



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 has 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 the 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 completed the arrival of the Empress reached here.

The Ratepayers' Association, Ward No. 5, have mentioned Mr. Isaac Wrigglesworth and Mr. Charles Caldwell as their choice in the coming municipal contest.

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.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 21.—The steamer Coquitlam arrived yesterday with 38,000 pounds of halibut from the North. The weather was very stormy and the full time was not put in fishing.

At a meeting of the Ratepayers' 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 Hazevis 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, and it is said, will shortly receive a requisition inviting him to offer himself for election.

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 pleasant 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.

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 hall of the road, and a large attendance 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 to witness the christening of Mr. Horace Davies' infant son 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 & Rosland 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.

Samples of ore from Mr. Graham's Ingram mountain claim are well worth looking at to any one who understands the different forms in which copper is found in ores. Recently, from the 45-foot tunnel, a vein almost a foot and a half wide was struck of what is known as copper glance, which assays some 75 or 80 per cent. copper and from \$10 to \$15 in gold. As soon as Mr. Graham will put a large force of men to work on these propositions and thoroughly develop them.

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 Sherk.

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 C., 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 3, 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.

The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of British Columbia will be incorporated in a few days. Grand keeper of records and seals, E. P. Fernier, has prepared a constitution and by-laws in accordance with the report of the committee on Grand Lodge constitution. Behnen temple No. 3, Rathbone Sisters, met on Wednesday evening and initiated nine candidates. A vote of thanks was tendered the proprietor of the Dominion hotel for his courteous treatment of the organizer and members of the temple at the at home recently held in the parlors of the hotel. On account of the next meeting night falling on New Year's day the temple adjourned until the 15th January.

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.

ONE THING IS CERTAIN PAIN-KILLER KILLS PAIN

PAIN-KILLER 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 a town or city council 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 the amount of sincerity behind the new charge may be easily estimated. It is advanced, as any other cry would be advanced, for as long as it is not a description of the government's policy, or of the measures which parliament is called to consider. No law, based on the Constitution, and passed in vindication of the Constitution, can be coercive. The term 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 bodies, whether the latter 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 parliament, when 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, in its 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. Shakespear, 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. Shakespear; 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. Shakespear; 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.

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[From THE DAILY COLONIST, December 20.]

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 members of his board of aldermen being Hugh J. McDonald, Samuel Shore, Thomas Spratt, Absolom Wren and Murdoch McDonald.

AN election of overseers to carry into effect the provisions of the cattle ranges act in the Big Bar polling division of Cariboo is to be held at Big Bar on Monday next, Mr. John Gallagher acting as returning officer.

MR. J. A. GEMMILL, on behalf of the British Columbia Southern Ry. Co., has given formal notice that that company will seek an extension of time for the completion of its undertaking, at the approaching session of the provincial parliament.

YESTERDAY'S British Columbia Gazette announces that the Christmas vacation in the County courts of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo will extend to Tuesday next, to Friday the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

A CIRCULAR letter bearing the signature of Rev. C. M. Tate is being sent to police and Indian agents throughout the province, directing special attention to the sections of the Indian act requiring the removal of Indian women from houses of ill repute.

WORD was received from Nelson yesterday that Captain Fitzstubs has gone to Stendice to report as to the recent trouble on the railway line at that point. Captain Fitzstubs is acting under instructions wired him by Superintendent Husey on Thursday.

TATAMI lodge No. 9, I.O.O.F., Kamloops, has secured incorporation under the benevolent societies act. In addition to the usual objects set forth in the application for registration, Tatami lodge aims to establish and maintain a hall or refuge home for women and children.

THE Ashcroft & Cariboo Ry. Co. will at the next session of the legislature, make application for a private act of incorporation with authority to the company to construct, equip and operate a railway line from either Ashcroft or Kamloops, or some intervening point, to Port Simpson via Barkerville.

THE following donations to the Refuge Home have been gratefully received: Five tons of coal, Mr. S. M. Robbins, Nanaimo; free delivery of the same, Messrs. Spratt and Macaulay; one barrel flour, Mr. Cairn; sundries, Mrs. James McGregor, Mrs. D. Spencer, Mrs. Hayward, Messrs. Perry & Turner, Mrs. (Capt.) Grant, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Cohen, and a friend.

ADVICES from Ottawa indicate that Major General Gascoigne, like his predecessor, recognizes the exceptional importance of the militia of this province, and that it is due to his hearty endorsement of Col. Prior's request that the issue of Martini Henry rifles is now being made to the B. C. G. A. To no other corps outside of the permanent force has a full issue of Martinis been made.

THE Divisional court yesterday heard argument on the appeal of Davie v. Russell. This was an appeal by the defendant from an order of Mr. Justice Drake made November 11 dismissing the application of defendant for further particulars in plaintiff's statement of claim. The appeal was allowed with costs. Mr. A. L. Barton appeared for the appellant (defendant), and Mr. C. W. Ward for the respondent.

SCOTT and Dutton, the two English lads whose brief meteoric career was short by their arrest on charges of theft, received their sentence in the police court yesterday. For the misappropriation of Mr. Barnsley's shotgun they will spend two months at hard labor at the provincial jail; Scott, who pawned one of the guns, was given a further term of two months on this count, the sentence, however, to run concurrently.

NEW Year's will be a gala day with the Y.M.C.A. The program began from 2 o'clock until 6 and during these four hours they will be made as cheerful and attractive as possible. Songs will be given at frequent intervals, and refreshments will be served to all visitors, while the evening will be the music of Richardson's orchestra. Decorations are now being made in the rooms for the occasion. On New Year's evening a concert under the capable management of Mr. George Burnett will be given.

SIXTEEN poor families in the city yesterday shared the generosity of the children of the South Park school, who, before taking their Christmas holiday, made a meritorious collection for the purpose of helping their less fortunate fellow citizens to enjoy a merry Christmas. This collection, which includes in cash \$5.25, 26 bread tickets, and an endless list of articles, was given to the Friendly Help Association for distribution, and nearly all found its way yesterday to needy families. There are still many articles of clothing, etc. left for distribution, but these will probably be issued to-day.

IN a very readable and profusely illustrated article on European and American ship canals, in the January number of Frank Leslie's Monthly, the writer says that "the United States has not been backward in the matter of canal enterprise. The earliest American ship channel is the Welland canal between Port Colborne and Port Dalhousie," etc. He then goes on to describe the works at Thorold and elsewhere; but does not give the slightest intimation that this important waterway is in Canadian territory or was constructed by Canadian enterprise and capital. The "Arthur Vanhagen Abbott, G.E." leads his readers to infer that "Uncle Sam" owns this canal, and of course the whole of the Niagara peninsula through which it passes. The Sault Ste Marie canal is lauded to the very skies; and the fact

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.

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.

WILLIE, the fourteen-year old son of Max Shultz, engineer, of 129 1/2 Douglas street, died yesterday at the Jubilee hospital, of appendicitis. Much sympathy is felt for the family, the father having two other children sick at present and the father being away on the Glad Tidings.

THE Divisional court yesterday dismissed with costs the appeal in Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway v. Jerry. This was an appeal by defendant from Mr. Justice Walkem's order refusing to strike out a certain portion of the pleadings. Mr. W. J. Taylor appeared for the appellant (defendant), and Mr. E. V. Bodwell for respondent (plaintiff).

LETTERS and papers received by the Empress of India yesterday characterize the story of the drowning of a large party by the wreck of the Empress, at Chemulpo recently, as a cruel fiction, without the slightest legitimate foundation. The story has been going the rounds of the American press for several weeks past with all the accompaniments of elaborate headlines.

On account of the inclement state of the weather there was not a very large attendance at the regular meeting of the W.C.T.U. yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Capt. Gray read a very interesting paper explaining Lady Henry Somerset's views on the social training of children and also treating on the position of the mother. This principally occupied the attention of the meeting, although several minor affairs were talked over.

YESTERDAY afternoon at St. Saviour's church, the rector, Rev. W. D. Barber, performed the interesting ceremony, which united in marriage Mr. Frederick S. Spain and Miss Marion Gertrude Clarke. The groom is a second son of the late Valentine Spain, R.N., and is at present in the service of the government of British Columbia in the West Coast of this island; his bride is a daughter of W. Palmer Clarke, formerly of the 100th Regiment.

THE FOUR LEAVED CLOVER.

The wretched weather was, no doubt, the cause of the slim audience at the Juvenile Opera Company's presentation of the "four leaved clover" in the Victoria theatre last night. Those who did see the charming performance, however, were so delighted that the matinee on Saturday ought to make full amends. The very clever acting and singing of the little folk, the pretty dresses, the charming groupings and the graceful dancing of Miss Juanita Davis and her delightful "coquette" dance with Miss Emma Casad were undoubtedly the best features of the evening. Little Sammy Johnson as the "little leaved" boy, to the life, and his comic singing was marvellously good, and brought roars of laughter. He was recalled again and again. The chorus singing of the kypsy band and the march of the Amazons were very well done, showing what the splendid training of Mrs. Lang and Mr. Wolf in their respective spheres had accomplished.

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 Fedelma, 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, lost nothing by the generous lightness of his play. The winner of 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.

DELAYED 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 Wm. 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 Walla 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 has it ever had 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 in the Victoria hospital 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. 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 had been 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 Mrs. Porter's advice 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 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. Wm. McKay—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.

Mr. E. J. Doran, Principal. To Central School—Elizabeth Jane Whitaker, Bernice Sowercroft, Louisa Clara Bragg, Florence Victoria Cordeir, Christiana Christianson, 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 Lory.

Price List—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 Pedelney, Phoebe Harrison McKenzie, Fredelme Annie Renouf, Runnie Christianson, Lydia Maud Lory.

Price List—Henry Brown, general proficiency; Phoebe McKenzie, regularity and punctuality; Nellie Wescott; 2nd general proficiency, Vigile O'Brien, Herbert Hobbs, Joshua Marks, George Noble, Charles Gaerdes, Richard Lowe.

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, Dora 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.

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

KOENIG Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Recommended for Promotion—William Andrew Munro, George Henry Hartnell, Prizes List—General proficiency, Patrick Kelly; diligence and deportment, Daryl H. Kent, Balmer Willisroff.

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.

First Second 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 Soule, 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 Columbia 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 man who wishes 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-vised 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. Ores of Some of the Developed Mines are Exceptionally Rich—Many "Prospect Holes."

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 surprising that several miles round some huge animal had been seen digging holes and throwing the earth out behind him. Naturally an equal excitement prevails on the Denver stock exchange, and it is not surprising that shares are bought and sold eagerly and "all on the rise." There is a rumor current that "Barney Barnato" is coming; he may be coming or may not, but it all tends towards their one great aim, i.e., to maintain a huge business in the New York World and other Eastern papers have written warnings to the country against these rash speculations, and in spite of this the great excitement still continues, and even has spread as far east as Chicago where several of the "mines" are quoted on its exchange. If this state of affairs lasts in all probability it will spread to the far Eastern States, and then will come the crash. Many fortunes will be lost and made and those who are unfortunate will have invested at top prices will be in the same fix as our friends who have been dabbling in South Africans.

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 country, and our case no wild cat schemes, but something substantial to show and give in return.

L. H. W.

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

The Preface we have to presentating the contents of the book. Invaluable Hiroshima's reported that the means in Form but few such

Forty-three the 5th Jap. kao and Tai. His liabilities are about \$90,000.

AFFAIR. Ruthless Brits. Japan's me.

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The British "bring" the "at" ward from "mouth" for "The" "Immort" for China. "important" add "Admiral" sister "ships" whereas the "two" 22-ton "guns" each "having" been "purchased" in 1855 on the "ed" 6-in. ar. "The" arrival "rapid" fire "on" two "belle" of the "British" navy

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The "Main" million "yen" Japanese "and" that "this" more "than" the "quest." "This" the "resist" "than" anticip

We "have" to "presentating" the "contents" of "the" "book." "Invaluable" "Hiroshima's" reported "that" the "means" in "Form" but "few" such

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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 Narcissus 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 French mission 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 statement 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 popular 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 the 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."

CHILLIWACK. (From the Progress.)

Bishop Dart came up on Saturday and made his first visit to Chilliwack. On Sunday morning he administered the rite of confirmation to sixteen candidates, and afterwards very suitably addressed them. In the evening he preached to a large congregation, and on Monday afternoon, from 2 to 5 o'clock, held a reception at the parsonage, when many of the parishioners of St. Thomas' church and others were present. On the following day he returned by the Gladys to Westminster. During his short stay His Lordship most favorably impressed those who met him.

The banquet to commemorate the twenty-first year of the Sons of England was held at the Harrison house on Thursday night last, and was a grand success.

One Honest Man. DEAR EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, containing 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 security assured. Address with stamp:—Mr. Edward Lambert, P.O. Box 55, Jarvis, Ont.

KINGSTON, Dec. 20.—Robert Newman, stage manager with the Jack Harkaway company has been offered and will accept nomination as an independent candidate for West Huron.

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."

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 to 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.

Col. Hunsiker, who returned by the Empress from a visit to Japan in the interest of the Carnegie Iron Works, found the field already well occupied by the representatives of the Krupp's, the Armstrongs, and half a dozen English firms, who propose doing whatever they get to do with Japanese labor in Japan—a strong point for the government of that country to consider in the allotment of contracts. The Colonel is, however, well satisfied with the result of his mission, and confident that the time comes for using armor plates in Japan's new cruisers, the order will not pass his firm by. Nothing definite will be done, however, until the meeting of the diet in February.

"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 firms, who propose doing whatever they get to do with Japanese labor in Japan—a strong point for the government of that country to consider in the allotment of contracts. The Colonel is, however, well satisfied with the result of his mission, and confident that the time comes for using armor plates in Japan's new cruisers, the order will not pass his firm by. Nothing definite will be done, however, until the meeting of the diet in February.

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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.

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 arsenals or by contract for manufacture, or by direct purchase in the country or elsewhere, 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 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. The Vossische Zeitung intimates that the President's demands are such as to attract the attention of other powers besides Great Britain.

A representative of the Associated Press had an interview on the subject of President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question with a high government official. He said: "Europe has never acquiesced in the Monroe doctrine. President Cleveland's threatened interference in a quarrel between two other nations is not seriously interdicted here. Threats will show England the danger of isolation." Count von Kanitz, the agrarian leader, and the author of the famous grain monopoly scheme, remarked: "The United States seems to be spoiling for a fight. She might get her hands full."

Herr Richter, the people's party leader, said: "I suppose it is an election year, but it is doubtful if England will back down." Herr von Puttkamer expressed the opinion that "The whole thing looks like an American practical joke." Herr von Koeller, who recently resigned the portfolio of the Prussian interior, made the following statement: "Germany does not see any reason for taking sides in this quarrel."

Herr Dohna-Schoden, a member of the reichstag, said: "It is time to bring about an international definition of the oft-quoted Monroe doctrine, and the present occasion may accomplish it."

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.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 20, 1895.

Always

Taking cold, is a common complaint. It is the most frequent and the most dangerous of all diseases. It often leads to 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 St., Charleston, S. C. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the One True Blood Purifier. \$1.50 for \$5. Hood's Pills easy to take. easy to operate. 5c.

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 words—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 reserves 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 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."

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By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure Cocoa and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pint tins by grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. e14-d1w

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-a-month employment. Commission or salary \$65.00 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars write THE WORLD MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO., London, Ont., Canada. e14-d1w

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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 Okanogan, 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.

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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 begged to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 18, 1884.

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

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORO DYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners of all countries. 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 CHLORO DYNE 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.

DRAPERY COVERED WALLS.

Directions by Which Cretonnes, 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.

Cretonnes 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 with the waves within sixteen miles from 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 as 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 then called on 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 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 it prescribes the opinion that, as a matter of law, 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."

CHESS TOURNAMENT. The tournament of the Victoria Chess Club is still in progress and will not be completed for three weeks yet. The results to yesterday were: Wen. Lost. C. Schwengers..... 7 0 B. Goward..... 2 0 B. Williams..... 1 1 C. E. Clarke..... 5 1 R. H. Johnston..... 4 2 1/2 Capt. Mitchell..... 2 3 W. Westwood..... 2 3 C. D. Aytou..... 2 3 T. Lawrie..... 2 3 T. Johnston..... 1 1/2 J. Earsman..... 0 2 P. Gospe..... 0 2 J. Sterling Floyd..... 0 2 W. Stewart..... 0 2 H. Kemp..... 0 2 At a meeting of the committee four new members were elected, making a membership of thirty-five.

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 Macdonald, 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, M.A. Marchant); second in sch. 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 Couves, 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."

Christmas 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.

The program 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 Piano solo—"Entr' Acte Gavotte"; Gillet Piano solo—"Il Penseroso" op. 45; Wagner Piano solo—"Warrior's Song" op. 40; Heller Piano solo—"Celia"; Victor Austin Piano solo—"Czardas"; Gesa Violin solo—"Romanze Hongroise"; Chorus—"The Bright Side"; Palmer Piano solo—"Entr' Acte Gavotte"; Gillet Piano duet—"Les Soles"; Schloff Piano solo—"Lied"; Misses Dawson and Lizzie Earle. Chorus—"Les Heures"; Danhausen Piano solo—"Album Leaf," op. 7, No. 2; Danhausen Piano solo—"The Warrior's Song"; Kischner Piano duet—"La Revue"; Behr Piano solo—"Going Home"; Cotford Dick

CARDINAL MELCHRESE. BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The Cologne Gazette says that the German government has sanctioned the interment of Cardinal Paul Melchre, 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 melange laws.



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 Blended 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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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.

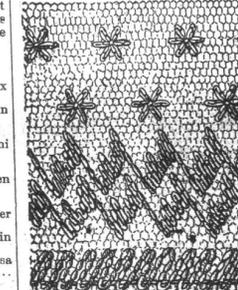
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally. RETAIL EVERYWHERE. Agents—M. DOUGLAS & Co. and URQUHART & Co., Montreal.

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. W.M. DALBY, Manager.

Darned 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.

The schooner Katharine which cleared on a sealing cruise to the Japan coast several days ago, was towed to sea by the tug T. W. Carter yesterday afternoon.

S. A. STODDART, WATCHES.

68 1/2 Yates St. Continued from Former Advertisements.

Stemwind Elgin B. W. Raymond, ruby jeweled, double sunk second dial, adjusted to heat, cold and position, warranted 20 years, in Nickel cases \$15 Gold Filled \$20, Silver \$19. Elgin, 17 jewels, with all the latest improvements in Gold Filled 20 year cases \$28 50, in Silver cases \$ 5. Ladies' Solid Gold 14 karat Elgin or Waltham Watches \$20, Elgin 7 jewel stemwind, in Nickel cases \$8, in Gold Filled \$10, in 21 years' guaranteed Gold Filled cases \$15, in solid 14 karat Gold cases (weight nearly 3 oz.) \$40. Diamond and other Precious Stone Rings from \$2 up. Eight day Striking Clocks in Oak or Walnut cases, 5 vible pendulum, from \$4 to \$5. Eight day Cathedral Gong Cabinet Clocks \$65; with gold inlaid dials \$85. Nickel Alarm Clocks from 70c. The largest stock in the city to choose from. Ten per cent. off Watches and Jewellery till Christmas.

S. A. STODDART, 68 1/2 YATES STREET. no 7-12.

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.

[From The THAT The Press Col. P. When Mr. Will Say Compliment —The Co. Last night brought the announcement to a show as exp. the Times Ottawa, has So late as E. candidate sample p. every ne that annou morning sta controller, a although, h councilor. 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 "OTTAWA Prior has been a position Cabinet. Mr. Prior was board as M. trolship. F. Wood is refused the retain the and will als (It will be wrong in a main fact of "CABINET M. For many so still—Mr. corresponde at Ottawa, thus quoted "OTTAWA, told me that ister. Mail route, all an A. J. MacGou Here, hot noncommen speeches of given: "OTTAWA lace's place Col. Prior, will have Minister of troller of I made a Co comptroller well probab ship. "OTTAW comptroller cabinet mi lers, with s it is to be decided appa "The Mail ing to the commence "A New Tax Int tinned: "OTTAW Mackenzie Prior, M.P. in the Ca cepted." "A M The Wc papers rec missed the subject afternoon ings "Pri. Columbia ment." "OTTAW for Victori the Cabin will hold i This proc kenzie Bo the Pacific "ACCE The Ha torially th ants for th Premier. Prior att following headed "Portfolio" "OTTAW for Victo the Premi ment and he has acc Prior will been a represer Dominion of the Pre by him t sented its be either "Col. I. having bo most ext the Pacific ity among will rende position

[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 even, 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 controllers 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, dated "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 Macrae 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 due 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 in violation 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. 232, 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 VICTORIOUS "COLONIALS."

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:

Table with columns for item, quantity, and price. Items include Middles and mid, smalls, Large pups, Small pups, Ex. small pups, Middles and mid, smalls, Large pups, Small pups, Ex. small pups.

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 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 TUESDAY shoot is to be held at Clover Point on Christmas day.
On Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock the I.W.O.A. hold their monthly meeting at their rooms on Johnson street.

PYNY-PECTORAL. Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS. W. C. McCOMBER & SON, Bouchette, Que. Report in a letter that Pyny-Pectoral cured Mrs. Bouchette of chronic cough 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 are 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 about 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.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1895.

Published Every Monday and Thursday

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGENTON, Secretary.

TERMS:

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from every other kind of advertising...

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...

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...

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...

Small politicians who think themselves wonderfully clever may affect to believe what the newspaper man says with respect to Mr. Prior's appointment...

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...

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...

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.

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?

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.

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...

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...

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...

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...

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 republicanism governs the country. Socially—a moral and refined aristocracy supported by a penurious but contented half-breed population...

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.

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.

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...

"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."

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

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

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.

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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.

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 republicanism governs the country. Socially—a moral and refined aristocracy supported by a penurious but contented half-breed population; 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.

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. 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.

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."

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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 a very heavy sea 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. 8 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 a vires 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.