Forest."

A San Francisco dispatch of yesterday says: "The shipping and insurance men fear from a mishap has befallen the British ship Cadzow Forest. She arrived off the Columbia river on January 4 and took Pilot Grassman aboard, but, before she could get in, was driven to sea. Since then she has not been heard of. In that there has been some terrible weather off the coast, and it is believed that she met with some accident. She was on her way to Portland to load wheat."

An important change in connection with the sailing arrangements of the Australian mail steamers is announced by the operating company to take effect on 1st Feb. In future the steamers of the line will sail from Victoria on the 25th of each month, arriving in Victoria about the 17th, and sailing hence on the return voyage on the 23rd day of each month on Saturday.

All the survivors of the lost ship Janet Cowan in Victoria were yesterday paid off by Mr. A. L. Russell in the shipping agent's office. The amounts paid out, though varying according to the length of time each man had served aboard the vessel, averaged in the neighborhood of \$50.

Two more of the sealing fleet cleared yesterday and will hunt on this coast. They are the Pelagos, Capt. D. Macatlay, with a crew of six whites and 22 Indians, and the Beatrice, Capt. William Hester, with a crew of five whites and 20 Indians.

Among the passengers for Victoria who sailed from San Francisco by the City of Puebla, Monday, and due here this morning, are the following: Rev. P. Brennan, W. Petrie, G. Lang, C. E. Dally, W. Beeble, E. Patrizi, Mrs. L. Quinn, and E. A. Farrell.

For the past few days the O. R. & N. steamer Rhosina has been detained on the Columbia owing to the unfavorable conditions for passing the bar. In consequence she will not be here on her way outward as early as expected.

A general cut in freight rates is announced for the up trip of the Walla Walla, upon which she leaves San Francisco on Saturday.

Yesterday the Seattle steamer Rapid Transit arrived from the Sound with 203 tons of wheat for the Victoria Flour Mills.

The R.M.S. Empress of India arrived at Yokohama from this port yesterday. The sealing schooner Florence M. Smith towed to sea yesterday.

THE CITY.

Victoria's exhibit for the poultry show being held at Sylvester's feed and poultry store, in the city market building, on Friday at noon.

The St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society on Friday evening will hold a Burns anniversary concert and dance in their hall, and have made special arrangements to provide a splendid musical programme.

Mrs. WILLIAM MUNSBIE, of 226 Johnson street, has invited the members and friends of the W.C.U. to meet at her house on Thursday afternoon for a parlour social. An excellent programme has been arranged.

ALL members of the Young Women's Christian Association are requested to send in their fees for 1896 to the general secretary, at the Y.W.C.A. rooms on Johnson street, by Thursday, to enable the treasurer to make up her yearly accounts.

Dr. Mary McNeill addressed a large number of young ladies in the Y.W.C.A. rooms, Johnson street, last evening. The subject of her lecture was "The Brain," whose composition and functions she dwelt upon in a very interesting manner.

HARRIS & O'BRIEN v. the Ottawa Hydraulic Milling and Mining Co., which was set for trial yesterday, was settled out of court by payment of \$1,150 and costs by defendant. Mr. A. L. Belyea for plaintiff; Messrs. Davie, Pooley & Laxton for defendant.

INVITATIONS to the members of the B.C.R.G.A. and to members of the navy have been extended by the N.C.O. and are to be present at a conference and a smoking concert to be given by the latter in the barracks at Work Point on Tuesday evening. The programme for the event is in course of preparation.

The second lecture of the course on mining, which is being given under the auspices of the government, will be delivered to-morrow (Thursday) evening by Mr. Herbert Carmichael, provincial assayer. He speaks on the subject of chemistry, and by illustrating it with experiments will give additional interest to his remarks. The lecture will take place at the Board of Trade rooms at 8 o'clock.

The settlement of the long continued dispute as to the ownership of Craigflower road, Victoria West, is aimed at in a resolution of which Ald. Macmillan gave notice yesterday, and which reads as follows: "That the Mayor be authorized to call a conference between the municipal council, the petitioners and the property owners interested in the Craigflower road, Victoria West, with a view to arriving at an amicable settlement of the matter in dispute."

In the Divisional court yesterday the appeal in Cunningham v. Campbell-Johnson was heard before Justices McCraith and Watson. The defendant's plea was that the plaintiff was employed by defendant to come out from Scotland to Vancouver and act as nursery governess to defendant's children for three years. Plaintiff claimed that she was dismissed and dismissed in consequence brought suit for \$1,000 damages. The defence was that plaintiff was on account of negligence on her part relieved from teaching for a week, but was then told that she

might continue her duties, and that she was not discharged. The case was tried before Judge Bole and a jury, the verdict awarding plaintiff \$136 damages and the price of her ticket back to Scotland. From the judgment appealed. The appeal was dismissed, but the damages were reduced \$50. Mr. E. P. Davis, Q.C., for appellant; Mr. L. G. McPhillips, Q.C., for respondent.

On Friday evening last the third annual ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Masonic Temple Association of Victoria was held, when the following directors were appointed for the ensuing year: A. L. Belyea, chairman and managing director; R. H. Swinerton, secretary and treasurer; E. Crow Baker, A. B. Enright, C. E. Renwood, Benjamin Williams, R. E. Brett, Geo. McFarland, Dr. Richardson and A. McCandless. The annual statement, a most satisfactory document, was also presented and received.

HENRY JENSEN is again under arrest, charged this time with breaking into and stealing from a cabin on the Rhosina. Hanson's pre-emption claim at Alberni. A wire was received from Constable Cox of Alberni, stating that Hansen's cabin had been robbed of clothing, provisions, some tinware and other contents, and that suspicion pointed strongly to Jensen. Jensen on Monday arrived in town by train from Nanaimo and yesterday was located and arrested by Constables Macdonald and Mout and handed over to the provincial police. He will be sent back to Alberni for preliminary hearing. So far none of the stolen property has been discovered.

Last night Rev. Canon Beauland delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture on "Old China" in Christ Church Cathedral school room. The subject is one of such interest nowadays, when the fascination of collecting choice pieces of china has spread so widely, that it is to be regretted that a larger audience was not present to take advantage of the lecturer's gift. He illustrated his subject with specimens of the ceramic art and explained the characteristics of the various famous makes, and how they were made, and how they were used. The audience was appreciative and gave the lecturer a most attentive hearing.

HENRY M. STANLEY, in an article on the "Development of Africa," which is to appear in the February Century, recalls the fact that troubles with the Boers in Southern Africa first induced David Livingstone to travel to the north, and so led the way to the opening of Equatorial Africa. Livingstone, who was a missionary at Kolobeng, accused his Boer neighbors of cruelty to the natives. They resented his interference, and threatened to drive him from the country. He published their misdeeds in the Cape newspapers, and his house was burned down. This led to his leaving Southern Africa, and going to a region where he could follow in peace his vocation as a missionary, unmolested by the Boer farmers.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

An Upward Tendency in Flour and Grain—Hams and Bacon Lower—Riverside Orange Cheaper.

The prices of flour and grain are rising, and it is the opinion of merchants that the upward tendency will prevail for a considerable time. On wheat alone, an advance of \$1 per ton has been made during the week, but this change has as yet only been in wholesale transactions. A general cut has been made within the last few days in the retail quotations for hams and bacon.

This reduction, however, is only a temporary one, and is due to the fact that this time of the year, this being the season when these meats are the most plentiful. Fresh eggs are as cheap and abundant as packed, and the demand for the latter is increasing. In the fruit market the only noticeable change is in Riverside oranges, in which, owing to an improved supply, there has been a decrease of 5 cents per dozen.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Flour-Ogive's (Hungarian) per bbl, Lakof's (Wagon) per ton, Victoria XXX, Lion, Portland, Salem, Rainier, Superior, Snowflake, Olympic, Premier, Three Star, Two Star, Superior, Wheat per ton, Oats per ton, Barley per ton, Middlings per ton, Bran per ton, Ground feed per ton, Corn, cracked, per ton, Cornmeal, per ton, Rolled oats, per 100 lbs, Potatoes, sweet per lb, Cabbages per lb, Hay, Straw, per bale, Green peppers, cured, per lb, Onions, per lb, Imported per doz, Butter, fresh, per lb, Creamery, per lb, Dairy, per lb, Delta, per lb, Hams, American, per lb, Boneless, per lb, Bacon, American, per lb, Rolled, per lb, Long clear, per lb, Canadian, per lb, Shoulders, per lb, Lard, per lb, Golden Cotleone, per lb, Sides, per lb, Veal, per lb, Mutton, per lb, Lamb, per lb, Pork, fresh, per lb, Chickens, per pair, Pigeons, per pair, Geese, per pair, Figs—Oregon, per box, Chilliwack apples, per box, Oranges, (Riverside) per doz, Oranges, (Japanese) per box, Lemons, (California) per doz, Cape Cod Cranberries, per gal, Fish—Salmon, spring, per lb, Smoked, per lb, Cod, per lb, Halibut, per lb, Finnan Haddies, per lb, Herring (Labrador), per doz, Mackerel, each, per doz.

Wheat per ton 30.00(35.00) Oats per ton 20.00(25.00) Barley per ton 25.00(28.00) Middlings per ton 20.00(25.00) Bran per ton 15.00(20.00) Ground feed per ton 22.00(25.00) Corn, whole, per ton 35.00(40.00) Corn, cracked, per ton 40.00(45.00) Cornmeal, per ton 40.00(45.00) Rolled oats, per 100 lbs. 45c(50) Potatoes, sweet per lb. 7/8(8) Cabbages per lb. 3(4) Hay, per ton 10(12) Straw, per bale 10(12) Green peppers, cured, per lb. 8(10) Onions, per lb. 2 1/2(3) Imported per doz. 30(35) Butter, fresh, per lb. 25(30) Creamery, per lb. 25(30) Dairy, per lb. 25(30) Delta, per lb. 30(35) Hams, American, per lb. 14(18) Boneless, per lb. 14(18) Bacon, American, per lb. 14(18) Rolled, per lb. 14(18) Long clear, per lb. 12(15) Canadian, per lb. 14(18) Shoulders, per lb. 12(15) Lard, per lb. 15(18) Golden Cotleone, per lb. 15(18) Sides, per lb. 9(12) Veal, per lb. 10(15) Mutton, per lb. 10(15) Lamb, per lb. 10(15) Pork, fresh, per lb. 9(12) Chickens, per pair 1.00(1.50) Pigeons, per pair 1.8(2.20) Geese, per pair 1.8(2.20) Figs—Oregon, per box 1.75(2.00) Chilliwack apples, per box 1.25(1.50) Oranges, (Riverside) per doz. 25(30) Oranges, (Japanese) per box 60(70) Lemons, (California) per doz. 30(35) Cape Cod Cranberries, per gal. \$1.00(1.10) Fish—Salmon, spring, per lb. 10(12) Smoked, per lb. 10(12) Cod, per lb. 8(10) Halibut, per lb. 10(12) Finnan Haddies, per lb. 12(15) Herring (Labrador), per doz. 20(25) Mackerel, each, per doz. 20(25)

Read Ayer's Almanac, which your druggist will gladly hand you, and note the wonderful cures of rheumatism, catarrh, scrofula, dyspepsia, chronic, debility, and other ailments. It is the best for colds, coughs and all troubles. Price 50c, and \$1 per bottle.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Seventh Parliament Will Be Formally Opened To-day.

More Than Usual Preparations Have Been Made to Mark the Occasion.

To-day the second session of the seventh provincial parliament of British Columbia will be formally opened. Although the old building in which the legislative assemblies have conducted their proceedings is not very well adapted to an imposing ceremonial and looks dwarfed and dingy beside the handsome buildings which will soon supersede it, the opening to-day will be more elaborate than usual. There has been a lively demand for seats on the floor of the house, and should the day be fine a considerable array of the fair sex will grace the ceremony with their presence. As many seats as possible have been placed for the accommodation of the spectators, every available space being taken up in the chamber.

The opening is timed for 3 o'clock precisely. His Honor Lieut. Governor Dewdney on arrival will be met by a guard of honor of the B.C.R.G.A. under command of Capt. Ross Monro and the captains of the warships in port. The band of the regiment will also be in attendance. Then the Lieut. Governor will proceed to the library, where will assemble the staff, consisting of Admiral Stephenson, the Hon. Mr. Monro and Jameson. The band of the regiment will also be in attendance.

The Lieut. Governor will proceed to the library, where will assemble the staff, consisting of Admiral Stephenson, the Hon. Mr. Monro and Jameson. The band of the regiment will also be in attendance.

It may be noted that this is the third time only since confederation that a flag-ship has been in port at the opening of the assembly. The elevation of Hon. Mr. Davie to the chief justiceship has made one or two changes in the house. Hon. Mr. Turner for the first time meeting the assembly as Premier of the province; and Hon. D. M. Eberts as attorney-general. Mr. Huff, who succeeded to the vacant seat for Cowichan-Alberni takes his seat for the first time. The members have been in town for the past few days and when the house meets to-day there will probably be few absentees. Yesterday several members took a preliminary look over the scene of their approaching labors and were preparing to get back into harness again.

THE CITY.

ONLY ten members are required to form a quorum of the British Columbia Legislative Society, yet there were not even ten members present yesterday to consider the business to be brought before the annual meeting. In consequence, the faithful few who were on hand determined to adjourn until Monday afternoon next.

WILLIAM GEORGE CARTHEW, who made himself decidedly offensive to Lady Cartew on Governor's street yesterday evening, was yesterday morning before Magistrate Macrae of having used grossly insulting and indecent language. He was remanded for sentence, and in the meantime a medical examination will be made to determine the question of his sanity.

The British Pacific Gazette closed its weary eyes last evening, after three months of trial and tribulation. In its farewell it explains to those who have been without it, how it got among the rocks of the Cape a series of papers and illustrate how a co-operative plan. The lesson of the experiment is that it can't.

The question of erecting a suitable memorial to the late Rev. George Hills, D.D., to commemorate his good work in this province while Bishop of the Diocese, is a great one, and the attention of the resident Episcopalians. A meeting of all interested in the project has been arranged for Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock, to be held in St. Catharines school room and presided over by the present Lord Bishop of Columbia.

A JOINT meeting of the district school boards in the vicinity of Victoria, is to be held at the city hall to-morrow evening, the conference having been arranged by the Cedar Hill trustees, whose secretary, Mr. Monro, kindly has prevailed to the members of the sister boards explain the object sought in general terms. "The Cedar Hill school board," says the letter quoted, "having resolved that the united action of the district trustees will result beneficially to our school system, have arranged for a meeting to be held in the city hall, Victoria, on Friday evening, the 24th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, to discuss the project of the meeting will be to discuss school matters generally, and if possible to cement the various school boards into a unit in the cause of education."

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY.

A nautical cantata "The Wreck of the Argo" and a Scotch concert was given by the choir of the First Presbyterian church last night to celebrate Burns' anniversary. There was a large audience in the lecture room of the church, and early in the evening it was difficult to find a vacant seat. The cantata was very fairly given, but it is a rather commonplace composition with an occasional pretty air to liven it up. The personations were Lillie Marston (daughter of the Inkeeper), Mrs. Gregson (Harry Stanion), A. Britton (Tav), Mr. H. Firth; Ralph Harmon (Firth), Mr. G. Brown; Alice Harmon (Ralph's sister), Miss Baker; Will Sharp (Coast guard), Mr. W. D. Kinnaird. The chorus sang five voices sang well together. "A sail, a sail" being perhaps their

Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites combines the powers of wild cherry, hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in a perfectly palatable form. It is the best for colds, coughs and all troubles. Price 50c, and \$1 per bottle.

best effort. Mr. Brown's duet with Mr. Firth, "Deep in a dungeon," was well received, and Miss Baker appeared to best advantage in the air "Holy Father, hear my prayer." "The steamer of England," a tenor solo, was nicely taken by K. Kinnaird, and Mrs. Gregson very pleasantly rendered "The lark when rising from the ground." Mr. Brown's conducting was all that could be desired, and Mrs. L. Hall's accompaniment helped the piece along. By far the best of the evening's entertainment was the second part, "Wille Wastle" was given by the choir in splendid style. This was followed by "The Scottish emigrant's farewell" by Mr. Brown, space sang with feeling and expression and that gained liberal applause. "The air of the win' can blow," Mr. Watson was well sung, and Miss Duffie after singing "Jack o' Hazeldene," had to respond to an encore and gave "Comin' thro' the Rye." Mr. Collins' lively violin solo on Scotch airs set many a foot in the audience beating time. "Bonnie Jeanie Deans," by Mr. Brown; "Bonnie Scotland," sung by Mr. A. C. Martin, and "Scottland," by the choir, ended up the concert, and "Auld Lang Syne," sung by choir and audience, closed the evening.

THE "RHOSINA" ARRIVES.

The trans-Pacific liner Rhosina, Capt. Herriman, which replaces the steamship Chittagong, the pioneer ship of the O. R. & N. Co. in the Oriental trade, owing to the latter being too small for the business, arrived in port for the first time last evening. It had been expected that she would go to Comox before coming here and this plan would have been carried out were it not for the fact that the ship had five Chinese passengers and 250 tons of freight to land here. She was delayed three days on the Columbia river by rough weather, which made it dangerous to cross the bar. After discharging all but her Victoria freight at Portland the ship loaded a big outward cargo of flour, lumber, canned meats, hay and oats, and was compelled through the demands on her to leave 1,158 tons of freight behind. This was the second time on the voyage she had to do so, having been obliged to leave 500 tons, which she loaded at the Kongkong, at Kobe and Yokohama. The ship and cargo shipments going out on her are being supplied by a Portland firm to a Japanese company located in Hongkong, who re-ship them into the interior of their country. The ship had a remarkably rough passage after her departure from Yokohama. She was caught in the same typhoon which had havoc with the U.S. warship Baltimore, now in Honolulu. The latter, as will be remembered, had three of her men swept overboard and seven others injured and a carpenter killed, and a terrible experience aboard. When the Rhosina reached Honolulu Purser Bishop was presented with a felicitously worded address by the Japanese passengers' board for the kindness shown them. The address Mr. Bishop thinks much of and he has had it framed to hang in his room. An interesting event occurred aboard the ship at Portland on the 14th inst., when a stylish Chinese lady passenger was married to a wealthy Portland merchant. The wedding took place in the presence of Collector Black, Judge Bullock of Portland, Purser Bishop in a fatherly style giving away the bride. The Rhosina belongs to Burren & Co., Glasgow, owners of the Northern Pacific steamship Strathnevis.

THE LAST OF THE "PRINCES." The Norwegian ship Prince Albert, Capt. Johnson, the last of the Prince line of sailing vessels en route to British Columbia, arrived in the Royal Roads yesterday after a passage of 102 days round Rio de Janeiro. She had an uneventful trip, having sighted but three vessels during the entire voyage, two off the Horn and the other off Valparaiso. The Prince Albert experienced pleasant weather until about ten days ago when a heavy sea of gales was encountered. She sailed up the Straits alone and was inside Race rocks when the tug Sea Lion, which was on her way here for the bark Silverhow, came alongside and took her to an anchorage. At the time the vessel was under way and was being carried out of her course by adverse currents.

MARINE NOTES.

The salmon laden bark Silverhow, which has been detained at the outer wharf for several days past awaiting a berth, left for sea last evening, the tug Sea Lion, of Port Townsend, having arrived from the Sound during the afternoon for the purpose of taking her out.

The Chilian bark Hindostan, Capt. Welsh, has completed loading her cargo of lumber at the Hastings mill. She has on board 1,173,603 feet of rough lumber, valued at \$9,968.88.

The steamship City of Puebla arrived from San Francisco yesterday, bringing 167 tons of freight for Victoria and about the usual number of passengers.

The schooner Ida-Etta, Capt. Hughes, sailed for the Japanese coast yesterday afternoon. She carries a full white crew, numbering 22 men all told. The C.P.R. steamship Empress of China, inward bound, left Hongkong at noon yesterday.



Just spend his Four Quarters for a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters as all sensible people do; because it cures Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Bad Blood, and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Blood from a common Plague to the worst Scrofulous Sores.

WOSTE & GUINNA A BOX BEECHAM'S PILLS (Tasteless—Effective!) FOR ALL BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, Such as Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Liver Complaint, and Female Ailments. Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating. Wholesale Agents, Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal. For sale by all druggists.

SCHOOL BOARD FUNDS.

How They Were Contributed Last Year and Details of the Expenditure.

District Trustees Ask for a Public Meeting—Officers Re-elected—The New Committees.

The school board met last evening, for the first time since the election, there being present Messrs. Charles Hayward, H. Saunders, J. B. Lovell, A. L. Belyea, J. S. Yates, R. B. McMicking and Mrs. Helen Grant. Mr. Hayward was unanimously resolution re-elected chairman, and the secretary, Mr. B. Williams, was reappointed. The board then proceeded to discuss the rules of order, which it was decided stand without re-adoption until otherwise ordered by the board. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mrs. Ellen B. Leigh, residing in the Vernon Block, shortly outside the South Park school district, was granted permission to again send her little girl there.

An invitation from the secretary of the Mount Tolmie school board for the Victoria trustees to attend at a meeting to be held in the city hall on Friday evening, to discuss school matters, was accepted.

An application from Mr. Dallas, first assistant at the Rock Day school, for an increase of salary, and an endorsement by Principal McNeill, were referred to be considered when the matter of salaries is taken up.

The monthly report of the school attendance officer was read and filed.

A statement of receipts and expenses for the year ending December 31, 1895, was read, as follows:

Table with columns RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE. RECEIPTS: Provincial govt. per capita grant, \$18,091.54; Provincial rev. tax, net, 11,789.60; Special rate of one mill, 18,302.12; Educational loan by-law, \$48,162.66; From gen. city revenue, 4,241.02; Total, \$133,645.79. EXPENDITURE: Teachers' salaries, \$87,773.10; Janitors' salaries, 2,798.50; Fuel, 816.00; Board expenses, 917.85; Printing and advertising, 3,325.00; Furniture, 1,808.52; Supplies, 208.60; Repairs and alterations, 2,474.83; Fire insurance, 246.50; Equiptment Water Co., 12.00; V. and E. Telephone Co., 479.80; Scavenger, 213.00; School attendance officer, 20.00; Rent, mission school, 70.00; Sundries N.O.S., 68.53; Less sale buckets, 6.25; Improvements on loan account, 1,234.11; Interest Ed. loan, 577.00; Sinking fund Ed. loan, 577.00; Total expenditure, \$133,645.79.

The statement will be officially published, as required by law, as soon as it is audited.

Bills for election expenses amounting to \$150 were read and with some others referred to the finance committee over to be considered.

Mr. Fairall at this point asked to be allowed to address the board with a view to securing permission for his child to attend the Central school. It was decided, however, that this would not be a proper procedure to sanction and Mr. Fairall was requested to make his application in writing in the ordinary way.

Standing committees were named by the chairman, as follows, those on Legislation and on Printing and Insurance being additions to the former list: Finance—Trustees Yates, Belyea and Lovell; City of Puebla arrived from San Francisco yesterday, bringing 167 tons of freight for Victoria and about the usual number of passengers.

The list was adopted after discussion. Mr. Belyea suggested that a better place of meeting than the police court room might be found. The matter will be considered.

It was decided that the board shall meet on the second Wednesday in each month as hitherto.

The matter of the estimates, which have to be handed to the city council by the 1st of February, was referred to the secretary, to prepare a draft of which each trustee will receive a copy, and to be considered at a special meeting next Monday evening.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 21.—The Alexandria furniture factory was burned to loss. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$12,000.

will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have been cured by this medicine.

A COMMISSIONER IN B.R. GENTLEMEN—Having used Hagar's Pectoral Balsam in our family for years I have no doubt as to its efficacy. It beats everything else we ever tried for coughs and colds in children as well as grown up people. It relieves that tight binding sensation in the chest that would not be without it for anything, as we have a large family.

WILLIAM ANDREWS, Commissioner in B.R. Baltimore, Md.

TORN TO

President Cleveland the Monroe Doctrine

Senator Wolcott See the President and Abe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Venezuelan question point of view of the committee of the Monroe Doctrine which the committee had reported, the effect of which would be to make most far reaching policy and relations friendly governments careful investigation to determine the effect of making it a chief of the so-called Monroe Doctrine applied in the pending, so much of President as referred to the colonies of America by Europe have no applicability.

dispute now existing in that the hostile extent powers of their system of this hemisphere, as message, has special systems of government on the divine right of kings were directed to the ovies, wherever existing doctrine in nowise ins publican form of govz dominions, or as comenrment to maintain th side its own borders, or integrity is affected; the embarking upon a nevolvement, as a doctrine of our own protection a purpose. When it was our country was spars boundaries but vaguely dition, borders are defende menaced by no foreign years of the century the rise of the same advanization in South as in republics the nation of have shown themselves exception, utterly unfeemrment, usually milit based on force, relying on assassination of their and their brief continua are ignorant and submis arbitrary and cruel, although alien in race, is zition, are entitled to an affectionate regard as cit republic; we owe them p ever the interests of free the cause of civilization a assaults upon the rights yond that point, our obli "Venezuela, ever sin with Spain, has had a average intervals of 18 m of the republic of Venezu Britain and Venezuela at the recent development of in the south of Venezuela hope the vexed bound riously, and entitled to pl mines where the nat people who develop the subject to the cupidit breeds of Venezuela, v on at this time of such enforcement will be ove and protection. If the President was not resp original differences whi between Great Britain and relative to the Venezuel must be admitted that much towards keeping th tive and the differences stance, the other day, afz Russian dispatches had been the world, the senator saw fit to introduce a re to the abortive revol Transvaal. I protest that on at this time of such was at least unfortunate, was easily misunderstood.

"France is a sister rep of her colonies are o resolution of the sam most and they have le the people of Cuba, she i to our consideration and cause of the form of gov many has furnished us the English-speeches had been against Great Britain and of these little islands by the inviolate sea," in d they deemed their rights, ing their armies and ass natives, ready, undaunte whole world in arms, u unfeeling, I thanked God that race. (Great Applau)

Mr. President, we wil country and its interests we wage no wars of conq public stands secure in sious of its high desti ever in all the world the pressed and town-trodden us, we meet it in fr Everywhere on earth it is to ameliorate, to civilize, to loosen the bonds of o point some of our inter

TORN TO TATTERS.

President Cleveland's Application of the Monroe Doctrine to Venezuela Denounced

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Speaking on the Venezuelan question and the appointment of the commission, Senator Walcott to-day said that the resolution which the committee on foreign relations had reported, the effect of which might be most far reaching as affecting our policy and relations towards other friendly governments required, he said careful investigation before we committed ourselves to a declaration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The World's Montreal correspondent says: "Although there may be one or at most two defections from the French Liberal ranks, it is generally understood in political circles here that the great body of Mr. Laurier's supporters from the province of Quebec will vote against the remedial legislation proposed by the government."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Davis resolution interpreting the Monroe doctrine has caused considerable comment among senators and other public men. It is claimed that the declaration once formally adopted by congress will settle forever the question of foreign aggression on the American continent.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

HALIFAX, Jan. 20.—Sir Charles Tupper's stock is going up every hour in Cape Breton county. Some place his majority in the vicinity of two thousand, but a thousand may be relied on.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION. TORONTO, Jan. 20.—The World's Montreal correspondent says: "Although there may be one or at most two defections from the French Liberal ranks, it is generally understood in political circles here that the great body of Mr. Laurier's supporters from the province of Quebec will vote against the remedial legislation proposed by the government."

FOREIGN AGGRESSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Davis resolution interpreting the Monroe doctrine has caused considerable comment among senators and other public men. It is claimed that the declaration once formally adopted by congress will settle forever the question of foreign aggression on the American continent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Davis resolution interpreting the Monroe doctrine has caused considerable comment among senators and other public men. It is claimed that the declaration once formally adopted by congress will settle forever the question of foreign aggression on the American continent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Davis resolution interpreting the Monroe doctrine has caused considerable comment among senators and other public men. It is claimed that the declaration once formally adopted by congress will settle forever the question of foreign aggression on the American continent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Davis resolution interpreting the Monroe doctrine has caused considerable comment among senators and other public men. It is claimed that the declaration once formally adopted by congress will settle forever the question of foreign aggression on the American continent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Davis resolution interpreting the Monroe doctrine has caused considerable comment among senators and other public men. It is claimed that the declaration once formally adopted by congress will settle forever the question of foreign aggression on the American continent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Davis resolution interpreting the Monroe doctrine has caused considerable comment among senators and other public men. It is claimed that the declaration once formally adopted by congress will settle forever the question of foreign aggression on the American continent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Davis resolution interpreting the Monroe doctrine has caused considerable comment among senators and other public men. It is claimed that the declaration once formally adopted by congress will settle forever the question of foreign aggression on the American continent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Davis resolution interpreting the Monroe doctrine has caused considerable comment among senators and other public men. It is claimed that the declaration once formally adopted by congress will settle forever the question of foreign aggression on the American continent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Davis resolution interpreting the Monroe doctrine has caused considerable comment among senators and other public men. It is claimed that the declaration once formally adopted by congress will settle forever the question of foreign aggression on the American continent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Davis resolution interpreting the Monroe doctrine has caused considerable comment among senators and other public men. It is claimed that the declaration once formally adopted by congress will settle forever the question of foreign aggression on the American continent.

ASHANTEES DISMAYED.

King Prempeh and His Family Taken Prisoners in Default of Indemnity.

A Critical Moment Passed by the Prompt Presentation of Martini-Henry's.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, British West Africa, Jan. 22.—The following details of the palaver between Sir Francis Scott, commander of the British expeditionary forces, and King Prempeh, of Ashantee, when the latter made his submission to Great Britain at Coomassie, have just been received from that capital.

After a few formal words had passed between the King and Sir Francis, through the interpreters, the King descended from his stool and shook hands with the British commander. The latter was then introduced to the British governor, who related at length the negotiations which had been conducted between the representatives of Great Britain and Ashantee, ending by informing the King that the British had formally submitted to Great Britain, and would immediately 50,000 ounces of gold as an indemnity for the expenses incurred by the British government in sending an expedition to bring His Majesty back to his own country.

After the hearing of the appeal Aitkins' counsel stated that he abandoned his intention to move the full court for a new trial. Counsel for appellant company objected to the withdrawal, and contended that the appeal should be proceeded with or treated as dismissed; otherwise the full court, whose duty it is to determine all questions whether of new trial or otherwise, should be in the peculiar position of allowing an appeal; then on appeal to the Supreme court of Canada, if their judgment was confirmed, the whole proceedings might be upset by the county court which it was the duty of the full court to decide.

THE GOVERNOR FINALLY MADE THE KING ASHANTEES DISMAYED. King Prempeh and His Family Taken Prisoners in Default of Indemnity.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, British West Africa, Jan. 22.—The following details of the palaver between Sir Francis Scott, commander of the British expeditionary forces, and King Prempeh, of Ashantee, when the latter made his submission to Great Britain at Coomassie, have just been received from that capital.

After a few formal words had passed between the King and Sir Francis, through the interpreters, the King descended from his stool and shook hands with the British commander. The latter was then introduced to the British governor, who related at length the negotiations which had been conducted between the representatives of Great Britain and Ashantee, ending by informing the King that the British had formally submitted to Great Britain, and would immediately 50,000 ounces of gold as an indemnity for the expenses incurred by the British government in sending an expedition to bring His Majesty back to his own country.

After the hearing of the appeal Aitkins' counsel stated that he abandoned his intention to move the full court for a new trial. Counsel for appellant company objected to the withdrawal, and contended that the appeal should be proceeded with or treated as dismissed; otherwise the full court, whose duty it is to determine all questions whether of new trial or otherwise, should be in the peculiar position of allowing an appeal; then on appeal to the Supreme court of Canada, if their judgment was confirmed, the whole proceedings might be upset by the county court which it was the duty of the full court to decide.

After the hearing of the appeal Aitkins' counsel stated that he abandoned his intention to move the full court for a new trial. Counsel for appellant company objected to the withdrawal, and contended that the appeal should be proceeded with or treated as dismissed; otherwise the full court, whose duty it is to determine all questions whether of new trial or otherwise, should be in the peculiar position of allowing an appeal; then on appeal to the Supreme court of Canada, if their judgment was confirmed, the whole proceedings might be upset by the county court which it was the duty of the full court to decide.

erected for the accommodation of the British troops, and advance parties were sent forward daily to prepare the necessary refreshments. Thus the favored ones—others—when they reached each point of their journey found shade and comfort, food and even Bass' ale and brandy and soda for those who needed stimulants.

The troops have suffered very little from sickness, considering the unhealthy climate, and, strange to say, it was the men of the well-seasoned East India regiments, those of the British regiments which were stopped at Gibraltar and on their way home from India after many years' service in that hot country, and sent to Cape Coast Castle to take part in this expedition who suffered the most from sickness, and who also proved less able to sustain fatigue on the march in the hot weather prevailing in Ashantee.

LEGAL COMPLICATIONS. The Full court, consisting of Justices McCreight, Drake and Walkem, yesterday heard the appeal in Aitkins v. Coy. The defendant, who is appealing, located the Cariboo mining claim in the Best Basin, Slooan district, on June 9 last, and recorded it on June 17. The respondent, Aitkins, on June 10 located the Rambler claim and recorded it on June 15, both claims covering the same ground. At the trial before Judge Spinks, county court judge in Kootenay, Aitkins who located the Rambler, alleged that the Cariboo had really been located on the 15th and the stakes had been fraudulently antedated as having been placed on the 9th. The jury found that Coy had properly located on the 9th, and Judge Spinks then held as a matter of law that priority of record governed priority of location, notwithstanding that the mineral act allowed a locator fifteen days within which to record after location. Coy appealed to the Full court from this judgment.

After Coy had appealed Aitkins made a motion to the county court judge of Kootenay for a new trial, and also gave notice of his intention to apply for a new trial upon the hearing of the appeal and obtained an adjournment in order to have a case stated by the county judge. Judge Spinks adjourned the motion to apply for a new trial until after the full court appeal.

After the hearing of the appeal Aitkins' counsel stated that he abandoned his intention to move the full court for a new trial. Counsel for appellant company objected to the withdrawal, and contended that the appeal should be proceeded with or treated as dismissed; otherwise the full court, whose duty it is to determine all questions whether of new trial or otherwise, should be in the peculiar position of allowing an appeal; then on appeal to the Supreme court of Canada, if their judgment was confirmed, the whole proceedings might be upset by the county court which it was the duty of the full court to decide.

AN UNLAWFUL WEAPON.

To THE EDITOR:—I see that the Times has been in a hurry to reproduce a letter criticizing the Hon. Col. Baker's address on the "Evolution of Mind." Criticism, if it is bold and intelligent, is a good thing, but when it is unfair and untruthful it is the very reverse. Col. Baker's critic makes a liberal use of the most unlawful weapon in the armory of the critic. The odium theologium has been early and long in the service of ignorance and prejudice, and it has been only too effective. It has been wielded against every branch of science and against almost every original thinker who has enlightened the world.

There is a certain class of religionists ever on the watch for heresy and heterodoxy, and whenever a teacher of men propounds any doctrine, or advances any theory, which in the opinion of its members is opposed to their view of religious truth, or to what they regard as the facts of revealed religion, they begin to raise a hue and cry against him. They try to do this by means of those who are ignorant as themselves, though perhaps not so prejudiced or self-conceited, believe that the preacher of new doctrines or the discoverer of either unknown scientific truth is an enemy of religion.

The Vancouver critic says that Col. Baker belongs to the same school of thinkers as Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Spencer, Huxley and Tyndall are the case, it will have to be admitted that he is very good company, for Darwin, Spencer, Huxley and Tyndall are the leaders of thought in our age. Huxley is a man who is not only a great naturalist, but a great philosopher, and he is very good company, for Darwin, Spencer, Huxley and Tyndall are the leaders of thought in our age.

DEATH FROM HEART FAILURE.

That Might Have Been Avoided by the Use of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. Promptness is the first essential in all cases of heart failure, especially in heart disease. Minutes may mean everything. The use of an effective medicine may mean the saving of a life, where the use of that possessing little or no power may signify death to take its course. One great virtue of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is that it gives relief most immediately, whether the case be that of organic or sympathetic heart disease. The numerous testimonials received by the proprietor of this medicine bear the strongest testimony to this fact. "I would not have been alive to-day had it not been for your medicine," is the cheeriest relief most immediately, whether the case be that of organic or sympathetic heart disease. The numerous testimonials received by the proprietor of this medicine bear the strongest testimony to this fact.

ARRESTED IN VICTORIA.

Albert Menzenmeyer, of Oakland, Finds This City Is Not a Haven of Refuge.

Apprehended for Drunkenness, He Is Now Held as a "Fugitive Offender."

Albert Menzenmeyer, formerly of San Francisco and more recently of the city of Oakland, was arrested early yesterday morning by Sergeant Walker and Detectives Perdue and Palmer of the Victoria police, and now awaits extradition at city police headquarters. He was charged when taken into custody with being drunk and disorderly on Government street, but in the course of a few hours it was decided to abandon this unimportant charge, and an information was substituted to conform with instructions received from Sheriff Calvin B. White, of Alameda county. This information is laid under the Fugitive Offenders act, and alleges that Menzenmeyer on Christmas eve last "with intent to commit murder, unlawfully did shoot at one John R. Perkins with a revolver loaded with leaden bullets, thereby wounding the said John R. Perkins."

Of his identity the prisoner makes no denial, contending himself with the observation that he will be able to "square" the matter out of court as soon as he is again on American soil. He is a heavy-framed, thick set man of perhaps 40 or 45 years of age, decidedly German in appearance, and finding his friends wherever he goes among the proprietors and habitués of the beer saloons. Since his arrival in Victoria on Monday last he has been a familiar figure in the Bank Exchange, Tentonia Germania and Regent's bars, and it was his heavy drinking that first drew to him the attention of the Victoria police.

They made it a point to inquire who he was and failing to obtain any definite information on the point determined to keep the stranger under surveillance. Sergeant Walker and Detectives Perdue and Palmer very soon had their suspicions aroused, and keeping a close watch upon the movements of the mysterious German they discovered that he was an eager and industrious reader of the San Francisco dailies, which he would purchase immediately upon their arrival and scan at the first opportunity. His interest in the news was not that of the ordinary reader but that of a specialist, for the detectives soon discovered that he looked for certain items in the pages devoted to California home news and gave no attention to anything else.

Finally the patience of the watchers was rewarded; Menzenmeyer had been giving his attention to a late Examiner, and finding an article that claimed his attention promptly cut it out and threw the mutilated paper away. It was secured by the police and another copy of the same issue obtained from the clipping secured by the German referred to the shooting of John R. Perkins of Oakland.

Putting two and two together, Sergeant Walker and his associates concluded that it was Menzenmeyer to whom they had been devoting their attentions, and as soon as a description of the man could be obtained they were fully convinced that they had not been misled. Then a wire was sent to Oakland for instructions and Menzenmeyer was kept constantly in view either by Walker, Perdue or Palmer, or else by constable Cantrell, who as a new man on the force was able to work effectively without exciting suspicion.

Careful as were the police, suspicions were aroused, however, and Walker and Perdue running across Menzenmeyer at about 1 o'clock on Tuesday night, and after a conference the three officers decided upon making the arrest at once, and took their man into custody as he was walking on Government street. Eight or nine hours later a message was received from Sheriff White, of Alameda county, instructing Chief Sheppard to hold Menzenmeyer prisoner and informing him that the warrant for his detention would be forwarded immediately.

The story of the case in which Menzenmeyer played so important a part is fully told in the little scrap of paper which he cut from the Examiner of December 26, and which led to his identity being disclosed. On Christmas Eve Menzenmeyer had trouble with an Oakland coal dealer named Simons, and shot at him without doing any injury. Later in the evening he met Perkins and his two brothers, and without giving any warning turned upon them and

Break Up a Cold in Time by using PNYN-PECTORAL. The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.

THE BALANCE OF OUR CALENDARS AT HALF PRICE. GAGE'S VERTICAL COPY BOOK. A full supply now in stock. T. N. HIBBEN & CO.

opened fire with his revolver—this time with serious results. Perkins is still in the hospital and though it was at first thought that he could not recover, it is now believed that he is practically out of danger. He tells the story of the shooting thus: "I was walking along the street with my three brothers. We had been down to Lorin collecting a little bill and were going to my brother's house. Menzenmeyer was about six feet ahead of us, with his wife. He was walking a little unsteadily, but we paid no attention to him.

ALBERNI ABROAD.

Under the heading of "May be Cripple Creek's Rival," the following is published in the Chicago Record of the 15th inst: Cripple Creek is to have a rival as a gold producing centre if the friends of the Alberni district, in British Columbia, are not mistaken.

Mr. George Brown, a mining and investment broker from Alberni, was in the city yesterday and gave some facts about the country. He said: "The Alberni district was opened last summer and is located at the head of the Alberni canal, which extends from Alberni to the Pacific coast, a distance of twenty or thirty miles. The country is new and no quartz mining has ever been done in that section. The hills, however, are full of quartz, and the country is rapidly being staked by prospectors, chiefly Americans, who have founded the town of Alberni, which now contains 350 people. The town is almost due west of Nafaimo, from which it is reached by stage, and it can also be reached by steamer from Victoria, the canal being deep enough for the largest vessel."

FRUITGROWERS AND DAIRYMEN.

Delegates from the associations which have been already formed among the farmers in several districts of the province for the joint shipment of fruit, will on the 29th inst., meet with the co-operative committee of the Fruit Growers' Association at Westminster to arrange a scheme whereby all the exports of fruit grown in the province may be managed by a central committee. The advantage of such joint action is apparent, for shipments could then be intelligently regulated so as to relieve the local markets from being glutted as happened last year at certain periods; and the markets can be kept more regularly supplied, a desirable thing for both producer and consumer, giving the latter a more uniform market and avoiding loss that always falls on the producer when the market is overstocked.

On the 30th instant the regular annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association is to be held, and on the following day the dairymen will have their convention. As many as possible of the farmers, dairymen and fruit growers from the island should attend these meetings, as such gathering with the interchange of ideas and discussions that take place are important factors in assisting in the development of the farming and dairying industries of the province.

WINE & BOX. HAMS. (Effective) ALL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS. Headache, Stomach, Digestion, Spasms, Pains, Ailments.

RD FUNDS. Contributed Last Year's Report.

et last evening, for the election, there Charles Hayward, well, A. L. Belyea, Micking and Mr. ward was by unselected chairman, r. B. Williams, was ar. B. Williams, was ar. B. Williams, was ar.

h, residing in the outside the South was granted per and her little girl

the secretary of school board for the tend at a meeting y hall on Friday school matters, was

Mr. Dallas, first Day school, for an endorsement were laid over to the matter of

of the school at and filed. pts and expenses umber 31, 1895,

ta grant, \$15,091 54 11,789 00 18,302 12 548,162 66 1,243 11 4,240 02 283 89 208 60 69 65 1,800 02 2,474 85 283 89 12 00 479 80 213 00 20 00 70 00 58 55 \$10,238 83 6 25 \$48,000 68 account 1,243 11 3,825 00 577 00 \$53,645 79

be officially pub- law, as soon as it

enses amounting with some others committee. pint asked to be e board with a mission for, his ntral school. It that this would ire to sanction, uested to make ing in the ordin-

where named by lings, those on g and Insur- the former list, ates, Belyea and nders, McMick- Belyea, Yates

rs—Trustees Mc- Yates. Trustee ance—Trustees B. Lovell, Grant

HAMS. (Effective) ALL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS. Headache, Stomach, Digestion, Spasms, Pains, Ailments.

RD FUNDS. Contributed Last Year's Report.

et last evening, for the election, there Charles Hayward, well, A. L. Belyea, Micking and Mr. ward was by unselected chairman, r. B. Williams, was ar. B. Williams, was ar. B. Williams, was ar.

h, residing in the outside the South was granted per and her little girl

the secretary of school board for the tend at a meeting y hall on Friday school matters, was

Mr. Dallas, first Day school, for an endorsement were laid over to the matter of

of the school at and filed. pts and expenses umber 31, 1895,

ta grant, \$15,091 54 11,789 00 18,302 12 548,162 66 1,243 11 4,240 02 283 89 208 60 69 65 1,800 02 2,474 85 283 89 12 00 479 80 213 00 20 00 70 00 58 55 \$10,238 83 6 25 \$48,000 68 account 1,243 11 3,825 00 577 00 \$53,645 79

be officially pub- law, as soon as it

enses amounting with some others committee. pint asked to be e board with a mission for, his ntral school. It that this would ire to sanction, uested to make ing in the ordin-

where named by lings, those on g and Insur- the former list, ates, Belyea and nders, McMick- Belyea, Yates

rs—Trustees Mc- Yates. Trustee ance—Trustees B. Lovell, Grant

The Colonist

Published Every Monday and Thursday
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability
W. H. Ellis, Manager. A. G. Sandison, Secretary.

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. Published Every Day except Monday
Per year, postage free to any part of Canada...

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

A CAMPAIGN FRAUD.

We have been lately greatly surprised to find that there are men in Victoria, presumably intelligent, who still declare that they do not believe that Col. Prior is a member of the Cabinet.

Many men in whose intelligence and truthfulness numbers of the citizens of Victoria had perfect confidence declared with the utmost positiveness, and kept on declaring, that Col. Prior was not and could not be a Cabinet minister.

AN INSIDE VIEW.

The British tourist is the boldest and the most enterprising man of the age. He goes everywhere. He is not daunted by danger, and he is not deterred by privation and hardship.

Yet they were all wrong—candidate, senator, lawyers, and stump speakers—willfully or ignorantly wrong.

OTTAWA, Dec. 14. Kindly ascertain from Prior if he will accept a controllership with a seat in the Cabinet. This would give British Columbia a voice in the Council.

his colleagues. He would also know that Sir Mackenzie Bowell being an honest man and not a fool would not make such an offer unless he had the power to give what he offered, and that he would not be such an idiot as to sign his name to such a telegram unless he meant business.

If, as some of the Opposition spouters were foolish enough to assert, that telegram was bogus, that Sir Mackenzie Bowell had not the power to appoint Col. Prior to a seat in the Cabinet, and that if he had the power Col. Prior, being a Controller, could not occupy the seat to which he had been appointed, what would that imply?

But let us assume what is manifestly impossible, what would be the position of a Minister of the Crown who was known to act in this fraudulent manner? The Governor-General, as soon as it came to his ear that the Premier had cheated Col. Prior and the constituency of Victoria by making that gentleman a bogus offer of a seat in the Cabinet, would tell him plainly and without a moment's hesitation that he was not fit to hold the position he occupied; that he was a disgrace to Canada and to the Government, and that he would have nothing further to do with him in his official or in any other capacity.

Did Mr. Templeman and the other Grits who refused to consider the offer of a Cabinet seat to Col. Prior by the Premier genuine or made in good faith, know that their refusal implied all this? Were they ignorant of the fact that the Premier and the Premier alone had the power to offer Col. Prior a seat in the Cabinet, and that he dare not make such an offer unless he had the power to give what he offered and intended to do so?

If the leading Grits of Victoria had not been either deplorably ignorant or disgracefully dishonest they would not, after the Premier of the Dominion had offered Col. Prior a seat in the Cabinet and that after the offer had been accepted, have denied either the genuineness or the constitutionality of the appointment. We maintain that all that an intelligent elector and a gentleman really needed to be convinced of the good faith of the Premier in making the offer, was to be satisfied that the signature was genuine. All the telegrams and assurances subsequently sent were really unnecessary.

The British tourist is the boldest and the most enterprising man of the age. He goes everywhere. He is not daunted by danger, and he is not deterred by privation and hardship.

The Hon. H. Howard wanted to know the true inwardness of the rebellion in Cuba. The climate of the island he knew was not healthy, and he also knew that it would be no easy matter to pass through the Spanish lines into the country occupied by the insurgents.

Mr. Westery—"I dreamed about you last night, Miss Wolcott." Miss Wolcott (laughing).—"Did you? Well, I'm glad to hear that you have pleasant dreams sometimes."

OTTAWA, Dec. 14. Kindly ascertain from Prior if he will accept a controllership with a seat in the Cabinet. This would give British Columbia a voice in the Council.

discipline was strictly enforced, guard was regularly kept and orders had to be carried out to the letter. In their drill the insurgents cut a most ridiculous figure; yet drilled they were, however, and that twice a day; often as was the case in Jose Maceo's camp, by Spanish drill sergeants, who, like many others, have been driven from the Spanish lines by ill usage.

The Spanish Government to Blame for the Loss of American Colonies.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—General Martinez Campos was accorded a splendid farewell demonstration upon the occasion of his departure from Havana for Spain. His palace was filled with a throng of dignitaries, including members of the civil corporation, officers of the army and of the volunteers, and the political friends of the retiring Governor-General.

Mr. Howard puts his readers on their guard against taking for granted that the news about the successes of the Spanish troops is true. "The statements," he says, "of the victorious progress of the Spaniards are false and the reports are absolutely unreliable. It is true that Spain is making every effort; ships are bought and blockade the coast, yet arms and ammunition are being continually landed and as yet no filibuster has been taken. Troops are sent from Spain, yet no change in the situation takes place.

According to Mr. Howard there is no prospect of the insurrection being put down within a measurable period. The rebels are in good heart and determined to fight for the independence of Cuba to the bitter end. We had almost forgotten to say that the Hon. H. Howard's very interesting article "Five Weeks With the Cuban Insurgents" is in the January number of the Contemporary Review.

TO THE EDITOR.—As a farmer (and game preserver) I must protest against the tirade of Mr. E. L. Harrison, which appeared in the Colonist recently, directed against certain amendments of the game act, suggested by the game protection association.

GAME PROTECTION.

TO THE EDITOR.—As a farmer (and game preserver) I must protest against the tirade of Mr. E. L. Harrison, which appeared in the Colonist recently, directed against certain amendments of the game act, suggested by the game protection association.

Mr. Westery—"I dreamed about you last night, Miss Wolcott." Miss Wolcott (laughing).—"Did you? Well, I'm glad to hear that you have pleasant dreams sometimes."

Mr. Westery—"I dreamed about you last night, Miss Wolcott." Miss Wolcott (laughing).—"Did you? Well, I'm glad to hear that you have pleasant dreams sometimes."

Mr. Westery—"I dreamed about you last night, Miss Wolcott." Miss Wolcott (laughing).—"Did you? Well, I'm glad to hear that you have pleasant dreams sometimes."

DEPARTURE OF CAMPOS.

Enthusiastic Demonstration—An Important Battle—Characteristic March by Gomez.

The Spanish Government to Blame for the Loss of American Colonies.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—General Martinez Campos was accorded a splendid farewell demonstration upon the occasion of his departure from Havana for Spain. His palace was filled with a throng of dignitaries, including members of the civil corporation, officers of the army and of the volunteers, and the political friends of the retiring Governor-General.

Mr. Howard puts his readers on their guard against taking for granted that the news about the successes of the Spanish troops is true. "The statements," he says, "of the victorious progress of the Spaniards are false and the reports are absolutely unreliable. It is true that Spain is making every effort; ships are bought and blockade the coast, yet arms and ammunition are being continually landed and as yet no filibuster has been taken. Troops are sent from Spain, yet no change in the situation takes place.

According to Mr. Howard there is no prospect of the insurrection being put down within a measurable period. The rebels are in good heart and determined to fight for the independence of Cuba to the bitter end. We had almost forgotten to say that the Hon. H. Howard's very interesting article "Five Weeks With the Cuban Insurgents" is in the January number of the Contemporary Review.

TO THE EDITOR.—As a farmer (and game preserver) I must protest against the tirade of Mr. E. L. Harrison, which appeared in the Colonist recently, directed against certain amendments of the game act, suggested by the game protection association.

GAME PROTECTION.

TO THE EDITOR.—As a farmer (and game preserver) I must protest against the tirade of Mr. E. L. Harrison, which appeared in the Colonist recently, directed against certain amendments of the game act, suggested by the game protection association.

Mr. Westery—"I dreamed about you last night, Miss Wolcott." Miss Wolcott (laughing).—"Did you? Well, I'm glad to hear that you have pleasant dreams sometimes."

Mr. Westery—"I dreamed about you last night, Miss Wolcott." Miss Wolcott (laughing).—"Did you? Well, I'm glad to hear that you have pleasant dreams sometimes."

Mr. Westery—"I dreamed about you last night, Miss Wolcott." Miss Wolcott (laughing).—"Did you? Well, I'm glad to hear that you have pleasant dreams sometimes."

EVERYTHING IS CERTAIN PAIN-KILLER KILLS PAIN THE GREAT Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, It Cures Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc.

THE GREAT Family Medicine of the Age. Taken Internally, It Cures Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., etc.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is expedient to enlarge the District created for the purposes of the "Bills of Sale Act," by authority of an Order in Council of the 1st day of October, 1895, by the addition to the said District of the Cariboo Electoral District as established by the "Legislative Electorates and Elections Act, 1894."

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed: WITNESSES, the Honourable Edward Drury, Lieutenant-Governor of our said Province of British Columbia, in our City of Victoria, in our said Province, this ninth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

By Command, JAMES BAKER, Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE. HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments: 10th January, 1896. To the Justices of the Peace within and for the County of Nanaimo: AUGUST H. LYCHE, of Uchelet, Esquire, CHARLES T. HASLAM and GEORGE FORRESTER, of Alberni, Esquires. JAC2

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER THE BEST

Behold WHISKY. The Star of the West whose health-giving rays, shining over an ever widening circle, give an assurance of well-made cakes to all who use

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

S. A. STODDART, WATCHES 68 1/2 Yates St.

Stemwind Elgin B. W. Raymond, ruby jewelled, double sunk second dial, adjusted to heat, cold and position, warranted 20 years, in Nickel cases \$15 Gold Filled \$20, Silver \$19. Elgin, 17 jewels, with all the latest improvements in Gold Filled 20 years cases \$28 50, in Silver cases \$ 5. Ladies' Solid Gold 14 karat Elgin or Waltham Watches \$20, Elgin 7 jewel stemwind, in Nickel cases \$6, in Gold Filled \$10, in 21 years' guaranteed Gold Filled cases \$15, in solid 14 karat Gold cases (weight nearly 3 oz.) \$40.

Diamond and other Precious Stone Rings from \$2 up. Eight day striking Clocks in Oak or Walnut cases, visible pendulum, from \$4 to \$5. Eight day Cathedral Gong Cabinet Clocks \$5; with gold inlaid dials \$5.50. Nickel Alarm Clocks from 70c. The largest stock in the city to choose from. Of Watches and Jewellery till Christmas.

S. A. STODDART, 68 1/2 YATES STREET, no 27-31-w



Groceries and Provisions

FRUIT. Currants, 8 cents per pound. Raisins, 3 cents per pound. PEEL, 20 cents per pound. TEA. 5 pounds M.M. (genuine), \$1.25. FLOUR. Ogelvie's Hungarian, \$1.35 per sack. PORK. Long Clear, 11 pounds for \$1.00. Long Rolls, spiced, 15c. per pound.

R. H. JAMESON, 33 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C. d62-3-w

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to—Times, July 23, 1884. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COLIC, COLIC, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanied each bottle. Sole Importer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s., 15d., 2d., 9d., 4d. 56-7

JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" Very Old BLACK BOTTLE

Behold WHISKY. The Star of the West whose health-giving rays, shining over an ever widening circle, give an assurance of well-made cakes to all who use

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth Annual meeting of the British Columbia Fire Insurance Co. will be held at the office of Daily & Claxton, 64 Yates street, at 3:30 p.m. on January 23rd, 1896. W.M. DALRYMPLE, Manager. d62-31-w-11mo

FOR SALE—Tenders will be received for the purchase of the Hetherington Farm, being Lot No. 107, on the official Map of Comox, containing about 200 acres more or less; about 110 acres are under cultivation, well fenced, with buildings and orchard; coal rights included; also about 200 acres of bush lands adjoining the farm, can be divided to suit purchaser. Parties tendering will state whether for the whole or for the 200 acres of cleared land or part of it. Tenders to be mailed to JOHN MUNDRELL, Sandwick, P.O., up to February 5th, 1896. By order of the Executors. ja8-1ms-w

The Occidental Hotel, Corner Wharf and Johnson Streets, Victoria.

THIS popular and well known Hotel was re-opened on November 15, under the management of Wm. Jensen, its founder, with everything new and bright. It will be conducted as of former years, aiming to make it homelike for guests.

THIRD BE HOPED Prince Henry of to Contin Co

Returned to Cap Against His Me

LONDON, Jan. 22. From Sierra Leone further details of Henry of Batten appears was friend death of his friend was attacked with ing with the Prin ever, continued within thirty assie, where he ill all of a sudden were in vain and immediately convy. When the Prince dition was despe almost despaired him back to the however, rallied at Cape Coast Castle. Although sick u on reaching Cape possible to prevail tenants and the c allow him to ren reached Cape Coas British to Coomas was so desperate were in vain and duced, very muc to consent to en Blonde for the is Friday last. The weak condition of the cruiser. On 3 quite cheerful, and tained of his recover was a decided chan on Monday evening The Standard pu in a similar strai. The Daily News e takes still another limited domestic the wife of mother deeply affected at daughter's happy li losing a most amiab son-in-law, to whom vied."

Ex-Empress Eugend condones to the O of Prince Henry, re of the Prince Imperi killed by the Zulus accompanied the En Zulu war. SIERRA LEONE, J. cruiser Blonde, with of Prince Henry of E has sailed for Engla. LONDON, Jan. 22. held-to-day to elect Belfast to succeed S. Conservative, elected in the late general E. as follows: Hasl 3,595, and Turner, I ist, 3,434. It is officially ann A. Bovell, Attorne Island of Barbadoes, Attorney-General of The Reichszweig afternoon publishes ence to the celebrat fifth anniversary of of the Empire, and sions telegrams recei abroad gave the Em are and strength that the Germans never allow the to be taken f will always know h precious possessions expresses the war who have given evi to co-operate with E further strengthen and promoting Germ "Dr. Jameson and Pretoria arrived at E daybreak and were on board the transp sailed for England. Herr Baumbach, b zig and member of th A despatch to the Petersburg says the budget. The n seven years is to hav 000 roubles, 57,500,00 are for the current ye half a million rouble foreign navies gre expected that these creased. The object appears to be the g ready abandoned of every ship, especially of the production of equal or superior po The Berlin corresp believes that the g ready abandoned of every ing a special measu navy, finding that th of support for it.

Ex-Empress Eugend condones to the O of Prince Henry, re of the Prince Imperi killed by the Zulus accompanied the En Zulu war. SIERRA LEONE, J. cruiser Blonde, with of Prince Henry of E has sailed for Engla. LONDON, Jan. 22. held-to-day to elect Belfast to succeed S. Conservative, elected in the late general E. as follows: Hasl 3,595, and Turner, I ist, 3,434. It is officially ann A. Bovell, Attorne Island of Barbadoes, Attorney-General of The Reichszweig afternoon publishes ence to the celebrat fifth anniversary of of the Empire, and sions telegrams recei abroad gave the Em are and strength that the Germans never allow the to be taken f will always know h precious possessions expresses the war who have given evi to co-operate with E further strengthen and promoting Germ "Dr. Jameson and Pretoria arrived at E daybreak and were on board the transp sailed for England. Herr Baumbach, b zig and member of th A despatch to the Petersburg says the budget. The n seven years is to hav 000 roubles, 57,500,00 are for the current ye half a million rouble foreign navies gre expected that these creased. The object appears to be the g ready abandoned of every ship, especially of the production of equal or superior po The Berlin corresp believes that the g ready abandoned of every ing a special measu navy, finding that th of support for it.

Ex-Empress Eugend condones to the O of Prince Henry, re of the Prince Imperi killed by the Zulus accompanied the En Zulu war. SIERRA LEONE, J. cruiser Blonde, with of Prince Henry of E has sailed for Engla. LONDON, Jan. 22. held-to-day to elect Belfast to succeed S. Conservative, elected in the late general E. as follows: Hasl 3,595, and Turner, I ist, 3,434. It is officially ann A. Bovell, Attorne Island of Barbadoes, Attorney-General of The Reichszweig afternoon publishes ence to the celebrat fifth anniversary of of the Empire, and sions telegrams recei abroad gave the Em are and strength that the Germans never allow the to be taken f will always know h precious possessions expresses the war who have given evi to co-operate with E further strengthen and promoting Germ "Dr. Jameson and Pretoria arrived at E daybreak and were on board the transp sailed for England. Herr Baumbach, b zig and member of th A despatch to the Petersburg says the budget. The n seven years is to hav 000 roubles, 57,500,00 are for the current ye half a million rouble foreign navies gre expected that these creased. The object appears to be the g ready abandoned of every ship, especially of the production of equal or superior po The Berlin corresp believes that the g ready abandoned of every ing a special measu navy, finding that th of support for it.

Ex-Empress Eugend condones to the O of Prince Henry, re of the Prince Imperi killed by the Zulus accompanied the En Zulu war. SIERRA LEONE, J. cruiser Blonde, with of Prince Henry of E has sailed for Engla. LONDON, Jan. 22. held-to-day to elect Belfast to succeed S. Conservative, elected in the late general E. as follows: Hasl 3,595, and Turner, I ist, 3,434. It is officially ann A. Bovell, Attorne Island of Barbadoes, Attorney-General of The Reichszweig afternoon publishes ence to the celebrat fifth anniversary of of the Empire, and sions telegrams recei abroad gave the Em are and strength that the Germans never allow the to be taken f will always know h precious possessions expresses the war who have given evi to co-operate with E further strengthen and promoting Germ "Dr. Jameson and Pretoria arrived at E daybreak and were on board the transp sailed for England. Herr Baumbach, b zig and member of th A despatch to the Petersburg says the budget. The n seven years is to hav 000 roubles, 57,500,00 are for the current ye half a million rouble foreign navies gre expected that these creased. The object appears to be the g ready abandoned of every ship, especially of the production of equal or superior po The Berlin corresp believes that the g ready abandoned of every ing a special measu navy, finding that th of support for it.

Ex-Empress Eugend condones to the O of Prince Henry, re of the Prince Imperi killed by the Zulus accompanied the En Zulu war. SIERRA LEONE, J. cruiser Blonde, with of Prince Henry of E has sailed for Engla. LONDON, Jan. 22. held-to-day to elect Belfast to succeed S. Conservative, elected in the late general E. as follows: Hasl 3,595, and Turner, I ist, 3,434. It is officially ann A. Bovell, Attorne Island of Barbadoes, Attorney-General of The Reichszweig afternoon publishes ence to the celebrat fifth anniversary of of the Empire, and sions telegrams recei abroad gave the Em are and strength that the Germans never allow the to be taken f will always know h precious possessions expresses the war who have given evi to co-operate with E further strengthen and promoting Germ "Dr. Jameson and Pretoria arrived at E daybreak and were on board the transp sailed for England. Herr Baumbach, b zig and member of th A despatch to the Petersburg says the budget. The n seven years is to hav 000 roubles, 57,500,00 are for the current ye half a million rouble foreign navies gre expected that these creased. The object appears to be the g ready abandoned of every ship, especially of the production of equal or superior po The Berlin corresp believes that the g ready abandoned of every ing a special measu navy, finding that th of support for it.