

## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

### Drawing of a Cheam Indian—Census-Taking Began at Westminster.

**Vancouver's Ratepayers' Association and the Reformers It Proposes—The Mining Country.**

(Special to the Colonist.)

### VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 18.—Dr. Lewis Hall, of Victoria, Grand Chief Templar, addressed the Good Templars of Vancouver, last night, on the occasion of an entertainment given in his honor.

The executive of the Ratepayers' Association has adopted the municipal platform of the Nationalists and chosen the following gentlemen as its candidates: For mayor: Mr. James Ramsay, Ald. Clendenning, Ald. Brown, W. S. McDonald, Ald. McDonald, John McNeil, and Mr. Ramsay, adopted by the executive is most radical in principle. Further reduction of the tax on improvements was unanimously endorsed. Other planks in the platform are abolition of the poll tax and abolition of the property qualification for mayor and aldermen. All entitled to vote at the civic election are to be allowed to vote on money by-laws. Mayor Collins did all he could to check the rush of radical resolutions.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 19.—The Property Owners' Association has endorsed the resolution of the Bar Association favoring the introduction of the Torrens land system in the province.

The first of the popular concerts inaugurated by Mr. Evans-Thomas took place last night and was an artistic success. In the opera, "Quid Pro Quo," following the performance, Mr. Evans-Thomas proved himself an excellent delineator of character as well as a singer of high merit.

An extra attraction was Miss Findlay's recitations, "The Bird Bride" and "Naughty Zed," Miss Findlay, who recently arrived from California, is permanently living in Vancouver. The young lady has a charming stage appearance, and in the lighter branches of elocution is an accomplished artist.

### WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, Dec. 18.—The taking of the census was commenced this week.

The reasonable and healthful amusement of the public highways is to be stopped by the police as dangerous to the passengers.

What the medical societies of Vancouver and Westminster did together at the Merchants' Exchange to-night.

WESTMINSTER, Dec. 19.—Bishop Dart delivered his third lecture to men only at the Cathedral yesterday. The audience was composed principally of members of other churches who take a deep interest in His Lordship's addresses.

Licenses to sell liquor for 14 hotels, two saloons and one wholesale liquor house have been renewed.

### NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Dec. 18.—Messrs. Dennison, Scoville, McAloney, H. Darling of the Union Steamship Co., and Capt. Newcomb recently returned from an expedition in the neighborhood of Howe Sound, the outcome of which is likely to prove of no small importance to those concerned, if present prospects are in any way fulfilled. These gentlemen have located an immense quartz ledge somewhere near the head of Howe Sound, and such specimens of rock as they have so far examined give unmistakable indications of the great richness in gold, copper and silver. Silver is shown to predominate in the amalgam already made.

NANAIMO, Dec. 10.—Recent falls of rain and snow have considerably raised the water in the Millstream, and brought down a large amount of floating timber and debris, which has collected at the bend of the stream, just below the Quarter-Way house. The jam is now fully fifty yards in length, and unless removed will bank the river back, and flood the Millstream valley above.

A magnificent silver challenge cup to be presented by Dr. McKechnie to the winner of the senior Rugby football championship, has arrived from the makers, Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., of Montreal. The cup stands fully two feet six inches in height, and is of elegant design and finished workmanship. It carries two miniature figures of a footballer, the one in the act of making a dropkick, and the other holding aloft the laurel wreath of victory and with one foot placed triumphantly upon a football.

There was a very large meeting at the opera house last evening to consider civic affairs. The meeting had been called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the coming mayoralty contest, but although Mayor Quennell's name was put to the meeting no result was reached. Mayor Quennell will express his views in a few days through a communication to the press.

### NORTH SAANICH.

NORTH SAANICH, Dec. 17.—The Saanich plowing match was held on Saturday last, in a field belonging to Mr. D. John. The weather was wretched until late in the afternoon, but the committee have every reason to be satisfied with the number of competitors and the work done. The plowing was not quite up to

that of last year, but this may be accounted for by the wet day and the inferior ground.

Great credit is due those plowmen who braved the elements and did their work under very unfavorable conditions. The judges were Messrs. Watson Clark, Geo. Walker and T. Humber. Their decisions, with which no complaints were made, are appended in the following prize list: Class I.—1st prize, \$25, A. Munro, Victoria; 2nd prize, \$20, W. Snyder, Victoria; 3rd prize, \$15, A. Rose, South Saanich.

Class II.—1st prize (Messrs. Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd., plow), Geo. Stimmel, South Saanich; 2nd prize, \$15, A. McDonald North Saanich.

Class III.—First prize, E. G. Prior & Co.'s plow, Walter McIlmoye, North Saanich; second prize, \$7.50, Fred. Frank, North Saanich.

W. Snyder got Mr. Fred. Norris' buggy whip for the best opening in the field, and A. Munro got the quarter of mutton for the best finish.

In the evening a general meeting was held at Sidney, and after forming the "Vancouver Island Ploughing Association," the following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year: Honorary president, Mr. J. T. McIlmoye; vice-president, Mr. James Tod, Jr.; cedar hill; secretary, Mr. J. Caven, North Saanich; treasurer, Mr. S. Imrie, North Saanich. Committee—Messrs. D. McDonald, F. Turgoose, A. Rose, W. Simpson, D. Stevens, R. Macrae, W. Snyder, G. Deans and George Walker.

The committee return their thanks to the numerous friends of the association for the liberal manner in which they have contributed towards the funds.

### ROSSLAND.

(From the Rossland Miner.)  
The showing on the Gopher continues to improve. The ore body is now from eight to ten feet wide.

Marked improvement has occurred in both the Crown Point and the Iron Horse.

The compressor plant of the Centre Star is ready for service.

John A. Finch has bonded for his syndicate the Tiger and Uncle Sam for \$30,000, and R. K. Neal is here to begin work immediately.

The ore blocks continue. Not a pound is now going out of the camp owing to the failure of wagon transportation. There is not enough snow for sledges and too much for wagons. The War Eagle has shut down except in development work, and the Le Roi has 3,000 tons of ore piled up awaiting removal.

John Moynahan has been made superintendent of the Le Roi. He is a very capable man. The quality of the ore in the Le Roi continues to improve with each fall of the extent. The shaft is now down 420 feet. If the width of the vein is maintained to the 450-foot level, where a station is to be made, Judge Turner, the manager, estimates he will have 100,000 tons of high grade ore practically in sight.

Very satisfactory progress is now being made in the building of the Trail smelter. A report was set going last week that work had been suspended owing to the failure of the smelter company to make the necessary payments to the receiver for the contractors. Meaningless, however, Mr. Green said that the construction work was kept well in hand.

Most of the machinery is in place, the buildings are inclosed and the big smokestack is pressing skyward. It now looks as though the fires would be set going by the 1st of January. The first instalment of coke is already on the way.

### NELSON.

(From the Tribune.)  
A. S. Farwell is doing a lot of claim surveying on the mountain back of town.

John H. Klock, formerly assayer at the Blue Bell mine, but who has been in Chicago for over three years, is again employed at the Blue Bell.

McVicker Bros. & McCuish have struck a fine body of ore in the north drift of the Mile Point claim on the second level. The pay streak is at least two feet thick and carries considerable ruby silver. They intend to sink the incline shaft 75 feet deeper and then drift. The water is not very troublesome.

It requires considerable rustling to supply the camps and towns in Southern Vancouver with beef. This week Burns received 200 head of beef cattle from the Okanagan country. Sixty-five head were held at Rossland and the remainder were brought to Nelson, where 50 head were forwarded on to Three Forks. Mr. Burns alone requires nearly 200 head a month to keep his markets at Nelson, Kaslo, Three Forks, Sandon, Rossland and Trail supplied.

It must be admitted that the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson is an industrial enterprise that will be of great benefit to British Columbia. To be of the greatest benefit, its owners must of necessity keep the expense of treating ore at the lowest possible figure. One of the items of expense in operating smelters is the cost of fuel. Fuel, such as coke, must from necessity be brought from distant points. Coke for the Hall Mines smelter is purchased in the United States, and shipped in by way of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, a road that cannot deliver the coke at the smelter because of its not having track connection with the road that has a sidetrack or spur right alongside the smelter. The road that has the sidetrack or spur is the Canadian Pacific, and its managers absolutely refuse to allow the Nelson & Fort Sheppard the privilege of making a connection unless the latter allows it running privileges over five miles of road. More; its managers threaten to join the Nelson and Fort Sheppard, if even an attempt is made to extend its track into the town of Nelson. Because of this action, the managers of the Hall Mines smelter are forced to build a wagon road from the smelter to a railway siding, a mile and a half distant, over which will coke used at the smelter will be hauled by teams.

Sorofula turns in the blood of nearly every one, but food is the driver it from the system and makes pure blood.

## NEWSPAPER OPINIONS.

### What is Said by Some of the Papers Regarding President Cleveland's Pretensions

### "The Difficulties That Have Arisen Are Grave"—"Britain Will Reject the Demand"

LONDON, Dec. 18.—All the morning papers devote more or less of their editorial space to a discussion of President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question, and to the merits of that question itself. The Daily Telegraph, Liberal, will publish an editorial contending that Americans have no concern in the Venezuelan dispute. The editorial goes on to say: "In truth, this assertion of the Monroe doctrine seems on this side of the water to be irrelevant, because there is no question of territorial greed or the imposition of a European system. It is absurd, because a statement of American policy can hardly claim to attain the rank of principle of international law. By what right does the Washington City government demand the arbitration of this matter, when the very theory which guides their interference has absolutely nothing to do with the points in dispute? What nation has ever agreed to the Monroe doctrine? How often has the Washington City government itself ventured to advance it? We say nothing to the process of twisting the lion's tail generally resorted to at times of electoral excitement. Yet if it be true that all this zealous support of Venezuela originates in partisan intrigues there is still less reason why we should submit to what, from a British standpoint, is a wholly perverse and inadmissible claim."

The Daily Graphic says editorially: "The epitaph of the Monroe doctrine has been written in the Venezuelan correspondence. Mr. Cleveland's message is a document which self-respecting Americans will not read with either pride or pleasure. It only serves to illustrate another of the inherent absurdities of the modern interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. President Cleveland does not propose to instruct Mr. Bayard to demand his passports, nor does he contemplate an invasion of Canada or an expedition to the continent. He is struck by the awkward fact that he must first ascertain what there is to fight about. Does President Cleveland seriously think that we can admit the proposition that the frontiers of European colonies in the two Americas are to be arbitrarily assigned by a committee of Washington City gentlemen? What would the United States have said in 1848 if, as an American power, we had advanced the claim, based on this principle, to protect Mexico from the encroachments of the United States? President Cleveland's predecessors settled the Texan boundary dispute?"

The Times says: "It is impossible to estimate the gravity of the difficulties that have arisen between Great Britain and the United States. President Cleveland's message and the resolutions of the senate give additional importance to the dispatches between Washington City and London. The details of the boundary dispute are insignificant in comparison with the far-reaching claims advanced in Mr. Olney's dispatch and the admission that it is so. Cleveland's message. Convinced, as we are, that a rupture between the two great English-speaking communities would be a calamity not only to themselves but to the civilized world, we are nevertheless driven to the conclusion that the only way to avoid such a rupture is to summon them to make such as no self-respecting nation, least of all one ruling an empire that has its roots in every quarter of the globe, could possibly submit to. The United States themselves would never for a moment have yielded to this kind of dictation. We are of the same blood, and shall not be less careful of our national honor. We can hardly believe the course threatened by President Cleveland will be seriously adopted by the American government, but if so, it is incumbent upon us, without entering upon any aggressive measures, to protect our Imperial interests and to stand up for our rights under international law."

The Times then proceeds to argue that the Monroe doctrine has never been recognized as international law, and quotes Lord Salisbury's admission that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in the western hemisphere by any European state would be highly inexpedient, and then continues: "But the recognition of this expediency does not cover the preposterous deductions which Mr. Olney's dispatch advances and which Mr. Cleveland makes the basis of the most astounding proposal that has perhaps ever been advanced by any government. It is times of peace since the days of Napoleon. We desire to speak with all proper reserve, but we confidently predict that Great Britain will not admit the pretensions put forward by President Cleveland. No commission appointed by a power which is not a party to the dispute will be recognized by us as having authority to settle a boundary question. We will receive no assistance from European authorities. Its decision will be null and void from the outset, even if its origin did not taint it with partiality. We shall be very much astonished if there is any disagreement among the organs of public opinion in this country as to the manner in which the claim should be confronted."

The Times contends further that England is bound to resist the extended claim of Monroism, any says: "A power which has the organs of public opinion in this country as to the manner in which the claim should be confronted."

The Standard, the Conservative organ,

in an editorial, says: "This extraordinary document will receive from English publicists more dispassionate treatment than the decidedly provocative nature of its contents renders altogether easy. It was prepared by the responsible head of a state, and will probably receive the formal assent of congress. Englishmen must, therefore, take it seriously, and refrain from speculations that would otherwise be attractive as to the utility, in view of the presidential election, of twisting the lion's tail. The position President Cleveland assumes is preposterous. No American citizen would for a moment dream of admitting its soundness in an analogous case in which the honor and interests of America were concerned. There can be but one answer. We decline to humiliate ourselves, and we refuse to accept the decision of Washington City in matters altogether out of its jurisdiction."

The remainder of the Standard's article is an echo of Lord Salisbury's argument, and it concludes by saying: "Great Britain will reject the demand as indignantly as congress would if America were asked to submit her title to Alaska to the judgment of partial umpires."

## RELATIVE STRENGTH.

### The Naval Strength of Great Britain and the United States Contrasted.

### Britain's Navy Can Be Met With a Muster of Forty-Eight Vessels.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Globe, St. James' Gazette and other papers this afternoon publish comparisons of the British and United States navies. The Globe, for instance, says: "Of the American twenty-six ironclads against Great Britain's sixty-four many are useless; of torpedo gunboats Great Britain has thirty-three and the United States one." Continuing, the Globe says: "Of torpedo destroyers Great Britain has 42 and the United States not one." Great Britain is said to have 95 torpedo boats against two American torpedo boats. Besides, the Globe points out in her North American squadron, five on the southeast coast of America and six on the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—Irving A. Scott, vice-president and general manager of the Union Iron works, who has built several of the warships in the navy, expresses the belief that the present strength of the navy is not great, there could be extemporized as many more efficient ships to enable the United States to maintain the prestige of the flag. Continuing he gave in detail the number of vessels required for cruisers which could be readily prepared for war, saying: "We can count on 34 now ready; besides six turret monitors, six gunboats and two battleships now being built, making a total of 42. Then there are 18 of the old Ericsson monitors which could be put in preparation by having their turret arrangement removed and two 8-inch appearing and disappearing guns placed in the barbette in the hold, making them very formidable vessels for the purpose of coast defense. These could be extemporized for cruisers and commerce destroyers. As for the New York, Paris, St. Louis and St. Paul, they would rank up to the top notch. It would require only the time necessary to furnish them with guns. They could be put in shape."

## FIGHTING CUBANS.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—Late this evening it was stated that the insurgent forces under Gomez and Maceo are in a critical situation during the course of their advance upon the province of Matanzas and are requesting the insurgent leaders to send them assistance. The insurgent army is now on the borders of the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara. It numbers about 6,000 men and is accompanied by about 100 mules with ammunition and dynamite. The insurgents have two mountain guns with them. The report that Gomez had his horse shot under him at the battle of Maltipeto is confirmed. The insurgents admit having lost 376 men in that engagement.

General Laque, between Rodas and San Marcos, has defeated the insurgents under Cabrecco with heavy loss. The combined columns of troops commanded by General Canellas and Col. Bachuro, amounting to about 550 men in each command, consisting of the battalions Simancas and Lichina, in addition to a detachment of guerrillas and civillians with some artillery have fought and routed at Palmerito, Ramon, Fagnas and Tortin, the insurgent forces commanded by Jose Maceo, Boni and Periquito Perez, amounting to 3,000 well armed men thoroughly supplied with ammunition. The fighting is said to have lasted seven hours and the Spanish troops are reported to have captured the insurgent positions which were believed to be impregnable. The Spanish artillery did good work during the battle, and although the insurgents made a strong resistance, intending to penetrate into the zone on Guantanamo, they were defeated in this object and entirely routed, leaving on the field forty-six dead and getting off with 200 more of their killed and wounded. On the side of the troops Captain Juan Garcia, Lieutenants Bernales and Fernando Azevedo, Dr. Potons and Veterinary Surgeon Castillo were wounded, seventeen prisoners were killed and fifty-three were wounded.

## The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

## VENEZUELAN QUESTION

### How Washington Authorities Think That Great Britain May Get Over the Difficulty.

### Cleveland Will Await Congressional Action in Regard to the Proposed Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Cleveland had many calls to-day from senators and representatives, who came to congratulate him upon the attitude he had assumed in his message. The telegrams were supplemented to-day by many letters. Secretary Olney had his share of the callers. Although there is nowhere a suggestion of an abatement of the claims, and, indeed, it is generally recognized that the President has left no avenue for retreat, it is still confidently believed here that the difficulty can and will be settled peaceably. This belief is based upon the expectation that Great Britain will re-establish diplomatic relations with Venezuela.

As the revolution in that country has been quelled, and the internal peace Lord Salisbury demanded as a condition to resumption of Venezuelan negotiations restored, he will treat the subject, it is believed, as he practically promised in his last note, in a more conciliatory spirit than the British government has exhibited heretofore in the negotiations, and thus speedily reach an agreement satisfactory to Great Britain and Venezuela, and so, as a natural result, acceptable to the United States. In this way Great Britain would avoid any concession of the right of a third party to interpose, and likewise escape an admission of the acceptability or applicability of the Monroe doctrine. It is entirely probable that Great Britain will support of her title to the proposed commission, for by so doing she would admit our right to interpose, which is the vital point in the controversy.

One source of present danger, it is conceded, lies in the Venezuelans themselves, as they are carried away by enthusiasm they may be led to attack the British outposts on the Uruan.

Lord Salisbury's responses to Secretary Olney's arguments are not regarded in official circles in Washington City as being weighty or logically strong. The parallel he seeks to draw between the Alaskan boundary question and the Venezuelan boundary controversy utterly fails, it is said, when viewed in the light of the definition of the Alaskan boundary given in the Russian treaty of 1825.

As for his objection to the injunction of the Monroe doctrine in international law and the making of a new international law, as Speaker Reed once remarked of parliamentary law: "It is not an exact science;" it is made and amended from time to time by nations able to support their views, and the United States has as much right to apply this doctrine to American affairs as had some of the European powers by combination to regulate affairs in Europe and force their views upon Oriental nations.

It is improbable that Secretary Olney will make a response to Lord Salisbury's notes at this time beyond a mere formal acknowledgment of their receipt, and the President will probably await the action of congress upon his suggestion looking to a commission before proceeding further in the matter.

As the North Atlantic squadron responds to the British Channel squadron in being charged with the defence of our most important coast line, it may be that the authorities will take the view that prudence would seem to necessitate a detachment of the proposed evolution cruise, which would take the ships away from home and leave the coast defenceless, and would also cut them off from their base of supplies in the event of trouble, the particular coal ports in the waters where the drills were to have taken place being in British hands. The plans for the squadron, however, will not be fixed until Secretary Herbert returns to Washington City. The armored cruiser Maine was to-day attached to the North Atlantic squadron.

The message of President Cleveland was prepared with remarkable rapidity, considering the length of the document and the importance of the subject treated. The President wrote every line of it without having recourse to dictation. Returning to Washington City on Sunday morning, he had a conference with Secretary Olney and Secretary Lamont that night, and then, sitting down to his desk, worked unremittingly until nearly four o'clock on Monday morning. The result was fifteen pages of manuscript in the President's peculiarly small hand, and it was all in print before 11 o'clock that same morning.

## WHATCOMB'S BANK

WHATCOMB, Dec. 19.—The Bennett National Bank, which was forced by a sudden run to suspend on November 5, with aggregate liabilities of \$81,000, has re-opened for business with nearly 70 per cent. of its liabilities to depositors on hand in cash and exchange, nearly all of which has been realized from collections during the six weeks the bank has been in charge of temporary Receiver Flynn. Not a dollar's worth of its securities have been hypothecated to secure funds for the re-opening, and no officer or director is a debtor to the bank. It will have the same officers, but some changes have been made in the board of directors. Much credit is due Mr. Bennett for having paid to the bank about \$10,000, for loans which had been made upon his recommendation, but for which he was only morally responsible, though he had voluntarily secured them. This includes \$5,000 borrowed by Flynn for having paid to the bank about \$10,000, for loans which had been made upon his recommendation, but for which he was only morally responsible, though he had voluntarily secured them. This includes \$5,000 borrowed by Flynn for having paid to the bank about \$10,000, for loans which had been made upon his recommendation, but for which he was only morally responsible, though he had voluntarily secured them.

## AGENTS GENERAL INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—As the result of a series of interviews with the Agents General of the different British colonies reported in this city, Reuter's Telegram Company has issued the following: "So far as the colonies are concerned, every reliance is placed on the Marquis of Salisbury's masterly dealing with the Venezuelan question. It was sufficient to them that the colonies were simply an integral portion of the Empire."

The fact that the speech of the United States ambassador, Hon. Thomas F. Bayard at the banquet of the Actors' Benevolent Fund on Wednesday night, was, according to despatches received here, disapproved at Washington excites much comment.

In the suburb of Cologne, Superintendent Czaplewski, of the house of correction, has been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for inflicting punishment of medieval brutality on the inmates.

## "ONLY A FALSE ALARM."

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Referring to President Cleveland's message Le Temps says: "A fratricidal struggle between Great Britain and the great republic of the new world would seem a crime against humanity and civilization," and adds: "As much as it is inadmissible that England can accept the arrogant pretensions of the message, so it is to be hoped that she will discover a pacific and equitable solution of the difficulty. As to an Anglo-American war, it is impossible. These periodical ebullitions cannot result in such a crime against civilization. In 1888, when Mr. Cleveland was on the eve of a presidential campaign, he acted as a Chauvinist in giving Sir Lionel Sackville-West his passports. Nothing further was said. There will be a great deal of outcry, chiefly because Mr. Bayard's mal-address and Lord Dunsany's misadventures have excited the people, but all will finally be arranged." Whatever lesson arrogance on one side and the spirit of conquest and domination on the other side deserve, we hope and expect a peaceful solution of the affair.

La Liberté says: "The controversy is proceeding between two peoples of the same ethnological origin, and who are accustomed to big words, but whose cold passion does not go so far as the letting of blood. It is only a false alarm, and will certainly be arranged."

La Patrie, referring to President Cleveland's message, remarks: "The United States will obtain complete satisfaction by the vigorous attitude. Great Britain is only strong with the weak. She is prudent with those who have determined to defend the dignity of their country. The affair will be a great lesson to all nations."

The Journal des Debats says: "We cannot imagine an election manoeuvre in such a grave question. It is probable and must be hoped for, that the good sense of the statesmen at Washington and London will prevent the dispute from being envenomed to the extent of an open rupture, in spite of the excited tone of the newspapers of both countries."

The Rebutique Francaise says: "It is in every way a big affair which has fallen into Lord Salisbury's hands. They would be sorry in London to draw the United States into a quarrel, in view of our frontier troubles with Brazil, but they must not imagine that he will hasten to play upon this occasion the game of diplomacy of Great Britain, which is isolated in the East and Far East. We shall be curious and amused to see what steps she will take respecting this ill-tempered brother Jonathan, in view of her policy of independent action."

## "CANNOT BE DIVIDED"

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The U.S. ambassador seemed to have lost the depressed air which he wore this morning. After dinner at the Actors' Fund celebration, Sir Edwin Arnold in proposing "the Stage and Drama" said he laughed at the idea of any difference between England and America, and Mr. Comyns Carr toasted "Friends across the Sea." Mr. Bayard upon rising to respond was greeted with a perfect tumult of applause, his toast being drunk with three cheers. He said: "To-night we are on common ground and there is no difference between us. There are some things that it is impossible to divide. By way of illustration he repeated the Bible story of the judgment of Solomon over the dispute of two women, both of whom claimed to be the mother of the same child. The child it could not be. We cannot be divided. They are children of the brain and of the heart, and of a common ancestry. I do not think that they will ever be permitted to die. I will answer for my kindred and some kindred beyond the sea."

These inferential references to current affairs were greeted with repeated cheers and with the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Bayard concluded: "The time is seasonable to invite you in the name of my country to join hands across the swelling main."

## WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 20.—(Special.)—The members of the provincial government were in session all this afternoon, the subject under discussion being understood to be the reply to the remedial order on schools.

John Lane, who solicited aid for a citizen whom he represented as wanting to purchase a wooden leg, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment this morning. The citizen has both legs sound and some of his rights were secured by him after he had been skipped with the funds.

Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh is en route to the capital to spend the holidays. His Honor was banqueted by the citizens of Moosomin last night.

News has reached here of the murder of Monty D. McKechnie, a former resident of Morris, in this province.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1895.

A CAMPAIGN LIE NAILED.

The Times of yesterday evening in what purports to be a telegram from Ottawa, dated December 21, says: "Dr. Bourinot, the highest constitutional authority in Canada, has given his opinion that it is unconstitutional and utterly impossible to give a controller a cabinet seat."

In answer to a telegram from Col. Prior informing him that his name had been used by the Opposition here as an authority that he is not and could not be made a Cabinet Minister, the Colonel received the following telegram:

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 21, 1895. Hon. Col. Prior, Victoria, B. C.: In reply to your telegram I have to state that no expression of opinion whatever has emanated from me concerning the constitutional or any other aspect of proposed Cabinet arrangements.

(Signed) J. G. BOURINOT. Here we have a specific denial of a positive statement by the Ottawa correspondent of the Times, made by the only man who could deny it authoritatively. The telegram from Dr. Bourinot proves beyond the possibility of a doubt that the statement supposed to have been made by the Ottawa correspondent of the Times is nothing more nor less than an impudent lie. Who is to say how many of the statements in the Times about Mr. Prior's appointment have been fabricated in the same way? Dr. Bourinot's telegram is of itself sufficient to throw doubt on all the election statements of the Liberal organ, for if it can publish as news such an audacious untruth as the one we have quoted and exposed, it will not scruple to publish other untruths equally audacious on other subjects. False in one false in all, is a sound maxim.

"A BARGAIN'S A BARGAIN."

There are some who seem to forget that the denominational minority in Manitoba hold their rights by precisely the same tenure as the denominational minority in the Province of Quebec. The agreement which Manitoba made with the Dominion secures to the minority the right to appeal to the Governor-in-Council from any Act of the Legislature of that Province. This agreement binds both the Province and the Dominion. If Manitoba can ignore or disregard the conditions of that agreement the Dominion can also disregard them when carrying them out in good faith is unpleasant or inconvenient. What is, we ask, to become of the Dominion if the different parties to the federal compact consider themselves at liberty to refuse or neglect to perform its terms? It can easily be understood that if the Confederation is to hold together, if the union of the provinces which compose it is to continue, all the provinces must strictly fulfil their part of the bargain. None of them should be regarded as "coerced" when it is required to carry out in the way prescribed the covenants of its agreement.

UNDER A MISAPPREHENSION.

In the course of his remarks on Thursday evening, Mr. Templeman said that "He recognized the right of the Province to cabinet representation; he fully believed it would be a moral advantage to have a Cabinet Minister from this Province, and that had we one in past years possibly the trade question would not be in the position it is to-day. Holding these views, he felt all along that if Col. Prior were a full fledged minister he would not care to oppose him."

It is not to be supposed that Mr. Templeman really believes that there are two kinds of Cabinet Ministers—those that are full fledged and those that are callow, or that there are in the cabinet two rows of seats, one for those who have votes and one for those who are not entitled to vote. He surely knows that a seat in the cabinet is a seat in the cabinet, and that the man who is appointed to fill it is at once invested with all the powers, privileges and immunities of a member of the cabinet. If he had been intelligently advised, or if he had kept himself posted on the subject of the constitution, he would have known that no law that can possibly be enacted could make a member of the cabinet more a member of the cabinet than he is after he has received the appointment of the Premier and has taken the oath of office. Mr. Templeman should have known that the offer of a seat in the cabinet carried with it the offer of all the power, both in council and out of council, that any member of the cabinet possesses. He should have seen at once that when Mr. Prior was offered a seat in the Cabinet by the only person in the Dominion empowered to make him the offer, and had accepted that offer, he was, as Sir Mackenzie Bowell expressed it, "a member of the Cabinet, and have just as much voice in the affairs of the Dominion as I have." He must see that to come to any other conclusion was to assume that members of the Cabinet are of two classes, or that the Premier of the Dominion did not know what he was doing when he offered Col. Prior a seat in the Cabinet and appointed him to that seat, assumptions so absurd that it would be impossible for any man fit for the position which Mr. Templeman aspires to fill, to make. It only remains for us to conclude, in view of the

declaration which Mr. Templeman made at the meeting, that he accepted the nomination of the assembled Liberals while laboring under a complete misapprehension as to the position which Col. Prior occupies. If he had known that there is only one class of members in the Cabinet, and that any one member is in Council the peer of all the other members, it is fair to presume that he would have firmly rejected the offer of the nomination. There is no excuse for his being an hour longer under any misapprehension as to Col. Prior's status in the Government. Ever since his acceptance of the Premier's offer he has been a member of the Dominion Cabinet.

A CONSTITUTIONAL LAWYER.

Senator McInnes took upon himself to act the part of constitutional lawyer for the Liberals at Thursday night's meeting. The Hon. Mr. Richards had to take a back seat in the presence of the self-satisfied Senator. Yet Mr. Richards is supposed to know something about constitutional law. The Senator declared that there was "a good deal that was suspicious about the messages that appeared in the papers relative to the facts that Col. Prior had been offered a subordinate position, and one that does not and cannot entitle him to what we have been fighting for, namely cabinet representation in the Dominion government." If Senator McInnes knew as much about the British Constitution and the Constitution of the Dominion as a Senator should, he would know that there is no office under the Government that entitles the man who holds it to a seat in the Cabinet. Let him ask the Hon. Mr. Richards and he will find that this is right. The Senator continues: "That was the view he took on Tuesday evening from a general knowledge of the circumstances, but since then he had been able to give the matter further consideration and he was now fully of opinion that unless Col. Prior was made a minister out and out, or until special legislation is passed making controllers cabinet ministers, the position offered does not carry with it cabinet representation."

If the Senator would condescend to consult Mr. Bodwell he would find that the law does not make a man a cabinet minister, and the law has nothing to do with his dismissal when he is dismissed. He will find, if he reads constitutional law a little, that the Cabinet is a very peculiar institution, and, powerful as it is, the law has little or nothing to do with it. He would know, too, that Col. Prior has been appointed to the seat in the Cabinet by the only person who has the power to place him in that position, namely, the Prime Minister. This he can do whether the appointee is superior or subordinate. Provided he is a Privy Councillor, the Premier can make him a colleague whatever may be his position or his station in society. A man after he has been Dominion Senator for several years should be acquainted with the A B C of the constitution under which he lives and works.

If the Senator consulted any intelligent lawyer's clerk of two or three years' standing, he would learn that his quotation from Bourinot was altogether irrelevant, and had, as the song says, "Nothing to do with the case."

SENATOR MORGAN.

The man who has been most prominent in throwing obstacles in the way of paying the damages incurred by the United States in illegally seizing British sealers on the high seas is Senator Morgan. This Senator was a member of the Paris Board of Arbitration. It is spoken of by the New York Times as the unjust arbitrator, and this is what that paper says of his qualifications for the position: For some inscrutable reason Senator Morgan of Alabama was appointed by President Harrison as one of the representatives of the United States to a tribunal of arbitration which met in Paris in 1893 to consider questions submitted to it in relation to the protection of seals in Behring Sea. A person more unfitted by temperament and mental characteristics for such a high judicial function, dealing with international questions, could hardly have been found in the United States, as Senator Morgan has just been showing by his speeches in the Senate.

The Times then goes on to say: The tribunal consisted of seven members, and five "points" were submitted to it for decision. On two of these the decision was unanimous, but they bore only incidentally upon the controversy about jurisdiction. On two others, which involved only questions of history, to be determined by a fair examination of records, Mr. Morgan's was the only dissenting voice. On the fifth and most important point, neither Judge Harlan nor Mr. Morgan joined in the decision, but it was rendered by the other five arbitrators, including those who represented the disinterested nations of France, Italy, and Sweden and Norway. As the United States had agreed by solemn treaty to consider the result of the proceedings "as a full, perfect and final settlement of all questions referred to the arbitrators," it would be most unbecoming for the government to claim thereafter that any one of those questions was still open, and the last man in the world who could do so with dignity and with decency was a man who had been a minority member of the tribunal.

Messrs. Lemon & Gonnason have recently patented a very convenient and compact clothes drier, the local sale of which has been placed in the hands of Mr. James Pilling.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Forwarding the Cargo Brought by the "Empress"—Mica Discovered on Vancouver Island.

Claim Jumping at Trail Creek—Copper Ore in the Okanagan District.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER. VANCOUVER, Dec. 20.—A special train left yesterday with mails and passengers brought by the steamer Empress of India, for the purpose of overtaking No. 2, and thus making connection with the Atlantic which would otherwise have been impossible. The cable being down between Vancouver and Victoria, no language to a witness, which complicated matters, as the chief magistrate sat on the bench with the police magistrate and declined to concur in Mr. Russell's decision.

Mr. Nosse, Japanese consul for Canada, has received word of the death of his elder brother, Prof. Y. Nosse, of Tokio, Japan. Prof. Nosse received his M.A. in both the Pacific University of Oregon and the Michigan University.

Ald. Queen used threatening language and hostile gestures towards ex-Sergeant Hayward. The ex-sergeant gave the alderman a drubbing. Police Magistrate Russell fined Mr. Hayward \$10, which he refused to pay on the advice of counsel; but as he was being led to the lock-up he paid under protest. The end is not yet. It appeared in evidence that Ald. Queen referred to Mayor Collins in foul language to a witness, which complicated matters, as the chief magistrate sat on the bench with the police magistrate and declined to concur in Mr. Russell's decision.

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system." Rev. Mr. Leaky, of Duncan, followed, urging the necessity of the union of all temperance organizations. In closing he invited all who were willing to come forward and sign the temperance pledge. The meeting was held in the afternoon, and the roads prevented a large attendance. It was a very profitable and successful meeting. It was announced that the next meeting would be held in the Chemainus Landing school.

Numerous giant trees now block the roads, the result of yesterday's wind storm. Owing to the recent fall of snow, which has left the roads in a very disagreeable state, the Chemainus school has not been in session for three days, the pupils being unable to attend. Chinamen have been at work on the Chemainus river making a new passage to prevent the washing away of the land.

A very pleasant social gathering took place at the christening of Mr. Horace Davies' infant son, which was held at the residence of Mr. Porter, his father-in-law, on Tuesday evening.

REVELSTOCK. (From the Kootenay Mail.) Ten narrow-gauge cars for transporting ore over the Trail & Rossland tramway arrived from Lethbridge this week. Two locomotives are expected for the same service.

J. M. Kellie, M.P.P., left on Thursday for Rossland and other points in South Kootenay. He will doubtless get the views and wishes of his constituents as regards the legislation needed for their several localities.

A correspondent writing from Rossland this week regarding the prevalence of claim jumping in the Trail Creek camp says: "Claim jumping is the order of the day here at present. The professional jumpers are paid by the lawyers to claim owners to survey over prior locations and are causing owners of prior locations no end of trouble and expense. The bum jumper will go on a claim and give the lawyer half interest in the claim he jumps to plead his case at court."

MIDWAY. (From the Advance.) It is reported that Messrs. Farrell & Midgeon intend shipping five tons of ore from the Stenwinder to make a test of the ore. Samples that have been assayed have always given very satisfactory results, which it would be pleasing to know were verified by a smelter test.

At a meeting of the Ratemayers' Association T. L. Lloyd was nominated for Ward 1. Subsequent meetings were made secret by a resolution to the effect that representatives of the press be not allowed to attend.

There are eleven vessels in port with a capacity of 17,000 tons. Police officer Crawford has been suspended for alleged irregularities.

NANAIMO. NANAIMO, Dec. 20.—Louis Hazeviz and Louis Lyrouhel, who have been up the coast of this island, have discovered a large quantity of sand or finely granulated rock which has the appearance of carrying a very high percentage of gold, but a very careful assay of similar looking sand some time ago, indicated that it carried mica.

Considerable damage was done to the telephone system yesterday by the heavy weight of snow, and it will be a few days before the service is again in use. The boys' school was formally closed yesterday for the Christmas holidays in presence of a large number of parents and friends.

Oliver Lodge, No. 122, Daughters of St. George, was duly instituted last night by District Deputy Sister Penketh, assisted by P. P. Sister Bradbury and P. P. D. Sister Hilbert.

NANAIMO, Dec. 21.—On Thursday evening at an influential meeting of the North Nanaimo Liberal Conservative Association, Mr. James Haggart, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Liberal Conservative candidature for the Dominion Parliament, was elected to the position of secretary.

Ashlar Lodge, A.F. and A.M., will hold its installation of officers on St. John's day, Thursday, December 27, by a banquet in the hall in the evening.

Mr. R. Sparling, provincial grand master, L.O.L., is expected to visit Wellington during the holidays. He will deliver a lecture in the opera house, on the objects and principles of his order, and at the conclusion will be entertained at a banquet by his brethren.

DUNCAN. DUNCAN, Dec. 20.—The first dance under the management of the Cowichan Institute was held at the agricultural hall yesterday. There was a good attendance, and the evening was a very successful one. There is fair sleighing here, the roads being in good condition after last night's frost.

VERNON. (From the News.) F. H. Latimer, C.E., who recently returned from Camp Hewitt, where he and his partners have completed assessment work on the Farmer mineral claim, is convinced that a big thing is in sight in that camp, where in all the claims rock continues to increase in value.

A mining deal, which in magnitude is entitled to rank high among any that have yet been consummated in the province, has been recently carried through by Messrs. W. T. Thompson of Fairview, S. S. Fowler of Chicago, Henry White of Bonnyard Creek, and Austin Hamner of the Southern Okanagan. They have secured fourteen claims in the famous copper camp and White's camp, and their ability to carry through any enterprise in which they may become engaged is beyond dispute. The deal was a joint one between two and three hundred thousand dollars.

CHEMAINUS. CHEMAINUS, Dec. 20.—The Gospel Temperance Mission held a meeting in the Chemainus schoolhouse on Monday evening last. Rev. Mr. Miller, of Cedar district, occupied the chair and sketched the work and object of the mission. Although not a member of the society, he said he fully intended to become one, and would co-operate heart and hand in this grand movement. Mr. McDiarmid gave a short address on Temperance, expressing a strong desire to see it taught systematically in the public schools. Rev. Mr. Spencer, of Duncan, discussed the same subject.

The effects of alcohol on the human system." Rev. Mr. Leaky, of Duncan, followed, urging the necessity of the union of all temperance organizations. In closing he invited all who were willing to come forward and sign the temperance pledge. The meeting was held in the afternoon, and the roads prevented a large attendance. It was a very profitable and successful meeting. It was announced that the next meeting would be held in the Chemainus Landing school.

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OLIVE OIL. OLIVE OIL, which is so valuable for medicinal purposes, is now being sold in large quantities at a very low price. It is a good remedy for many ailments, and is especially useful in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other painful conditions. It is also a good food for the sick and convalescent.

ONE THING 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 Colic, Coughs, etc., etc. Used Externally, It Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

THE COERCION CRY. (Montreal Gazette, Dec. 14.) The newest objection to the proposed remedial legislation in behalf of the Manitoba religious minority is that it embodies a policy of coercion. As shown clearly from the same sources that, up to a week ago, were issuing declarations that the government was afraid to do what it had declared was necessary, the amount of sincerity behind the new charge may be easily estimated. It is advanced, as any other cry does not apply to the restraining hand of superior constituted authority held out to check or redress a fault of legislation or administration committed by a body of restricted jurisdiction. The courts are every day interfering to prevent exactly such actions by municipal and other corporations, which are given to overstepping the bounds of their powers. Nobody calls it coercion when a duly constituted court issues a restraining or injunctive order on a town or city council, when such a body is doing something the legislature which created it meant it should not do. Parliament is the legislature of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba are now appealing. They allege that the legislature of their province has taken away from them certain privileges which they claim it created the province, meant should be enjoyed in perpetuity by the religious minority of the Queen's subjects within its borders, whether they happen to be Protestant or Catholics. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the court of final appeal in such cases, has followed investigation, declared that these privileges have been taken away. It has declared, further, that parliament has jurisdiction in the matter, and the power to restore the privileges in question. It has even indicated what parliament might do to remove the cause of the minority's grievance. Recent events have accentuated the fact that there are wide differences of view as to the policy of passing even such remedial legislation as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has indicated would meet the requirements of the case. No one, however, has followed the matter through, who appreciates the position a Roman Catholic takes in regard to the education of his children, and who has read the various judicial opinions given at various times since the Manitoba school law became a national issue, can rightfully say legislation by parliament to restore to the Manitoba Catholics that which a constitutional law gave them at the beginning, would be coercive. It would take no right away from the Protestant school supporters. It would give nothing to the Catholics but that which the most authoritative interpretation of the law says they have a right to ask for. Restraint from doing a wrong, or compulsion to do a right, is not properly called coercion, and it is only to do one of these things that parliament can act. If it goes beyond the strict limit of its constitutional authority, the same courts that have interpreted the law in behalf of the minority will interfere on behalf of the majority. The jurisdiction of parliament is defined just as strictly as that of the legislature. It has no power to coerce if it desired to use it. The only coercionists in this Manitoba school matter are those who are seeking to force into a set of schools, to which Catholics have conscientious objections, the children of Catholics, and who are denouncing coercion only in order that they may better carry out their purpose, by giving it a cloak of legality it is not entitled to.

LAST NIGHT Victoria camp No. 52, Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, held their first annual election of officers with the following results: Commander, J. D. Warren, re-elected; adviser, Lieutenant, Dr. Lewis Hall; banker, J. D. Warren, re-elected; clerk, W. Jackson, re-elected; escort, H. C. Edwards; watchman, W. B. Shakespeare; sentry, W. H. Pennock; manager, G. E. Langley; physicians, Dr. F. Hall, Dr. E. A. Hall and Dr. R. L. Fraser; delegate to Head Camp, N. Shakespeare; alternate delegate to Head Camp, W. Jackson. The sick benefit fund was discussed and the list is now open for signatures. Victoria camp has only been in existence since August and already it is the largest in the province.

TEMPLARS ON A TOUR.

Victoria West lodge members took a little excursion to Port Townsend on Friday and the same evening paid a visit to Jefferson lodge I.O.G.T. of that place. A delegation of Port Townsend Templars met the visitors at the steamer and entertained them very hospitably, providing a concert and a banquet in the evening. The Victoria people expressed themselves as delighted with their trip when they arrived home by the Sehome yesterday morning. On Thursday evening Triumph lodge No. 16 met in the Masonic lodge, Esquimalt, and after initiating two members spent several hours very pleasantly in social enjoyment.

The members of the Scandinavian society, "Valhalla," have decided to hold their weekly entertainment on Christmas eve, instead of as usual on Thursday. The committee having charge of the affair are decorating the hall in holiday green, and besides having the usual dance and supper, which latter on this occasion will include the proverbial Danish "Juletrold," are making arrangements for a quartette of Swedish ladies, a guitar solo and other special features, to be included in the programme.

At the last meeting of Fernwood lodge, C.O.O.F., M.U., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: L.M., Bro. A. S. Robertson; P.N.G., Bro. A. R. Shuk; N.G., Bro. J. R. Westcott; V.G., Bro. W. J. Coates; secretary, Bro. G. E. Wilkerson; financial secretary, Bro. T. W. Carter; treasurer, Bro. W. J. Dwyer; conductor, Bro. R. Hawk; warden, Bro. Wm. Jackson; trustees, Bros. J. Walsh, R. Porter and A. S. Robertson; auditors, Bro. W. T. Fullerton, Wm. Jackson and B. Cooper; finance committee, Bros. J. R. Westcott, Robertson and Cooper; surgeon, Dr. Ernest Hall; R.S.N.G., Bro. F. E. Holden; L.S.N.G., Bro. Andrews; R. S.V.G., Bro. R. Shaw; O.G., Bro. L. Sharpe; I.G., Bro. B. Cooper; sick committee, Bros. Fullerton, Cooper, Robertson, Jackson, Sharpe, Saw and Shers.

Loyal Dauntless lodge, No. 177, of the C.O.O.F., Manchester Unity, meets on Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, with Bro. Welsh, N.G., in the chair. The chief business is nomination and installation of officers for the ensuing quarter. L.O.L. No. 3610 had their officers installed during the week by P. D. G. M. Sherrit; W.M., Geo. Grimason; D.M., G. Kirk; chaplain, John Furnival; recording secretary, E. G. Young; financial secretary, Geo. Neill; treasurer, Geo. Wilson; D. of G., Jas. McMillen; lecturer, Geo. R. Barber; committee, Wm. McMillen, A. McIntosh, Rev. Dr. Campbell, H. Hedwin, J. T. Braden. On retiring from the chair Bro. Wm. Duncan was presented with a beautiful past master's jewel by the members of the lodge. Capital lodge also, of the L.O.L., elect their officers to-morrow evening, and there will also be three installations and one advance to the Purple degree.

Victoria Council No. 2, R. T. of T. have elected as officers for the ensuing term: S.C., Bro. H. O'Neil (re-elected); P.C., Bro. John Ellis; V.C., Sister H. McGregor; Chap., Bro. D. Sprague; Sec., Bro. A. B. Fraser (re-elected); Fin. Sec., Bro. J. H. Yeo (re-elected); Treas., Bro. T. Haughton (re-elected); herald, Bro. O. J. B. Lane; guard, Sister J. Morley; sentinel, Bro. D. McPadden; and representatives to grand council, Bros. A. B. Fraser and H. O'Neil.

Two brothers were advanced to the third degree and one to the first and second at the last meeting of Acme lodge, I.O.O.F. To-morrow night there will be work in the third degree.

Columbia lodge, No. 2, had work in the initiatory degree last Wednesday evening. After adjournment coffee and cake were served in the library, the members returning again to the lodge-room, where a good entertainment, consisting of songs, readings, etc., was provided by the brethren of No. 2. Some good songs were sung and a very pleasant time passed by those who were so fortunate as to be present. The next meeting of Columbia lodge will be held on January 8, when the officers for the ensuing term will be installed.

The ladies of Hope lodge, degree of Honor, celebrate the New Year with a leap year dance in A.O.U.W. hall on January 3; and on January 8 the Young Ladies' Institute give a similar dance at the same place.

GOOD-BYE TO THE "ANGERONA."

The notorious little steamer Angerona, which since the duty has been taken off opium entering the United States has been idle, is soon to leave Victoria for Vernon, B.C. For upwards of a year she has been on the stocks in Turpel's ways, there being no work offered for which she was adapted. She has been idle, is soon to leave Victoria for Vernon, B.C. For upwards of a year she has been on the stocks in Turpel's ways, there being no work offered for which she was adapted. She has been idle, is soon to leave Victoria for Vernon, B.C. For upwards of a year she has been on the stocks in Turpel's ways, there being no work offered for which she was adapted.

FEARS FOR THE "DISCOVERY." Grave fears are expressed by residents of the Sound cities for the safety of the tug Discovery, which left Port Angeles for Vancouver on Wednesday morning and has not since been heard from. She was light at the time and a storm followed her departure from port—hence the natural uneasiness. The Discovery is a small craft, but well known all over the Northwest by reason of her long fight with the towing combine.

MARINE NOTES. Although anxious to get away to-day, it will probably be Monday before the schooners Katherine and Borealis will be ready to sail on their sealing cruises. Both have already cleared for voyages to the Japanese coast. The Katherine, in command of Capt. J. E. Fulton, will carry a crew of twenty whites, just two less than will leave on the Borealis, which will be in command of Capt. A. Wesberg. The next schooner to sail after these depart will be the Ocean Belle.

It is expected that the Charmer will be ready to take her regular run to Vancouver on Monday night, as her overhauling is now about completed. The steamer Maude left for the West Coast last evening with few passengers and fair freight.

Geo. A. Huff, M.P.P., who arrived yesterday from Alberni, reports that near Cameron lake a landslide from the mountain side has piled trees and rocks over the wagon road, causing a blockade that will take several days to clear away.

12 oz Cans 25c. Diplomas Awarded 1895. BAKING POWDER Best in the World.

THE BRITISH... The Horse B... Zoulsen B... Pa... A Gentleman... What... WASHINGTON... foreign relation... date, which I... commission... dent, adjourn... was reached a... The time line... Lodge will r... house, and a... amendment... confirmation... senate will b... by the house... made that t... to ascertain i... the board of... vider. The... consist of th... section of th... provides that... salaries from... apply to these... amendment... appointment... positions und... bers of the... Mr. Mills... with great B... play He wa... obtained hor... ments had arr... could not agr... Where was th... case of war?... upon the ed... vide for an i... Mr. Lodge... not offer his... time when... port. He wa... sident the w... think there... the senate in... applied to th... to be confir... strengthen th... Lodge said t... people in t... create a part... American stu... cannot, by t... patriotic sent... when it came... was right. Th... in Wall stre... doctor, says... its duty.



THE CITY.

There was a sitting of the County court yesterday, but no cases of importance or general interest came up.

A 'bucload of jolly city folk drove out to Colquitz hall last evening to enjoy the concert and entertainment arranged by the ladies of the district Methodist church.

The public offices of the provincial government will be closed on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next, Wednesday being Christmas day—and on the 1st and 2nd proximo.

Mr. JOHN L. MCKAY has been elected mayor of Wellington for 1896, the incumbent being Mr. J. M. Edgar, at the annual election held on the 1st and 2nd proximo.

At a meeting of the Liberal Association last night Mr. William Templeman announced that he had decided to accept the Liberal nomination to oppose Hon. E. G. Prior in the coming election for the Dominion parliament.

A large gathering of friends surprised Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Coates at their residence on Chatham street, Wednesday evening, being the seventeenth anniversary of their wedding. During the evening they were presented with an address accompanied with a handsome chased gold ring and breastpin.

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Miss Lily Lyons as Lady Hinda and Miss Mabel Lyons as Gretchen sang sweetly and acted their parts well, as did all the children. Some of them were so very small that one wondered how they had managed to learn so much and act and sing so well. Miss Laura St. Clair as Countess Isabella, Miss Ethel St. Clair as Fedelia, queen of the gypsies, and Miss Emma Casad, the heavy villain who stole the baby Hinda (Little Mary Wolf) were all very clever. Little singers and actresses. The same may be said of Madge (Miss May King) and the rivals for the hand of Lady Hinda, Sir Rowland Graeme (Miss Tory Penketh) and Don Carlos (Master Percy Thomas). The bluck (Misses Kate Twiggell and Emma Casad) deserve notice; in fact the whole cast is worthy of praise.

The dainty little operetta must be seen to be appreciated, and people cannot do better than take their children to the Saturday matinee and so give a hearty support to the Juvenile Opera Co. in their efforts to raise a good round sum for the benefit of that most worthy institution—the Orphans' Home.

SINGLE STICK CHAMPIONS. The public schools' singlestick competition for the senior championship medals presented by Mr. Clive Phillips Wolley and for the junior championship offered by Lt.-Col. Peters, took place at the Pemberton gymnasium yesterday afternoon. There were quite a number of competitors and the contests were close and lively. Mr. Clive Phillips Wolley, who acted as referee, gave his opinion that everything considered, the play was very good, especially amongst the seniors. Sergeant-Major Fawcett, who played better than all the competitors, seniors and juniors alike, notwithstanding the generous lightness of his play, led the junior championship, with O'Brien of the Central school, second.

Trustee Mrs. Grant presented the medals and spoke a few kindly words of encouragement to the champions. Mr. St. Clair acted as timekeeper.

Mayor Quennell has definitely decided to again be a candidate for the mayoralty. He will be opposed by Ald. Davison.

just incidentally mentioned that "Canadian enterprise" has built an additional canal on the opposite side; but that it is "small potatoes" indeed when compared with the new American structure.

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DELATED BY STORM.

"Empress of India" Completes a Boisterous Voyage—Saw Nothing of the "Strathnevis."

Notable Passengers From the Far East—"Topeka" and "Maude" Sail To-day.

Those who accounted for the one day's delay in the arrival of the R.M.S. Empress of India, Henry Pybus, R.N.R., commanding, by confidently predicting that she had fallen in with the ill-starred Strathnevis and was towing her to port, were fated to disappointment. When the big white liner—hardly white indeed on this occasion—arrived yesterday she had no rival in tow upon which to claim salvage; her delay was due to quite another cause, continued rough weather. The storm set in on the China coast and fully eighteen hours' delay at Yokohama resulted; then all the way across the gale kept officers and crew at attention, trying the seaworthiness of the ship in every detail of construction, breaking off a portion of the bridge, and causing numerous minor accidents on board. Stanley L. Beale, a globe-circling passenger, was one of the unfortunate, breaking his knee-cap by a fall on deck in the storm; his travelling companion, Mr. M. J. Copeman, had the rare good fortune to be one of the only two survivors of an Australian shipwreck only a few months before—and his luck remained with him. Another of the passengers homeward was commander W. M. Folger, late of the U.S.S. Yorktown, who having been relieved of his charge is returning to Washington; his departure was witnessed with genuine regret by many friends in Japan, where he leaves a service record of which any officer might be proud. The Yorktown when he bade her good-bye had just been relieved by the Machias, and left for Shanghai to be docked. Mr. and Mrs. W. Graham, the former resident agent of the Canadian Pacific, Mr. F. M. Jones, returning to England on a visit; Dr. E. H. Horey, of the Sun Life Association, has been doing missionary work for his company in the Orient; and Col. M. Hunsiker, of the Carnegie Steel Works, is returning from a conference with the government of Japan on the steel plate question. The others crossing in the first cabin were Mr. F. Davis, Miss A. Dudley, Mr. E. H. Hatzfeld, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Horne, Mr. H. A. Mearns, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Mura, Mr. R. G. Ross, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. A. Sheffield, Mr. E. R. Smith and Mr. Walter S. Ward. The Empress had a full cargo and a profitable number of Oriental steamship passengers.

The cabin passengers from here on the steamship Walls Walla, which sailed for San Francisco last evening, were: Miss M. Williams, Miss A. Williams, W. Pollard, wife and child, Miss F. E. Arrowood, Mrs. F. R. Thain, Mrs. A. A. Allan, Thos. Mackie, R. W. Clark, B. Williams, R. E. Anderson and wife, S. Appleby, wife and child, Miss E. White, Miss Mary Burns, J. J. Kece and wife, F. Stally. In crossing the Straits yesterday afternoon the steamer Evangel had rather a rough experience but came through it all in good shape. To no other vessel does it give a big lot of poultry for the Christmas trade.

The schooners Sadie Turpel and Mascot will be leaving here for Masset for their Indian crews on the 28th or 29th inst. They will proceed to Japan from Masset.

The steamer Maude came in from Comox yesterday with a load of coal. She will sail for the West Coast this evening.

DEATH OF MRS. PORTER. To-day the grave will close over all that is mortal of the late Mrs. Agnes Porter, relict of the late Joseph Porter, who died of cholera on the 12th inst. during the stirring times of the Fraser river and Cariboo gold excitements. Mr. and Mrs. Porter arrived at Victoria in 1859, and for thirty-seven years, with the exception of a visit to Europe, the deceased resided in the city of Victoria province. All the early settlers knew and revered Mrs. Porter. She was a typical Englishwoman of the old school, a consistent Christian, and before the death of her husband she was an active participant in all good works. Hers was a nature to invite and inspire confidence, and the young men who in the "wild days" of the early gold rushes found themselves in British Columbia without friends or resources, ever recognized in Mrs. Porter a true counsellor and friend. More than one of that class who have since risen to places of honor and distinction are alive to-day to bear willing testimony that but for the late wife's influence and advice they would have become waifs and strays—mere derelicts of society. There are times when a few words judiciously spoken, a few kindly acts discreetly performed, will win a wanderer back to the path of rectitude and virtue. These acts and words were always spoken and performed as occasion required by Mrs. Porter; and now that she has "draped the drapery of the couch about her and laid down to pleasant dreams," the hearts of those who loved her and whom she loved, while saddened by their bereavement, have the one consolation that she passed away in pain and that she passed away with a full belief in a glorious resurrection.

Mrs. Porter was born in Wigan in 1817, her father (John Brigham) being a cotton spinner in that town. She was educated at the Wigan Female Seminary. Mr. John Holmes. About three years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Holmes sailed to Sydney, New South Wales. From Sydney they went to Hongkong where Mr. Holmes died. Two years later she married Mr. Porter and after a residence of six years in China followed her husband to California, arriving there in 1850, coming to Victoria nine years later. Mrs. Porter leaves one daughter—Mrs. W. M. Kay—five grandchildren, and two great grandchildren.

The funeral services will be conducted at Christ Church cathedral, and the remains will be interred in Ross Bay cemetery.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Pupils of Three More Public Schools Turned Loose for Vacation Enjoyment.

Names of the Industrious Children Who Secured Promotion and Prizes.

YESTERDAY morning the Spring Ridge school was closed for the holidays, a good number of visitors being present and Inspector Burns presiding. Besides Mrs. Burns, Bishop Perrin, Trustee Mrs. Grant and Rev. Mr. Bushell gave short addresses of congratulation to teachers and pupils on the excellent work done during the term just closed.

The closing of the Boys' Central school took place in the afternoon in the assembly hall of the Girls' school, which was filled with the pupils, their parents and friends. Inspector Wilson made a few happy remarks and was followed by Trustee Mrs. Grant, Bishop Perrin, Rev. Dr. Campbell and Trustee Glover, all giving words of encouragement to teachers and pupils and wishing the children a happy holiday time.

The promotion and prize lists were as follows: SPRING RIDGE SCHOOL. DIVISION I. Mr. E. J. Doran, Principal. To Central School—Elizabeth Jane Whitaker, Bernice Sowercroft, Louisa Clara Bragg, Florence Victoria Cordeir, Christiana Christiana, Maud Eliza Lyall, Merton McKenzie, Maud Alice Copeland, Mary Jane McKinnon, Harold Thomas Rendell, Stephen Ernest Tanner, Guthrie Carlyle Gordon, Andrew Lewis Neelds.

Price List—Head of school, silver medal (presented by Mr. J. N. Muir), Elizabeth J. Whitaker, written arithmetic (presented by Mrs. M. Grant), Miss L. A. Barron, Lena Reid, Miss L. A. Barron, Harold T. Rendell, spelling, Louis C. Bragg; proficiency, Elizabeth J. Whitaker.

DIVISION II. Miss I. F. Barron, teacher. To Division I—Nellie Priestly, Florence Hick, Margaret Jones, Florence Field, Richard Lory, Muriel Morry, George Little, Fred Chubb, Annie Banfield, Thomas Jones, Mildred Goodman, Otto Auderbach. Price List—Nellie Priestly, proficiency; Annie Banfield, deportment and diligence; Margaret Jones, writing.

DIVISION III. Mrs. Taylor, teacher. To Division II—Alexander Gordon, Maggie Jameson, Mary Victoria Moore, Anne Brydon, Maggie Hodgson, Annie Mary Faulkner, Stephen Redgrave, Alfred McGregor, Solomon Phillips, Elsie Morry, Willard Dwyer, Theodore Gaerdes, Gertrude Bate and Lily Corrie. Recommended—Martha Faulkner.

Price List—1st in general proficiency, Alexander Gordon, proficiency; 2nd, Maggie Jameson; 3rd, Mary Victoria Moore, presented by Mr. W. R. McIntosh; 4th, Jane Brydon, presented by Mr. W. Chapman; 5th, Maggie Hodgson, presented by Mr. J. Whitefield; 6th, Annie Faulkner.

DIVISION IV. Miss Elsie M. Arthur, teacher. To Division II—Henry Ouel Brown, Nellie Haughton, Wescott, Annie Elizabeth Dempsey, Phoebe Harrison McKenzie, Fredeline Annie Renouf, Runnie Christian, Lydia Maud Lory. Price List—Henry Brown, general proficiency; Phoebe McKenzie, regularity and punctuality; Nellie Wescott; 2nd general proficiency, Lydia Maud Lory.

BOYS' CENTRAL SCHOOL. Mr. S. B. Netherby, Principal. To High School—Geo. Sayward Brown.

DIVISION I. Mr. Thomas Nicholson, Teacher. To Division I—Preston M. Coates. Promoted by recommendation—James C. Bradley, Hugo Seelig, Douglas Scholefield, Julian Robertson, Albert Ward, Benjamin C. Lettingill, Vigdo O'Brien, Herbert Hobbs, Joshua Marks, George Noble, Charles Gaerdes, Richard Lowe.

Price for general proficiency, Preston Coates.

DIVISION III. Mr. J. F. Salloway, Teacher. To Division II—Frederic Hathaway Peters, John Ashton Coates, James McLean Wilson, Albert Edward Shanks, John Henry Renfroe, Charles Coates, John Barber Holdcroft.

Promoted by recommendation—Arthur Douglas Belyea, Nello Brinkworth Smith, Percy William Keeler, William Raymond Elford, Samuel Lamerton Crocker, Sydney Seymour Saunders, Stephen Cullum, Robert Henry Browne, Robert McLachlan, Millen Sutherland, William Harrison.

DIVISION IV. Miss E. E. Sylvester, teacher. To Division III—William Herbert Stebbings, Dan Steiner Ewart, Christopher Geo. Behnson, Samuel Johnson, James Goodman, Lewis Fuller, Sydney Joseph Winsby, Samuel Shanks, Arthur Bray Whitaker, William Walter Baraswell, Thomas Hugh Winsby, Edward Rendell, Ralph Wales, Ernest Edward Robinson, Herman Gaerdes, Edward J. Townsley.

Promoted on recommendation—John Henry Higgins, William Patterson, Arthur Dods, Charles Alex. McKilligan.

DIVISION V. Miss G. H. Fawcett, teacher. To Division IV—Allan Campbell Wilson, Frank Archibald Waller, Sterling May Smith, Joseph John McTeigh, William Henry Turner, Frederick Marshall Garbade, George Frederick Salloway, Stanley George Bridges, Leopold Freeman.

Promoted by recommendation—Cuthbert William James, James Maynard, Harold Helmecken Brown, Benjamin Levy, Alfred Irving Lemth.

DIVISION VI. Miss C. C. Christie, teacher. To Division V—Harvey Sexsmith, Lloyd Dickinson, James Caldwell, Noel Bridgman, Walter Walker, Napier Gowan, Percy Sherratt.

Promoted by recommendation—Claver Wilson, Ernest Maynard, Robert O'Brien, Edgar Parberry, Alex. McKenzie, Charles Kinloch, James Bolden.

DIVISION VII. Miss E. Jesse, teacher. To Division VI—Bertram Spain, Harry Jones, Milton Seelig, Allen Lost, Victor Rolfe equal; Joe Rausch, Chester Paulson, Michael Conlin, Willie Bryce, Edgar Phipps.

Promoted by recommendation—Roy McCreik, Frank Carson, Willie McDougall, Melvin Knapp.

DIVISION VIII. Mr. W. J. Winsby, teacher. To Division VII—Patrick Kelly, Lawrence Paschal Macrae, Stanley Hobbs, Daryl Herbert Kent, Balmer Williscroft, Frederick Henry Watson, Archibald Arthur King, Gus Caron, Allan Bennet.

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



ABSOLUTELY PURE

OAK BAY SCHOOL. The results of the promotion examinations at the Oak Bay school are as follows: Senior Fourth to Fifth Reader—Frank Bagshaw. Prizes—Proficiency, Frank Bagshaw; deportment, Ethel Eleanor Soule.

Junior Fourth to Senior Fourth Reader—Flora H. Gowen, Ethel Reid. Junior to Senior Third Reader—Thomas Wilson Astie, Ann Holmes. Second Primer to Second Reader—John Hooper, Frank Hooper.

First Primer to Second Primer—Myrtle Noble, Joseph Eden and Lizzie Bagshaw, squares, Ellen Radford, Nora Rich, David Soble, Nellie Bagshaw.

The High school closes to-day at 2 o'clock. HON. E. G. PRIOR'S RE-ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR:—So the Liberals are to contest the Hon. E. G. Prior's re-election on his elevation to the Dominion Cabinet! Well, surely this decision has been reached from a spirit of "pure cussedness" rather than from any well considered question of right principle which is involved in the issue.

The question is a provincial one, not a local one, and I imagine the Liberals of the province will emphatically condemn the action of the executive of the Victoria Liberals. What have British Columbians been contending for during many years but that they should in justice to the commercial and territorial importance of their province be entitled to representation in the council of the Dominion. Now that the federal government has practically resigned this contention by calling the Hon. E. G. Prior to a seat in the Cabinet, the Victoria Liberals by the attitude of their executive seek to nullify the decision of the federal government.

I am much mistaken in my estimation of the good sense of all right-thinking British Columbians if they will endorse this act of political suicide.

Surely the most ignorant man in British Columbia, be he Liberal or Conservative, can see the evil effects that are sure to follow the anomalous position into which the Liberal Association have placed the whole province. Anyone who holds even the most pessimistic views of British Columbia cannot shut his eyes to the fact that we are just on the eve of some change for the better in our commercial history. At no period in the past has there been such a consensus of opinion as to the value of our possessions, nor has the spirit of inquiry by those qualified to judge been better exemplified than now, by the hardy men put into our province in developing our resources.

I can hardly imagine a check more serious to our success as a province than this silly and petty local jealousy on the part of a few, who in order to test their chances of success at the next general election have resolved to oppose the re-election of Hon. E. G. Prior, and have selected as their scapegoat a gentleman who deserves from them a better fate. Had they waited for a real test of strength as between the principles upheld by Conservatives and those advocated by Liberals, until these issues were squarely before the electorate, it would have given their candidate an opportunity of knowing the power of his party.

I remark that their candidate deserves a better fate at their hands, and this remark is caused by the apparent half-hearted support that they have given him in the past, a fact quite patent to any citizen of Victoria who may have watched the history of the Liberal party here. Had it not been for his pleading attention to his paper the Liberal cause would have been dead from sheer inactivity. A few shouts and hurrahs and a few resolutions moved in caucus do not fill the exchequer of a party newspaper nor pay even the legitimate electioneering expenses of a candidate. If Mr. Templeman consents to run it must be against his own better judgment, as I am quite sure he sees for himself not only defeat now but in the future.

The action of the executive of the Liberal Association as advertised will not, I am confident, receive the support of Liberals generally in this city, and certainly not in the province.

This opportunity is not a party one, has nothing to do with party politics; it rises beyond that, it is purely and simply whether we want our province to remain non-progressive or to take its proper place in the affairs of the Dominion, to which it is now conceded it has the right. I am not one of those who would willingly belittle the conscientious political beliefs of my neighbors, nor refuse to accord to those who differ from me in politics a fair chance to meet the issues between us at a time when such may be properly tested, but I do object as a citizen of this province to have my rights (now recognized and acted upon) attempted to be wrested from me, to please the whims and vagaries of a few who are continually carrying the chip on their shoulder, aching for a fight, and who cannot take a wider view of the present situation than that compassed by their own shadow.

I do not look upon this recognition of our rights in the light of personal honor to the gallant Colonel, nor to the Conservative party, although fundamentally it is both, but I feel it is a just recognition of British Columbia's importance as a factor in the confederation. The purse-strings of investing capitalists are of very sensitive mechanism and are being gradually relaxed in our favor in the development of mining and, otherwise, but any sudden act of ours to retard our progress will tighten them so closely that they may not open again in the next decade. Let the right-minded Liberals of Victoria reconsider their ill-considered and hasty action, and let them and all well-wishers of our province return our cabinet minister by acclamation.

COUNTRY BEFORE PARTY.

CRIPPLE CREEK BOOM. The Cripple Creek mines of Colorado are now attracting the attention of mining men in the United States, and as is said in that particular section of the country, the old Leadville days are being repeated with more vigor, and the additional excitement of gold discoveries tends to relieve the depression which has so long existed since the closing down of most of the silver mines. Whether or not this boom will last the future alone can determine. The fact remains that at the present time thousands of men are pouring into the country by every conceivable means of conveyance, and sleeping accommodations are very scarce. Some are bona fide prospectors leaving other camps to seek new diggings; some speculators come from all parts of the world to see for themselves, others are brokers, "mining men" etc., etc., while there are also classes of the usual followers of mining booms, with a large percentage of gamblers.

Your correspondent, besides visiting several mines in various parts of Colorado, Utah and Idaho, had the advantage of bringing with him letters of introduction to the owners of some of the larger mines which are in operation in the vicinity of Cripple Creek, and was thereby able to see for himself the reason for all the excitement. These large mine owners are very chary about letting people down their mines as in some cases visitors have spread reports which have materially influenced the stock market. Some of the mines from these mines are so rich that the miners are searched when coming out of the pits, and detectives placed on watch, as it was discovered that a great deal of ore was being actually carried away by the miners in their boots and dinner pails. But this great development work is confined to only two or three mines, the remainder being mere "prospect holes" which show good outcroppings just sufficient upon which to form joint stock companies and engage several men to be quoted on the Denver stock exchange. Those who have visited large mining camps know too well the appearance of the country under this state of affairs. Indeed, it is not a few miles from these miles round some huge animal had been in that digging holes and throwing the earth out behind him.

Naturally an equal excitement prevails on the Denver stock exchange, and it is not a few miles from these miles round some huge animal had been in that digging holes and throwing the earth out behind him.

There are some people who think this mining boom will extend to the camps in Montana, Utah, Idaho and other states throughout the West in a similar way to the growth of the great lead boom from 1888 to 1890. If this prediction proves true British Columbia must necessarily be drawn in, and thanks to the energy of our mine owners we shall be able to show the world something substantial—not mere "prospect holes," but actually work done and ore being shipped.

It may interest your readers to hear that the general impression among mining men in the Western States is that British Columbia is a wonderful ore producing country, and those who have travelled through the Kootenay and Cariboo districts return with the most favorable reports, and, as we already know, many mines are bonded by American capitalists and development work is pushed forward. Some special features in our British Columbia mining laws are thought by American mining men to be far ahead of their own, the general absence of claim jumping being especially remarked upon. It is commonly said that the British Columbia government knew what it was about when it made its laws; in fact it is generally conceded that we have a good mining country and exceptionally good mining laws. Our development is slow but sure, and when this great mining boom spreads itself through the West we are ready for them. We have the country, and in our case no wild cat schemes, but something substantial to show and give in return.

L. H. W.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a girl, she clung to Castoria. When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

MONTREAL, Dec. 20.—William Alexander & Co., dry goods, have suspended payment. The demand of assignment was made by Gault Bros. Mr. Alexander was formerly in business with Wilsinger. His liabilities are about \$90,000.

AFFAIRS. Ruthless Brits. Japan's me...

"A few Mail," the "with the affair is dis it, to the S, pat in the lent from t course, the responsibility may slip interests of Spanish and deserters, v their office. We find the massacre in from Manila Spanish encounter of eighteen of ed a Spanish Sulu island, to Sulu, tri gain ground the good off of North B not mentio "eighteen r blood after weapons an

The British brought the ar ward from m mouth for a The Innmor for China. A important add Admiral sister ships whereas the two 22-ton guns each—having been present in 1855 on the ed's 6-in. ar. The arrival rapid-fire gun on two belt was a British navy

A Nagasaki 2nd and pul conveys the A telegram states that, Lan Chow, t tations of t river, and G izing a New Spanish Ar. The boys' been been in the shape ties of the T to refuse the value of the cessions to b lieved that t undertake t expedient to ment busine a foreigner.

All the Japan appear a prestige since the weak-hand Korea. The already felt and the eve comes across a massive dra craft of the mitted to l their sword finds troubl about the vane, blamed Japan in t trouble app worn out i become over until the op value of the man would b Russian gov min. "has r can governa country, with overland c countries, I yet been dor posed to sur and are wat demande a statement to stood that b be approved other power

There is humor in the fact that Yokohama city has de black tea t that has 're Half a piec Spanish Ar pressed" i These consi by the first are to soothe diers of the

The Prefe we have u presenting ing the cons at the port

Invalid s Hiroshima's reported th means in For but few suc

Forty-thre the 5th Jap kao and Tai dened by Wilsinger. His liabilities are about \$90,000.

November 1

AFFAIRS IN THE ORIENT

Ruthless Butchery of Deserters in British North Borneo—China Squadron Augmented.

Japan's Failure to Retain Supremacy in Korea—Formosa Dearly Bought.

"A few days ago," says the China Mail, "we gave an interesting account of the ruthless butchery of Manila deserters in British North Borneo. The affair is discreditable to all concerned in it, to the Spanish soldiers who participated in the massacre, and to the Dyaks lent from the Borneo police force. Of course, the Borneo authorities had no responsibility in the massacre. They merely showed their willingness, in the interests of mutual safety, to assist the Spanish authorities in the arrest of the deserters, who had previously murdered their officers on one of the Sulu islands. We find the following reference to the massacre in a Home paper:—'A telegram from Manila states that the crew of the Spanish cruiser Marques Duero, in an encounter on the coast of Borneo, killed eighteen of the rebels who recently killed a Spanish captain of infantry in the Sulu islands. Seven others were taken to Sulu, tried and executed. The Captain-General of the Philippines praises the good offices of the British authorities of North Borneo on this occasion.' It is not mentioned, it will be seen, that 'eighteen rebels' were butchered in cold blood after they had given up their weapons and surrendered at discretion."

The British Admiralty has decided to bring the armored cruiser Narciusus forward from the fleet reserve at Portsmouth for service on the China station. The Immortalite is already under orders for China. These two vessels are important additions to the fighting strength at Admiral Buller's disposal. They are sister ships to the Undaunted; but whereas they carry in addition to their two 22-tonners, ten 6-in. quick-firing guns each—their 6-in. breech-loaders having been superseded by rapid-fire pieces, in 1894 on the Narcissus and in 1895 on the Immortalite—the Undaunted's 6-in. armament is not quick-firing. The arrival on the station of twenty rapid-fire guns of this calibre, mounted on two belted cruisers of over 18 knots will be an important augmentation of British naval power in Pacific waters.

A Nagasaki telegram, dated December 2nd and published in the Tokyo Asahi, conveys the following Shanghai news: A telegram just to hand from Si-an states that, according to a dispatch from Lan Chow, to Fuk Sho with three battalions of troops has crossed the Chover, and General Neu has been organizing a new army. No rebels are to be seen between Kanchow and Liochow. The troops sent from Hunan and Hupeh have been encountering serious obstacles in the shape of bad roads. The authorities of the Tanchow-Yue war have decided to refuse the demands preferred by the various foreign representatives for concessions to build railways, and it is believed that the Chinese government will undertake the work itself, as it deems expedient to make the matter a government business, without giving the contract to any individual, Chinese or foreigner.

All the foreign correspondents in Japan appear to agree that Japan has lost prestige both at home and abroad since the close of the war through her weak-handed policy with respect to Korea. The strong grasp of Russia is already felt at the helm of state in Korea, and the government of that country becomes each day more distinctly and aggressively hostile to Japan. The statecraft of the "little brown men" is admitted to be insufficient to hold their swords where won, and Count Ito finds troubles gathering thick and fast about his venerable head. He is, in fact, blamed generally for the failure of Japan in the Hermit Kingdom, the trouble appearing to lie in the fact that worn out in the affairs of state he has become over-cautious and fails to act until the opportunity has passed which the aggressive policy of a younger statesman would have turned to use. "The Russian government," says the Kokumin, "has repeatedly pressed the Korean government to revise the Keiko treaty, with a view to extending the overland trade between the two countries, but nothing decisive has yet been done. The Russians now propose to survey the frontiers of Korea, and are watching for an opportunity to demand the assent of the Korean government to the measure. It is understood that the matter is one that should be approved by a conference of all the other powers before it can be granted."

There is rich though unintentional humor in the following paragraph from the native Japanese press: "The Yokohama branch of the Red Cross Society has decided to dispatch a picnic of black tea to the French Army division that has 'restored order' in Madagascar. Half a picnic is also to be sent to the Spanish Army division which has 'suppressed' the insurrection in Cuba. These consignments are to be forwarded by the first steamers next month and are to soothe the sick and wounded soldiers of the two armies."

The Mainichi learns that nearly ten million yen have been expended by the Japanese on the subjugation of Formosa, and that this amount is some three times more than the estimated cost of its conquest. This is attributed to the fact that the resistance made was much stronger than anticipated.

The Prefectural Assembly of Kanazawa have unanimously passed a representation to the government suggesting the construction of a naval station at the port of Nanso, Noto Province.

Invalid soldiers continue to arrive at Hiroshima daily from Formosa. It is reported that there are still 2,900 sick men in Formosa. There are said to be but few such in Manchuria.

Forty-three coolies, carrying stores for the 6th Japanese regiment between Takao and Tainan, were attacked and murdered by disbanded Chinese soldiers on November 11.

A FOURTH CONNECTION.

Still Another Steamship Line Between Victoria and the Orient Projected.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha to Develop Trade and Their Empire's Greatness.

According to advices brought by the Empress of India yesterday there is a strong probability that a fourth first-class steamship line will, before many months, connect Victoria with the far East, this being the famous Nippon Yusen Kaisha of Japan. The proposal to inaugurate an American-Japanese line was hinted at in Mikadoland some months ago, but did not take definite shape until the 30th of November, when the annual meeting of the N. Y. K. was held. There were, according to the Yokohama Advertiser, upwards of 1,700 shareholders present—though probably this should be taken to mean 1,700 shares represented—and the report of the directorate advising the immediate extension of the company's lines was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. There is a national and patriotic as well as a commercial side to the N. Y. K. as will be noted in every line of the extracts here appended from the directors' report on extensions. "It is well understood," says this document, "that the extension of the facilities of marine transport in the important factor in the development of the national power, and the extension of Japan's steamship services abroad is a matter of special urgency. The undertaking, however, requires considerable expenditure and is liable to incur heavy losses. Its object is to promote the national interests of the empire, and not to secure any personal profits for those concerned, so that they must be prepared to sustain whatever losses may ensue. In Japan the general drift of public opinion is inclined toward the extension of the existing steam services; the time has arrived to undertake that extension, and it will not be long before the proposal is put into effect. The extension of steam communication is really a public act beyond the power of a private individual or company to carry out; nevertheless it is the duty of those who are concerned in the marine transport business to assist it as far as their financial resources allow. This company has been carrying on such a business under national protection, and it has now arrived at so happy a state as to be able to declare a special dividend of profits on account of the steamers chartered by the government during the late war. Under such a felicitous condition of affairs the company must be prepared to devote such surplus of profits to the development of the steam services of the empire, and thus to reap the benefit which has been rendered by the nation to the company. The company is, therefore, now prepared to push forward its extension of its business, in accordance with the policy adopted long ago. Among the many lines to foreign ports which should be quickly opened in the interests of the empire, those most urgently calling for the development of our national resources are lines to Europe, America and Australia. "The opening of the proposed line to America should not be delayed even a day, as it will prove a most important factor in the development of commerce, but the steamers required for such a line must possess great speed, that they can be utilized as cruisers in case of war. The opening of lines to Europe and Australia is hardly less important. The opening of these three lines should not be delayed in the face of the existing opportunities. The company is prepared to open the European line without waiting for any national subsidy, and it has arranged to run six steamers on that line regularly. "That was decided upon a long time ago, but its carrying out has been delayed until now on account of the lack of funds for the purchase or construction of the necessary steamers. Now that the company has acquired such funds from the profits made by the steamers chartered by the government, it is the duty of the company to devote such special profits to the public service. The company has also decided to open an Australian line out of the profits to be made during the next fiscal year by the steamers chartered by government. The shareholders, who have received a special dividend, will no doubt approve this measure as proposed by the company."

Private advices from Japan by the just-arrived mail announce it as finally decided that the contracts for building the ten men-of-war by which the Japanese navy is to be increased will go to English firms. English manufacturers will also supply the whole of the machinery and gear for the enlargement of the docks at Sacho and Kure. It is generally believed that the shipbuilding contracts would at least have been shared with the United States, but for an unhappy object lesson which the builders of the Charleston furnished and which was quite emphatically by the wide-awake representatives of the British firms. As long ago as in June last the piston head of one of the Charleston's starboard engines was found to be cracked and the Union Iron Works Co., of San Francisco, builders of the ship, were at once instructed to replace it—the piston-head it was subsequently discovered had never been properly fused in the casting and bits of filings which had never been removed in a cavity which itself should never have existed. Now still another defect of construction has been discovered in another cylinder and the Charleston is rusting at Nagasaki awaiting the materials for repair which come not. The first casting, sent in June, has not yet been received, and the fresh similar defect having been discovered the crew of the crippled warship are looking forward to at least six months' more enforced and vexatious inactivity.

Naturally the English shipbuilders pointed to the Charleston as an example of American construction and urged the Japanese how they would care to go to sea, even in time of peace, with a ship in whose engines so little dependence could be placed and which were as much a careless as a public act beyond the power of a private individual or company to carry out; nevertheless it is the duty of those who are concerned in the marine transport business to assist it as far as their financial resources allow. This company has been carrying on such a business under national protection, and it has now arrived at so happy a state as to be able to declare a special dividend of profits on account of the steamers chartered by the government during the late war. Under such a felicitous condition of affairs the company must be prepared to devote such surplus of profits to the development of the steam services of the empire, and thus to reap the benefit which has been rendered by the nation to the company. The company is, therefore, now prepared to push forward its extension of its business, in accordance with the policy adopted long ago. Among the many lines to foreign ports which should be quickly opened in the interests of the empire, those most urgently calling for the development of our national resources are lines to Europe, America and Australia. "The opening of the proposed line to America should not be delayed even a day, as it will prove a most important factor in the development of commerce, but the steamers required for such a line must possess great speed, that they can be utilized as cruisers in case of war. The opening of lines to Europe and Australia is hardly less important. The opening of these three lines should not be delayed in the face of the existing opportunities. The company is prepared to open the European line without waiting for any national subsidy, and it has arranged to run six steamers on that line regularly. "That was decided upon a long time ago, but its carrying out has been delayed until now on account of the lack of funds for the purchase or construction of the necessary steamers. Now that the company has acquired such funds from the profits made by the steamers chartered by the government, it is the duty of the company to devote such special profits to the public service. The company has also decided to open an Australian line out of the profits to be made during the next fiscal year by the steamers chartered by government. The shareholders, who have received a special dividend, will no doubt approve this measure as proposed by the company."

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One Honest Man. DEAR EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particularly of a genuine, honest home cure by which I was permanently restored to health and vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility. I was robbed and swindled by 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 all, particularly having 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 55, Jarvis, Ont.

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WARSHIP CONTRACTS.

The Construction of Japan's New Navy Placed in the Hands of Englishmen.

American Shipbuilders Badly Adversely Affected by the Long Disabled "Charleston."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Senator Chandler's bill to strengthen the military armament of the United States, as introduced into the senate, is as follows: "That the president be and he is hereby authorized and directed to strengthen the military armament by adding thereto, equipped for use, 1,000,000 infantry rifles, 1,000 guns for field artillery, and not exceeding 500 heavy guns for fortifications, to be procured by manufacture in the arsenal or by contract for manufacture, or by direct purchase of the president for information and according to the discretion of the president, who shall conform, when practicable, without undue delay, to the methods prescribed for making contracts and purchases by existing laws. The sum of \$100,000,000 is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this act."

It was referred to the committee on military affairs. On motion of Davis, Rep., Minn., the senate agreed to a resolution calling on the president for information and correspondence as to the establishment by Great Britain of post offices and post roads in the United States territory of Alaska; also as to any British military or civil occupancy of that territory; also inquired into any attempt by Great Britain or Canada to assert any claim to territory of the United States in Alaska.

"U. S. SPOILING FOR A FIGHT." BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The National Zeitung, referring to the Venezuelan question to-day, says that "President Cleveland demands that Great Britain should submit all her claim on Venezuela to arbitration and at the same time declares that the disputed territory belongs to Venezuela. Inasmuch as America claims to act as the sole arbitrator in the matter, the President's demand for arbitration is a mere farce; likewise is the proposed commission of inquiry. The Kolnische Zeitung says: 'President Cleveland, to our great surprise, has allowed himself to be hurried into taking steps which would have been thought impossible. He has thereby diminished the credit of his second administration in the eyes of history, and has prepared for his country troubles with England merely in order to catch a few votes for the Democrats. Lord Salisbury's reply to Mr. Olney's despatch is a dignified utterance. It is natural that the European powers having possessions in South America should support England, but the matter also affects the powers not thus directly concerned. The question is whether the unbounded pretensions of the United States are to be admitted, and the European civilization of the American continent replaced by American civilization. By recognizing absolutely the undefined Monroe doctrine, in isolated cases, the Americans would be encouraged to advance other claims of a similar nature upon the European power. Great Britain has the fullest moral and material right to bravely stand her ground and to continue the struggle so passionately commenced against her.' Continuing, the Zeitung expresses doubt whether the message was intended to be taken seriously," adding, "in any case, President Cleveland's tone was influenced by the situation in the Far East and Turkey." In conclusion, the National Zeitung points to the isolation of England.

"SELF INTEREST JUSTIFIES IT." (From the Post Intelligencer.) The secret of much of the surprise expressed by the British press at the application of the Monroe doctrine to Venezuelan matters is that that Great Britain regards itself now, as it did in the time of Channing, as "an American people, and half a dozen English satellites and its possessions." The United States and its possessions give it an equal standing it seems to think, with the United States in matters affecting this hemisphere. The American people feel that England is an interloper, but the English people consider their rights here, so far as the extended over-sea territory, fully equal to those of this government. The dispute, it claims, is between two American countries over a boundary—that is, between a British colony already established and an adjoining government.

"That extent, there is much to be said on either side; but only on the British standpoint. If the claim may be sustained that Great Britain is an American power as the sovereign of a colony, then France and Spain are also American powers. The sole question is whether England is entitled or not to interfere in the affairs of the colonies. It is her business and that of Venezuela to fight the matter out between them; if not, then she is, by asserting claim to territory which does not belong to her on this continent, infringing the Monroe doctrine. "It was understood in Monroe's time, there is very little left to uncertainty. Monroe, in his seventh annual message to congress, December 2, 1823, put it into words, which, by the way, are supposed to have been written by John Quincy Adams: "With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere." If the disputed territory is part of the possession of England, the Monroe doctrine does not apply. "We owe it to candor," continues the document, "and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those (European) powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. If the disputed territory is not a part of the British colony, we have no objection to its being an attempt to 'extend her system,' and it falls within the Monroe doctrine. President Cleveland declares his purpose to be to satisfy himself on that point before interfering. And the nation will stand by him in that policy. "By that right, except the maintenance of their own territory in France, Germany, Russia, and Italy interfere in the actions of Turkey toward her own subjects? Nobody in Turkey is interfering with either of these powers, yet they have not scrupled in the past, to a measure, and would not scruple now if it served their purpose, to partition Turkey among those powers. "It is entirely a matter of the interests of the powers; it is to our interest to assert the inviolability of the Monroe doctrine on this continent."

ANTICIPATION OF WAR.

Chandler's Bill to Strengthen the U. S. Military Armament—A Hundred Millions Proposed

Those Rumored Canadian Encroachments on Alaskan Territory—Postal Roads, Etc.

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Do you make doughnuts this way? For frying, Cottolene must be hot, but don't let it get hot enough to smoke or it will burn. To find if it is hot enough, throw into it a single drop of water. When at just the right heat, the water will pop. Cottolene has made marks "Cottolene" and "star" in action-plant world—on every tin. THE H. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

Cleveland Says That Further Action is Necessary to Protect the Gold Reserve.

He Asks Congress to Aid Him to Believe the Dangers of the Emergency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The following is the text of a message from President Cleveland sent to congress at 4:40 this afternoon and read in the senate: "To the Congress—In my last annual message the evils of our present financial system were plainly pointed out and the causes and means of the depletion of government gold were explained. It was therein stated that, after all the efforts that had been made by the executive branch of the government to protect our gold reserve by the issuance of bonds amounting to more than \$162,000,000, such reserve then amounted to but little more than \$79,000,000; that about \$18,000,000 has been withdrawn from such reserve during the month next previous to the date of that message, and that quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immediate future were predicted. The contingency then feared has reached us, and the withdrawals of gold since the communication referred to, and others that appear inevitable, threaten such a depletion in our government gold reserve as brings us face to face with the necessity of further action for its protection. This condition is intensified by the prevalence in certain quarters of sudden and unusual apprehension and timidity in business circles. We are in the midst of another season of perplexity, caused by our European powers having possessions in South America should support England, but the matter also affects the powers not thus directly concerned. The question is whether the unbounded pretensions of the United States are to be admitted, and the European civilization of the American continent replaced by American civilization. By recognizing absolutely the undefined Monroe doctrine, in isolated cases, the Americans would be encouraged to advance other claims of a similar nature upon the European power. Great Britain has the fullest moral and material right to bravely stand her ground and to continue the struggle so passionately commenced against her.' Continuing, the Zeitung expresses doubt whether the message was intended to be taken seriously," adding, "in any case, President Cleveland's tone was influenced by the situation in the Far East and Turkey." In conclusion, the National Zeitung points to the isolation of England.

Wanted—Help. RELIABLE MEN in every locality—local or travelling—to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked up on trees, fences, and bridges throughout the country. \$5.00 per month and expenses, and salary deposited in any bank when started. For particulars write THE WORLD MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO., London, Ont., Canada. oc2-3m

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS COY., LD.

Stages for Cariboo. The regular Weekly Stage for all points in Cariboo and Lillooet, leaves Ashcroft every Monday morning at 4 o'clock, travelling by daylight only and making about 70 miles a day, each way, returning over day at Barkerville. Ashcroft to Okonton, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, leaving Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Ashcroft for Lillooet, Mondays and Wednesdays. Special Stages. Furnished on notice and at reasonable rates. For a party of five or more persons, regular stage fares only will be charged. These special make regular stage times changing horses along the route. General express matter carried by regular stages. Fast freight by special. For further information apply to B. C. EXPRESS CO., Ltd., Ashcroft, B. C. jess&w-tf

Games and Toy Books. We have just received a large consignment of McLaughlan's Games and Toy Books.

T. N. HIBBEN & CO., Nos. 69 and 71 Government Street.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAER WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he refused to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners of medicine. It would not be singularly popular did it not supply a want and do a place.—Medical Times and Gazette, 22, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE is certain in cases of Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 25 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s., 1/4d., 2s., 3d., &c. see-7

TORONTO, Dec. 20.—The Secretary of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board has received letters announcing the safe arrival at Honan, China, of Mrs. Goforth and her companion missionaries, who report encouraging prospects.

THE GOLD COAST. ACCRA, Gold Coast, Africa, Dec. 18.—It is stated that Samory, a powerful African chief, supported King Prempeh, of Ashantee, in the recent fighting with the English and their native allies, the tribe of Adanigis, the encounter resulting in dispersing the Adanigis with great slaughter. It had been previously thought that Samory was friendly to the British, and indeed Sir Francis Scott, while in consultation with the British war office as to the make up and number of the expedition, said that there could be very little truth in the reports that Samory would attack British territory. Sir Francis, in fact, expressed his belief that Samory's people could not fight in the bush and that all he could want to do was to get to the coast in order to trade with the British.

Always. Taking cold, is a common complaint. It is the cause of many serious troubles. The remedy is found in pure, rich blood. I am not very strong and sometimes need a tonic to help me battle against sickness. I find that two or three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what I need. I have taken it occasionally for several years and do not have any doctor's bills to pay." MISS JANIE HIGGINS, 55 Bevan Street, Charleston, S. C. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla. In the One True Blood Purifier. \$1.50 for \$5. Hood's Pills easy to take. easy to operate. sc.

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DRAPERY COVERED WALLS.

Directions by Which Cretomes, Silk and Woolen Goods May be Employed.

In hanging walls with drapery fabrics the first step is to measure the rooms for the covering. The room must be furred all round the top of the walls and round the top of the baseboard, mantels, doors and windows, with double furring up and down in each corner, one piece for each section. Fur also around the gas pipes, removing the brackets so that the covering can be put over the pipe. Use pine furring one-quarter of an inch thick and 2 inches wide, put on with French wire nails.

If there is to be a frieze or dado, there will have to be furring where this joins the body of the wall. Cut the goods off for each section, matching the figures, and press the seams before tacking on. Each section, or that portion lying between two corners, is to be made and put on separate from the others. No corners can be turned with whole goods except those projecting into the room. In cutting the goods, attention should be paid to the figures, if at all conspicuous, bring the center figure into the middle of each section. The goods are to be tacked on flat—that is, without turning under, as the molding or gimp would not fit so well over them. Stretch tightly along the top and bottom and stretch over and tack to the corner furrings at each side. Keep the tacking close to the angles, so it can be easily covered by the gimp, cord or molding. Begin by centering the goods and tack them to the center of the space. Draw over to the corners each way and use a plumb line to get the seams and breadths exactly perpendicular, and be careful not to stretch the top and bottom so much that the sides will not come over far enough to make the seams straight. The fabric should all be got into place with stay tacks before the final tacking out.

If silk or other thin material is used, the walls must first be covered with strong cotton cloth, tacked on the same as the outside covering, only not so close to the angles. If the wall covering is to be plated instead of being put on flat, a liberal allowance must be made for the plaits, not over double the quantity being required, and often less, according to the texture of the goods and the manner of plating.

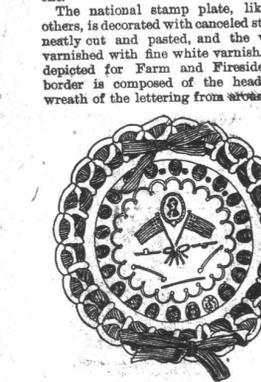
All the tacking is to be covered with molding, gimp, cord or other trimming. Gimp or cord trimming can be fastened on with glue better than any other method. Use cold fish glue as being more convenient and safer to handle than hot glue. Tack one end of the gimp firmly in the corner, glue only as much of the gimp or trimming at one time as can be handled conveniently; use the glue liberally. Smooth the gimp carefully in its place and secure it with tacks, which are to be removed when the glue is set. There are other methods for fastening the trimmings, such as tacks with large heads covered with goods, etc.

Costumes are now put on with paste similar to paper hangings, but for silk or woolen goods furring and tacking is the only method, according to Painting and Decorating, authority for the foregoing.

Secret of Good Lemonade. The secret of good lemonade, according to a correspondent of the New York Times, is making it with freshly boiled water. For a quart of lemonade take the juice of 3 lemons, using the rind of one of them. Be careful to peel the rind very thin, getting just the yellow outside; then cut into pieces and put with the juice and powdered sugar, of which use two ounces to the quart, in a jug or jar with a cover. When the water is just at the tea point, pour it over the lemon and sugar, cover at once and let it get cold. Try this way once, and you will never make it any other way.

Strawberry Saracen. Line the bottom of a china dish with slices of thin buttered toast. Fill the dish with strawberries closely packed. Sprinkle sugar generously over them and set in a slow oven for half an hour or so. Serve cold with whipped cream.

Stamp Plates. While stamp plates can no longer be called novelties, there remain many persons who continue to find an interest in the same, and who will therefore be pleased with a new design for making one. The national stamp plate, like all others, is decorated with canceled stamps neatly out and pasted, and the whole varnished with fine white varnish. As depicted for Farm and Fireside, the border is composed of the heads, the wreath of the lettering from around the



NATIONAL STAMP PLATE. The flag stripes are composed of the stripes marked "Two cents," from the bottom of the stamp, and the bow of the same, while the stars are represented by six 1's from penny stamps. The long ornaments are from the Columbian stamps marked "Two cents." Lincoln is framed with the lettering from a stamped envelope. Blue and red ribbon complete this plate, which can be used either as a mantel ornament or card receiver. The plates are of opaque glass, with openwork borders, and are quite inexpensive.

THE CITY.

A TELEGRAM from Sandon to the provincial police gives details of the recent trouble on the railway at that place. "The C.P.R. buildings were pulled down," the message says, "and a portion of the track removed, and the instance of the Kaslo Railway Co., under an alleged claim of right by the latter to the land on which they were placed. There was no breach of the peace, and everything is quiet."

A PARTY of six, well known in musical circles in the city, have for some time past been practising hand-bell ringing, and intend at Christmas time to revive the old custom of going through the residential portion of the city at night singing carols and accompanying themselves on the bells. They have already become quite proficient with the bells, and as they are all good singers their music will be well appreciated.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Agnes Porter took place yesterday from the residence of Mr. J. W. Mackay, on Cadboro Bay road, and later from Christ Church cathedral, where the impressive services of the Episcopalian church were read by Rev. Canon Beauland. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Hon. D. W. Higgins, A. W. Jones, W. C. Ward, Hon. P. O'Reilly, J. R. Anderson, Sir Joseph Trutch, A. W. Vowell, and Hon. D. M. Eberts.

YESTERDAY the remains of the late superintendent of the Provincial Reformatory, Mr. John Finlayson, were borne to the grave. After an impressive service conducted by Rev. W. Leslie Clay, the family residence, No. 84 Menzie street, the funeral, which was largely attended, left the house for the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, where service was again held by the pastor, assisted by Rev. A. B. Winchester. The pallbearers were Senator Macdonald, and Messrs. James Hutcheson, R. B. McKicking, T. M. Henderson, Alexander Wilson, Alexander Munro, Dr. Milne, and Robt. Randall. The floral offerings were very numerous and pretty.

Mr. A. J. Weaver-Bridgman and Mrs. Bridgman returned yesterday from an extended trip to England. They were passengers on the steamer Scotsman, which only arrived last Friday at Halifax after a very stormy voyage lasting fourteen days. So severe was the struggle within sixteen miles of the shore that a tremendous hurricane arose that threatened to send the vessel on the rocks, as she was only lightly laden and the hull was so high out of water that the wind struck her with tremendous force. The captain had to put his back about and run head on into the teeth of the shore. With the engines working their best only three miles an hour could be made against the hurricane, which was accompanied also by a heavy snow storm. However, the gale was weathered, and the Scotsman reached port safely.

The sad news was received here yesterday of the death at Berkeley, California, of Dr. W. H. Powell, eldest son of Mr. Walter Powell, of the San Francisco branch of the Bank of British Columbia, and grandson of Mr. William Denny, of this city. Dr. Powell was a native of Victoria, aged 21 years. He graduated with honors from the Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, just two weeks ago, and had already entered into the practice of his profession at the Lane hospital, where he intended to remain for a year before proceeding to Europe to complete his studies. Deceased took a prominent part in college athletic sports during the time he spent at the University of California, and three years ago was a member of the University football team. For several years he also held the inter-collegiate championship for long distance running. A few years ago Dr. Powell visited Victoria and made many friends, who will be grieved to hear of his sudden death.

A RESOLUTION providing that a charge of five cents be made for each and every copy of the voters' list issued for use at the approaching municipal election, was proposed by Ald. Cameron and adopted by the city council at a special meeting yesterday. The municipal election and milk vendors' by-laws were also finally passed, and the water commissioner was instructed to carry out the provisions of the by-law—in response to the communication of Hon. W. J. Macdonald. The Senator years ago laid an inch pipe to connect Armadale with the city service, under a verbal agreement with the water committee of the day that he should be supplied with water at the rate of 83 per month. Recently the water commissioner has placed a meter on the Armadale pipe, and to this Senator Macdonald objected, claiming that he should be compensated for the cost of the pipe if the original arrangements to the cost of the service is departed from.

TO-DAY is the last day of the exhibition of the Art Union of British Columbia at the city hall, so all who have not yet had the opportunity of seeing this decidedly creditable collection of pictures should make up their minds and go at once, rain or shine. Many of the pictures are high class works of art, and as Victorians have but seldom the chance of seeing such a collection of paintings the society deserves their support to encourage them to have another exhibition of loan pictures in the spring, which is the present intention. The works by the artists of the union are very interesting and creditable—the drawing for prizes of these pictures takes place this evening. A great number of tickets have been sold, but as there are many pictures to be disposed of all who wish to participate in the drawing can obtain tickets from any of the members of the society or at the door of the exhibition. The pictures loaned to the art union will be returned to their owners on Monday and Tuesday next; the paintings by the members will be left for the winners of prizes to select from on Monday morning.

VENEZUELAN TROUBLE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—This afternoon President Cleveland signed the Venezuelan boundary commission bill and there is every indication that he will endeavor to secure the services of gentlemen considered of the highest ability. To-day there was a feverish feeling among members, but much of the excitement has cooled off.

COL. PRIOR'S POSITION.

Further Authoritative Statement by Sir Mackenzie Bowell - A Cabinet Minister. Mr. H. D. Helmcken, M.P.P., on the Conversation Had With Mr. William Templeman.

OTTAWA, Dec. 20.—(Special)—The telegraphed comments of the British Columbia papers in reference to Col. Prior's status in the government being shown to the Premier by the Colonist representative, Sir Mackenzie Bowell said in answer to them: "I can put it shortly. Col. Prior is a member of the cabinet with as much power and right to discuss public matters as I have, consequently his standing when he takes his seat will be equal to that of any other minister."

"Mr. Templeman did not think he was violating any confidence when he said he had waited upon by two or three prominent Conservatives to-day and asked whether, if it could be clearly proved to him that Col. Prior had been bona fide given a seat in the cabinet it would make any difference in the contest of the Liberals. We note a moment's hesitation, and without waiting to consult his friends, Mr. Templeman had replied that such proof would probably have a material influence on the situation."

The above is from the report of Mr. Templeman's address to the opposition meeting on Thursday evening, which he published yesterday in his newspaper the Times. The inference of his statement is directly contrary to the facts. Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, Q.C., M.P.P., who is the president of the Liberal Conservative Association, having been shown the report in the Times, said to a representative of the Colonist: "On Thursday morning, when I was passing by the court house, I met a prominent member of the Liberal Association, whose name, by his own request, I withhold, and who said in effect that he would like me to call on Mr. Templeman—I inferred that it was at the request of the candidate mentioned."

"I know Mr. Templeman very well, and after this request I had no hesitation in going to see him. When I had a little leisure I went up to the Times office, and meeting Mr. Templeman there I bid him 'Good morning' and about a half past ten, what is all this about?' I supposed he knew how it was that I had called. We discussed the situation in a friendly way, and Mr. Templeman said in effect that he had some hesitation in running against Col. Prior, and that if he could be convinced that Col. Prior was such a cabinet minister as any other member of the government is, it would influence him in his decision. He knew that I hesitatingly accepted Sir Mackenzie Bowell's telegrammed statement to me, as it said, that Col. Prior is as much a Cabinet Minister as the Premier himself."

"Did you ask Mr. Templeman what influence such proof would have on him?" I asked. "He said, 'I would not,' I queried the interviewer. "The idea was his, not mine," answered Mr. Helmcken. "In going to see him I had not the slightest intention of entering into any negotiations, and asked no question except with a view to find out what Mr. Templeman really wanted to know. Our talk was altogether informal, and so far as I was concerned was entirely unofficial, as one gentleman will speak with another with whom he is well acquainted."

The statement is being circulated that Col. Prior is not a cabinet minister, whatever the intentions of the government may be? "I have given no such interpretation of the law," Mr. Helmcken answered. "I said to Mr. Templeman that Col. Prior stands in this position—that if he was in easy reach of Ottawa he would go to the Capital and be sworn in and then return to his constituency for the endorsement of the electors. Instead of this Col. Prior is in Victoria with the election day fixed for the 6th of January, and it would be useless for him to waste the time and money involved in an unnecessary trip. "That there might be no chance of misunderstanding, I sent a note to Mr. Templeman an hour or so after our conversation stating that I did not see any reason why I should give him any further proof than that already furnished in the columns of the Colonist. "Mr. Templeman says two or three prominent Conservatives waited on him. Do you know who the others were?" "No," answered Mr. Helmcken; "I went alone, and I have not heard of any other. No one was authorized to request me to do so by the Conservative Association or by Col. Prior."

Table with 3 columns: Name, Won, Lost. Chess Tournament results.

The successor of Baron von Koelliker as Prussian minister of the interior will be Baron von Der Reckedorf Verst, president of the province of Dusseldorf. The latter has engaged to follow, generally, the Emperor's programme in fighting the socialism and striking bureaucracy. Prince Bismarck's express regret that Baron von Koelliker's dismissal, saying he was the only man in the German cabinet who understood how to grapple with socialism.

HIGH SCHOOL CLOSING.

The Enviably Position of Head of the School Won by a Girl. Result of the Christmas Examinations Highly Satisfactory—The First Fifteen of Each Class.

The reading of the results of the examinations and the presentation of prizes to pupils of the High school took place yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large number of visitors. Hon. Col. Baker, minister of education, presided and made a short address in which he particularly impressed on the boys that in addition to acquiring knowledge they should strive to cultivate a manly and kindly nature. One of the best attributes of manhood was gentleness, he pointed out, and gave several anecdotes in illustration of his remarks.

Mrs. Trustee Grant, Trustees Glover and Lovell also spoke, and were followed by Ven. Archbishop Smith, Bishop Ferrin forwarded a letter to Principal Paul regretting that he was unable to be present as he had intended; he having been obliged to leave for Wellington to attend a confirmation. The head of the school, Miss Evelyn Marchant, made the very high average of ninety per cent, and took full marks in mental arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, geometrical problems, algebra and geology. The marks in all the classes were exceptionally good. Hjalmar G. Jacobson the head of division III, also took ninety per cent. of marks in his examination. The High school does not make promotions at Christmas, but the standing of the first fifteen pupils in each class was as follows:

DIVISION I. Mr. E. B. Paul, Principal. Evelyn Marchant, Herbert Arthur, Maggie MacKinnon, Mary Nason, Howard McEwen, Earl Clarke, Gertrude Loat, Katherine McCurdy, Christopher Loat, Bessie Fraser, Cora Loat, Elizabeth Fletcher, Mary McGraw, Pattie Redfern, William Roberts.

Prize List—Mathematics (presented by Miss Edith Byron, Miss Marchant); second in schol of (presented by Mrs. Grant), Herbert Arthur; Greek, Mary Nason.

DIVISION II. Mr. A. J. Pineo, Teacher. Dorothy Allison, Alexander Dab, Joseph Blumenthal, Rosemary Reid, Annie Wrigglesworth, Maud Bone, Blanch Couvres, George Sheppard, Ina McFadden, Harry Welsh, Christina Anderson, William Northcott, Alice M. Parsons, Lily Jane Knight, Verma Heisterman and Alfred Herd.

DIVISION III. Mr. E. H. Russell, Teacher. Hjalmar Jacobson, Louis Duval, Humbert McCool, Mabel Knott, Mary Wilson, Genevieve Grant, Alfred McPhaden, Jane Moore, Frank Stevenson, Richard Maynard, Arvid George, Sarah Sherif, Aras that I had called. We discussed the situation in a friendly way, and Mr. Templeman said in effect that he had some hesitation in running against Col. Prior, and that if he could be convinced that Col. Prior was such a cabinet minister as any other member of the government is, it would influence him in his decision. He knew that I hesitatingly accepted Sir Mackenzie Bowell's telegrammed statement to me, as it said, that Col. Prior is as much a Cabinet Minister as the Premier himself."

At the prize giving to the successful pupils of Angela College yesterday afternoon there was a delightful programme of singing and music by the pupils and the visitors were given an opportunity of hearing Mr. Emil Thielhorn, the violinist, who has already during his short residence in Victoria made a most favorable impression. The results of the examination presented the excellence of the teaching by Miss Devereux and her staff and the thoroughness of the training. Rev. Canon Paddon presented the prizes, which were won by the following young ladies: For Midsummer Examination—Seniors—First class, Misses Lizzie Earle and Mabel Walker; second class, Miss Nellie Earle. Juniors—First class, Misses Hilda Harris and Hilda Monroe; second class, Misses Ethel Bechtel and May Dunsuir.

Christmas Examination—Seniors—First class, Misses Lizzie Earle and Mabel Walker; second class, Miss Ada Tingley; third class, Misses Ethel Earle and Hilda Dunsuir. Juniors—First class, Misses Violet Vernon and Violet Drake; second class, Misses Gladys Perry, May Dunsuir, and Pauline Tingley. The programme was as follows: Christmas Carol—Hark! How Sweetly It Rings. Fox Piano solo—"The Joyous Peasant." Schumann Piano duet—"Ave Maria," from Cavalleria Rusticana. Mascagni Misses Edna Harvey and Maud Prior. Chorus—"Chasse Aux Papillons." Danhausen Piano solo—"Il Penseroso" op. 45. "Warrior's Song" op. 43. Miss Tingley. Piano solo—"Celia," Victor Austin. Miss Edna Harvey. Violin solo—"Romanze Hongroise." Gesa Chorus—"The Bright Side." Palmer Piano solo—"Entr' Acte Gavotte." Gillet C. D. Ayton. Miss Soles. Piano duet—"Val Brillante." Schloff Misses Dawson and Lizzie Earle. Piano solo—"Liebeslied." Henselt Chorus—"Les Heures." Danhausen Piano solo—"Album Leaf," op. 7, No. 2. Miss Bessie and May Dunsuir. Piano duet—"La Revue." Behr Misses Bessie and May Dunsuir. Chorus—"Going Home." Cotford Dick

CARDINAL MELCHRESE. BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The Cologne Gazette says that the German government has sanctioned the interment of Cardinal Paul Melchrese, who died at Rome on December 14, in Cologne cathedral. The late cardinal took a prominent part as Archbishop of Cologne in the resistance of the Roman Catholic clergy of Germany to the so-called Melchrese.



WISHING YOU A Merry Christmas AND A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR. We thank our patrons for past favors, and, as ever, will make friends of our customers and customers of our friends. We Have Every Requisite for Your Christmas Table. SURPRISE BON BONS—A big stock at your own prices. Fourteen different varieties of Cheeses; No. 1 Blotter Macaroni—the best the Atlantic produces. Claret, White Wines, Scotch, Irish, Canadian and American Whiskies, Ale and Porter, and that Port and Sherry at 40 cents.

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LEA & PERRINS' OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE OF Lea & Perrins IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER OF every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally. RETAIL EVERYWHERE. Agents—M. DOUGLAS & Co. and URQUHART & Co., Montreal.

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth Annual meeting of the British Columbia Fire Insurance Co. will be held at the office of Dalby & Clark on 64 Yates street, at 3:30 p.m. on January 23rd, 1896. WM. DALBY, Manager.

Learned Net Pattern. Numbered with many other useful and welcome suggestions from Modern Priscilla is the one that pretty borders for curtains, toilet tables and the like.



DESIGN IS DARNED NET. may be made of darned net. Every woman can therefore have a pretty border. The design to which attention is called can be worked in white linen floss or with Roman floss of any desired color. The New Costume. Later on, when a lightweight wrap is needed, look out for a complete costume, including a cape, all in one material. This costume of one material throughout cannot be missed amid the variegated gowns of the present mode.

S. A. STODDART, 68 1/2 YATES STREET. TORONTO, Dec. 20.—R. J. Fleming decided this morning to oppose Alderman Shaw in the contest for the mayoralty. The fight will be warm, but it is generally expected that Shaw, who has the Conservative organizations at his back, will win.

THAT... The Press... Col. P... When Mr... Will S... Say...

Compliment... The Co... Last night brought the announcement to a show as expected the Times Ottawa, has so late as a candidate sample p... every ne... that annou... morning sta... controller, a... although h... councillor." The appo... cepted on a... newspaper c... oved at the... follows: "Col. P... the country... be asked to... "A pos... "New M... Prior Has... what the... despatch, t...

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[FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, DECEMBER 22]

THAT CAMPAIGN LIE.

The Press With One Voice Announced Col. Prior as a Member of the Cabinet.

"When Made Cabinet Ministers They Will Still Be Controllers," Says the "Witness."

Compliments From the "Spectator"—The Colonel Will "Serve Well in Any Capacity."

Last night's mail from the East brought the newspapers containing the announcements of Col. Prior's appointment to a seat in the Cabinet, and they show as expected that the statements of the Times on the subject, dated from Ottawa, have been wanton fabrications. So late as Friday evening, the opposition candidate published in that paper a sample paragraph, declaring that "every newspaper in the Dominion that announced the appointment next morning stated that Col. Prior was a controller and not a cabinet minister, although he was to be made a privy councillor."

The appointment was offered and accepted on Saturday, the 14th, and the newspaper despatches in the papers received at this office last night were as follows:

"NOW IN THE CABINET." The Montreal Gazette headed the news, in large type. "Another Minister—Col. Prior, of British Columbia, is Now in the Cabinet," and proceeded:

"OTTAWA, December 14.—(Special)—Sir Mackenzie Bowell has invited Col. E. G. Prior, M.P., to accept office and a seat in the Cabinet. The offer has been accepted. When asked, this evening, what portfolio the member for British Columbia will receive, the Premier declined to give any information on that phase of the subject.

"Col. Prior is a man who will serve the country well in any capacity he may be asked to act."

"A POSITION IN THE CABINET." "New Minister of Customs—Col. Prior Has Accepted That Office," was what the Montreal Star headed its despatch, the following:

(Special to the Star.) "OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—Lieut.-Col. E. G. Prior has been offered and has accepted a position in Sir Mackenzie Bowell's Cabinet. It is understood that Hon. Mr. Prior will take a seat at the council board as Minister of Customs, the Controllership being abolished. Hon. John F. Wood is said to have been offered and refused the Customs portfolio. He will retain the Inland Revenue Department, and will also be taken into the Cabinet."

(It will be noticed that the Star was wrong in the detail, but right in the main fact of the Cabinet positions.) "CABINET MINISTERS AND CONTROLLERS" For many years—and we believe he is so still—Mr. A. J. Magurn has been the correspondent of the Montreal Witness at Ottawa. The Times on Thursday thus quoted him:

"OTTAWA, Dec. 18.—Mackenzie Bowell told me that Prior was not a cabinet minister. Mail and Empire and World, Toronto, all announce the same thing. (Sd.) A. J. Magurn, press-correspondent." Here, however, are the Witness announcements made in two separate despatches of an earlier date than that just given:

"OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—Mr. Clarke Wallace's place has been given to Lieut.-Col. Prior, M.P. for Victoria, B.C., who will have a seat in the Cabinet as Minister of Customs. Mr. Wood, Controller of Inland Revenue, will also be made a Cabinet Minister so that the Controllership will be abolished as well probably as the Solicitor-Generalship.

"OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—It is said the Controllership when they are made cabinet ministers will still be controllers, with salaries of \$5,000. Just how it is to be worked has not yet been decided apparently."

"THE SAME THING." The Mail and Empire, which, according to the Times, said "the same thing," commenced with great black headlines:

"A New Minister—Lieut.-Col. Prior Taken Into the Cabinet," and continued:

"OTTAWA, Dec. 15.—(Special)—Sir Mackenzie Bowell has invited Col. E. G. Prior, M.P., to accept office and a seat in the Cabinet. The offer has been accepted."

"A MAN IN THE GOVERNMENT." The World was missing from the papers received last night; the Globe missed the news, having not a word on the subject, but the Toronto Star, an afternoon paper, said under the heading "Prior Enters the Cabinet—British Columbia Gets a Man in the Government."

"OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—Col. Prior, M.P. for Victoria, B.C., has been taken into the Cabinet. Just what portfolio he will hold has not yet been made public. This proceeding on the part of Sir Mackenzie Bowell fulfils a promise made to the Pacific Province some time ago."

"ACCEPTS A CABINET PORTFOLIO." The Hamilton Spectator remarks editorially that, "There were many claimants for the vacancy in the cabinet, but Premier Bowell seems to have had a Prior attachment," and publishes the following complimentary despatch headed "Col. Prior Accepts a Cabinet Portfolio":

"OTTAWA, Dec. 15.—Col. Prior, M.P. for Victoria, B.C., has been offered by the Premier a portfolio in the government and a seat in the council, which he has accepted. The promotion of Col. Prior will give what British Columbia has been seeking for some time, namely a representative in the councils of the Dominion, and is carrying out the policy of the Premier and the promises made by him that when an opportunity presented itself British Columbia would not be either overlooked or forgotten."

"Col. Prior is a capable business man, having built up in Victoria one of the most extensive hardware concerns on the Pacific coast. Besides, his popularity among the members of parliament will render his selection for a cabinet position most satisfactory, and make

general approval of the veteran premier's course in appointing him.

It is thought the Colonel will be made controller of customs, and that both the controllers of customs and inland revenue will be taken into the Cabinet."

Yet the Times shrieks in every issue, "No Cabinet Minister"!!!

AN ARTFUL "DODGER."

The first of the Opposition campaign literature made its appearance on the streets yesterday in the shape of a "dodger" (appropriate name) headed "Manitoba School Question—Views of the Candidates." It was issued anonymously but its origin was easily recognized. It quotes from the Times' report of Mr. Templeman's speech to the opposition meeting that "I am going to take my stand fairly and squarely on provincial rights. . . . I do not care whether coercion springs from our own party or from the other side, I will oppose it," and parallels these lofty sentiments with a passage from Col. Prior's address, at the Liberal-Conservative meeting, which only half states the position he then took.

At that meeting Col. Prior, after stating in a manly way that he will support the present government as long as they continue to do what he honestly believes to be right, said: "This school question he regarded as one of constitutional justice. If it can be shown by the verdict of the highest authorities in England that the minority in Manitoba have been unjustly deprived of any right it is perfectly proper for the persons so deprived to make the appeal provided for by the law. He for one would declare for giving them their just dues and rights—not one inch or tittle more or less than the law provides for."

This important passage was not printed on the "dodger," though there was beside the long extract from Mr. Templeman's speech plenty of space for it.

Col. Prior stands for "no coercion" not even of the minority by the majority in their own province, against the law of the land.

DENIED BY BOURINOT.

The Use of His Name Made by the Times Was Absolutely Without Warrant.

How "Despatches" Are Faked to Deceive the Elector Who Confides in Them.

"In reply to your telegram, I have to state that no expression of opinion whatever has emanated from me concerning the constitutional or any other aspect of proposed cabinet arrangements." Such was the message sent from Ottawa yesterday by Dr. J. G. Bourinot, Clerk of the House of Commons and a recognized authority on constitutional law and practice, in answer to a telegram from Col. Prior, prompted by the use made of Dr. Bourinot's name by the Times in the interest of the candidature of its manager, Mr. Templeman.

On Friday the Times quoted Dr. Bourinot, dating "Ottawa, Dec. 20," as if pronounced in connection with Col. Prior's appointment, an opinion written a year or so ago, and published in Dr. Bourinot's book now on sale in the bookstores in this city. This extract pointed out very properly that "the controllers" (i.e. Messrs. Wallace and Wood) are not members of the cabinet."

Dr. Bourinot was dealing with the position at the time of writing when the Controllers were not even Privy Councillors; and his words have no applicability to Messrs. Wood and Prior, who as Privy Councillors (and not by virtue of their Controllerships) have now been taken into the cabinet. However, the high authority quoted must have been thought effective for the purpose of deceit intended, for yesterday the following fabrication appeared:

"OTTAWA, Dec. 21.—The members of the government have conceded that it is impossible for a controller to be a cabinet minister. Dr. Bourinot, the highest constitutional authority in Canada, has given his opinion that it is unconstitutional and utterly impossible to give a controller a cabinet seat."

"No expression of opinion whatever has emanated from me," telegraphs Dr. Bourinot.

THE VICTORIOUS "COLONIALS."

At Caledonia park yesterday afternoon the representatives of the Colonies once again demonstrated conclusively to a large and enthusiastic audience that they are the superiors of the Englishmen at the Rugby game, winning the decisive match of the season's series by 6 points to 3. The game was very fast from the start, the Colonial forwards dribbling well; they had the best of the game all through.

The first score was made by A. Crease after some good passing; the kick at goal, however, failed. Just at half time Foulkes touched down for England, and the kick again failed, making the score even on both sides. In this first half Gamble showed up well, making several sensational runs.

England started in, in the second half, with a great rush, and it looked as if they were going to score. However, the Colonies by hard work got the ball back to the English twenty-five. There were several good runs made by both sides in this half of the game, Gamble, Martin, Shuter, and Miller showing up well; the halves on both sides played as usual a splendid game, Barney, in a green Jersey, being particularly noticeable.

Just before time Macras touched down for the Colonies, Gamble took the kick at goal, but this again failed; England tried very hard up to the finish to score, but the whistle blew for "no side," leaving the game a win for the Colonies by two tries to one.

The schooner Olga, which arrived from Honolulu a few days ago, to go on the Esquimaux marine railway, will leave for the Sound to-day, provided a tug can be secured. She will be launched from the ways early in the day.

THE CITY.

The Good Templars' Saturday evening entertainment yesterday was, as usual, well patronized, the programme being given up to the meritorious stand of former ones.

A SINGLE goal captured by the Junior Wanderers gave them yesterday afternoon triumph at Beacon Hill with the Y.M.C.A.'s. The latter team were short in numbers, and this probably accounts for their defeat.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Yarwood, Cadboro Bay road, was the scene of a pleasant social gathering on Friday evening, it being the fifth anniversary of their wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Yarwood were the recipients of many handsome presents.

The directors of the Jubilee hospital have received the gratifying assurance that Mr. William Greig and his associates of the Arion club have again set apart their Christmas afternoon and will devote it towards promoting the pleasure of the patients and the friends of the hospital by giving a concert there.

The news was received with genuine regret in this city yesterday of the death of Mrs. J. J. Williams at her home in Hopland, Cal., on the 10th instant. Mrs. Williams was the youngest daughter of Postmaster Henry Young of South Saanich, and until her marriage and departure for California about one year ago was the life and soul of the social circle of her girlhood home. She was but 23 years of age at the time of her death.

Though Judge Harrison has declared in his judgment given at Nanaimo on Friday that the small debts act is intravires of the provincial legislature, it is like that steps will be taken to bring the matter before the Full court, so that the Supreme court may give a decision on the act. This seems to be necessary in view of Mr. Justice Crease's decision, given some weeks ago, differing with that of Judge Harrison. Had Judge Harrison given a decision adverse to the act the province would have at once appealed; but as it is some other method will have to be adopted to get it before the Full court.

At Seattle on Friday the case against W. J. Henderson, known as the "cow outter" man, charged with selling oleomargarine colored to represent butter, ended in the dismissal of the case. The State's expert testimony was met by the testimony of Herbert Carmichael, chemist for the British Columbia government, and John Albert Hall, secretary and treasurer of the Victoria Chemical Works, and manufacturer of colors, who, according to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, proved exceedingly clear witnesses and convinced the court that their tests of the same oleomargarine sent them by Henderson were free of coloring matter.

THERE was a fair attendance at the matinee performance of the bright little operetta, "The Four Leaved Clover," yesterday. Among the audience in the theatre were the British Columbia government, who seemed to thoroughly enjoy the dancing and singing of the young performers. The Juvenile Opera Co. have certainly made splendid progress in their training, and Mrs. Lang and Mr. Wolcott are to be congratulated on the successful manner in which their entertainments have been carried out. The children of the Orphans' Home, for whose benefit the operetta was given, were present at the performance yesterday.

YESTERDAY evening, the first exhibition of the Victoria Art Union, which has been attracting much attention at the city hall during the week, closed with an attendance larger than on any former evening. There proved to be many persons interested in the drawing, the final feature of the show, and this did not commence until considerably after 9 o'clock. The results were as follows: First prize, \$30, picture No. 276, W. Scott; second prize, \$20, No. 283, W. S. Gore; third prize, \$15, No. 245, Miss B. E. Hall; fourth prize, \$15, No. 164, A. G. Smith; fifth prize, \$10, No. 173, Mr. Bantley; sixth prize, \$10, No. 34, E. Fleming; seventh prize, \$10, No. 85, F. M. Ratford; eighth prize, \$5, No. 282, J. M. Farnell; ninth prize, \$5, No. 93, W. J. Smith; tenth prize, \$5, No. 182, Miss M. Robertson; and eleventh prize, \$5, No. 165, Geo. Rogers. Mrs. G. C. Shaw and A. C. Gibson kindly lent assistance in drawing the different numbers. The holder of ticket No. 93 requested to notify Secretary Barff at the earliest possible date, as the selections of prizes will be made between 10 o'clock and 2 tomorrow.

THE LOND'N SALES.

Fuller information has just been received regarding the recent sales of furs and smalls, at which the following quantities were offered: Northwest skins, 93,426; Alaskans, 15,000; Copper Islands, 17,721; Lobos, 12,017; and sundries, 3,400—a total of 141,664 skins. The prices realized were generally about 20 per cent. better than last year. There was a comparatively small demand, however, from the American continent, and this had considerable effect in preventing the still larger rise in prices which had been hoped for by the shippers.

The well known firms of C. M. Lamson & Company, the Hudson's Bay Company, and Culverwell, Brooks & Company control the sale of these valuable skins, and the following were the average prices realized by them for the British Columbia shipments:

Per Skin. C. M. Lamson & Co. 44s. 3d. Hudson's Bay Co. 45s. Culverwell, Brooks & Co. 42s. 2d.

The average prices realized for the various kinds of skins at the larger and more important sales were as follows:

Hudson's C. M. Lamson & Co. s. d. s. d. Middle and smalls, cut, etc. 46 9 48 6 Small, cut, etc. 46 1 43 0 Large pups, cut, etc. 48 5 40 6 Small pups, cut, etc. 45 8 45 3 Ex. small pups, cut, etc. 35 5 34 6 Ex. ex. small pups, cut, etc. 23 0 25 4 Middle and smalls, cut, etc. 46 9 48 6 Small, cut, etc. 46 1 43 0 Large pups, cut, etc. 48 5 40 6 Small pups, cut, etc. 45 8 45 3 Ex. small pups, cut, etc. 35 5 34 6 Ex. ex. small pups, cut, etc. 23 0 25 4

DEFENCELESS BOSTON.

What That City Must Expect in the Event of War With England.

Ample Water in Broad Sound for Warships of the Largest Size.

On the 11th December instant, the Boston Transcript published the following from Lieut. Weaver, who points out what Boston would have to expect in an encounter between the United States and England:

"Apropos of the pending discussion of the Venezuelan question and the bold assertion in every quarter of the duty of the government to maintain, against all infringers, the spirit of the Monroe doctrine, military men may, perhaps, be pardoned a smile that springs spontaneously from a knowledge of the absurdity of a situation which pictures a wealthy country like the United States, without naval strength and with defenceless shores, venturing to assume any position whatever against a government like Great Britain, that controls absolutely the high seas, four or five times over as far as we are concerned."

"It is, of course, excellent to have a high-spirited people, one that seeks to protect its own interests, whether near and direct, or remote and indirect, and that looks upon the life of the nation as destined to exert an influence, in the course of evolution of society, beyond our eastern and western shore lines. But it is foolish to countenance or encourage such aspirations unless they be primarily based on sufficient force to make the position assumed one of dignity and one that will in every instance command respect from all nations. The following clippings are fair samples of what is being said just now."

"The United States will never abandon the Monroe doctrine. It is to be regretted that the leaders of the British opposition do not yet realize the absolute finality of the American claim as regards the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. All the traditions of the United States, all the precedents of its diplomatic policy, all the utterances of its leading statesmen are alike positive in support of the Monroe doctrine; and it is idle to expect that the United States at this late day will abandon that doctrine.—Boston Advertiser."

"The position of the United States must be that of firm, unyielding protest. It must oppose to the land-piracy of Great Britain the will of the great republic, which in this case represents the best sentiment of civilization. And with this sentiment sustaining the application of the Monroe doctrine to the Venezuelan affair, there can be no doubt of the final result. Great Britain cannot afford to persist in the attempt to rob a little South American State in the face of the condemnation of the civilized world and the warning of the American republic.—Boston Post."

"The writers have, in both these cases, failed to realize the controlling importance of the one factor I have referred to, in the game they propose the United States shall play."

"Living here in Boston, the most exposed city in the country against a British naval attack, they undoubtedly do not know that the first blow would fall right here, and that there is absolutely no force of any kind, either military or naval, at hand to save the city from bombardment and a complete collapse of all business, within thirty-six hours after hostilities should begin between the two countries."

"Boston is only twenty-four hours from St. John, N.B., and but twenty-eight hours from Halifax. Of course, large fleets could rendezvous at one or both of these places during the preliminary heated discussion of the diplomat, and if they were taken by the pharmacy act, the members of the medical profession, and those of my own conferees whom I have consulted, and propose to see the matter through."

"I understand a similar request has been made of other city druggists, some of whom have evaded the issue by denying that they had dispensed any such prescriptions. My refusal is not based on any wish to obstruct the police or to shield Dr. Garrow; I simply do not feel justified in betraying the confidence of my patrons or making public what is their business rather than my own."

SOME QUESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR:—Will you allow me space in which to submit a few plain questions for the consideration of those who have been studying the Manitoba school question:

1. Are not the terms of confederation binding both on the province of Manitoba and on the government of the Dominion for the time being? 2. Is not the right of the denominational minority to appeal from an act of the provincial legislature to the Governor-General-in-Council secured to it by the constitution of Manitoba? 3. Does it not follow that the denominational minority when it appealed to the Governor-General-in-Council exercised a constitutional right? 4. Was not the Governor-General-in-Council bound by the constitution to hear that appeal? 5. If he considered that the minority had a grievance was it not the duty of the Governor-General-in-Council to request the Government of Manitoba to remedy that grievance? 6. Since the government of Manitoba refused to execute the decision of the Governor-General in Council, is not the government required by the Constitution of Manitoba to submit the matter to parliament in order that remedial legislation may be enacted? 7. If all these steps are taken according to the Constitution of Manitoba—the Manitoba act—where does the "coercion" come in? 8. Can a province, when it is required in the regular constitutional way to carry out a provision of the federal agreement, properly be said to be coerced? 9. A TUSSEY shoot is to be held at Clover Point on Christmas day.

On Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock the Y.W.C.A. hold their monthly meeting at their rooms on Johnson street. The combat between a shore fort defend-

PYNY-PECTORAL. Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS. W. C. McCOMBER & SON, Bouchette, Que. Report in a letter that Pyny-Pectoral cured Mrs. M. of chronic cough and chest and bronchial tubes, and also cured W. G. McComber of a nervous cough.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A PLUCKY BOY. A Ten-year-old Boy Who Went the Long Island Century on a Bicycle. The feature of the century run of the Long Island Century association from Sag Harbor to Brooklyn last week was the performance of Hubert Brennan,



HUBERT BRENNAN, JR., a 10-year-old lad, who rode the entire distance without showing any signs of fatigue. The boy's father, Hubert Brennan, who is a member of the Pequot wheelmen, was on the run and was surprised at the staying qualities of the youngster, who has only been riding since last fall, and who had never before attempted a long ride.

AN Honest Boy.

A score of cashboys in a large city dry goods store organized a strike for an increase of 50 cents a week in their pay and the abatement of some obnoxious rules relative to fines. The determination to strike was unanimous, and each boy in turn was taken into a remote corner of the cellar and made to give his word of honor that he would not back out of the movement. But a day or two before the time fixed for the strike a porter overheard the plot, and going directly to the superintendent revealed the entire conspiracy.

That very night all the cashboys were summoned before the superintendent, after the store had been closed. "If there is going to be any striking in this store," said the superintendent, "I propose to strike first. Now, I want every boy who is pledged to this movement to step forward." Only one boy stepped forward, and the superintendent was shrewd enough to see into the affair. "Oh, very well," he said dryly, "as you are the only one on strike, I will concede to you all you ask." That is what one boy gained by being honest.—Atlanta Constitution.

Children of the Revolution.

And now comes the announcement that a patriotic society is to be formed for children. It is to be called "Children of the Revolution," and is under the direction of Mrs. D. Lothrop of Boston, better known as Margaret Sidney, author of "Five Little Peppers." This society is to include those children over 12 who will be eligible for membership in the Sons and Daughters when they are of age. It is to be called the Children of the American Revolution, and will be under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—New York Times.

How They Were Written.

In a recent examination some boys were asked to define certain words, and to give a sentence illustrating the meaning. Here are a few: Frantic means wild. I picked some frantic flowers. Athletic, strong; the vinegar was too athletic to use. Tandem, one behind another; the boys sit tandem at school. And then some single words were familiarly explained. Dust is mud, with the wet squeezed out; fins are fishes' wings; stars are the moon's eggs; circumference is distance around the middle of the outside.—Education Gazette.

The Home Guard.

With guns of wood and swords of tin, Bright red hats and world of din, Stern of mien and loud of throat, The stars and stripes waved overhead. They come, the company of two, While in each face shines the hue Of loyalty, red, white and blue. Commander Lovell, Private Rhodes, What wild alarm their presence bodes As passing on through sun and shade, They come—the home guard on parade.



No peace for birds that build aloft; They speed their home to wood and croft. No lingering barn fowl dare draw nigh; Cat and dog before them fly. As gun and sword are shown them laid, The brave home guard out on parade. But there comes an hour each day When gun and sword are laid away, When each young soldier, sung and warm, Assumes a fatigue uniform. And sleep, a foe they vainly defy, Steals upon them as they lie. And laying siege the fortress, storm The guard in undress uniform. And in that hour another tread, Pauses beside each sleeping head, In cheeks of red and eyes of blue, Forth and ohn so white of hue, Mother sees her soldier true, Assumed a fatigue uniform. And in that hour another tread, Pauses beside each sleeping head, In cheeks of red and eyes of blue, Forth and ohn so white of hue, Mother sees her soldier true, Assumed a fatigue uniform. —Olivis L. Wilson in Good Housekeeping.

The Colonist.

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WILFULLY BLIND.

No one is so blind as he who will not see, and no one is so stupid as he who will not understand. The Times and those who take the Times as an authority on matters of fact have become phenomenal unbelievers. Nothing is to them proof of what they do not want to believe. They do not want to believe that Col. Prior has been appointed to a seat in the Cabinet, and they affect to disbelieve Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of the Dominion, when he says that Mr. Prior is a member as much as he is.

The appearance of the Times' leading article should convince the most obstinate Grit of them all, particularly if he has the least sense of humor in his composition, that the unbelievers are making themselves very ridiculous. In that article is Sir Mackenzie Bowell's telegram to "the Hon. E. G. Prior" telling him that he is a member of the Cabinet, having as much voice in the affairs of the Dominion as he has; and almost immediately under it is a telegram signed A. J. Magurn, Press correspondent, informing the Times that "Mackenzie Bowell told him (when, it is not said) that Prior was not a Cabinet Minister."

Here we have the word of the Premier as to a matter of fact about which he knows everything as against the word of a Grit press correspondent about a subject with respect to which he has to depend upon others for his information. We find it difficult to believe that any man out of a lunatic asylum will prefer the word of the press correspondent to that of the Premier of the Dominion.

Small politicians who think themselves wonderfully clever may affect to believe what the newspaper man says with respect to Mr. Prior's appointment, but they must be as shallow as they are dishonest. If they took a moment to think they would see that the truth must be known to everyone in a very short time, and then their little trick will be exposed, or they will be condemned as downright fools for not believing at once what the Premier said on such a subject in preference to the assertions of anyone else.

The Times contains a lot of nonsense about Col. Prior's status. It is clear to everyone of common sense that if Mr. Prior is a member of the Cabinet at all, he is as much a member as Sir Mackenzie Bowell or Sir O. H. Tupper, or anyone else in the Cabinet. His vote on any matter will count as much as the vote of any other member.

A MISAPPREHENSION.

The Vancouver World says that "the telegram from Premier Bowell read that the Conservative meeting last night to the Hon. E. G. Prior that His Honor (Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney) had made remonstrances urging that the gallant Colonel be raised to the status of full-fledged Minister of the Crown," etc. Premier Bowell's telegram indicated nothing of the kind. Col. Prior had been offered a seat in the Cabinet by Premier Bowell and Col. Prior had accepted a seat in the Cabinet. This was known to several gentlemen in this city some time before the meeting was held. They had seen both the offer and the reply. But some quidnuncs here, and it appears in Ottawa, declared that Mr. Prior had not been appointed to a seat in the Cabinet. The matter was the main topic of discussion in the city on Tuesday, and His Honor was asked by quite a number of persons what really was the office to which Col. Prior had been appointed. In order to satisfy them he did what was most satisfactory and what was most natural. He

asked the Premier himself to give an answer to the question that almost every one in the city was asking, and the Premier answered promptly. The appointment had been already made and there was no more politics in the Governor's question than if he had asked the Premier what cheese was selling at in Montreal.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S PROTEGES.

What are these South and Central American Republics, of which the United States has constituted itself protector and champion, like? Are they well-governed, are their inhabitants in the enjoyment of all the blessings of freedom? Will their condition moral, social and political compare favorably with that of the Dominion of Canada, which is very far indeed from being a favorite of the Government of the United States or its people?

The answer to these questions as far as the Central American republics are concerned comes from an American traveller who is at the same time a writer of more than ordinary ability. His name is Richard Harding Davis, and his account of those republics is to be found in the November number of Harper's Magazine. Speaking of the Island Anapala Mr. Davis says:

It is supposed to belong to the republic of Honduras, but it is in reality the property of Rosner Brothers, who sell you everything from the German machetes to German music boxes, and who could, if they wanted it, purchase the entire republic of Honduras in the morning and make a present of it to the Kaiser in the course of the afternoon. You have only to change the name of Rosner Brothers to the San Rosario Mining Company, to the Pacific Mail, to Errman Brothers, to the Panama Railway Company, and you will identify the actual rulers of one or of several of the republics of Central America. His country, no matter what her name may be, is ruled by a firm of coffee merchants in New York City, or by a German railroad company, or by a line of coasting steamers, or by a great trading house with headquarters in London or Berlin, or Bordeaux. If the President wants money he borrows it from the trading houses; if he wants arms or his soldiers need blankets the trading house supplies them. No one remembers who was President of Peru when Henry Meigs was alive, and today William L. Grace is a better name on letters of introduction than that of the Secretary of State.

When we were in Nicaragua one little English banking house was fighting the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the President and the entire Government, and while notes issued by the bank were accepted at their face value, those of the Government were taken only in the presence of a policeman or a soldier, who was there to see that you did take it. You find this condition of affairs all through Central America, and you are not long in a republic before you learn which merchant or which bank or which railway company controls it, and you soon grow to look upon a mule loaded with boxes bearing the trade mark of a certain business house with more respect than upon a soldier who wears the linen ribbon of the Government. For you know that at a word the soldier will tear the ribbon from his straw sombrero and replace it with another upon which is printed Viva Dr. Somebody Else, while the trade mark of the business house will continue so long as English and German merchandise is carried across the sea in ships. And it will also continue as long as Great Britain and Germany and the United States are represented by consuls who are at the same time the partners of the leading business firms in the seaport over which their consular jurisdiction extends. For few Central American republics are going to take away a consul's exequatur as long as they owe him in his unofficial capacity for a large loan of money; and the merchant on the other hand knows that he is not going to suffer from the imposition of a forced loan nor see his mules seized as long as the tin sign with the American eagle screaming upon it is tacked above the brass business plate of his warehouse.

It is to maintain the nominal independence of republics such as these that the American jingoes are ready to plunge their country into war. As to Venezuela, about which such an ado is being made, not only by the jingo press of the United States, but by the Head of its Government, another intelligent traveller, Mr. H. Somers Somerset, presumably an Englishman, says:

The home politics of the country are notoriously unjust and corrupt. Contracts both with foreigners and natives are not worth the paper of their deeds; and from time to time the injured populace show a marked dislike to their ruin, and a strong feeling for home reform breaks out in the city. Political power and the honors of office mean the opportunity to pilfer the public treasure, and ruin the commerce of their country by breaking contracts and infringing on the rights of foreigners.

Such, then, is the Venezuela of to-day, and such it will remain as long as the present system of republican government continues. Socially—a moral and refined aristocracy supported by a penitence but contented half-breed population. Politically—a mass of violence, fraud and corruption, utterly unworthy in its promises both to nations and individuals, and liable at any moment to overthrow such promises when a new government arises by force of arms antagonistic to the political creeds of its predecessor.

It is to keep such republics as these in their present condition and to prevent their being subjected to the influence of the civilized and enlightened nations of Europe that the Monroe doctrine is hysterically invoked. If the description of these South and Central American republics is anything like true the unfortunate people who are subjected to their rule would be infinitely benefited if they were by some means subjected to the rule of England or Ger-

many of France, and the United States itself would gain many advantages by the change. Republicanism, so-called, has been the reverse of a success in Central and South America, and it is very difficult indeed to understand what the United States can hope to gain by encouraging Venezuela and the other republics which it pretends to continue to disregard national obligations and to oppose domestic reforms.

"UNNATURAL AND INEXPEDIENT."

In the face of Great Britain's wonderful success in planting colonies at great distances from their Mother Country it was certainly cool for Secretary Olney to write:

"That the distance, 3,000 miles of intervening ocean, makes any permanent political union between a European and an American state unnatural and inexpedient will hardly be denied. But physical and geographical considerations are the least of the objections to such a union. Europe has a set of primary interests which are peculiar to herself. America is not interested in them and ought not to be vexed or complicated with them."

According, then, to Mr. Olney the political union between Canada and Great Britain is "unnatural and inexpedient." That union has now continued for a long time and it is to-day at all appearance stronger than it was half a century ago. If the union had been "unnatural and inexpedient" could this have been the case? Unnatural and inexpedient unions do not produce such results as are seen everywhere in this Dominion. Let Mr. Olney compare the condition of the inhabitants of any Province of the Dominion with that of the inhabitants of any contiguous State of the Union and he will be surprised to see people between whom and their Mother Country three thousand miles of ocean intervene, can be as happy, as prosperous, as law-abiding, in short as well governed in every respect, as those between whose State and the seat of government there is not a single mile of ocean. British subjects in Ontario whose union with Great Britain Mr. Olney stigmatizes as "unnatural and inexpedient" do not see a very great deal to envy in the condition of their neighbors in the State of New York, whose connection with the Union Mr. Olney would no doubt pronounce natural and expedient. We, in this Province of British Columbia, although more than three thousand miles of land as well as the three thousand miles of ocean, separate us from the country with which we are politically connected, are very far indeed from realizing that the union with her is "unnatural and inexpedient." There are, we imagine, very few among us who could be induced to change places with the inhabitants of the State of Washington. We love to see the Union Jack flying over our heads; we are not only loyal to our Queen, but we feel for her something that very much resembles personal affection; we are proud of the deeds of our British ancestors, and it is our boast that we belong to an Empire on which the sun never sets. Would an unnatural and inexpedient union produce such results as these?

European interests, so far, have never vexed the people of Canada nor have they felt any ill effects from European complications. None of these things trouble them. They have never found the bond that connects them with the Mother Country in the slightest degree galling, and they are more than contented that their union with the Old Land shall continue, unnatural and inexpedient as that union appears to Mr. Secretary Olney.

A BAD BEGINNING.

The Times, having commenced a campaign of falsehood and humbug, is determined to continue its tricky and deceptive course. It will have it that Col. Prior has not been appointed to a seat in the Cabinet even though the man who has the appointment of Cabinet ministers says he has been. Well, let them keep on contradicting the Premier; we intend to give them a little more of the same kind of work to do. The following telegram was received by Mr. A. S. Potts, Secretary of the Liberal Conservative Association, Victoria, B. C., in reply to a telegram sent on Tuesday to the Premier, expressing gratification at his according to British Columbia its right of representation in the Cabinet and at the selection of Col. Prior:

Ottawa, Dec. 19, 1895.

"Thanks for expression of approval by Liberal-Conservative Association of Government's action in giving British Columbia representation in the Cabinet and the selection of Col. Prior, who, in the past has proved himself indefatigable in looking after the interests of his Province. It was always my desire that British Columbia should be so represented, and I took the first opportunity to have it done.

(Sd.) "M. BOWELL."

We see that the smart Ales who run and inspire the Times have been so exceedingly clever as to throw a doubt on the authenticity of the telegram read by Col. Prior at the Conservative meeting. It is quite likely that they will consider it wonderfully smart to write and talk about the ("alleged") statements in the above telegram to the Secretary of the Liberal Conservative Association. The men who are fools enough to think, or rather to hint, that leading men of the Conservative party are "so unutterably foolish as to forge or to falsify a telegram over the signature of

the Premier of the Dominion, are only a shade more idiotic than the men who believe, or say they believe, that in so important a matter as the appointment of a Cabinet Minister, the Premier does not mean what he says. The day is not far off when men of both parties will see how phenomenally silly or how impudently dishonest the men are who doubt or affect to doubt the genuineness of Col. Prior's appointment to a seat in the Cabinet.

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

It is said by some who are opposed to the Government's policy on the Manitoba school question that the Manitoba Government is required by the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to re-establish separate schools precisely as they were previous to 1890. This is not true. Here is what the Judgment says on the subject:

It is not essential that the statutes repealed by the Act of 1890 should be re-enacted, or that the precise provisions of those statutes should again be made law. The system of education embodied in the Acts of 1890 commands itself to and adequately supplies the wants of the great majority of the inhabitants of the province. All legitimate grounds of complaint would be removed if that system were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded and were modified as far as might be necessary to give effect to these provisions.

Here it is said specifically that the old law need not be revived, but that the existing law should be changed in such a way as to give the minority the redress they ask for.

The remedial order, which is intended to give effect to the Judgment of the Privy Council—no more, no less—it is asserted requires the enactment of the old separate school law. It does not. The Dominion Government, which, it must be admitted, is the best judge of its own intentions and the object and scope of the remedial law, has since in a communication to the Manitoba Government explicitly stated that a restoration of the old law is not necessarily demanded. No intelligent man for a moment supposes that the Government of Manitoba has been asked to establish a system of separate schools in the province perfectly independent of the Government. He knows that any schools which are wholly or in part supported by public money must of necessity be under Government direction and inspection. They will be as completely under the law as any other schools so supported. Separate schools have been established in both Ontario and Quebec. But those schools are very far indeed from being independent of Government. The Government's rules and regulations apply to them to exactly the same extent as they do to other public schools.

What the minority in Manitoba want is to be placed on the same footing as regards education as are the minorities of Ontario and Quebec. It is admitted now that they are protected by the Constitution of Manitoba as the Catholic minority in Ontario and the Protestant minority in Quebec are protected by the Constitution of the Dominion. Everything that they have done so far to get what they want has been done strictly according to the Manitoba Act of 1870, "which was in truth," the Privy Council Judges say, "a parliamentary compact."

A MANITOBIAN'S TESTIMONY.

In reply to the accusation that the Dominion Government were too abrupt and dictatorial in requesting the Government of Manitoba to redress the grievance of the minority in the province complain, Mr. James Fisher, M.P.P., a Manitoba Liberal, who has written a series of able letters on the school question, says:

In the first place it is an absolute historical fact that the Dominion Government did, long before the issue of the order, approach the Government of the province and its legislature with an appeal that the latter should settle the question. It is a fact also that the communication containing this appeal was couched in terms that were altogether unobjectionable, and quite conciliatory. . . . I refer to an Order in Council passed at Ottawa on the 26th July, 1894, which recited the memorial sent to the Government of the Dominion on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba complaining of the law of 1890 and praying for relief.

From the concluding paragraph of that memorial Mr. Fisher makes the following extract:

"The statements contained in this memorial are matters of the deepest concern and solicitude in the interests of the Dominion at large, and it is a matter of the utmost importance to the people of Canada that the laws that prevail in any portion of the Dominion should not be such as to occasion complaint of oppression or injustice to any class or portion of the people, but should be recognized as establishing perfect freedom and equality, especially in all matters relating to religion and to religious belief and practice, and the committee, therefore, humbly advise that Your Excellency may join in expressing the most earnest hope that the Legislature of Manitoba may take into consideration at the earliest possible moment the complaints which are set forth in this petition, and which are said to create dissatisfaction among the Roman Catholics, not only in Manitoba but likewise throughout Canada, and may take speedy measures to give redress in all the matters in relation to which any well-founded complaint or grievance be ascertained to exist.

It is no wonder that Mr. Fisher asks, "Can the most superstitious critic find fault with the language I have quoted?" In this appeal the Government of the

Dominion were not hampered by legal forms or technicalities, and they consequently addressed the Government of Manitoba in the most persuasive as well as the most respectful way. If the "sunny ways of diplomacy" could be effective with the Manitoba Ministry, this friendly, conciliatory and reasonable appeal, if it did not produce the effect aimed at by its authors, would at least have elicited a kindly and courteous reply. But no such answer was forthcoming. The formal reply was, we are told: "That the executive of the province see no reason for recommending the legislature to alter the principle complained of." This was certainly short and uncompromising and did not give the Government much encouragement to resort to the "sunny ways" again. The point, however, that Mr. Fisher wished to make, and which he did make, was that the Dominion Government in trying to prevail on the Manitoba executive to do something towards redressing the grievance of which the minority complained, approached them in the gentlest way and used language to which no one can take exception let his opinions on the question at issue be what they may.

THE EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE.

Although the leading organ of the Liberal party has been compelled to declare that free-trade-as-it-is-in-England is for Canada "out of the question," it and the minor organs continue to recommend free trade to the farmers of the Dominion as a policy peculiarly favorable to them. They affect to sympathize with the Canadian farmer and tell him that if the Dominion tariff were revised in the direction of free trade as it is in England—Mr. Laurier's ideal—they would be far better off than they are now. Is this the truth? Free trade has been in operation in England now for nearly fifty years, and has it made the English farmers rich? Are they at this moment prosperous and are their prospects under free trade brilliant? We will let them speak for themselves. A correspondent of the Mark Lane Express, the leading agricultural paper of Great Britain, describing the condition of the county of Kent, which has been called the Garden of England, writes:

Yet what are the facts starting one full in the face at the present moment? Let me enumerate some of them. In the first place, it is beyond all possible question that farmers are abandoning their occupations—not only an isolated case here and there, but in large numbers and in all parts of the country. In your own columns you have recorded the fact that in the most favored part of the country one of the principal landowners has all his farms upon his hands—not because of any disagreement or a want of a disposition to adjust the question of rent to suit the times, but to quote the reason given by the tenant himself, "because it would be impossible to live upon the land if they had it rent free. I have also read in your pages that another landowner has as many as fourteen farms without tenants. I myself could name three other landlords who each have from four to ten farms unoccupied; and if this be the state of things within the range of one person's knowledge you may easily imagine what is going on throughout the country, and if there could be a doubt as to the reality of the disaster we have only to look at the weekly list of bankrupts for conclusive testimony.

Another correspondent, writing from Bedfordshire, says:

Agricultural prospects are not very cheering, for if land is farmed well 50 per cent. of the value of the produce must go for labor, while taxation and rates are grinding agriculture into nothingness. . . . Farmers are in despair. Rent is out of the question, as even ordinary working expenses can never be found during the coming year. Much of the corn of the district will not pay for the ploughing, sowing and seeds; and there is a very small proportion of turnip land, most of it being strong wet clay. . . . Farmers are at a loss to know what to grow. Beef is selling very badly; at the price which stores command there is very little for the feeder. . . . Hay, straw, potatoes, pork, oats, dairy produce, and indeed almost everything that a farmer has to dispose of are cheap.

All this under free trade as it is in England, and fifty years of it. Yet seeing the miserable plight to which free trade as it is in England has brought the English farmer. Canadian Liberal politicians are doing what they can to persuade electors to put in power a party whose leading members declare that they will do all in their power to obtain for Canada free trade as it is in England.

TRADE REVIEWED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Bradstreet's says general trade at Montreal shows room for improvement, although the distribution of dry goods there exceeds the total of last year. At Quebec city the usual volume of trade is reported for the season and from Halifax it is telegraphed that a general business is unchanged with a steady demand for holiday goods. Jobbers at Toronto report trade fairly active, but the movement of staples is slow. The total volume of bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax amounts to \$23,204,000 this week against \$24,888,000 last week, and as compared with \$21,000,000 in the week a year ago and with \$17,500,000 in the same week two years ago. The business failures throughout the Dominion of Canada this week amounted to 42, compared with 39 last week, 24 in the same week one year ago, and 35 in the like week two years ago.

BRANTFORD, Dec. 20.—Rev. Mr. Alexander, one of the oldest Presbyterian ministers in Canada, is dead, aged 90.

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

THE FLAGSHIP'S SEARCH

Scientific Calculations as to the Position of the "Strathnevis" Are Not Verified.

Thorough Exploration of Coast Waters During Both Day and Night.

H.M.S. Royal Arthur returned to Esquimalt yesterday, her search for the Strathnevis having not only been unsuccessful in so far as picking up that long missing steamer is concerned, but providing no new data or reliable information upon which a conclusion can be arrived at as to her present whereabouts. The cruise terminated somewhat sooner than had been generally expected, but was—as was to have been expected—thorough and systematic. Through the courtesy of the Admiral's secretary, Mr. Dent, the COLONIST is enabled to present the following interesting account of the search:

The Strathnevis was last seen and communicated with by the bark John Gambles on the 19th of November ultimo, in lat. 48.40 N.; long. 145.30 W. The Admiral having decided to search for the missing steamer, and having procured all available data and information from the incoming steamers and sailing vessels relative to the weather, winds and currents they had experienced, left in the Royal Arthur on Sunday the 15th instant, and passed Cape Flattery at 4 that afternoon. The Strathnevis having drifted 800 miles between the 20th October and the 19th November—that is an average of 24 miles a day—it was decided to examine an area of limits of which were fixed by the calculation that, the westerly winds falling as they approached the coast, her drift would be between 15 and 20 miles a day to the eastward, and from the information obtained slightly to the northward of a due east line from her last known position.

By 7 p.m. on Monday, a position in latitude 48.50 N. and longitude 131.10 W. was reached, and from then a careful and systematic search was made of an area comprised between the parallels of 48.50 N. and 50.5 N. and the meridian of 131.10 W. and 134.00 W., that is, an area of about 120 miles longitude by 70 miles wide, by steaming in parallel lines alternately east and west, 20 miles apart. At noon on the 17th December the Royal Arthur was in latitude 49.23 N., longitude 132.46; the wind still being N.W. by W. with showers. At noon on the 17th the wind backed to W. and remained there until noon of the 18th, when the position was latitude 50.05 N., longitude 133.08 W. By 8 o'clock p.m. on the 18th the wind was S.E., blowing fresh, and the glass falling rapidly—by midnight it was blowing a gale. At 3 a.m. on the 19th, the glass having fallen eight-tenths of an inch in five hours, the wind quickly backed to E. and then N., and blew a whole gale from N.W., with very heavy seas and frequent squalls. At 10 p.m. on the 18th, being then in latitude 50.5 N., longitude 130.40 W., a south course was shaped for 90 miles, and then being on the parallel of Flattery, an east course. The position at noon of the 19th was latitude 49.27 N., longitude 129.41 W., with a strong N.W. gale and very heavy sea. Flattery light was made at 7 a.m. on the 20th, the ship having covered 1,200 miles in a search made in favorable circumstances considering the season, and although not successful, it gives the negative information that the Strathnevis must have been set considerably out of the track she would have endeavored to maintain. All courses and directions of wind, etc., are "true"; the currents experienced were very light, being N. 60 deg. W. 6 min., between the 16th and the 17th, and S. 3 min. between the 17th and the 19th, no nights being obtained on the 18th. With the exception of 14 hours S.E. and 9 hours S.W., the winds were in the N.W. quarter and the swell was N.W. all the time.

"For searching by day a crow's nest was fitted for the lookout man at the mast head at 107 feet above the water, so that a steamer would be visible 15 miles away; and at night two electric search lights were elevated 30 feet above the sea, and worked at frequent intervals during the dark hours. They would be visible twenty or thirty miles on a cloudy night, and it was hoped would call forth a rocket or signal of some sort, from the disabled Strathnevis."

THE SMALL DEBTS COURT.

NANAIMO, Dec. 20.—(Special)—In the Nanaimo court to-night Judge Harrison gave judgment in the case in which writs of prohibition were argued before him, and in which the constitutionality of the Small Debts court was assailed. The judge dismissed the writs and declared the act as valid in view of the legislature. The decision is directly contrary to that recently given by Mr. Justice Grease.

FOREST BAY, Dec. 20.—Rev. James Whiting, pastor of the Methodist church here, dropped dead yesterday in his house, aged 65.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.