

Making Powder PURE

THE MARKETS.

Covering Articles of Every Day Consumption.

draws her chief supply from the interior of the province. Considerable quantities of the cold storage plants, its bonding privileges, proves that prices are low as there is no view of the close winter. There will very likely be a fall in January and if the winter is open Victoria will keep on the raised meats market. The fish market and island made fresh ranch eggs are way up at 50 cents. The bulk of flour from the east. There are a lot of holes in and they retail at 3 cents a cent better. There are very few cherries and Florida pines and they do very well. There are a lot of holes in and they retail at 3 cents a cent better. There are very few cherries and Florida pines and they do very well. There are a lot of holes in and they retail at 3 cents a cent better. There are very few cherries and Florida pines and they do very well.

Wheat	4 50
Barley	5 00
Oats	5 00
Flour	4 50
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POSES A HAITL.

Prepares an Important Motion Water Matters.

posted the following notice the city hall bulletin board.

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Victorian Weekly Times.

VOL. 10-NO. 29. WHOLE NUMBER 502.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1894.

PART 1.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

United States Prepared to Pay Sealers Four-Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Financial Condition of the Republic Reviewed by President Cleveland.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—President Cleveland this afternoon presented his message to congress at the opening of that body. The address follows: To the Congress of the United States: The assembling within the nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inextinguishable responsibility involved in their task. At the threshold of such labor now to be undertaken by the Congress of the United States, and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the constitution, I submit this communication, containing a brief statement of the condition of our natural affairs, and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

The history of our recent dealings with other nations, and our peaceful relations with them at this time, additionally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just policy free from envious or ambitious national schemes and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity. The termination of the civil war in Brazil has been followed by the general prevalence of peace and order. It appearing at an early stage of the insurrection that its course would call for unusual watchfulness on the part of this government our naval force in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro was strengthened. This precaution, I am satisfied, tended to restrict the issue to a simple trial of strength between the Brazilian government and the insurgents and to avert complications which at times seemed imminent. On the 17th of March last a new treaty with China in further regulation of emigration was signed at Washington, and on August 13th, it received the sanction of the senate. Ratification on the part of China and formal exchange are awaited to give effect to this mutually beneficial convention. Although the war between China and Japan endangered our policy of the United States, it deserves our greatest consideration by reason of its significance to our growing commercial interests in the two countries and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domiciled or sojourning in the interior of China. Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Corea, I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulties growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Corea, but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose. Deplored the destructive war between the two most powerful of the eastern nations and anxious that our commercial interests in those countries may be preserved and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents. Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two squadrons in Behring Sea and the contiguous North Pacific Ocean, for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed for the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States government of \$425,000 in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Behring Sea or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seal skins in those waters. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one and I recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum. Thus far, only France and Portugal have signified their willingness to adhere to the regulations established by the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration.

Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the senate and the House of Representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of Congress, the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the Queen has been announced with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new government. Good will, fostered by many interests in common, has marked our relations with our nearest southern neighbor. Peace being restored along her northern frontier Mexico has asked the punishment of the late disturbers of her tranquility. There ought to be a new treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated thirteen years ago. Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefield incident in relation to the Mosquito Indian strip, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and

within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. By the treaty of 1850 between Great Britain and Nicaragua, the former government expressly recognizes the sovereignty of the latter over the strip, and a limited form of self-government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians, to be exercised according to their customs, for themselves and other dwellers within its limits. Early in the past year efforts of Nicaragua to maintain sovereignty over the Mosquito territory led to serious disturbances, culminating in the suppression of the native government and the attempted substitution of an impracticable composite administration in which Nicaraguans and alien residents were to participate. Failure was followed by an insurrection which for a time subverted Nicaraguan rule, expelling her officers and restoring the old organization. This in turn gave place to the existing government. Those arrayed against Nicaragua in these transactions have been largely Americans, and the commerce of that region for some time has been still in a chaotic condition. This in turn gave place to the existing government. Those arrayed against Nicaragua in these transactions have been largely Americans, and the commerce of that region for some time has been still in a chaotic condition. This in turn gave place to the existing government. Those arrayed against Nicaragua in these transactions have been largely Americans, and the commerce of that region for some time has been still in a chaotic condition.

The sealing interests of Russia in Behring sea are second only to our own. A modus vivendi has therefore been concluded with the imperial government restrictive of poaching on the Russian rookeries and of sealing in waters which were not comprehended in the protected area defined in the Paris award. Unreasonable and unjust fines imposed by Spain on the vessels and commerce of the United States have demanded from time to time during the last twenty years earnest remonstrance on the part of our government. This conduct is in strange contrast with the considerate and liberal treatment extended to Spanish vessels and cargoes in our ports in like cases. No satisfactory settlement of these vexed questions has yet been reached. In my last annual message I advocated the claim on the part of Turkey to the right to expel, as persons undesirable and dangerous, Armenians naturalized in the United States and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. Numerous questions in this relation have arisen. While this government acquiesces in the asserted right of expulsion it will not consent that Armenians should be imprisoned or otherwise punished for no other reason than having acquired without imperial consent American citizenship.

The present government of Samoa has utterly failed to correct, if indeed it has intended to prevent, it has not stimulated our commerce with the islands. Our participation in its establishment against the wishes of the natives was in plain defiance of conservative teachings and warnings of wise and patriotic men who laid the foundations of our free institutions, and I invite an expression of judgment of congress on the propriety of steps being taken by this government looking to the withdrawal from its engagements with the other powers on some reasonable terms not prejudicial to any of our existing rights.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, amounted to \$372,802,498.29, and its expenditures to \$442,696,758.87, leaving a deficit of \$80,894,260.58. There was a decrease of \$15,952,674.06 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the fiscal year 1893. There was collected from customs \$131,818,530.02, and from internal revenue \$147,168,449.70. The balance of the income of the year, amounting to \$98,815,517.97, was derived from the sales of lands and other resources. The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to \$275,196,086, being \$146,634,292 less than during the preceding year, and the importations free of duty amounted to \$375,795,586, being \$64,708,675 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were \$73,536,483.11 less and from internal revenue \$13,836,539.97 less than in 1893. The total tax collected from distilled spirits was \$85,259,230.25; on manufactured tobacco, \$28,617,888.02; and on fermented liquors, \$31,414,788.04. Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to \$892,140,572, being an increase over the preceding year of \$44,495,378.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was \$78,898,961, as against \$108,680,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was \$72,449,119, as against \$21,174,381 during the previous year. The imports of silver were \$13,556,552 and the exports were \$50,453,202. It is estimated that upon the basis of the present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be \$424,427,748.44, and expenditures \$444,277,484.44, resulting in a deficit of \$20,000,000. On the first day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in circulation or not included in the treasury holding the same was \$1,672,093,422, or \$24.27 per capita on the estimated population of 68,887,000. At the same date there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$44,615,177.55, and silver

bullion which was purchased at a cost of \$127,779,988. From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the strength of the army on September 30, 1894, was 2135 officers and 25,765 enlisted men, while the maximum strength of the army is 25,000 men. The effective strength, through various causes, is but little over 20,000 men. While no considerable increase in the army, in my judgment is demanded in recent events, the policy of coast fortification and the prosecution of which we have been steadily engaged for some years, has so far developed as to suggest that the effective strength of the army be now at least equal to legal strength.

The Secretary of War presents a plan, which I recommend to the consideration of congress to attain the desired end, among other things this contemplates the adoption of three battalion formations of regiments which for several years has been endorsed by secretaries of war and generals commanding the army. It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the commands of the constitution and the laws and for the purpose of protecting the property of the United States, in aiding the process of federal courts and removing lawless obstructions to performance by government of its legitimate functions, it became necessary in various localities during the year to employ a considerable portion of regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, courageously and with marked distinction by officers and men and most gratifying proof was afforded that the army deserves complete confidence in its efficiency and discipline which the country has at all times manifested. Total expenditures of the department for the year ending June 30th, 1894, amounted to \$33,039,009.84, of this sum \$2,000,614.99 was for salaries and contingent expenses, \$23,695,156.16 for support of military establishments; \$5,001,832.23 for miscellaneous objects, and \$25,371,555.93 for public works; and the appropriations for the current year aggregates \$52,429,112.78 and the estimates submitted by the secretary of war for the next fiscal year call for appropriations amounting to \$52,318,629.55. Total enrollment of militia of several states is 117,538 officers and enlisted men, an increase of 5438 over the number reported at the close of the previous year. The recognition of the long and distinguished military services and faithful discharge of delicate and responsible civil duties by Major-General John Schofield, now general commanding the army, and the revival of the grade of Lieut.-General in his behalf would be a just and gracious act and would permit his retirement, now near at hand with a credit befitting his services.

The report of the attorney-general notes the gratifying progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the arrears of its business and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to dispose of cases as they arise without any unreasonable delay. Another subject of pressing moment referred to be the attorney-general is the reorganization of the Union Pacific railway company, the interests of which are in plain view and as favorable to the government as existing conditions will permit. The operation of a railroad by a court through a receiver is an anomalous state of things which it will be able to obviate as soon as it is able to do so on all grounds, public and private, at the earliest possible moment.

The report of the postmaster-general presents a comprehensive statement of the operations of the postoffice department for the last fiscal year. The revenue of the department during the year amounted to \$75,080,479.04, and expenditures to \$84,324,414.15. Transactions of postal service indicate with barometric certainty the fluctuating nature of the country, inasmuch as therefore, as business complications continued to exist throughout last year to an unforeseen extent, it is not surprising that a deficiency of revenue to most expenditures of the department, which was estimated in advance at about \$7,000,000 should be exceeded by nearly one and a quarter million dollars. The postmaster-general states that the deficiency is unnecessary and might be obviated at once if the laws regulating the rates upon mail matter of second class was modified. The total number of postoffices in the United States on the 20th day of June, 1894, was 93,805, an increase of 403 over the preceding year. Of these 328 were presidential, an increase on that class of 68 over the preceding year.

Attention is called to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All vessels now building, including three torpedo boats, authorized at the last session of congress and excepting the first class battleship Iowa, will probably be completed in the current fiscal year. The estimate for the increase of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1896, are large, but they include practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the new ships of the commission so that, unless new ships are authorized, the appropriations for the new naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, shall fall below the estimates for the coming year by an amount of \$12,000,000. The secretary presents a plea for the authorization of three additional battleships and ten or twelve torpedo boats, while the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized, in the money of all kinds in circulation or not included in the treasury holding the same was \$1,672,093,422, or \$24.27 per capita on the estimated population of 68,887,000. At the same date there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$44,615,177.55, and silver

the navy and the secretary of the treasury recommend the transfer of the coast survey proper to many disputes and heartily concur in this recommendation.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits a situation of numerous and interesting branches of public service connected with his department. I commend this report and the valuable recommendations of the secretary to the careful attention of congress. The public land disposed of during the year amounted to \$10,406,100.77, including \$23,876.05 of Indian lands. It is estimated that the public domain still remaining amounts to little more than six hundred million acres, excluding about sixty million acres in Alaska, as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of land yet unadjudicated. Total cash receipts from sale of lands amounted to \$2,674,288.70, including \$1,881,015, received for Indian lands. I fully endorse the recommendation of the secretary that adequate protection be provided for our forest reserves and the comprehensive forestry system be inaugurated. Though the condition of the Indians show a steady and healthy progress, their situation is not satisfactory at all points. Some of them, in whom allotments of land have been made are found disinclined to follow agricultural pursuits or otherwise beneficially manage their lands. I have always believed that the reservation of lands for Indians in severalty should take place slowly and with the utmost caution. I am convinced that the proper solution of the Indian problem and the success of every step taken in that direction depends largely upon the intelligence and honesty of the reservation agents and the interest they have in the work.

At the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th day of June, 1894, there were 993,544 persons on a pension list, being a net increase of 3532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. The total amount expended for pensions during the year was \$139,894,401.05, leaving an unexpended balance from the sum appropriated of \$25,205,712.65. The sum necessary to meet the pensions expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1894, is estimated at \$140,000,000. The compensation of the honorarium of the year 1895, being the 80th after the close of the war of the rebellion, must, according to all sensible human calculations, see the highest limit of the pension roll, and that after that year it will begin to decline. Barred and extensive pension frauds, exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier now at the head of the department, have led to the claim that no purgation of our pension rolls was needed or that continual watchfulness and prompt action are not necessary to the same end.

Special study has been made of that article of our tariff which produces all foreign markets, especially Great Britain. That country derived from the United States during the nine months ending September 30, 1894, 305,910 live beef cattle, valued at \$20,500,000. The value of our exports of live animals for export and interstate trade has been continued, and 12,944,056 head were inspected during the year at a cost of 1 3/4 cents a head, against 4 3/4 cents a head for 1893.

The tariff act passed at the last session of congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change the rates of duty, I am fully and decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron on the free list. So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad under the existing aggravating conditions to see every article of our tariff placed in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If with all the favor now accorded sugar refining interests in our tariff laws it still languishes to the extent of closed factories and thousands of workmen discharged it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid. Whatever else is done or omitted, I earnestly repeat there the recommendation I have made in another portion of this communication that the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound made upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty upon its exports be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment with the advent of a new tariff policy not only calculated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite better development of American thrift and create for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world. It follows as a logical and imperative necessity that we shall at once remove the chief if not the only obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the sea.

Plumbers' Pass Notes.—The meeting of the Plumber Pass Rifle Association which was arranged to have taken place on the 24th instant, has been postponed until Saturday afternoon, December 1. Owing to the lack of attendance on the previous date on account of the unpropitious weather. After the meeting a shooting match will take place. A social evening under the auspices of the Plumber Island Debating Society was held in the school house on Friday evening last. A number of friends from the neighboring islands were present. A most enjoyable night was spent and the society returns to their homes at midnight on Saturday.

Catarrh—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing.

ABDERDEEN IN NEW YORK.

Governor-General of Canada Guest of the Scottish Residents of the Metropolis.

He Replies to the Toasts of "Our Neighbors to the North"—Other Speakers.

New York, Dec. 2.—St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, was duly honored as is the universal custom, by the Saint Andrew Society of this city. The occasion was the 135th anniversary and dinner of the society. The president then proposed the three honorary toasts, which were duly honored, as follows: "The day and a 'wha' honor it." "The Queen," which was drunk standing. "God Save the Queen" being sung the while and "The President," to which the assembly sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

The first toast with a response was "The Land of Oakes," which was responded to by Robert Gordon of London, a former president of the society. The next toast was "Land We Live In," and it was responded to by Chauncey M. Depew in his inimitable style. The gist of his speech was a tribute to the sterling worth of the Scotsman in general. The next toast was "Our Neighbors to the North," to which Lord Aberdeen's name was attached. President Morrison, in introducing the speaker, said that the toast was a compliment meant to be paid in the earl's presence. At the conclusion of the introduction the guests drank the toast standing and sang "For He is a Jolly Good Fellow" which was given by the earl the singing cheer.

The Earl of Aberdeen began his speech by expressing his special thanks for the manner in which the Scotch people of this city had received him. He then alluded to the Scotch feature of the occasion. It was St. Andrew's night and they were mentally on their native heath. He hoped that the Scotch people of this city would excuse them if they used the occasion as a safety valve, for such indeed was one of the advantages of such a festival. After narrating in a jocular way some of the Scotch taunts and gibes which Scotchmen have to endure patiently, he continued: "I shall not dilate upon Scottish characteristics in detail at a gathering like this, however, where our nationality is so fully and so gratefully represented, but I may be allowed to express the hope that we shall never think it necessary to disguise, still less to be ashamed of that nationality. I know that it may be and has been suspected that the maintenance of these societies may hinder that fusion, that harmonious co-operation which is so much to be desired in every community. But I have no apprehension on that score; rather should the celebration of our love for the land of our origin be a stimulus and incentive to take a real share in promoting the country of our adoption, and besides individuality of a race is a thing not lightly to be lost sight of. If we aim at getting rid of our distinctly Scotch features in order to acquire similarity to others of a different nationality, we shall probably only succeed in becoming commonplace. There is, so to speak, a soul belonging to a nation as well as to individuals. Rob them of what is distinctly their own, and you rob them of their soul-like quality. I trust both here and in Canada, which I am proud to represent to-night, Scotsmen will show that they appreciate not only our good business but good government, and that which we claim to be a Scottish trait; namely, the love of right, will be carried into practice in supporting every well directed movement for securing more and more of righteousness and equity in the administration of our public affairs."

In conclusion his excellency congratulated the society on the practical work of benevolence which they had been able to carry on among their less fortunate fellow countrymen in a time of exceptional distress and difficulty and expressed the earnest hope that their operations and their resources might yet be more widely extended.

At the close of the earl's speech the chairman introduced the Hon. Ashbel Pritch, who responded to the toast, "The City of New York." Mr. Pritch was followed by Joseph H. Choate who was introduced as "the sage of the American bar." The subject of Mr. Choate's address was "Law and Order." He was followed by Andrew Carnegie, C. C. Beaman and General Horace Porter.

Hardy Upton.—"Say, Mrs. Skinner, it's awful, these cold nights, to lie on this mattress with only a sheet over you. Can't you arrange it differently?" Mrs. Skinner.—"Certainly!—Lie on the sheet and pull the mattress over you."

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, December 7.

A NICE DECISION.

Word comes from Ottawa that the postoffice employees here who went out on strike are to be punished by having \$50 of their provisional allowance withheld. The three men who did not take part in the strike are to receive the extra \$10 a month from July 1st, but the 30 strikers will commence to receive it only on December 1st. To put it briefly, those who protested too emphatically against ill treatment are fined \$50 each for so doing. This decision is put down to Sir Adolphe Caron's credit. That may be the correct idea, but the circumstances furnish good reason for believing that the decision was arrived at by the cabinet in council assembled, and that the whole ministry is responsible, not Caron alone. Of course that does not excuse the postmaster-general, whose incapacity and wrongheadedness were the original cause of the trouble. The government's action in this case has done much to show the people of Victoria the material of which the government is made. Other evidences we have had of the Thompson-Tupper combination's genius for maladministration, but none quite so striking. It required not one brilliant jack-in-office, but a number of them, to devise the scheme of fraudulently withholding from poor civil servants a part of the wages due them and then fining them for protesting. The government saves the handsome sum of \$1500 by this remarkably ingenious plan—and therefore will be able to boast that the deficit is reduced by so much. The fleecing of the men is not to be distinguished from what would be called robbery and fraud in the case of private individuals, but what of that? So glorious an opportunity to economize was not to be lightly missed. Then there was the further opportunity of flying right in the face of Victoria's citizens, who in meeting assembled emphatically declared their opinion that the men should be reinstated and be given the arrears of salary due them. The Ottawa gentlemen no doubt infer from the steady support which Victoria extends to them that lovers of justice and haters of tyranny are scarce in this city, and that its people can safely be trusted. It remains for the people to say whether this inference is correct. If they quietly tolerate the outrage perpetrated on the postoffice men and accept the insult flung in their own faces they will deserve all the contempt the Dominion ministers are capable of showing them. We do not suppose for a moment that they will show themselves so meek-spirited. At no very distant date they will have the opportunity of marking in a most practical way their opinion of this and other misdoings on the part of the Dominion government, and we have no doubt now as to what their opinion is. We should be sorry to suppose that this community will again express approval of such a combination of boodlers and swears.

THE ELK LAKE PLANS.

At its next meeting the city council will be called on to deal with the following motion on the water works question, of which Ald. Munn has given notice: "Whereas a loan of \$150,000 on the credit of the lands and improvements of the city has been authorized for the purpose of extending and improving the corporation water works; "And whereas the purchase of 1600 acres of water shed of Elk and Beaver lakes at a cost of \$30,000 is contemplated by the council in connection with the said improvement; "And whereas it is estimated by competent valuers that the cost of the 1600 acres aforesaid will greatly exceed \$30,000, and will not be less than \$125,000 before the purchase is completed; "And whereas the acquiring of the said lands will not purify the said water nor make either the odor or the taste more agreeable; "Therefore be it resolved that the council rescind all former instructions to the water commissioner and hereby requests the said water commissioner not to proceed with the purchase of lands surrounding Elk and Beaver lakes, except such portions as may be sufficient to enable the commissioner to clean up the borders of the said lakes and to enclose them with a fence until such time as filter beds have been completed and all other necessary steps taken to ensure a cleaner and more wholesome supply of water during 1895 than the citizens are at present obtaining." Ald. Munn's proposal will probably commend itself to the citizens and to the council as being in the right direction. If the facts are as stated in the preamble—and this is a matter easily put to the test—then it is plain that the purchase of the whole water shed will leave too little money for the work to be done in the way of filter beds, etc. There are certain parts of the water shed which are peculiarly threatening as to pollution, and these of course should be acquired, but other parts may be ignored with safety for the present at least. The actual purification arrangements are of more importance just now than the acquiring of these portions of the water shed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Joseph Pope has written a biography of the late Sir John Macdonald which has been elaborately criticized by eastern papers. From the testimony of both Liberal and Conservative papers the work appears to be a valuable contribution to Canadian literature, and doubtless it will be widely read. It is all the greater a pity that Mr. Pope should have marred his work by making an unjust and foolish attack upon the memory of the late Hon. George Brown, whose great services to Canada are remembered with gratitude by thousands of Conservatives as well as Liberals. One paragraph in the book is thus quoted: "For the injury done his party by the events which culminated on Aug. 4, 1858, and for his own personal mortification, Mr. Brown's overweening ambition and inordinate vanity were alone responsible. Had he taken even the ordinary precaution of stipulation for a dissolution before he undertook to form a government which would have been spared him, though it is true that had he followed this course he would not have been entitled to the prefix of 'honorable,' nor such gratification as could be afforded by the assumption for a fleeting moment of 'the functions of constitutional adviser of the crown.'"

Many men on both sides of politics will at once from their own personal knowledge of Mr. Brown set this sneer down as utterly unfounded, unjust and silly. It is a great pity Mr. Pope should have blundered so.

"The total catch of British Columbia sealers for the present year is 95,049. In 1893 it was 70,000 and in 1892 54,000. The Paris regulations seem to be better adapted to promote pelagic sealing than any regulations the sealers themselves could devise. The result is due in part to the negligence of the British government in enforcing the regulations agreed upon at Paris." This from the San Francisco Call is a sample of the gross and willful ignorance displayed by American papers in connection with the sealing question. If the Call had cared to inquire it would have found that only about 26,000 of the skins this season came from the eastern part of Behring sea, the rest being taken off the Japan and British Columbia coasts and near the Russian islands. But then some Canadian papers have fallen into a similar blunder. Of course the Call knows that its statement about negligence in enforcing the regulations is utterly false and nonsensical.

GOV. TILLMAN'S ADDRESS.

He Contends That the Dispensary Law is a Popular One.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 29.—Governor Tillman's message was read before the legislature to-day. Speaking of the dispensary law, Governor Tillman says: "I speak advisedly when I say that no new and untried experiment in legislation has ever made so many friends in so short a time or taken such deep root in the popular heart. The law has come to stay."

"Some of the newspapers began early in January to educate the public mind to resistance of the searching of private dwellings, and men were taught to believe that this was an invasion of their liberties, to which they should not submit. It is needless to show the fallacy of this contention because it is readily seen that if a man may turn his private dwelling into a den from which he can sell liquor, or a depot from which to supply it, without the right to search and seize it under a warrant, the law would be a nullity."

"Of lynch law he says: 'The law's delay has been a theme for the animadversion and anathemas of men from time immemorial, and it appears to me that South Carolina has the best system of laws and rules of court to enable men to shirk the gallows that can possibly exist anywhere. The consequence is that the people have lost all patience and almost faith in the administration of justice. This lamentable and disgraceful condition is the direct and almost sole cause for the prevalence of lynch law in our midst.'"

WAR IS DECLARED.

Members of the W. C. T. U. Start the Crusade Against Living Pictures.

Boston, Nov. 29.—Lady Henry Somerset is in Boston with Miss Willard. She said to-day: "The report cabled over that I had come to this country this time on purpose to wage war against living pictures, so-called, is absolutely untrue." Lady Somerset added that she would be in full sympathy with what the women of the W. C. T. U. might do in an effort to stop these exhibitions. "I allow the American women to fight this matter out on their grounds," she said, "I shall only hope to sympathize with and help them all I can." Members of the W. C. T. U. have already begun battle against these exhibitions in Washington, Cleveland and Pittsburg. In Pittsburg they have applied to the aldermen to stop the exhibition of pictures that are indecent, that is, those that are nearly nude. "A picture of nude may be beautifully idealistic," said Lady Somerset, "and when treated purely and simply such a subject represents the most wonderful work of God, and may be an inspiration indeed to all that is good and beautiful. But those cheap human representations of nude in art are demoralizing and suggestive of anything but purity."

Diphtheria has broken out in Evelyn College, near Princeton.

CHINA SUES FOR PEACE.

United States Minister to Act as Intermediary Between the Contending Powers.

Poor Li Hung Chang Blamed for All the Reverses With Which China Has Met.

Washington City, Nov. 29.—China has succumbed to the inevitable and has sued for peace. Her proposal will be presented to Japan through the United States ministers at Peking and Tokyo, thus promising the termination of the war as the result, in part at least, of the exercises of the good offices of the U.S. It is not possible at this time to learn the terms of China's proposition, as intended to Minister Denby, but it is probable that it provides for but two concessions—a money indemnity and a relinquishment of suzerainty over Corea. It is improbable that the first tender will be accepted by Japan, as such overtures, or a preliminary agreement on a policy, and finally to the definite settlement of peace. Just how this proposition will be brought about is not known yet. It is probable, however, that the masses in the hands of the American ministers in China and Japan, the visit of Mr. Dietring, commissioner of maritime affairs at Tientsin, to Japan is not to be directly connected with the peace negotiations, as has been supposed.

Hiroshima, Nov. 29.—News has been received of a battle in the vicinity of Motienien. The Japanese are said to have lost forty killed and wounded. The Chinese loss is supposed to be immense. Shanghai, Nov. 29.—A sensation has been caused by a memorial to the throne signed by over 120 high officials, impeaching Li Hung Chang, and charging him with corruption, peculation and desertion. The memorial also says that Li Hung Chang rejected the Japanese victories and prevented the Chinese from achieving success. He is said to have represented that China was prepared for war, when he knew the contrary was the fact. Li Hung Chang is also said to be implicated with Prince Kung, the emperor's uncle and president of the admiralty, who was recently appointed dictator, and with Tootai Wu, the commander of the Chinese forces at Port Arthur. The memorial also charges Li Hung Chang with high treason and of selling state secrets and war material to the enemy. They are further charged with investing money in Japan, harboring treasonable designs against the Chinese empire, and conspiring to prevent the progress of China. The memorial demands the instant punishment and dismissal of all concerned in the conspiracy.

Chefoo, Nov. 29.—Chinese fugitives state that the Chinese at Port Arthur, shooting, and young, and that pillage and murder were supreme for three days. The dead were barbarously maltreated, their heads and noses being cut off and nameless atrocities committed. The Japanese soldiers scoured the country for days and killed all the Chinese they could find. The fugitives say that all the streets of Port Arthur as well as the harbor, were filled with dead bodies.

London, Nov. 29.—The silver market is in a state of collapse. The quotation of bar silver to-day is 23 3/8d., which shows a decline of 1-8 from yesterday's closing. The cause of the recent fall and weakness is the reported large Japanese purchases of war material, for which Japan is said to be creating bills on the east, thus diminishing other forms of remitting.

London, Nov. 29.—The correspondent of the Central News at Tokyo telegraphs as follows: "Details of the fall of Port Arthur are now beginning to arrive. The number of Chinese killed in the engagement was about 2000. Most of them were slain during the cannoning of the place on Nov. 20. The statements that there was a further excessive slaughter of Chinese are absolutely denied by the Japanese officer in command. During the attack upon Port Arthur, a large force of Chinese from Foo Chow and beyond Dinchow attacked the latter place, but the Japanese garrison repulsed them after severe fighting with heavy loss to the Chinese. The Japanese loss was 20 killed and 60 wounded, including several officers."

A dispatch to the Central News from Tientsin says that Viceroy Li Hung Chang has postponed his trip to Pao-ting-Foo and has gone to Taku to inspect the forts there.

The Daily News will reproach Japan again to-morrow for continuing the war, saying: "There is no clear, open, avowed issue between the Chinese and the power which revels in the luxury of hitting them when they are down. No war within our recollection has been continued on such terms."

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Opinion on the New Loan—The Gold Reserve Problem.

New York, Nov. 24.—Although the railroads are now doing a fair business, yet some of them have to take freight at low rates, and in the absence of any special "bull" factor, there is a disposition to let prices drift rather than make any special effort to advance them. The reception given to the new government loan has not yet materially helped other securities. On the one hand there is some diversity of opinion as to the necessity of contracting a new loan in such an awkward form to run for so long a period as ten years. On the other hand, the requirement that the subscription shall be paid in the form of gold has emphasized the discussion about money discrimination, which only increases the confusion on that question

To swear or not to swear—that is the question Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to grin and bear With a box of spluttering matches, Or to take arms against th' imposing grower And with a shot-gun end him? To shoot—to kill— No more; or with a club to say we make His back ache, increasing by one the shocks His flesh is heir to—is an ending Devoutly to be wished. To bluff—to palm— To palm off worthless matches—ay, there's the rub. For when we ask for Eddy's and are given others— When we have shuffled off, and with mortal toil Succeeded in producing a dull light by dint Of trying half a box of vile odor'd lucifers, We register a vow to never patronize Th' unscrupulous man again—or else to see and to insist On getting E. B. Eddy's Matches.

AMERICAN POLITICS REVIEWED.

John J. Ingalls Applies Numerous Adjectives to the Populists.

New York, Nov. 30.—The Herald has the following: "If the sworn, specified, detailed and documented accusations of their own leaders are to be believed, the Populist administration of Kansas has been the most profligate, debased, degraded and disgraceful government ever known in any state in the union. Before it Tammany pales its ineffectual face."

It was thus that ex-Senator John J. Ingalls yesterday described the late Llewellyn regime in Kansas. He came to this city from Boston, where he delivered a lecture, and was found at the Grand Union hotel. "Populism," he said, "has reached its culmination. It has made a remarkable impression upon the legislation of congress. The income tax is absolutely and unequivocally a Populist measure. It was advocated by neither the Republicans nor the Democratic party. The Populist platform alone contained reference to such a tax. The income tax is a measure of immense significance. The Populist crusade was a campaign of spoliation. I do not regard the election of this year as in any sense a certificate of unqualified confidence in the Republican party. Democracy met defeat because it had demonstrated its conspicuous and unequalled incapacity to deal rightly with present day problems. The elections mean simply the Republican party has another chance. If it fails it too will be brought low. If the Republican leaders accept the opportunity presented we shall win in 1896, but the tariff will not be the great issue, nor will any candidate be successful whose position is not known upon other and I believe far more momentous questions. The wealth of the rich, the poverty of the poor, the exclusive and menacing power of great corporations, the strangulation of trade by a vicious financial system and the more general distribution of prosperity among the masses: these are the vital questions of the day. Which ever party shall reveal its capacity to deal intelligently and successfully with these problems will hold the reins of government."

Buda Pesth, Dec. 1.—A party of guests who were returning to their homes from a wedding in the village of Hides, while passing through a dense forest, were attacked by wolves. Thirteen of the number were devoured and the remainder of the party were more or less seriously injured.

FROM THE The Steamship Splendid Pacific Corea in a Day Sydney Australia The Northern Captain Pantou, ing at 7:30 o'clock sage of 13 days Pacific. She left H 6th, Shanghai No November 16th, the meridian of The smallest day and the best 224 being forced and ordinary speed. of general freight ed hundred ton carry it. She h rary, which she is has eight cabin follows: The Donald Fraser, hama branch of is on his way bo cation; A. E. M min S. Ragner, a hai, and Mr. an children. Two fifty Japanese ca seven of the form left the vessel b here a da pected, and none Dr. Macnamoug to receive her. work ship were Agent Pritchard not arrived from vessel. The Vic the Sound and the quarantine of will only inspect light. The ship bro up to Novembe there were all se to Port Arthur, r ready apprised the not been ca not progressing a before beach of remains in a very outbreaks of the suppressed by the No trouble is e the fair of the States government gard the action on grounds of Britain coincide of expansion or ed desirable. E easy view of the disposed to make opinion appears t was not sufficien so grave a meas passengers from ship. Later dev indicate that the experts were irres not impostors; tion concerning t different conclusio ceived connecting the undertaking, with it a weight been accorded. It is well know holds the memor reverence, and h have been dispos sources at the p presenting his so to have been pr his agents, corr very sad state. Gaelic and Svdn other correlative tion, the Japane itself under the against a three French diplomats were powerless; they been inclin upon the author tional law, Japan she claimed as a American passen November 12th, to aid China in pressing in writ the leniency of Japanese govern tache of the lega sent to Hiroshim tion. Affairs in Co very sad state. part to put ever to have had the tize everything v at large through the kingdom. of misadventu 50,000 strong, may be said to pation of the Ja wretched king, w the hands of th der made a d carry it out. C heavy percenta However, we friends of the ce their hands what most per their own orde November was u sination of Kin of the new law cder made a d the capital. He progressive, that and his savage

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Broken in Health That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Mr. Chas. Steele, St. Catherine's, Ont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of means, but did not get any permanent relief from any of them. I feel like a new man."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and I feel like a new man. I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES STEELE, with iris free serving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario. Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

The Steamship Victoria Makes a Splendid Trip Across the Pacific Ocean.

Corea in a Disturbed State—The Sydney Affair—England's Complaint.

The Northern Pacific liner Victoria, Captain Pantou, arrived here this morning at 7.50 o'clock, after a splendid passage of 13 days 10 hours across the Pacific. She left Hong Kong on November 6th, Shanghai November 10th, Kobe November 13th, and arrived at Yokohama November 16th. She remained there until the afternoon of the 17th, when she sailed for Victoria. The trip across the Pacific was singularly beautiful, the weather being bright and clear and the winds light and favorable. She crossed the meridian on November 23 at 4 a.m. The smallest day's run was 297 miles and the best 324. The vessel was not being forced and was only sent along at ordinary speed. She brought 3600 tons of general freight and had to refuse several hundred tons for lack of space to carry it. She has 550 tons for Victoria, which she is discharging to-day. She has eight cabin passengers, who are as follows: Donald Fraser, manager of the Yokohama branch of the Bank of China, who is on his way home to England on a vacation; A. E. McEwen, of Kobe; Benjamin S. Wagner, a missionary from Shanghai, and Mr. and Mrs. Vita and three children. Twenty-eight Chinese and fifty Japanese came over, and all except seven of the former and all of the latter left the vessel here. The Victoria arrived here a day before she was expected, and none except Mr. Connon and Dr. Macnaughton Jones were quite ready to receive her. The longshoremen to work ship were not all on hand, and Agent Pritchard and Pilot Gatter had not arrived from Tacoma to meet the vessel. The Victoria will not leave for the Sound until to-morrow morning, as the quarantine officer at Port Townsend will only inspect foreign vessels in daylight.

The ship brought Oriental war news up to November 17th. At that time there were all sorts of rumors about as to Port Arthur, but as the cable has already apprised the western world it had not then been captured. The war was not progressing so rapidly as had heretofore been the case. Meanwhile Corea remains in a very disorganized state, and outbreaks of the Tonghaks are being suppressed by the Japanese troops. No trouble is expected to result from the affair of the Sydney. The United States government is understood to regard the action of Japan as justifiable on grounds of self-defence, and Great Britain coincides, although some form of explanation or apology may be deemed desirable. France has taken a less easy view of the situation, but is disposed to make serious difficulties. Her opinion appears to be that the exigency was not sufficiently alarming to call for so grave a measure as the removal of passengers from a French steamship. Later developments undoubtedly indicate that the self-declared explosive experts were irresponsible speculators, if not impostors; but the earliest information concerning them pointed to a very different conclusion. Reports were received connecting Col. Fred Grant with the undertaking, and his name carried with it a weight which would not have been accorded to unknown adventurers. It is well known that Li Hung Chang holds the memory of General Grant in reverence, and he would presumably have been disposed to place unusual resources at the disposal of a party representing his son. The sums alleged to have been promised to Colonel Grant, and to have been actually advanced to his agents, corresponded exactly with those set forth by the travellers on the Gaelic and Sydney. Taking these and other correlative facts into consideration, the Japanese government believed itself under the necessity of guarding against a threatened danger. The French diplomatic and consular officials were powerless to intervene, even had they been inclined to do so, and relying upon the authorized rulings of international law, Japan availed herself of what she claimed as a belligerent right. The American passengers were released on November 12th, after taking oaths not to aid China in any manner and expressing in writing their gratitude for the leniency of their treatment by the Japanese government. The Chinese attaché of the legation at Washington was sent to Hiroshima for further examination.

Affairs in Corea appear to be in a very sad state. The interference of Japan to put everything to rest, appears to have had the contrary effect by putting everything wrong. Anarchy stalks at large throughout the southern part of the kingdom. We are told of armies of malcontents ranging from 20,000 to 50,000 strong. The entire population may be said to be hostile to the occupation of the Japanese, and though the wretched king, who is as plastic clay in the hands of the potter, to be moulded at will, has been directed to issue an edict, that everyone is to be beheaded who sympathizes with the Tonghaks, or who molests the Japanese, but small heed is likely to be paid to such a sweeping order, for if it were possible to carry it out, Corea would lose a very heavy percentage of its male population. However, we think, the Japanese friends of the country will more or less try their hands at carrying into effect, what most persons simply regard to be their own order, issued via the King. November was ushered in by the assassination of Kin Kaku U, vice-president of the new law department. This murder has made a considerable sensation in the capital. He was identified with the progressive, that is, the Japanese party, and his savage taking off is said to be

regarded as a practical protest against Japanese reforms in general. After this, Japanese policemen have been stationed in the immediate vicinity of the residences of the leaders of the new party, the anti-Mings.

The particulars relative to the assassination of Kin Kaku U, are these. On the 8th ult. at about 8 p.m., while Kin was conversing with three of his friends in his room, a person entered and said he wished to speak on important business, and after he had ascertained which of them was the vice-minister, the intruder gave a signal, and seven men rushed into the room with drawn swords, first a cut was made at one of Kin's visitors, and then the seven together attacked Kin Kaku U, dismembering him in a few minutes. The three visitors were also cut at but escaped. As soon as the cries of murder were heard, the other inmates of the house came forth, but all lights being extinguished, these could discover nothing in the darkness. In the meantime the assassins effected their escape, and shortly afterwards Korean police officers arrived on the spot, but no trace could be discovered of the assassins. Upon the news reaching the legation and consulate, these sent out a student interpreter and police officers. A Japanese naval surgeon was also called in but nothing could be done for the victim. The cause of this assassination is attributed to the animosity felt against Kin by the Conservative party, Kin Kaku U being an extremely energetic and upright member of the progressive party.

Fire on the 12th instant, in the Hiroshima barracks, resulted in a large loss of life. Apparently, the soldiers occupying the upper stories were unfortunately cognizant when too late of their perilous position, and as the flames later enveloped the whole building, were unable to escape their terrible misfortune. Thirty-eight non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who were in the second and third stories when the conflagration commenced, were burned to death, with 84 injured, 10 of them severely. The unfortunate men were of the 5th company of the 9th regiment of infantry. The number of vessels purchased by the Nipon Yusen Kaisha, since the outbreak of the war, is 26. When peace is restored, the company contemplate the opening of some fresh lines of steamers, availing of this large addition to their fleet. As a first step, the Yusen Kaisha have resolved to run steamers to London, in order to facilitate trade between the east and the west.

On the 5th instant an entertainment was given in the Kyuaku-kwan residence, at Shijotori, Kyoto, in celebration of the Japanese victories in the present war. In the midst of the gathering of people, a bombshell was thrown from the outside, and exploding, wounded 64 persons, two housemaids, more or less seriously.

The seventh session of the diet has been convened to meet in Tokio on Dec. 22. It is not anticipated that the proceedings will be so harmonious as those of the extraordinary session recently held at Hiroshima. The sole purpose of that gathering was to authorize war expenditures, and all domestic dissensions were allowed to rest by common consent. The loyal and patriotic purposes of the members having been definitely avowed, the opposition now considers itself free to resume its customary violent attitude toward the government. Only under an extreme emergency, like that produced by the war, could the parliamentary quarrels be even temporarily laid aside. It is hoped that the attacks upon the administration will not be carried to such unlimited excess as has been displayed in former years, for the necessity of proclaiming another dissolution would be deeply regretted during the progress of hostilities with China; but, the extreme radicals have often proved themselves determined to block the course of the government, no matter at what hazards, that the country has little expectation of their self-restraint on this occasion.

As previously reported the minister of foreign affairs recently sent a communique to the governor of the port of Kanagawa in which it was stated that Japanese subjects serving on board U.S. ships in Japanese ports must be regarded by the government as coming under the jurisdiction of the imperial courts whenever charged with offences against the law. As this opinion is contrary to the position maintained by the United States, the question was brought up for diplomatic discussion. It now appears that the foreign minister had no intention to deliver an ex-cathedra judgment on the subject. The native newspaper which printed his letter to the local governor has been fined 20 yen for publishing private official documents without permission. In the course of the trial the prosecuting attorney remarked that "administrative officials were not concerned with questions of jurisdiction, and the correspondence under consideration conveyed only the individual views of the writers. The legal point at issue was in no way affected by the opinions expressed." The incident will therefore pass without further debate. The emperor has sent from Hiroshima the following message to the army under General Yamagata: "I am impressed by the loyalty and bravery with which you have overcome countless obstacles, and in your onward march have driven the enemy beyond the boundary of Corea, occupying his territory, and making yourselves masters of his important positions. Now the severities of winter are approaching. Take heed to your health and bear yourselves so that future successes shall follow."

In connection with this address it may be mentioned that the surgeon-general reports that the troops actively engaged in Manchuria are in better average condition than at any previous time in the last four years. Contrary to the usual experience, illness is less common among the Japanese troops in the field than while the same men were in garrison service. The popular contributions of the navy

fund have reached three hundred and ninety thousand yen. Japanese newspapers are amusing themselves by publishing maps of China in the partitioned condition it will assume after the war has had its full effect. Most of these maps represent Japan in possession of Formosa, the littoral province of Shing-shi, Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Fuh Kien, and, as a rule, the viceroynalties of Shansi, Honan and Anwei. To England are assigned Kwangtung, Hunan, Hupai and Szechuan. To Germany, Kwangsi, Kweichow and Hai-nan; and to France Yunnan, Szechuen and Kan-suh. The territory of Mongolia and nothing more is set apart for Russia. Japanese divers have applied for permission to take and repair the King Yuen and Chih Yuen, sunk in the fight off Taikosan harbor.

The movements of General Oyama's army corps may be summarized as follows: The landing began October 27th near the mouth of the Hwaiyang river, on the east coast of Liau Tung peninsula, about twenty-five miles from its southernmost extremity. No opposition was offered, the troops were brought on shore before the evening of the 30th. Detachments started southward on the morning of the 28th and in the afternoon the small town of Petchero was occupied. Thenceforward the progress was steady and uninterrupted for a week. The inhabitants, after the first shock of surprise, mostly watched the strange soldiers with stolid indifference, though some villages were deserted in a panic. Withstanding the efforts to reassure their occupants by the distribution of placards promising general protection and safety. A very few disturbances occurred, so trifling as to scarcely require mention. Several deserted camps were passed during the opening days of November, but no enemy was seen until the town of Kinchow, or Chin Chiu, was reached, on the 8th. A feeble show of resistance was made and the distance from side to side is only about two miles. The harbor of Talien was approached on the 7th, the fleet under Admiral Ito co-operating in the movement for the reduction of this important position. Here again the enemy failed to strike a blow in defence. Some three thousand troops abandoned the forts and joined the garrison at Port Arthur, which is now believed to number ten thousand. The Japanese destroyed the torpedoes which the harbor is lined, while the land forces occupied the works, which were profusely supplied with artillery and ammunition. Nothing now remains to be captured in Liau Tung but Port Arthur. The guarding post of the entrance to Pechili gulf. It is expected that any day may bring news of the conquest of this station, after which the way to Tientsin will be virtually open. The loss of the gorges debarring amount to only thirteen wounded. Eighty guns of large calibre are in the list of spoils.

A Chinese mine-boat used for laying torpedoes, seventy-five feet long, and worth twelve thousand yen, accidentally ran into the Japanese fleet near Talien, on October 27th and was destroyed. No news of importance has been received from General Yamaga since last advices. His advance posts remain at Pangwang, though detached columns have penetrated far into the interior and along the coast. One of the latest dispatches from Tientsin announces that the British and German making preparations for united departure from Peking. Whether this is intended as a mark of dissatisfaction with the government or was of confidence in its power to protect the diplomatic corps, is not indicated.

Great Britain has assumed an extremely threatening attitude toward China as asserted with great emphasis and directness by correspondents in Peking and Tientsin. The former has demanded power to demand reparation for the Chung King affront has never ceased to be a matter of surprise, but if the reports now current are well grounded, it is evident that the wrath of the English government has not subsided for a moment. It was only a few days since the British and German armed Chinese soldiers boarded the British mail steamer Chung King while that vessel was lying at her wharf near Tientsin and committed a series of outrages upon several of the passengers on their way to Shanghai. These passengers were mostly Japanese and Chinese officials. Among them were the consul of Tientsin and his family, and a number of attaches of the legation at Peking, all of whom were returning home in consequence of the declaration of war. Men and women were alike hustled from their rooms, bound, forced on deck, and at one o'clock in the morning dragged to an extemporized gun-house in which they were confined till daylight, when they were brutally driven back to the steamer, after having been robbed of valuable articles of property. As a crowning act of insolence, the ruffians fired a volley of musketry over the ship's side. The circumstance that the sufferers from these acts of violence were Japanese did not especially concern the English authorities. Their business was to exact the atonement for the insult to their flag, and until within the past week it has not been publicly known that any steps towards securing redress had been taken. Now, however, we hear of formidable preparations for enforcing satisfaction. Admiral Freeman has summoned the British fleet to meet at Shanghai, to await the arrival of a strong military force from India, the landing of which at Chusan is to be effected without delay. A large sum of money is to be paid to the deputation and dismissal of the chief local magistrates holding office at Tientsin and an avowal of regret accompanied by a salute to the flag from the guns of the Taku forts. If these conditions are not promptly fulfilled the troops and warships will commence reprisals. Startling as this intelligence sounds, it is repeated from various sources, and is repeated from various sources, and is repeated from various sources.

The latest addition is that England has already strained a point in forbearance in consequence of the agitated condition of Corea affairs, but a warning is given at the beginning of November that further tension of time could not be permitted, and that a strong and immediate and decisive action on China's part could avert a heavy retribution. Extraordinary stories have been published to the effect that Major Yan Hanzen was recently summoned to Peking by direct order of the emperor, whose purpose was to learn from him the exact truth of the present situation. So remarkable a deviation from precedent would naturally excite consternation among the court officials if there were any likelihood of its occurrence; but the fact appears to be that the foreign advisers' attendance was required by the Tsung li Yamen only, and that his business at Peking was concerned only the members of that body.

Telegrams from Shanghai announce that the emperor has yielded to a demand from the Russian and French ministers that they be hereafter admitted in audience to the interior state hall of the palace, from which the agents of foreign powers have hitherto been excluded. The apartment allotted to messengers from tributary states has hitherto been considered suitable for diplomatic representatives. Two of the French gentlemen who were seized by bandits in Tonquin some months since, were released on October 25th. Their names are Chesnay and M. Cartere. Chaillet and her daughter and M. Cartere, also kidnapped, are still in captivity. Several of the French government to open for foreign visitation and trade the ports of Mok Pho, on the southern coast of the province of Cholle Do, and Kok Wen, on the Tai Tong river. Arrangements to this end will be carried out as soon as the disorders of the war are quieted.

Comment on the Recent Elections in the United States. London, Nov. 30.—A Rome dispatch says the finance committee of Cardinals have presented to the Pope the papal budget for the ensuing year showing a reduction in expenditure of twelve thousand pounds. It is announced that the commander of the vessel bringing home the Vatican exhibits at the World's Fair will deliver to the Pope an autographic letter from Cleveland. He will be received with honors accorded extraordinary ambassadors from great powers. In the central criminal court to-day Col. Jacques, agent for the American claimants to the Townley estate was sentenced to 20 months imprisonment with hard labor. The Pope has given instructions that solemn funeral services for the repose of the souls of his parents shall take place two weeks hence in the church of St. Stinatte where the mother of the sovereign pontiff is buried. A large number of cardinals, the diplomatic representatives of Spain, Portugal and Brazil, heads of religious orders, deputations of the two branches of the Pecci family and delegations of various municipal bodies will take part in the service.

The Radical Weekly Times and Echo after having perused the reasons advanced by politicians of both parties in the United States for the overthrow of Democracy, confessed itself unable to satisfy its own mind on the subject. It says: "It is impossible for anyone to estimate rightly the real causes of this swinging, back to Republicanism. Whether the voters, sick of the present state of things, simply wanted a change; or that the majority are still protectionists at heart and resent the passing of the Wilson tariff; or that Mr. Cleveland's personal popularity is waning and that the Democrats wish him, as yet, perhaps, uncertain. The return of fourteen Populists, or members of the People's Party, is so far satisfactory. They are as fair counterparts of our Socialists or Independent Labor party men, as it is at present possible to find in America, but, except for propaganda purposes they are hardly likely to be able to effect much in congress. One significant instance is the strength of the women vote in Denver. Thirty thousand female voters have been recorded in that state, a certain proof that woman's indifference to politics is not true, at any rate, so far as Denver is concerned."

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LIFE CABLE NEWS.

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In the central criminal court to-day Col. Jacques, agent for the American claimants to the Townley estate was sentenced to 20 months imprisonment with hard labor.

The Pope has given instructions that solemn funeral services for the repose of the souls of his parents shall take place two weeks hence in the church of St. Stinatte where the mother of the sovereign pontiff is buried. A large number of cardinals, the diplomatic representatives of Spain, Portugal and Brazil, heads of religious orders, deputations of the two branches of the Pecci family and delegations of various municipal bodies will take part in the service.

The Radical Weekly Times and Echo after having perused the reasons advanced by politicians of both parties in the United States for the overthrow of Democracy, confessed itself unable to satisfy its own mind on the subject. It says: "It is impossible for anyone to estimate rightly the real causes of this swinging, back to Republicanism. Whether the voters, sick of the present state of things, simply wanted a change; or that the majority are still protectionists at heart and resent the passing of the Wilson tariff; or that Mr. Cleveland's personal popularity is waning and that the Democrats wish him, as yet, perhaps, uncertain. The return of fourteen Populists, or members of the People's Party, is so far satisfactory. They are as fair counterparts of our Socialists or Independent Labor party men, as it is at present possible to find in America, but, except for propaganda purposes they are hardly likely to be able to effect much in congress. One significant instance is the strength of the women vote in Denver. Thirty thousand female voters have been recorded in that state, a certain proof that woman's indifference to politics is not true, at any rate, so far as Denver is concerned."

CHICAGO'S DEBT. The Windy City Owes Over Twenty Million Dollars. Chicago, Nov. 29.—The total bonded indebtedness of Chicago, including the \$5,000,000 World's Fair bonds, is \$18,000,000. This averages about 4.12 per cent interest. The floating indebtedness is a matter of dispute. A fair estimate is \$3,000,000. It consists of money borrowed in anticipation of the revenue from judgments and the juggling of moneys from one fund to another. The present embarrassment is caused by the accumulation of debts from previous administrations. Where appropriations were not sufficient money was borrowed and the deficit has reached such proportions that Mayor Hopkins has been compelled to confront it. The total debt of the city when compared with the assessed valuation shows Chicago to be as well off as any of the large cities. The trouble is that three sets of town officers are required to do what one set accomplish in other cities. Tax dodging and queer work in the assessor's office have been proven. These are the chief reasons why the revenue is not growing.

NICHOLAS IS POPULAR. The Young Czar's Popularity Increases Every Day. St. Petersburg, Nov. 29.—The popularity of the Czar increases daily, owing to his unaffected ways and the fact that he is dispensing with the military police bodyguards of the palace. His order withdrawing troops from the line of the route upon his wedding day has produced a good effect. The crowds were unable to believe that they would be allowed to stand and witness the procession without the invariable hedge of soldiers, and when they saw that this was the fact the populace were frantic with delight and expressed satisfaction in a thousand ways. There is no doubt that a marked change has taken place everywhere in St. Petersburg life in consequence of the Czar's admirable policy.

THE NICARAGUAN TROUBLE

Mosquito Indians Abandon Their Claim to Independence of Nicaragua.

British Government Did Not Admit That Their Consul Was in the Wrong.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—The suddenly modified attitude of Great Britain towards Nicaragua is attributable, in the opinion of naval officers, solely to the positive determination of the United States to maintain its announced principles through the mobilization of warships if necessary rather than by recourse to the slow and unsatisfactory methods of diplomacy hitherto employed. Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister, has received a cablegram from the president of the republic which in the minister's opinion settles the trouble in Nicaragua so far as the Mosquito Indians are concerned. Dr. Guzman's cable states that a convention of Mosquito Indians at Bluefields unanimously agreed to abandon their claim to the independence of Nicaragua and incorporate themselves in future as citizens of the republic. The cruiser Columbia arrived at Calmamera, Cuba, November 28. It is deemed probable that the Columbia's arrival had exceeded the way Cuban port would not have been announced today had not the entire complexion of the latest Nicaraguan complications undergone such a marked change. Calmamera is the only port in Cuba which has no consul resident, consequently it is the only port where the Columbia's arrival would fall under the rule which requires the British consular officers to report by cable the movements of all foreign warships.

London, Nov. 30.—It is authoritatively stated here that there is no truth in the statement that the English government had admitted that its minister to Bluefields had exceeded his powers with regard to the Bluefields incident and that he would be recalled. CONDENSED DISPATCHES. News Received by Wire from all Parts of the World.

Herbert F. Bingham, the British consul at Greytown, who was deprived of his exequatur at the time of the Bluefield incident, has been transferred to Costa Rica, a more important position. This was his reward for refusing to return to Greytown until Seelaya government apologized. The American residents of the European cities celebrated Thanksgiving day with banquets and other festivities. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, who has been deputed to represent English stockholders in a series of conferences with the directors of the Central Pacific railroad, has arrived at New York. Lord Aberdeen arrived at New York yesterday.

The Brisbane government will float a loan of two million pounds sterling at 3 1/2 per cent, for the conversion of higher priced government securities. The premier hopes thus to save twenty-two thousand pounds. The Mackenzie motion of no confidence proposed on Nov. 23, was defeated in the South Australian assembly by a vote of 53 to 22.

The San Francisco Morning Call and Evening Bulletin have been ordered to be sold by private sale. This arose out of trouble among the owners. Harper's Magazine IN 1895.

The Simplotons, a new novel by Thomas Hardy, will be begun in the December number, 1894, and continued to November, 1895. Whoever may be one's favorite among English novelists, it will be conceded by all critics that Thomas Hardy stands foremost as a master artist in fiction, and the Simplotons may be expected to arouse enthusiasm not inferior in degree to that which has marked Tilly—the most successful story of the year. Another leading feature will be the Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc, by the Sieur Louis de Conte, her page and secretary, under which guise the most popular of living American magazine writers will present the story of the Maid of Orleans. In the January number will appear a profusely illustrated paper on Charleston and the Carolinas, the first of a series of southern papers. Northern Africa is attracting more attention than at any other time since it was the seat of empires. The next volume of HARPER'S MAGAZINE will contain four illustrated articles on this region, and three of them will depict the present life there. Julian Ralph will prepare for the MAGAZINE a series of eight stories, depicting typical phases of Chinese Life and Manners. Besides the long stories, there will begin in the January number the first chapters of A Three-Part Novelle, by Richard Harding Davis—the longest work yet attempted by this writer. Complete short stories by popular writers will continue to be a feature of the MAGAZINE.

Send for Illustrated Prospectus. The Volumes of the MAGAZINE begin with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscribers will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of the Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid. Title-page and Index sent on application. Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS. Harper's Magazine, one year, \$4.00 Harper's Weekly, " " 4.00 Harper's Bazaar, " " 4.00 Harper's Young People " 4.00 Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Address HARPER BROTHERS, P. O. Box 959, N. Y. City.

at is the question and bear foot— to kill— rocks palm— ven's the rub. ven others— ortal toil dint ifers, o see and to insist

N POLITICS REVIEWED.

gals Applies Numerous Ad- vices to the Populists. Nov. 30.—The Herald has written: "If the sworn, specified, and documented accusations of voters are to be believed, the administration of Kansas has not profited, debased, disgraced government ever by state in the union. Ben- nanna pales its ineffectual us that ex-Senator John J. rlay described the late Liew- in Kansas. He came to om Boston, where he deliv- red, and was found at the n hotel. he said, 'has reached its It has made a remarkable upon the legislation of con- income tax is absolutely tically a Populist measure, eated by neither the Repub- lican Democratic party. The tform alone contained refer- to a tax. The income tax is of immense significance. The sside was a campaign of I do not regard the election as in any sense a certificate of confidence in the Republi- can Democracy met defeat be- demonstrated its conspic- uous incapacity to deal with present day problems. The can simply the Republican another chance. If it falls he brought home. If the eaders accept the opportunity we shall win in 1896, but the not be the great issue, nor candidate be successful whose not known upon other and more momentous questions. of the rich, the poverty of the elusive and menacing power stragulations, the strangulation a vicious financial system fore general distribution of among the masses; these are e questions of the day. Which shall reveal its capacity to gently and successfully with us will hold the reins of

th, Dec. 1.—A party of were returning to, their a wedding in the village of passing through a dense attacked by wolves. This- number were devoured and der of the party were more osely injured.

en in Health

Pain Feeling, Constipation Pain in the Back and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Dr. Chas. Steele St. Catherine's, Ont.

Co., Lowell, Mass.: ber of years I have been troubled tired feeling, shortness of breath, and constipation. I could get at night on account of the pain appetite whatever. I was that tired that I gave out before half the day. I tried a great number of medicines but any permanent relief from any d's Sarsaparilla Cures upon recommendation of a friend, a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, he feel better and I have con- taining taken three bottles, and el Like a New Man. My appetite, feel as strong as ever I by perfect rest at night. I have in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla STEELE, with Erie Pro- St. Catherine's, Ontario. Pills are prompt and efficient, yet sold by all druggists. 2c.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, December 7.

THE MILITARY COLLEGE.

Some discussion has been caused in the east by the case of young Plummer, who left the Kingston Military college on account of his ill treatment by the other cadets. General Cameron comes forward with a defence of the institution, blaming Cadet Plummer for taking steps to defend himself against and then leaving the college instead of appealing to the authorities for protection. The young man's father in reply points out that if he had made any such appeal life at the college would have been made intolerable, and there is no doubt about his being right in that. In the course of his reply Mr. Plummer says:—

"As to the treatment, I did not say that the authorities recognize any system of initiation; but I have General Cameron's own word for it, that they consider 'fagging' rather a good thing, though he deprecated anything menial being imposed. My complaint is that the things really exist, and that the system of authority among the cadets, recognized by the staff, makes that possible. Of what use is it to talk of physical coercion being forbidden, when we have the facts of the flogging, or of 'fagging' not being recognized, when we know what goes on?"

"As to my son's proper duty in the situation, I am content to leave that to others to judge. Theoretically, it may have been the duty of the recruits to have reported to the staff all the indignities put upon them; practically, the thing is absurd."

"When 'fagging' and flogging are allowed to go on in a public institution like the Royal Military college it is about time an attempt at reform was heard of. There is even now a large amount of opposition to the continuance of the college, and a few such incidents as that in which Cadet Plummer figured will be apt to bring about its abolition. It is of no great use to the public anyway."

A FEW ERRORS.

The Colonist has fallen into a few mistakes in regard to Sir Charles Tupper and the Forfarshire election. It quotes from the high commissioner's address at Edinburgh to show what he "really did say," whereas that Edinburgh address had nothing to do with the matter. It was Sir Charles's speech at Dundee that called forth the criticisms of English newspapers as constituting a breach of diplomatic rules. It was not the Liberal papers, but Sir Charles himself, who attributed the defeat of the government candidate in Forfarshire to the part Sir Charles took. He may have over-estimated his influence, for it is well known that excess of modesty is not a Tupperian fault, but the papers were only taking him at his own word. We are told that Sir Charles is quite within his rights in taking part in any political contest in Britain. So he is, perhaps, from his own point of view, but if the British government objects then its objection must necessarily be heeded. It is open to that government to refuse recognition to our representative as a "persona non grata," and even if it does not go so far there would be a distinct disadvantage to Canada in being represented at London by an individual who has rendered himself disagreeable to the home authorities. There is not a government in the world that would tolerate interference with its local politics by an outsider. It is surely the height of silliness to say that Liberal papers in pointing out the error of "sharing at Sir Charles Tupper." And we must remind the government organ that the Pall Mall Gazette, which criticized Tupper most severely, is not a Liberal paper at all.

THE MUNICIPALITIES ACT.

Proposed Changes Drafted by Council Committee on Legislation.

The legislative committee of the city council met on Saturday and framed a report upon proposed changes to the municipalities act. The report will be submitted at the meeting of the city council this evening. The committee will report unanimously in favor of the following changes in the act:

1. That the council be allowed to levy a special tax for school purposes.
2. That 7 per cent. interest be chargeable on over due taxes.
3. That the city have the same water privileges now being enjoyed by the citizens with electricity, also the stringing of wires, as they now have for water works purposes and the laying of pipes, both within and without the city limits.
4. To exempt militiamen from the provincial revenue tax, \$3.
5. Empowering the council to levy a special rate to pay the sinking fund and interest necessary for the re-payment of loans.
6. Make date for receiving declaration for householder December 1st instead of November 15th, as former is last day for paying licenses, revenue and road taxes, to enable householders to qualify as voters.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, Nov. 30.—The case against Webster and Wilson, on a charge of manslaughter, was concluded yesterday, and every person who was acquainted

with the facts of the case admit that the verdict of not guilty is the correct thing. The case was of the greatest importance to the miners of this district, and they will be sure to profit by the lesson.

The case of Reg. v. McKinnon, without a jury, was taken up next. During Hoskin's examination his lordship severely criticized the part the witness had taken in the affair, and said he ought to have been indicted. Judgment in the case was deferred until to-day.

The grand jury was recalled to consider a case of abduction, in which Matt. Merritt was charged with abducting Hannah Ward, wife of H. E. Ward, of the Identical hotel, and detaining her against her will. The grand jury returned a true bill and a warrant was issued for Merritt's arrest.

The parties who are attempting to float a newspaper for one month to help them over the coming municipal elections claim they have received every encouragement, and it will be brought out twice each week and distributed among the citizens gratuitously.

A meeting of the temperance committees took place last evening and arrangements were made to co-operate with the Reform club in the selection of suitable candidates for the coming election.

It is reported that a crusade is being inaugurated against certain saloons where gambling is continually going on, and the man who obtains the position of chief of police will have to face this matter.

The general opinion of the public appears to favor the appointment of new acting constables. Both are well known and appear to be well adapted for their positions.

Nanaimo, Dec. 1.—The Caledonian Society celebrated the anniversary of St. Andrew's day by a grand ball and supper in their rooms last evening. The rooms were tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the costumes worn by the gentlemen were principally kilts. The event passed off successfully.

It is now definitely decided that Ald. A. Wilson will be requested to stand for the mayoralty. A requisition is being circulated requesting him to come out.

The candidates for aldermanic honors have not yet been decided upon. The Reform Club has been informed from an authentic source that the Dominion election will probably take place about next February and preparations for the fight have already commenced.

The shipments of coal to foreign ports for the past month show a decrease of 9000 tons. The New Vancouver Coal Company shipped 21,579 tons; Wellington, 21,722 tons, and Union contributed 17,400 tons, making a total of 60,701 tons.

The customs returns for the past month were: Duty collected, \$5454.15; miscellaneous, \$97.48; total, \$5551.63. Imports, free, \$759; dutiable, \$14,634; total \$15,393.

Nanaimo, Dec. 3.—The return match between Cowichan and the second Hornets took place on the Caledonian ground on Saturday afternoon. The weather was particularly fine and resulted in a fairly good attendance of both ladies and gentlemen.

John Newton acted as referee. Nanaimo won the toss, and the ball was kicked into Cowichan's 25. A scrimmage followed and the ball was heeled out. Cassel got the leather and played it to Marshall, who after a smart run secured a try for the home team in five minutes. Frank English by a clever kick converted it into a goal. Cowichan lost no time in kicking out to the centre, but the Hornets played a good combination, and it was all Cowichan could do to defend their goal, as the ball was kept within their 25 and close to their goal. Swanson succeeded in getting the leather and attempting to carry it through, but being closely pressed he passed to Drummond, who in turn to save himself passed to Marshall, who scored a second try. Again English kicked for a goal, but this time he failed to convert. The ball had only been in play a few minutes when Adam Thompson scored a try by a clever run. He failed, however, to convert it. Cowichan appeared careless, and only a couple of scrimmages took place in their 25 before J. McKinnon rushed the ball through Cowichan's scrum and placed it down between the posts. Marshall neatly converted it into a goal. At half time the score stood: Hornets, 16; Cowichan, 0.

The second half was more even, neither side scoring. Cowichan fought with desperation to save further defeat, and if they had more practice in passing and combination they would have done much better.

The visiting team was banqueted at the International hotel by the Hornets during the evening.

A meeting of the employees of the New Vancouver Coal company was held in Institute hall on Saturday evening, when a report from the medical committee was read in reference to the scale of indemnity to be paid to miners injured in the mines. On motion it was decided to pay \$500 in case of death, \$400 for the loss of a limb and \$300 for the loss of either eye. Also if any person having been permanently injured and having been paid the dollar per day allowance, the same to be deducted from the sum. Any one being incapacitated from work for four weeks that he be paid one dollar per day from the date of the injury. The meeting being a special one, no other business was done and the meeting adjourned.

The hundred yards dash between Mason and Watson took place on the Caledonian grounds on Saturday. The latter won.

Take a Little Money

And buy a lot of toys at Russell & McDonald's, 134 Douglas street. They have drums, guns, swords, pistols, express wags, velocipedes, doll carriages, toys, tea sets, dolls of all kinds, and every description of toys and fancy goods needed for the Xmas holidays. Their strong speciality is filling letter orders. Try them.

Spavins, Ringbones, etc. Cured by Dick's Blister.

READY FOR PEACE.

Report That Japan Has Replied Favorably to China's Offer for Settlement.

Supposed That the Japanese Will Now Abandon the March to Peking.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2.—An official in a position to know the facts says that Japan replied favorably to China's offer presented through U. S. Minister Denby. It still remains, however, for China to make plain that she can and will execute what she has proposed, and until that is done there will be no cessation of hostilities. What are the exact terms of the offer is not known, but they are said to be about \$125,000,000 cash indemnity and China's relinquishment of suzerainty over Corea. There is said to be no surrender of China's territory.

Japan has augmented her navy by the purchase of the crack Chilean cruiser Esmeralda. The deal was consummated at New York within the last few days, Chile first selling the ship to Ecuador and the latter to Japan, to disguise the fact. A report was given out that China had bought the ship to avert suspicion until the cruiser was out of danger of being apprehended on the high seas. She is now on the way to Japan by way of Honolulu. The purchase price was over one million dollars in gold, cash. The sale violates no neutrality law, as Chile has no treaty with China or Japan, and, moreover, her sale was to Ecuador, also without a treaty with the belligerents.

The report that Minister Denby had applied for help in a cablegram from the department of state is now confirmed, but the dispatch instead of coming yesterday was received, as stated in these dispatches, on Monday. Secretary Gresham learned from the American minister that protection was required, and the navy department immediately cabled to Admiral Carpenter directing him to deliver a letter to the Japanese minister at Peking.

As the Monocacy could not furnish accommodation for such an increase to her crew, it is presumed that the men were to be landed. Admiral Carpenter, however, must have failed to receive the order for sailing on the morning of the 27th a cablegram was received from him announcing the departure of the Baltimore for Nagasaki, where her arrival was reported two days later. To say that the authorities of the navy department are much chagrined over Admiral's Carpenter's action in this matter only mildly expresses the state of feeling. While it is well known here that the navy is safe on the coast, the departments are much chagrined over Admiral's Carpenter's action in this matter only mildly expresses the state of feeling.

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Nanaimo, Dec. 1.—Will Richard Croker resume the leadership of Tammany Hall? This question is now heard in all the Tammany Hall district clubs, and there are prominent members of the old organization who believe that Mr. Croker will be compelled to accede to the wishes of the rank and file. Within the past few days there has been a popular feeling aroused among the tigers for the return of Mr. Croker to the leadership. A member of the Tammany society, who is also very prominent in the political councils of the organization, said to-day: "Tammany Hall is at present like a steamship at sea with the rudder disabled. The old machine is drifting about and there is no captain aboard. The crew is all at sea and if no commander is agreed upon, Tammany Hall may strike a rock. If there is to be a reorganization of Tammany Hall why not begin the work at once."

DON'T LET ANOTHER WASH-DAY GO BY WITHOUT USING

YOU will find that it will do what no other soap can do, and will please you every way.

It is Easy, Clean, and Economical to wash with this soap.



C. R. KING, VICTORIA, Agent for British Columbia.

grabbed up, and to attempt to conceal the crime the employe took off his blood-stained clothes and made his accomplice tie his hands behind his back and to wound him in the head. After his accomplice had fled the employe set fire to the house by kicking over the lamp. These the murderer and instigator of all these atrocious acts called for help, the neighbors came forth and an alarm was at once given. The police, however, soon sifted the truth of the whole circumstances and had the ex-employe and murderer arrested. The accomplice, Wada Katsurou, who is 29 years of age, is also captured.

ALABAMA'S TWO GOVERNORS

Both Kolb and Oates Sworn in at Noon To-Day.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 1.—Kolb took the oath of office at a lawyer's office down town and afterwards walked to the capitol. A few score farmers followed him. Kolb subsequently made a speech from a wagon opposite the capitol grounds, but was not permitted to enter the capitol building. Everything is quiet. A number of military companies took part in the inauguration procession. Governor Oates took the oath at noon at the capitol in the presence of the legislature.

POOR OLD TAMMANY.

May Have to Call on Boss Croker to Resume Command.

New York, Dec. 1.—Will Richard Croker resume the leadership of Tammany Hall? This question is now heard in all the Tammany Hall district clubs, and there are prominent members of the old organization who believe that Mr. Croker will be compelled to accede to the wishes of the rank and file. Within the past few days there has been a popular feeling aroused among the tigers for the return of Mr. Croker to the leadership. A member of the Tammany society, who is also very prominent in the political councils of the organization, said to-day: "Tammany Hall is at present like a steamship at sea with the rudder disabled. The old machine is drifting about and there is no captain aboard. The crew is all at sea and if no commander is agreed upon, Tammany Hall may strike a rock. If there is to be a reorganization of Tammany Hall why not begin the work at once."

A SMOOTH SWINDLER.

He Succeeds in Getting a Good-Sized Cheque from a Bishop.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 29.—Some time ago Bishop Lawrence received a letter dated "The Palace, Norwich, England," and signed "J. Norwich," which is the title of the Bishop of Norwich, in which the "Boston divine" was requested to interest himself in the welfare of Gerard Turnour, who had left England owing to the vagaries of a woman and might be in need of funds. Lady Russell, at whose suggestion the bishop had written, was desirous of assisting Turnour and would place one thousand dollars at his disposal. A few days afterwards Gerard Turnour made his appearance at the bishop's house and introduced himself. He was aristocratic looking, well educated and a smooth talker. He won the bishop over and was soon in possession of a cheque for \$250. Bishop Lawrence took his newly found friend to the Union club and made much of him, and made an engagement for the following Thursday to have him dine there. When Thursday came, however, the man did not appear, and then a doubt began to cross the bishop's mind that something was wrong. He wrote to the Bishop of

Norwich, and received the reply that no such person as Lady Russell had requested him to write to Massachusetts, and that he did not know Turnour. The swindler is described as an Englishman, thirty or thirty-five years old, weighing about two hundred pounds, blonde light on the stand, animated and rather nervous. When laughing he showed a coarse mouth and teeth. He was well dressed, wore a tall hat, with a tweed suit and a handsome overcoat.

THE TORONTO BOODLERS.

The Examination of Witnesses Being Proceeded With.

Toronto, Dec. 1.—At the boodle inquiry to-day Fred Nicholles, manager of the Canadian General Electric and Incandescent Light Company, of Toronto, was the first witness. He testified to the finding of a letter in the safe, which was supposed to be empty. The safe formerly belonged to the Edison Company. The letter had been opened by order of the court and placed in evidence, but the contents were not divulged. Ex-Alderman Maloney was placed on the stand. Maloney supplies soap on the stand. Maloney was instructed and said that when in office he had no scruples about selling to the city contractors. Maloney denies the existence of a document whereby he was to get higher prices in case Guelch did not get the contract. Maloney was instructed to bring his books to the court. Ex-Alderman Hill, who held office during the Guelch affair, said Maloney came to his house and talked over the Guelch tenders. Maloney showed him the agreement referred to above. He called again and said there was money in the deal, and said he had got some of it. He told Maloney he had better give it back, and received the impression that Maloney would return it. The object in giving money to Maloney was to get him to vote for a change in the contract which he subsequently did. He had once told witness he was opposed to a change.

HAWAIIAN REPUBLIC.

Queen Victoria's Cordial Letter of Recognition.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Since the establishment of the republic in Hawaii official recognition of the following governments have been received: United States, Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Mexico, Guatemala and also notice of intent from Germany, Japan and Peru. The letter from Queen Victoria announcing the recognition of her government was most cordial. It closed as follows: "We thank you for this communication and we request you to accept our congratulations on this distinguished mark of the confidence of your fellow citizens and we offer you our best wishes for your health and welfare and for the prosperity of the republic over which you preside. And so we recommend you to the protection of Almighty God."

NEW WESTMINSTER EVENTS.

Accident to Mr. BRYMNER—Three Candidates for Mayor.

New Westminster, Dec. 3.—Geo. D. Brymner, manager of the Bank of Montreal, slipped on the icy sidewalk at Saturday evening and broke his right arm close to the shoulder.

Henry Hoy, B. W. Stiles and A. M. Herring were nominated for mayor to-day. The election will be a lively one. The thermometer registered six degrees of frost last night; weather much milder to-day.

Two ships are due in port this week to load lumber, one at each mill. Dr. Bentley, medical superintendent of the asylum, has been suspended pending an investigation into some charges regarding the treatment of patients by attendants, for which he is held responsible.

USE IT QUICKLY CURES

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

for Man and Beast!

Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lamé Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Dissected Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Sorceries.

PEACE

China Must

Japan Consider

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PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

China Must Send a Direct Envoy to Japan to Plead Her Cause.

Japan Considers That Foreigners Have no Right to Interfere with Her.

London, Nov. 30.—The reports of Japanese atrocities at Port Arthur are continued from various sources, but it is believed that they are due to the continued atrocities on the part of the Chinese.

Yokohama, Nov. 30.—Prime Minister Ito decided not to receive Mr. Detring, the envoy sent to Japan to negotiate for peace.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—While the Japanese legation has received no official confirmation of the dispatches indicating that the mission of Mr. Detring on behalf of China to Japan has been a failure, the disposition there is to regard the information as authentic.

TORONTO BOODLERS.

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of earth struck the Puget Sound warehouse on the dock, tearing away and demolishing about 45 feet of the structure, including the freight office of the Northern Pacific.

The warehouse was also carried away and went into the bay with a crash.

A young woman named Ellen Duff, who was in the path of the landslide, was carried into the bay and either killed or drowned.

John Hansen was struck by the slide. A small house north of the dock was occupied by H. H. Alger and family, who were asleep at the time.

The house was overturned and the six members of the family were rescued.

The pump house caught fire and an alarm of fire was turned in and the flames were extinguished.

Help from the steamers in the bay was a long time in coming and there was a scene of indescribable confusion.

Further north and directly adjacent to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's office another piece of land about forty feet square was washed away by the return swell of the waves caused by the immense body of earth tumbling into the water.

The waves were at least 15 feet high and caused a good deal of damage along the water front on either side of the dock for a long distance.

The damage will amount to at least \$4000.

Another report says the slide was caused by a tidal wave.

TACOMA'S CAVE-IN.

A Second Piece of Land Slides into the Bay.

Tacoma, Nov. 30.—It now appears that all the artificially made ground comprising the Northern Pacific terminal grounds in this city may float from its moorings.

At 11 o'clock last night another cave-in occurred at the north end of the dock carrying away 125 feet of the Northern Pacific and Puget Sound warehouse, forty feet of which fell in last night.

Fortunately the freight had all been removed during the day, damage being done to the building only.

The warehouse is now hanging over the brink, with but forty feet of it left intact. A large crack in the made ground has made its appearance about 50 feet from and in front of the depot.

The indications point to a general cave-in of all the made land at the north end of the yard. If such should prove the case the damage will be enormous.

The Northern Pacific railroad and the Tacoma Land Company, for years have been filling in this ground by sluices from the neighboring hills, but failed to secure it properly with piling or a sea wall.

The additional damage to the warehouse by last night's cave-in is estimated at \$30,000. Every precaution is being taken to prevent a further loss of life and property.

All freight is being moved as rapidly as possible to solid ground. Between thirteen and fourteen acres have so far floated away.

PENITENTIARY SCANDALS.

Mr. Moylan's "Investigations" Are not to be Depended Upon.

Ottawa correspondence of the Globe: In April, 1889, Senator McInnes of British Columbia demanded an independent investigation into the affairs of the British Columbia penitentiary.

He submitted a resolution to the provincial legislature, which was passed, and he was appointed a judge of the provincial supreme court as commissioner.

He objected to any further investigation by Mr. J. G. Moylan, inspector of penitentiaries. Mr. Moylan thereupon referred to the senator in an official report as "that person and there was a row over it."

Sir John Thompson allowed Mr. Moylan to have his own way, and the inspector held another investigation at the British Columbia penitentiary in September, 1889.

He submitted the statement made by Senator McInnes in parliament to the penitentiary officials for their opinion, and, in consequence, Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons described the statement as false, and criticized the senator, but did not answer to the charges.

The officials generally were asked by Mr. Moylan if they knew of anything wrong about the institution, or of any abuses on the part of the officers.

Naturally enough they all declared ignorance of anything wrong, and confidence in the administration. In his official report the inspector said: "I am more than ever pleased with the manner in which this penitentiary is conducted."

Everything in recognition of his conscientious service in China. The rank is of such a character that it does not expire, as is usually the case, and he is still at the head of the Chinese customs service.

That an attempt should have been made to cause these two foreigners to be the medium of China's negotiations is regarded as unusual, in view of Japan's suggestion that China must make her offer directly through the American ministers.

London, Dec. 1.—A Chefoo dispatch states that an attack by Japanese at Wei-Hai-Wei is imminent and the Chinese are leaving that place in large numbers.

The excitement in Chefoo is intense. The same dispatch says the Chinese warship Chen Yuen, which went ashore while entering the harbor at Wei-Hai-Wei, has been repaired.

Paris, Dec. 1.—Figaro says only on intervention of European powers would compel Japan to cease her conquest of China but adds that such an intervention is no longer feasible.

The Clair advises the partition of China.

Washington, Dec. 1.—This afternoon Gresham explicitly denied that a telegram should have been made to cause Minister Denby saying that chaos reigned in Peking and that the American legation was in danger and needed protection.

FATAL LAND SLIDE.

Wharves and Buildings at Tacoma Slip into the Bay.

Tacoma, Nov. 29.—A section of "made" land about three hundred yards long and 60 feet by 20 wide, slid into the bay at the Northern Pacific docks at 11:10 o'clock last night. The avalanche

NEWS OF THE INTERIOR

Result of the Season's Work in the Big Bend Country Very Satisfactory.

One of the Diphtheria Patients in Okanagan succumbs to the Disease.

Nakusp Ledger.

E. P. Dunn came down from the Big Bend on Friday, on his way to spend a few months in the Slokan. He says the past season has been none too prosperous among the gold hunters of the upper country, though considerable work has been performed.

Heavy and continued floods have had a deterrent effect, hindering development to a large extent, as well as the packing of supplies.

The locations being worked centre principally on Goldstream and its tributaries, and of these notably French and McCullough creeks; while a few Chinese are paying attention to the bars on the Columbia.

Rumors of impending bonds on certain claims have been made freely, but the stake money has been conspicuous by its absence.

The greatest loss inflicted upon any property was that of the Consolation, which was badly wrecked by a sudden flood some months ago.

This has all been cleared away and the boys are making good headway with the drifting. The Nestle Company, which has a big claim adjoining the Fisher, on French creek, make little noise, but they have expended thousands of dollars in opening up their mine in a scientific manner, and when they strike the pay streak proper gold will fly.

About sixty men in all, trappers and miners, will winter in the Big Bend country, but they have expended only a few hundred dollars in prospecting.

The indications point to a general cave-in of all the made land at the north end of the yard. If such should prove the case the damage will be enormous.

The Northern Pacific railroad and the Tacoma Land Company, for years have been filling in this ground by sluices from the neighboring hills, but failed to secure it properly with piling or a sea wall.

The additional damage to the warehouse by last night's cave-in is estimated at \$30,000. Every precaution is being taken to prevent a further loss of life and property.

All freight is being moved as rapidly as possible to solid ground. Between thirteen and fourteen acres have so far floated away.

Another report says the slide was caused by a tidal wave.

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To Nursing Mothers!

A leading Ottawa Doctor writes: "During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty, WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality of the milk.

It is largely prescribed To Assist Digestion, To Improve the Appetite, To Act as a Food for Consumptives, In Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic.

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

The grain secured by the Columbia Flouring Mills Company ground into flour. This proves conclusively how small was this year's harvest, for it is well known only a small percentage of the grain found its way to the Vernon mill, and formerly the company's mill at Enderby was kept busy nearly the whole year.

The two mills in the neighborhood could conveniently grind some 7000 tons of wheat in a year, but as some 4000 tons represented the maximum output formerly, it is only reasonable to suppose that under favorable conditions, the amount of 7000 tons will hardly be produced, and certainly not as long as prices range as at present.

Fairview has, we hear, been quarantined, owing to the diphtheria epidemic and the postoffice removed to near the river.

The Helen has already commenced shipping ore via Marcus to the Everett Smelter. The first carload, it is claimed, will run \$200 in gold to the top.

Mr. F. Gome is doing assessment on the Alena, the east extension of the St. Lawrence. White's camp, there are three parallel leads on this claim, two of which are copper ore carrying gold.

It is reported that the same parties who made the recent purchases in the Summit camp Messrs. Farrell and Midland of Butte) have purchased the Steamwinder, Greenwood and an extension, from Messrs. Denzler and Schofield.

The settlers and claim owners along Boundary Creek from Lynn creek to the mouth of Prior creek, commenced yesterday the construction of a wagon road joining the main road near Lynn creek, and which will run up Boundary creek to the mouth of Prior creek.

The new residence being built on Sir Arthur Stoney's property in Spallumcheen (formerly the Lumby estate) is nearing completion, and when finished will be quite in keeping with the beauty and extent of its surroundings.

This residence takes the place of one destroyed by fire some many years the hospitable home of the late Mr. Moses Lumby.

A petition is being numerously signed throughout Kettle River asking that Dr. James be appointed resident physician for the district.

Mr. Holman, of Kelowna, whose plucky attempts to start the tobacco industry are well known, has received a report from a manufacturer at New Westminster stating that the samples sent down to him of this year's crop of Canada were very good indeed, exceeding in quality 15 samples from other places, and could large quantities of equal merit be grown, this section of the province could not produce enough to supply the demand.

The Lexington claim, owned by Messrs. Rumberger and Taylor, which joins the Lincoln (White's Camp) on the southwest, has one of the best showings of copper and iron ore in the country. The rock runs from \$7 to \$15 in gold, the width of the vein being fifteen feet—all solid ore. The tunnel on this claim is now in thirty feet.

Mr. E. P. Snydam, the well known Montana mining man who visited the Boundary camps last spring and advertised this section better than it had ever been before by the large samples of ore exhibited by him in the mining centres of the United States, returned last Wednesday and has been busy since collecting another large exhibit for the eastern cities.

Mr. Snydam brought with him letters from all the most prominent mining and business men in Butte. He went to Rock creek yesterday, returning the same evening, and as soon as his business in the local camps is completed will leave for the east, probably in a few days.

Revelstoke Mail.

Mr. Edward Mohan, C. E., who went over the Nakusp & Slokan railway a short time ago on behalf of the provincial government, went down on the Lytton on Thursday evening, it is presumed to give the road a final and conclusive examination previous to its acceptance by the contractor and transfer to the C. P. R.

John L. Neilson started on Tuesday morning on his first trip to Big Bend with the mail. About fifty persons are to be accommodated by this service, who make a small payment for it, but the post office department has agreed to contribute \$20 a month for five months only. It is an arduous and dangerous trip to be taken alone in the depths of winter, and Mr. Neilson should be adequately paid for it.

The C. P. R. has ready for use here as soon as required to keep its track over the Selkirk's clear of snow a rotary plow, a wing plow and a flanger. There will be an engine crew for the rotary that will have no other duty to perform, and there will also be a train crew specially for the snow service. There is about one foot of snow at Revelstoke, although it is several feet deep in the mountains. So far there has been no serious detention from this cause, and the precautions taken by the company will keep the track open for the regular passage of trains.

Mr. F. Fraser returned on Thursday from his trip to the capital. He learned that Mr. Gamble, C. E., has assumed full charge of the river bank improvements on behalf of the Dominion government; that the plans of the manner in which the work was to be done had been made out and were on file in Mr.

Gamble's office; and although he did not see them he learned that mattresses, stone and piling were to be used in carrying out the work. It is expected that the engineer will soon visit Revelstoke, but it is not determined when the work will begin.

It is reported from Spokane that a contract has been let to James Clark, of that city, for hauling thirty to fifty tons of ore a day from the War Eagle mine, Trail Creek, to Northport, for delivery on the cars of the Spokane & Northern railway, and will be mostly shipped to Helena. It will be brought down over the new Sheep creek wagon road. It is said that fifteen four horse teams will be brought in from Spokane for hauling ore and that a similar contract will soon be let by the Le Roi mine for hauling an equal quantity to Northport.

On Friday last a party of six composed of R. Marpole, H. J. Cambie, Mr. Duchesnay and Mr. Wilgress, of the C. P. R., and Mr. Wulfssohn and D. McGillivray, of the Inland Construction company, went over the Nakusp & Slokan road to give a final examination preliminary to its transfer by the construction company and acceptance by the C. P. R. Mr. Osler, engineer, and J. Serson, bridge foreman of the local staff, were also on board. Mr. Marpole, as chief of the party, gave special attention to the bridges and trestle work, and found them and the road bed in satisfactory condition. It is now understood that on or about the first of December the road will be taken over and operated as a part of the Canadian Pacific railway system.

A special meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was held at Kamloops on Tuesday for the purpose of discontinuing or rather consolidating the two organizations of the order hitherto existing in British Columbia, at Donald and Vancouver, and forming one lodge, with headquarters at Kamloops.

The contractor of the Nakusp & Slokan railway, Mr. D. McGillivray, has been operating the road since October 29th, carrying out several hundred tons of ore and taking in large stocks of merchandise, lumber, machinery, beef, cattle, etc.

The station agent at Three Forks reports the receipts of his office at an average of \$300 daily since the road was opened for business.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—Whitehouse, the well-known football player who was shot early this morning by Alex. Loughborough, Jr., from Kelowna, was very good indeed, exceeding in quality 15 samples from other places, and could large quantities of equal merit be grown, this section of the province could not produce enough to supply the demand.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

One of Government's Workmen's Wages Bill Killed in Committee of Whole.

Second Reading of Bill to Consolidate and Amend Legal Professions Acts.

ELEVENTH DAY.

Thursday, Nov. 29.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock.

Mr. Sword presented a petition from R. T. Williams & Co.

The following petitions were read and received: Zion Presbyterian church, Vancouver; Metropolitan Methodist church, Victoria, and E. A. Lewis and others re Sunday observance.

Mr. Eberts presented a report from the private bills committee stating that the rules had been complied with in connection with the petitions of J. C. Armstrong and others and the Burrard Inlet Ferry company.

Mr. Sword moved that an order of the house be granted for a return showing the conditions on which the lands at Bella Coola had been taken up by the colony of Norwegian settlers and all correspondence in connection with the same. The resolution was adopted without discussion.

Mr. Eberts asked the minister of agriculture—is it the intention of the government this session to offer any scheme by which compensation will be paid to the owners of cattle which have been quarantined or killed in order to suppress tuberculosis? The subject is under consideration by the government.

Mr. Kennedy asked the chief commissioner of lands and works—Have not a sufficient number of persons passed the necessary examination to fill the position of log scalers? And, if so, why are the appointments not made?

Hon. Mr. Martin answered: Out of thirty-five candidates who presented themselves for examination before the board of examiners for official scalers of logs only six obtained over 50 per cent. of the standard 235, viz., J. Chase, 176; C. W. Murray, 142; G. W. de Beck, 138; Perry D. Lee, 133; J. W. Smith, 123, and J. B. Liffin, 120. The selection and appointment of official scalers is now under consideration of the government.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the bill to amend and consolidate the legal professions acts. The bill, he said, was of great public importance, and not only of private importance, as some might think. The bill was particularly important in that it provided for the purging of the profession of unworthy members. There were cases in which a member could not be dealt with under the criminal laws, and the county courts would not meet the cases. In such cases the guilty members could be called before the benchers and summarily dealt with. The bill had been framed by the benchers, and was a splendid one, with the exception of one omission, which was evidently an oversight. The bill remedied many defects of the old acts, one of the remedies being that annual meetings of the members should be held. The society had expended \$20,000 for a library at Victoria, a branch library had been established at Vancouver, and another was to be established at Westminster. There was no provision in the bill to admit members of the profession from Scotland, but this could be amended in committee.

Mr. Williams had much pleasure in seconding the remarks of the attorney-general. It was not an omission that no provision was made for the admission of Scottish advocates, but it was left to the good sense of the house to say whether they should be admitted. It must be remembered that the practice in Scotland was entirely different from the practice in England and Canada. Scottish advocates were not admitted to practice in England and neither English nor Canadian lawyers were allowed to practice in Scotland.

Mr. Mutter spoke in defence of the Scottish advocates, contending that if they could pass the Scottish examinations they could also pass the English examination, and he did not think that it was fair to ask them to remain here five years before being allowed to take the examination. He also contended that a solicitor should be eligible to election as a benchers.

Mr. Semlin had no doubt that the bill was in the interest of the lawyers, but he did not know that it afforded any protection to the public. He had never heard of the society being called upon to purge itself of black sheep, but each year the society came to the house and asked that the wall be built higher and stronger. He held that all lawyers should be allowed to practice. If the act was passed the legal gentlemen would be placed above both provincial and municipal laws. Heretofore the lawyers had to pay a municipal license, but if the bill is passed they will be exempt from that license. All the professional men had to pay a license, and he could not see why the lawyers should not pay too.

Hon. Mr. Pooley said the benchers had been called upon to purge the society of unworthy members, but in the past it was not permissible to make public the expulsion of a member. If the bill was passed the expulsion of a member would be made public. There was no reason why British Columbia should be thrown open to everybody, while the doors of other provinces are closed to them. The bill was more liberal than any act in force in any of Her Majesty's dominions. He contended that the municipal law taxing members was a dead letter, and in fact that lawyers should not be taxed, as they paid large fees to the law society for the purpose of the law libraries.

The bill was read a second time. The house went into committee on the

workmen's wages bill, Mr. Adams in the chair, there were very few government members in their seats during the afternoon, and numerous amendments proposed by Mr. McPherson were passed. Finally Hon. Mr. Davie said he intended to restore the bill to its original condition when it came up on report.

Mr. Sword pointed out that if this was the case the committee had better rise, as it was evident that the committee was opposed to the views of the attorney-general. He did not know how the attorney-general proposed to overcome that objection.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Oh, I will just let you go on, and show you afterwards what a mess you have made of the bill.

Mr. Cotton—The trouble is that the government members have not given that attention to the bill that the opposition members have. The government members just leave the premier alone, and then when the bill comes up for report, when the opposition members can only speak once, he will bring in the government members and order them to hold up their hands, passing his amendments by brute force.

Mr. Semlin moved that the committee rise, the motion being carried by 11 to 10. Mr. McPherson voting against the motion with the nine government members who were present.

Hon. Mr. Davie—You cried out for New Zealand legislation, and when I give it to you you immediately kill it. The bill was the same as a New Zealand bill, being copied word for word.

The house went into committee on the bill for the benefit of mechanics and laborers. Mr. McPherson moved an amendment giving a workman a lien on material for building whether the material used has been paid for or not. There was a long discussion, some members holding that this would be doing an injustice to the material man, who had placed his goods on the ground in good faith.

The amendment was defeated on a vote of 11 to 16. The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The petitions of L. Erb, Joseph Loewen and others and R. T. Williams were ruled out of order.

Mr. Sword gave notice of appeal from the decision of the speaker in respect to R. T. Williams' petition.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

TWELFTH DAY.

Friday, Nov. 30.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock.

Mr. Kidd presented petitions from the Christian Endeavor Society and the session of the Richmond Presbyterian church respecting Sunday observance.

Mr. Sword appealed from the ruling of the speaker declaring R. T. Williams' petition out of order. He contended that the petition did not ask for an expenditure, but asked for a share of the work for which an appropriation has already been made.

Hon. Mr. Davie contended that the speaker's ruling was correct. Mr. Semlin held that the petition did not ask for an appropriation. The petitioner said he could do the work cheaper or than some other person, and if that was the case he was proposing to relieve the province of unnecessary expenditure.

Hon. Col. Baker upheld the ruling of the speaker.

Mr. Williams did not think the petitioner asked for an expenditure; he simply wished to tender for the work.

The Speaker—Does he propose to do the work for nothing? On motion the speaker was sustained.

Mr. Smith presented a report from the mining committee recommending the establishment of a bureau of mining.

The point being raised that the report was out of order, as it involved an expenditure, the speaker reserved his decision.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a report from the provincial secretary on the Fraser river relief.

Hon. Col. Baker presented the annual school report.

Mr. Kellie moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole and submit to committee the following resolution: Resolved, that in the opinion of the house it is advisable, in the interest and development of the mineral resources of the province, that a mining bureau and a school of mines be established.

The house went into committee, when Mr. Kellie spoke strongly in favor of the resolution. The bureau would not cost a great deal, while it would do much to develop the mines and induce capitalists to come in.

Mr. Bryden, in seconding the resolution, said the bureau would be useful, while a school of mining would go a great way towards assisting in the development of the mines. The school need not be an elaborate one; in fact, it would be self-supporting, as a large number of young men would attend a short winter session.

On being asked for more information, Mr. Kellie quoted figures as to mining in Mexico and the United States, which showed that the output of minerals had increased instead of decreased, as some supposed. He contended that British capitalists had invested in South Africa because they were able to obtain official information regarding that country.

Mr. Bryden pointed out the good that had been done by a school of mines in Ontario. If a man had a knowledge of all minerals, which he could obtain at the school, he would be able while looking for one mineral to find other minerals that he might otherwise overlook.

Mr. Adams was certainly in favor of the resolution, as a mining bureau and school of mines would do much for the province. The mines of the province were very rich, and official information should be placed before capitalists.

Mr. Rogers also supported the resolution, and thought the bureau should be established immediately, as it would do much for the province.

Mr. Semlin had no doubt that a bureau of mines was very necessary, but

a school of mines was another thing. The school in Ontario was a Dominion school, and last session when the Dominion members were going to Ottawa he urged upon them the desirability of establishing a school in British Columbia. A school of mines was an expensive institution, and he did not think the province was able to grapple with it.

Mr. Bryden explained that the school proposed should not be one for training young men, but one for men already engaged in mining, there being a short session each winter.

Hon. Col. Baker supported the resolution to establish a mining bureau and a school where prospectors could learn the value of their ores. He related how a prospector went out and found a good mine, which he tried to sell. He thought a government reduction works would be a great help to prospectors and to mining generally. The Ontario school was a valuable institution for the province. The mining districts of the United States also had mining schools, which had done much to develop the mining and other industries of those states. He did not think the legislature need be afraid of the expense, as that would be very trifling as compared with the good that would be done. Besides, the pharmaceutical and medical societies had promised to send their students to the school of mines, which would be quite an addition to the revenue. It would cost about \$6000 to carry on the bureau and school, but a great deal of that would be made up by receipts.

Mr. Hume supported the proposal for a bureau, but did not think a school would be of any advantage. He had found that graduates of mining schools were of little use in this country, and, in fact, had done the province harm. Several experts had condemned the best mines in Kootenay, mines which were afterwards found to be very rich. The present prospectors were too poor to attend school.

Mr. Pender said the question had been discussed in the mining committee, and it would be seen that no recommendation was made for the establishment of a school. A bureau should be established, and the head of the bureau should visit the mining districts and deliver lectures.

Mr. Smith did not think there was any doubt that a bureau would be a great benefit to the province, and he thought the school would also do good if the province could afford to establish a thorough school. Anything that could be done in this line would do much to develop the mines. Every precaution, however, should be taken in the selection of experts, and some of those gentlemen had done much harm to the province.

Mr. Graham was satisfied that the bureau should be of much benefit to the mining industry, but he thought the bureau was more immediately necessary than the school.

Hon. Col. Baker contended that the school would be a paying adjunct of the bureau. It was not intended to appoint experts to send all over the province, but it was proposed to have lectures delivered by experts.

Mr. Bryden said most of the schools of mines in Great Britain were self-supporting.

Hon. Col. Baker said it was proposed that when a man recorded his claim he should deposit samples of ore at the assay office of the province, but he thought one and one for the head office.

Mr. Graham pointed out that the surface ore was very different from that found below the surface.

Hon. Col. Baker contended that the Ontario school was carried on by a corporation with a capital of \$100,000. The question of establishing a school should be dropped unless the government is prepared to vote at least \$50,000. A bureau of mines, on the other hand, would be very useful. It cost about \$7000 to carry on the Ontario bureau, which had done much to develop the mines of that province. It was proposed to obtain a competent man and carry on the bureau as it was carried on in Ontario. He was in favor of the resolution, but he hoped the government would not undertake a heavy expenditure.

Mr. Hunter contended that the mineral wealth of the province justified an expenditure for the bureau and school.

The committee reported the resolution to the house, and it was adopted, the premier stating that the interests of the crown were left in the hands of the house.

Mr. Kennedy asked the attorney-general—Does the government intend to provide any better protection to the settlers on the islands and along the northwest coast, pro tem, or until the Dominion government establishes some system of protection?

Hon. Mr. Davie—The government contemplates increasing the constabulary in the localities mentioned.

The house went into committee on the legal professions bill, Mr. Foster in the chair.

An amendment was introduced and passed admitting Scottish advocates to practice.

Mr. Sword moved to strike out the clause exempting members of the legal profession from licenses.

Hon. Mr. Pooley and Hon. Mr. Davie opposed the amendment. Mr. Davie did not think the legislature had the power to tax legal men, and besides a professional gentleman travelling around the province could be taxed in every municipality.

Mr. Semlin pointed out that this was very unlikely. He did not see why lawyers should be exempted any more than anybody else.

Mr. Sword said he did not propose to tax lawyers, but he did not think they should be exempt from any tax that may in future be imposed. He would also like to know if it was not out of order to exempt from taxation in a private act.

The amendment was defeated. The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The speaker ruled that the report from

the mining committee was in order and it was received.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

What would be said if some body of workmen should apply to the legislature for a bill to exempt the members from municipal taxation? A bowl would go up from the government benches that would scare the workmen out of the province. But that is just what the government proposes to do for the barristers and solicitors of the province by the legal professions bill, which passed a second reading yesterday. Mr. Semlin being the only member to object.

That bill provides by section sixty that "it shall not be incumbent upon a barrister or solicitor who has been called or admitted after the first Monday in November of any year to take out any certificate until the first Monday in November following his call or admission, and no barrister or solicitor shall be obliged to pay any other body or authority any sum whatever for the privilege of practicing as such barrister or solicitor."

This, as Hon. Mr. Pooley admitted, overrules all provincial and municipal acts which provide that barristers and solicitors shall pay a license. Mr. Pooley tried to justify this by stating that lawyers paid large fees to their society, such fees being used to establish libraries for the use of young lawyers. Why should not printers or any other laborers or mechanics be exempt from licenses on the same ground. A printer, for example, has to pay monthly fees to his union, the fees, or a large portion of them, being devoted to the building and maintenance of homes for old and worn-out members of the craft. The same is the case with many other trades and professions. The newspaper publisher, for instance, has to establish an expensive library for the benefit of the general public, who daily make use of it either personally or by correspondence. Of course the newspaper publisher is not brazen enough to ask to have his license remitted on this account, but he is just as much entitled to it as is the lawyer who contributes for a library for which he and his "learned friends" can alone pay.

Mr. Pooley's argument was very far-fetched.

The government members showed their interest in the workmen yesterday afternoon by adjourning to the lobbies as soon as the workmen's wages bill came up for discussion. A number of good amendments were made by the opposition members, but as the attorney-general stated that he would overrule these amendments when the bill came up for report, the opposition took the only course open to them and voted for the committee to rise, thus killing the bill. No bill at all was in their opinion better than a bad bill.

Harry Dallas Helmcken, the third member for Victoria, took his seat yesterday for the first time. His seat is a long way from the speaker's chair, but there is little fear of his not being heard when he rises to speak. The chandeliers had better be braced when his stentorian voice rises in defence of the government.

If the legislature would do for the workmen all that the individual members express themselves as being so anxious to do, the horny-handed sons of toil would soon be very happy mortals. But the trouble comes when some true friend of the laborer tries to incorporate some of the good things in the bill before the house. Davie & Co. then succeed in wriggling out of the promises they make when appealing to the galleries.

OBJECTS TO THE ARREST.

Capt. Rice Thinks His Second Mate Illegally Arrested.

John G. Williams, first mate of the bark Detroit, was arrested by Provincial Sergeant John Langley on board the Detroit lying in the stream at Esquimalt. Williams was arrested on a warrant charging him with the theft of a double-barrelled shotgun, valued at \$45, from a man named J. J. Wilson. The alleged robbery took place in May, 1892. The arrest took place yesterday, and Williams was lodged in the provincial jail over night. Captain Rice, of the Detroit, says that Williams was arrested illegally. He was on board of an American bottom, and moreover was in charge of the bark, since the captain was absent at the time. Captain Rice claims that he has been put to a great deal of inconvenience as a result of the arrest; he cannot sail without a mate, according to the rules of the board of underwriters of San Francisco, and it is a hard thing to find a suitable mate at a moment's notice. He does not approve of Williams' action of theft—that is if he did steal the gun, which charge he denies—but thinks that the arrest was effected in an illegal manner and in contravention of international law. Williams was intimidated to come ashore, so the second mate of the Detroit alleges. The provincial police think that they have acted quite within their jurisdiction and consider that they would have been in the right to have taken Williams by force, if he had refused to come quietly. The case will come up before the provincial police court Saturday morning at 11. It is possible that exception may be taken to the arrest on the grounds stated.

It is said that Archbishop Ireland's visit to New York was for the purpose of borrowing \$500,000 to pay the debts of the archdiocese of St. Paul.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

TO REDUCE THE FIRST COST

PAIN PERRY DAVIS' PAIN EXPELLER
WILL QUICKLY CURE
DIPHTHERIA, QUINSY, COLDS AND COUGHS.

Sealers Resolve to Conduct the Business on Lines of Strict Economy.

Hunters to be Paid a One-Fifth Lay—Owners Subscribe to an Agreement.

The sealing owners, awake to the gravity of the situation which confronts their industry by the serious decline in prices, met last night and unanimously resolved to keep the first cost of sealskins inside their market value. The meeting was held at the board of trade building, and was attended by fifty owners, including all the representative men engaged in the industry. Every schooner in the Victoria fleet was represented, and R. P. Rither, M. P. P., presided. It was unanimously decided that there would have to be a general reduction in every branch of the business. It was stated that the advices from London showed that the net return to the owners would vary from \$6.50 to \$8.50 per skin. But few schooners receive the latter, and but few of those that do would pay expenses. A series of resolutions were adopted, all of which were embodied in the following agreement, which was endorsed by an unanimous vote.

That the hunters engaged for the year 1895 be paid by lay only, not in any case exceeding one-fifth lay on skins caught in their own boat and delivered on board (to apply to white hunters or Indian vessels) to be calculated on the price realized by the respective schooners on their catches, the right to sell being at the entire discretion of the owner of the schooner. If the skins be sold in London, hunters are to have the option of accepting a settlement at the quotation current in Victoria at time of such sale, or at the net price received for skins in London; and that they shall be paid \$1 per skin upon arrival, and the balance upon receipt of amount of sales; and that cash advances at the time of shipment shall not exceed \$50 per man, and further, that no other inducement, directly or indirectly, be made beyond the lay above stated, and that the monthly allotment shall in no case exceed \$200. That boat steers and boat pullers be paid not over 50 cents per skin, or \$15 per month, and 25 cents per skin on skins caught in their own boat and delivered on board to apply to vessels carrying white crews.

That the Indians be paid one-third lay per canoe or \$3 per skin on skins caught in their own canoe and delivered on board, at their option. Bounties per canoe for the season, \$20, to be paid on vessels clearing for the Behring or Japan sea. Bonus to chief not to exceed \$100 in any case. Cook for Indians not to be paid in excess of \$20 per month.

That the wages of crew on Indian vessels be not over \$25 per month, and that they be allowed 25 cents per skin for all skins taken in any boat in which they may act as boat pullers or steers.

That owners of vessels engaging Indians agree not to convey their Indian crews back to their homes at end of voyage from Victoria.

Cooks' wages shall not exceed \$50 per month, but the captain may recommend an additional \$10 for efficiency and economy during the voyage.

We, the undersigned, representing the sealers set opposite our names, hereby agree to be guided by the foregoing resolutions and by the conditions and terms to be fixed by the committee, for the shipment of hunters and others employed by us in the sealing business during the season of 1895.

The agreement is being signed to-day, having been issued in printed form, and every owner in the city will, it is claimed, sign it and live up to it. Not only have the owners been deeply interested in the situation during the past few days, but the men have likewise been very much worked up, as their interests are at stake as well. It is quite likely that they will fall in line, despite the prices of reduction in their pay. However, there is the hope for the hunters that prices may advance with the return of prosperity to the people who finally buy and use sealskins.

The owners have operated this year at a loss, the extent of which it is difficult to determine. Some have made actual losses. The skins of many schooners cost more landed here than the selling price, let alone the net return after taking out commissions and the expenses between here and London.

The Eastern War.

London, Nov. 30.—A Chefoo dispatch asserts that terms of peace between Japan and China have been very nearly completed, through the intervention of the United States government, and that the feeling of security is now so strong that many foreign ladies are returning to Peking.

Shanghai, Nov. 30.—The defeats sustained by the Chinese are generally attributed by them to the influence of the German advisers of Li Hung Chang. Repairs on the warship Chen Yuen, which recently went ashore near Wei-Hai-Wei, have already been begun.

Rheumatism is primarily caused by acidity of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus cures the disease.

ANNUAL SC

Interesting Sta
the Public

Reports of the
Education

The annual report of education 1893-94 was presented yesterday to the superintendent of schools.

The total number during the year was 1117 over that of 1892-93, and the average was 785.5 an increase of 11.5 per cent. The growth in the number of teachers and pupils was 295, an increase of 11.5 per cent. The growth in the number of pupils was 174, an increase of 11.5 per cent. The growth in the number of teachers was 121, an increase of 11.5 per cent.

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ANNUAL SCHOOL REPORT

Interesting Statistics Regarding the Public Schools of the Province.

Reports of the Superintendent of Education and Inspectors of Schools.

The annual report of the superintendent of education for the fiscal year of 1893-94 was presented to the legislature yesterday afternoon. In the report the superintendent says:

The total number of pupils enrolled during the year was 12,613, an increase of 117 over that for the previous year, and the average actual daily attendance was 7785.5 an increase of 674.10 for the same period. The whole number of teachers and monitors employed was 295, an increase of 28 over that of the previous year. The number of schools in operation was 188, as follows: High schools, 4; graded schools, 17; rural schools, 157; ward schools, 7. In city districts the percentage of average attendance was 67.25; in rural districts, 57.76; and for the entire province, 61.72.

The growth and progress of our public schools are very clearly shown by comparing the statistical record of 1884-85 with those of the past year. During this decade the number of schools increased from 74 to 188, the number of teachers employed from 89 to 295, and the enrollment of pupils from 4027 to 12,613. In 1884-85 only two high schools, having an attendance of 134 pupils under the charge of three teachers, were maintained, while at the close of the past school year, there were four high schools in operation, with an attendance of 434 pupils under a staff of 12 teachers. The number of rural schools increased during the same period from 64 to 157.

Marked improvement has been made in the general management of the schools and especially in that which is of first importance—the uniform progress of the pupils. This result is very gratifying for the reason that improvement of the schools is the main object to be attained—to arrive at perfection in any school system being possible.

The expenditure for education proper during the past year was as follows: Teachers' salaries, \$1,500,825.71; incidental expenses of rural districts, 7,063.08; Education office, 11,463.39.

Total, \$1,519,352.18. The cost of each pupil based on enrollment was \$13.40, and on average daily attendance, \$21.74, these accounts being the lowest since the inception of the present school system.

The expenditure by the lands and works department for the construction and improvement of school houses, \$22,852.67; furniture, repairs, etc., for rural districts, \$4008.68.

The total expenditure by the provincial government for all purposes of education during the year was \$193,011.33. Schedule of salaries of teachers in city districts on permanent staff during the year 1893-94:—One, \$150 per month; one, \$135; one, \$125; four, \$120; one, \$115; nine, \$100; one, \$85; one, \$85; eight, \$80; eight, \$75; fourteen, \$70; eight, \$65; sixteen, \$60; nine, \$55; twenty-two, \$50. Number of teachers, 106; average monthly salary, \$71.27.

There were also thirteen monitors at \$40, and five at \$30. Schedule of salaries of teachers in rural districts on permanent staff during the year 1893-94:—One, \$100 per month; two, \$85; one, \$80; four, \$75; six, \$70; one, \$65; forty-four, \$60; ten, \$55; nine, \$50. Number of teachers, 164; average monthly salary, \$55.83.

There were also twelve monitors at \$40. Statistical abstract of attendance for 1893-94:—Number of pupils enrolled during the year, 12,613; increase for the year, 117; number of boys enrolled, 6384; increase for the year, 620; number of girls enrolled, 6229; increase for the year, 497; average actual daily attendance, 7785.50; increase for the year, 674.10; number of pupils enrolled in high schools, 434; increase for the year, 101; average actual daily attendance in high schools, 293.50; average actual daily attendance in graded and ward schools, 4602.77; average actual daily attendance in rural schools, 2889.23; number of school districts at close of year, 178; increase for the year, 9.

The teachers' examinations were held simultaneously in Victoria, Vancouver and Kamloops. The number of candidates was 305, of whom 127 wrote in Victoria, 157 in Vancouver, and 21 in Kamloops. Of the whole number of applicants, 273 succeeded in obtaining certificates, as follows:—First class, grade A, 11; first class, grade B, 15; second class, grade A, 57; second class, grade B, 100; third class, grade A, 20; third class, grade B, 64.

In addition to the above four certificates for length of service were issued in accordance with the provisions of the school act. The number of candidates was considerably in excess of that attending any previous examination, and an unusually large percentage of them was successful, showing that careful preparation had been made. It cannot be too strongly urged that thoroughness in English subjects is of the greatest importance to all applicants.

A very large number of the candidates was from our high schools, and it is gratifying to be able to state that they acquitted themselves most creditably, no less than ten of them obtaining first certificates, a large number of others securing second class, grades A and B certificates.

The holders of certificates now exceed the number of schools, and as a consequence the obtaining of appointment as teacher must be the result of merit or effort, or both. It should be borne in mind that trustees in order to discharge their duties properly in making selection

of teacher must take into consideration the moral worth of the applicant, certificate held, and his adaptability. As stated in previous reports, certificates are merely assurances of standing in the subjects of examination, and not of skill in imparting instruction. To be successful the teacher must possess energy and tact, and his heart must be devoted to his work.

The importance of the science of pedagogy, which of late years has received more than ordinary attention, demands that only those be admitted to the profession whose special talents fit them for this noble calling, and who propose making it their life work.

Under the rules and regulations, no male candidate less than 18 years of age, and no female candidate less than 16 years of age, can be permitted to be applicants for certificates of any kind. Under the amended rules and regulations to take effect after 1895, male candidates must be of the full age of 20 years, and female candidates of the full age of eighteen years, before being permitted to be applicants for certificates of qualification to teach in the public schools.

In introducing a very exhaustive report dealing with the subjects taught in the schools, Inspector Wilson says:—"The past school year has witnessed much good and successful work in our schools, although they have not reached that high ideal, to which, I trust, they aspire. The methods of instruction and the modes of discipline may not have differed very materially from those of the preceding year, but I am satisfied every teacher who is about to engage in the instruction of youth. In every professional pursuit special training is a requirement, and particularly should this be the case with those who have to deal with child-mind. Only those who have at least some knowledge of psychology and proper methods of school management should be granted certificates to teach in our public schools. To place a school in charge of a teacher who possesses no other recommendation than a certificate is not as a rule doing justice to the pupils who have to attend the school. Experience has proved that it is a wise economy for any country to give to her teachers thorough instruction as to methods and general knowledge of school management. This can only be done by the establishment of a normal school. Such an institution under two teachers as a commencement would be of invaluable benefit to the schools of the province, as thereby every school under the charge of a trained teacher would receive direct benefit for every outlay made in this direction. It is necessary that our teachers should be on the permanent staff should, on account of experience, be exempt from attendance at this preparatory training school. The department has decided that after July 1st, 1895, annual examinations for entrance to a high school shall be held only at midsummer."

Inspector Burns also makes a long report which he introduces thus:—"I have great pleasure in reporting that in the majority of the schools visited by me the order and discipline were all that could be desired; there seemed to be on the one hand a wish to avoid unnecessary severity, and on the other a willingness to obey every request. There is, however, in some a danger of too great laxity in the discipline maintained. As it is evident that no good work can be done in any school without order and prompt obedience, it behooves every teacher to spare no pains to maintain these primary conditions of success. It is the duty of the teacher to train the pupils in these as well as to give them instruction; in fact, without these conditions, instruction cannot be properly given. The maintenance of order does not at all require harshness or severity, but requires the teacher to exercise a constant watchfulness over every detail, however insignificant; to have the teacher find the least disorder, it will be well to try whether this fault cannot be remedied by some change in the programme before proceeding to severe measures; but whatever may be the nature of the disorder, let it never be forgotten in the school room that 'discipline must be maintained.'"

Reports from the boards of city school trustees and principals of schools follow the inspectors' reports. The total number of pupils enrolled at the city schools follow: Nanaimo, 895; New Westminster, 964; Vancouver, 2247, and Victoria, 2433.

In order to secure greater uniformity in the management of graded schools, the following additional regulations have been prescribed by the council of public instruction:—The principal shall prepare the limit table for each division of his school, and must forward a copy of the same to the educational department for approval. Semi-annual written examinations for making promotions shall be held in the different divisions of each graded school. The principals shall prepare the questions for these examinations, and shall fix the time of holding the same, but the promotion lists must be read on the date on which each public examination of the school is held. As it is not deemed proper to place too great reliance upon a single written examination, the principal shall consult the assistant teacher of each division in preparing the promotion list. The assistant's recommendation, based upon record kept as to progress and standing of pupils claimed to be worthy of promotion, should be accorded proper consideration. A copy of all questions set for each promotion examination, together with a statement of the results of the examination of each division (on blanks supplied by the department) for that purpose, must forthwith be forwarded to the education department.

Changes made by the council of public instruction in the rules and regulations for the government of public schools, since the publication of the manual of the school law and school regulations:—"Holders of first class, grade B, certificates are no longer entitled to act as assistants in high schools. In city districts, trustees may at their discretion make the noon recess extend from 12 to 1:30 p.m.; but in that case the school shall be continued for an additional half hour in the afternoon. Male candidates under 20 years of age, and female candidates under 18 years of age, are not permitted to undergo examination for certificates of qualification to teach in the public schools, after July 1st, 1896; and each candidate must be of the full age required on or before the date of the commencement of the examination.

In concluding his report the superintendent says: It is especially desirable that more attention be given in our schools to the subject of writing. This matter must be the result of more careful effort, or both. It should be borne in mind that trustees in order to discharge their duties properly in making selection

of teacher must take into consideration the moral worth of the applicant, certificate held, and his adaptability. As stated in previous reports, certificates are merely assurances of standing in the subjects of examination, and not of skill in imparting instruction. To be successful the teacher must possess energy and tact, and his heart must be devoted to his work.

The importance of the science of pedagogy, which of late years has received more than ordinary attention, demands that only those be admitted to the profession whose special talents fit them for this noble calling, and who propose making it their life work.

Under the rules and regulations, no male candidate less than 18 years of age, and no female candidate less than 16 years of age, can be permitted to be applicants for certificates of any kind. Under the amended rules and regulations to take effect after 1895, male candidates must be of the full age of 20 years, and female candidates of the full age of eighteen years, before being permitted to be applicants for certificates of qualification to teach in the public schools.

In introducing a very exhaustive report dealing with the subjects taught in the schools, Inspector Wilson says:—"The past school year has witnessed much good and successful work in our schools, although they have not reached that high ideal, to which, I trust, they aspire. The methods of instruction and the modes of discipline may not have differed very materially from those of the preceding year, but I am satisfied every teacher who is about to engage in the instruction of youth. In every professional pursuit special training is a requirement, and particularly should this be the case with those who have to deal with child-mind. Only those who have at least some knowledge of psychology and proper methods of school management should be granted certificates to teach in our public schools. To place a school in charge of a teacher who possesses no other recommendation than a certificate is not as a rule doing justice to the pupils who have to attend the school. Experience has proved that it is a wise economy for any country to give to her teachers thorough instruction as to methods and general knowledge of school management. This can only be done by the establishment of a normal school. Such an institution under two teachers as a commencement would be of invaluable benefit to the schools of the province, as thereby every school under the charge of a trained teacher would receive direct benefit for every outlay made in this direction. It is necessary that our teachers should be on the permanent staff should, on account of experience, be exempt from attendance at this preparatory training school. The department has decided that after July 1st, 1895, annual examinations for entrance to a high school shall be held only at midsummer."

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A TALE FROM WINNIPEG.

HOW TWO PROMINENT CITIZENS OF THE PRAIRIE CAPITAL REGAINED HEALTH.

One Suffered From the Effects of Malaria and Indigestion, the Other From Nervous Prostration—Their Story as Told a Tribune Reporter.

From the Winnipeg Tribune.

The modern world is decidedly skeptical, and in the case of cures by advertised medicines, it is something remarkable that they occur at long distances. Recently, however, the Tribune was told that a Winnipeg gentleman had passed through an experience as remarkable as any of those published, and inquired into the matter revealed the fact that several prominent citizens of Winnipeg had been greatly benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. One of these citizens is Mr. W. A. Charlesworth, the well known contractor, who during his residence in Winnipeg has added to the beauty and wealth of the prairie capital by erecting some of its finest and most substantial buildings. Naturally what Mr. Charlesworth would say as to the merits of a medical preparation would be read with interest by the many citizens who have met him in business and socially, and a Tribune reporter was detailed to get from him some particulars in the matter. Mr. Charlesworth was seen in his beautiful and cosy home on William street, a few days since, and, while unwilling to attract publicity, yet, for the benefit of those suffering as he once was he consented to give a simple statement of his case. About thirteen years ago, while living in the southern part of Illinois, near Cairo, he had several attacks of malarial fever and ague, which left his blood poor and thin, and so deranged his system that for about ten years after he was a sufferer from chronic indigestion. He came north after residing there for some years in order to try and shake off the effects of the malaria, but without much success. He had not had while in the north, another real attack of ague, but every season he has had incipient attacks, which were only ward off by the prompt use of quinine. Bilious fever also threatened in the winter of 1891-2, and he suffered severely from indigestion. Determining to make a decided effort to get rid of his complication of disorders, he began in the fall of 1891 to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the advertisement of which he had read in the newspapers. Mr. Charlesworth began to use the pills in October, and for the first month scarcely felt any improvement. However, from that time on improvement was rapid and the work pre-arranged, and especially in the winter of 1891-2, as will be remembered, was intense, and yet so great was the toning up of the system and the clearing of the blood, that he scarcely felt the cold at all that winter. His indigestion was removed, and since that time he has not had another attack of malarial fever. He continued taking the pills up to about the middle of January. In closing his interview Mr. Charlesworth said:—"However, do not rely upon my authority alone, but see Mr. Fairchild, who has used the pills."

The Mr. Fairchild, it is needless to say, is Mr. Frank Fairchild, the largest dealer in vehicles and farm machinery in western Canada. Mr. Fairchild's name is too well known to readers of the Tribune to need any further introduction. He was also seen and fully convinced that the pills were the cause of his recovery. Some time ago Mr. Fairchild suffered from nervous prostration brought on by overwork, and suffered also from a dull pain in the back of the head. After suffering some time at a famous Chicago sanitarium he was advised to take something to build up his blood, the doctor mentioning Pink Pills in their list of things advised. At first he took a fluid preparation, but as he found this unwholesome, he was advised to take Charlesworth had very strongly recommended them. He found great benefit from their use and continued taking them until restored to his normal health. He has no hesitation in recommending them as a great builder up and purifier of the blood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

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ed by Angus Beaton and Frank Vandal.

John King, one of the discoverers of the Dardanelles mine, in Kaslo district, and who is now working on the Cariboo, one of the Dardanelles group, under a lease, says that there is not enough of snow to ravine ore to the wagon road, but that there is enough to make it disagreeable for miners working outside. The Cariboo lease, while not a big thing, is good for wages.

McKinnon and Kirkwood, who own several prospects on Ten Mile creek, Slocan district, were offered \$20,000 for them on a bond, 10 per cent. cash. They refused the offer.

John A. Finch is about closing a deal for the Little Daisy, a claim on Eight mile creek, Slocan district. The price mentioned is \$35,000. The ore is free milling gold.

The Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway has submitted, and the lieutenant-governor in council has approved, a new passenger and express baggage tariff, as follows: Vancouver to Nanaimo, 70 cents; Beaver, 50 cents; Beaver to Meadows, 50 cents; Meadows to Salmon, 30 cents; Salmon to Hall, 75 cents; Hall to Summit, 25 cents; Summit to Nelson, 35 cents; or Vaneta to Nelson, \$2.50. Excess baggage—Between stations, 14 cents a hundred pounds; between Vaneta and Nelson, 60 cents.

The Vancouver World says: "We think all who know the gentleman will agree with us when we say that it is a most unfortunate trait in the character of Thomas E. Kitchen, M. P. P. for Chilliwack riding, that he cannot make even the briefest statement in the house of assembly without misrepresenting his facts." Then, he is in no wise different from that other member, Mr. Davis, whose big toe the World kisses daily.

The Tribune Ainsworth correspondent writes: "As winter approaches, mine owners begin to get a hustle on for the season's work. It now looks as though many new properties would be worked in the camp this winter, and most of them will ship more or less ore from this time on. It is reported here that the Pilot Bay smelter will commence operations about the middle of December. If it does, it will be of great benefit to our camp, as many of the properties here are owned by prospectors whose means are limited, but who will be able to develop their claims as soon as the smelter will take their ore and pay cash for it."

On the Mamie, No. 1 shaft is down about 60 feet, and good ore is being hoisted every day; No. 2 and 3 shafts also show good ore, and several carloads are already in the bin.

The Little Phil and Black Diamond Joint tunnel is in about 450 feet, and a few more feet will probably tap the Little Donald high grade vein, when the present force will be increased and ore taken from the different drifts. At present there is ready for shipment in the ore house about 150 tons from No. 2 vein, which shows an average width of over seven feet of solid clean ore.

D. W. McVicar of the Nova Scotia company, has leased the Number One mine and taken an option on the Number Two. He has already put about 20 men at work putting the mine in shape, it being his intention to do a vast amount of developing as fast as possible. George Harmon of Pilot Bay has taken the hoisting engine at the mine, and is now busy getting in supplies for winter.

Clark and Carter expect to commence taking out ore about the first of December from the Highland mine.

D. F. Strobeck has commenced work on the Rand. He has some very nice ore out and expects to make a shipment as soon as the snow is deep enough to rawhide to the road.

A. A. McKinnon will commence work on the Annie May on December 1. He intends to be one of the first shippers to the Pilot Bay smelter.

A contract has been let in the No. 3 mine, and taken an option on the Number Two. He has already put about 20 men at work putting the mine in shape, it being his intention to do a vast amount of developing as fast as possible. George Harmon of Pilot Bay has taken the hoisting engine at the mine, and is now busy getting in supplies for winter.

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HENRY IRVING.

THE GREATEST OF LIVING ACTORS. HELD IN THE HIGHEST ESTEEM BY THOSE WHO KNOW HIM BEST. HIS OPINION ON "VIN MARIANI."



It is said of Mr. Irving, that, though an upright and thoroughly honorable man he plays the Devil (Faust) as no other man can.

After perusing the many strong expressions of admiration from eminent men and women throughout Europe as to the merits of Vin Mariani as a tonic stimulant Mr. Irving says: "I can certainly add my testimonial to the virtues of 'Vin Mariani,' which I have found excellent, and am well convinced of its quality. This tonic wine (Vin Mariani) invigorates and sustains weak constitutions, runs down by over-exertion of body or brain. What can be more convincing than the written endorsements of seven thousand prominent physicians. Send stamp to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian agents of this beautiful wine, and get a little album, free, containing all the testimonials of celebrities throughout the world."

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ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Mrs. Ward of Nanaimo Takes Bi-chloride of Mercury.

Nanaimo, Nov. 30.—It was reported early this morning that Mrs. Ward had intended to commit suicide last evening in consequence of the warrant being issued to arrest her lover, H. E. Ward, the husband, stated that he found his wife very ill and asked her the cause of it. She replied: "I have taken one of those tablets to ease pain." A doctor was speedily sent for and the stomach pump was promptly applied, but the patient in the meantime suffered the most excruciating pain. An investigation revealed the fact that the tablets were composed of bi-chloride of mercury, which had been prescribed by the doctor as a wash, the quantity being one tablet to a gallon of water. Mrs. Ward is now out of danger.

Judge Crease delivered the following judgment in the case of Brown vs. McKinnon: \$100 fine or 12 months in jail. McKinnon was discharged and the case against Merritt has not been brought on.

Kingston, Dec. 1.—William Arnell, grand master of the printers of Canada, ex-alderman and school trustee, died this morning of erysipelas.

The Gazette states that there are in the province 57 barristers-at-law, two barristers who are not solicitors and nine solicitors who are not also barristers.

EASTERN CANADA.

Senator Tasse of Montreal Dying—Big Fire in Colborne.

Montreal, Nov. 30.—Senator Tasse is very low today and all hope of his recovery have been given up. Death is now said to be only a question of a few hours.

Recently large diamond robberies have taken place in Boston and Cleveland, and it is believed the thieves are here. James M. Wilson, an attorney of the latter city, is here consulting with the police officials, and the alleged thieves, a man and a woman, have been located in a house on Mansfield street. Warrants were taken out and arrests are expected this afternoon.

Colborne, Nov. 30.—Fire this morning broke out in Elford's mineral store, King street. It spread to Rives skating rink, Martin's butcher shop

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PART 2.

WORSE AND WORSE.

Armenian Massacre Becomes More Horrible as Details Reach the Outside World.

Turks Make a Feeble Attempt to Justify Their Action in the Matter.

London, Dec. 5.—A private letter received from an Armenian resident of Constantinople says: "Twenty-three villages of Armenia have been compelled to embrace Islam. During the massacres the soldiers ripped open women, struck their unborn babes on spears and marched through the streets in triumph. To complete the misfortune the Sultan while expressing his horror, has sent a special deputation with presents and flags for the guilty troops as signs of his approval. Which of our misfortunes shall we lament? The massacre of our brethren or the lot of those left in slavery, to be subjected to the most cruel treatment by the commission? The news of our calamities is widely known, yet none dare to speak. We look into each other's faces and there read the sorrow and pain of the heart." The writer of this letter, which bears the date of November 6, was obliged to hide it for days owing to the domiciliary visits made by the police.

The representative of the United Press Agency in Constantinople, Mr. A. P. Atkin, in which the latter stated that on the 3rd inst. the Earl of Kimberley, secretary of state for foreign affairs, held an hour's private conversation with Mr. F. S. Stevenson, M. P., president of the association. It is understood that the Earl will, at the request of the Porte, select an independent commissioner, whom he may select from the great powers to appoint. The official statement of Lord Rosebery and the Earl of Kimberley is expected to be made public this week, but the prompt cessation under European control of article 61 of the Berlin treaty, which decrees that the Porte shall effect reforms in Armenia without delay, will alone satisfy the association. The Turkish commission appointed to investigate the atrocities recently committed is not satisfactory, as it is claimed that each a body should be purely European.

The Anglo-Armenian association is already moving and has presented a memorial to the foreign ambassadors in London in relation to the massacres. The memorial states that the massacres are now, as they have been heretofore, false. The Armenians have been attacked for sixteen years. The execution of Sack Ki Pasha, who commanded the force which committed the atrocities, and his inferior officers will not be sufficient. The massacres were due, it is asserted, to the Porte's deliberate orders. The association will ask the assistance of the Armenians in the United States and will also demand that Armenia be forthwith placed under European control. The association has given expression to its gratification at the resolution adopted by the United States senate the other day protesting against the atrocities and directing that the reconstruction of the government be communicated to Turkey.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The Turkish legation has received the following communication in regard to the Armenian troubles: Towards the end of July last and under the instigation of an Armenian named Hampartzoum the men of ten Armenian villages near Mosul formed separate bands, and armed with guns, daggers, hatchets and other instruments attacked the tribe of Dikan, killed a few men of that tribe, and afterwards fell on the tribe of Bekir and Bekir. The bands burned alive Hadji, the nephew of Emmer Agha, one of the chiefs of the Bekir tribe, and not only outraged the Moslem women of the village of Kulliguzat, but also put them to death in an atrocious manner. Men were also tortured in an atrocious way. Not satisfied with all these lawless and criminal proceedings, the same bands burned also a few villages inhabited by Mussulmen. Thanks to the measures taken by the lawful authorities, the hands in question were dispersed and the insurgent chief Hampartzoum, as well as the priest Mighinditch of Kizil-Kilize, and other guilty persons, were arrested and brought to justice.

The statement often published in some of the European newspapers to the effect that regular troops fired on defenceless men and women is utterly untrue. No person not carrying arms was killed, 20 insurgents, having surrendered, were treated with all possible consideration, and after their depositions before the legal authorities of Mosul were taken they were set free. It was these twenty insurgents who indicated the places where the chief Hampartzoum and his accomplices were hidden. The above facts show that among the insurgents only twenty surrendered, and that with the exception of the brigands who broke out in revolt no one else was ill treated.

ENGLISH COMMENTS.

London, Dec. 5.—The Pall Mall Gazette comments on President Cleveland's annual message to Congress, says this afternoon: "President Cleveland reiterates his faith in free trade, but we do not expect to get anything more out of the tariff controversy. That chance is lost until the Democrats return to

power with a little sense in their heads. America is going to bid for the supremacy of the sea. While we do not fear the contest, this policy in time will seriously affect our carrying trade." The Globe says: "There is no touch of spreadeagledism in the message nor the slightest desire to twist John Bull's nose. On the contrary, President Cleveland has the courage to display a friendly attitude to Great Britain on certain questions, which, if roughly handled, would easily provoke international umbrage. We advisedly call his language courageous, for his careful avoidance of other sort of talk is certain to provoke the wrath of Irish Americans. As to foreign affairs, so in domestic affairs, there is ample proof that he has the courage of his convictions."

CABLE NEWS.

Destructive Land Slide in Tyrol—The Czar Pardons.

London, Dec. 5.—An honorary British colonel, Emperor William has telegraphed to the acting colonel of the Scots Greys his congratulations upon the appointment of Nicholas II to be honorary colonel of the regiment. He says he is sure the regiment will appreciate the distinction, in view of the warm comradeship of the regiments forming the union brigade at Waterloo.

In addition to his former gift of £1900 for the relief of the sufferers in Italy, King Humbert yesterday made donation of £4000 to be devoted to the same purpose. Lord Carrington, who went to Russia on behalf of the Queen to attend the funeral of Alexander III, said in a public speech in Cambridge this evening that the late Czar's love of peace and many other admirable qualities had been recognized universally. He had found that in Russia Lord Rosebery, Lord Salisbury, the London press and the British people were held in high esteem. The comments passed by the English newspapers on the late Czar's reign had done much to promote better relations between the two powers and to foster a spirit of mutual confidence and good will. The sympathetic attitude of the Prince of Wales had also a strong influence toward the renewal of the international friendship.

A landslide damaged part of Giare in the Italian Tyrol and killed many cattle. No person was injured. Many extensive vineyards in the neighborhood of the village were buried. Prof. Bergman, the German Medical Society this evening that he could not hope to soon settle the question as to the value of Behring's anti-diphtheritic serum, but would not be able to form a final opinion in less than a year. Prof. Virchow referred to the surprisingly good results obtained in the Emperor Frederick hospital, and he said it was the duty of every physician to use the serum, despite the injurious effects that might result from it. He thought years would pass before the value of the serum could be fixed definitely.

Deputy Ascarato, republican, elicited a storm of groans and hisses from the Monarchists in the Spanish chamber today for advocating the autonomy of Cuba. Premier Sargasta replied that Spain would spend her last dollar and shed her last drop of blood before she would relinquish the island. The Monarchists cheered this declaration tumultuously, the Republicans protested, and the house became so disorderly that the debate was suspended.

The Daily Chronicle's Rome correspondent says: "The Czar has informed the Pope that he has pardoned many condemned Poles, and His Holiness has sent an autograph letter to encourage his majesty in his liberal policy." Berlin, Dec. 5.—The new reichstag building was dedicated to-day with imposing ceremonies. The Emperor subsequently opened the session. In the speech from the throne he invoked the blessing of God upon the reichstag and upon the welfare of the empire. He said a bill would shortly be submitted extending the criminal laws and increasing the protection of the state for better maintenance of order. Referring to the financial condition of the empire, the Emperor said a new source of revenue was necessary in order to cover the existing deficit in the national treasury, and a bill providing for the taxation of tobacco would be introduced. He declared the relations with all powers were friendly and that the good spirit of Germany's alliances continued. Referring to the death of the Czar, the Emperor said "In the death of the Czar of Russia I mourn a friend and tried co-laborer in the works of peace."

THE TACOMA SLIDE.

Sixty-five Feet of Water Where There Was Formerly Five Feet.

Tacoma, Dec. 5.—Diver Harrison made another descent to-day, but the fog overhanging the bay was so heavy that nothing could be done. Mr. Harrison reports that at the site of the old warehouse office, where formerly there was barely five feet of water at low tide there is now 65 feet. He says that he found the bottom to be hardpan. It is thought that the refuse and sawdust from the old Hatch mill had filled in there, and a layer of dirt washed down by the Puyallup river formed what had been called hard pan. The alleged deposit of quicksand, it is said, was nothing more than this sawdust. The Northern Pacific will probably build a sea wall of 800 carloads of heavy stone and drive piles to hold this in check. Slips, instead of one long wharf, will probably be built hereafter.

SCENES AT PORT ARTHUR.

The Japanese Soldiers Showed no Mercy for the Wounded Chinese Soldiers.

Chinese Fleet Desists of Taking a More Prominent Part in the War.

London, Dec. 4.—The correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows from Hiroshima: I have just returned from the seat of war and had a conversation with Viscount Mutsa Munemitsu, the foreign minister, in regard to the misconduct of the Japanese at Port Arthur. I informed him that I had watched the Japanese army enter the town. The Chinese resisted to the last. I saw Chinese in plain clothes with firearms concealed on their persons. I also found explosive bullets. The Japanese reported that civilians fired upon them from the houses, and they therefore deemed it necessary to exterminate them. The Japanese were further excited by finding the mutilated remains of Japanese prisoners. Some of these prisoners had been burned alive. I saw no resistance in the town during the next four days. The Japanese pillaged the whole town and killed almost every man. Very few women or children were killed. Those who were killed were probably killed unintentionally. I saw scores of Chinese prisoners, pined, disemboweled and dismembered. Many bodies were partially buried. The foreign minister expressed himself as intensely surprised and grieved. Hitherto, he added, the Japanese army had been admired for its humanity and discipline. He was unwilling to believe it possible that they acted as reported or to express an opinion on the subject until a detailed official report arrived. Meanwhile he authorized me to say that he was certain the government was sincerely determined to act on principles of humanity and civilization, and was firmly resolved to maintain the honor of Japan and refute Chinese slanders. I am satisfied the government desires neither to conceal the truth nor to permit slanders.

A Chefoo dispatch to the Times says it is reported that the Chinese fleet is desirous of taking a more prominent part in the war. The fleet was seen off Weihaiwei, but has now disappeared. The Chinese fleet was still inside the harbor. Reinforcements are being poured in from the coast of the army who is clearing the command. He is a brave and competent officer, and is assisted by several foreigners. The Chinese people fear that if peace is made the disbanded troops will commit outrages. In a few days the army will march into Chefoo. The Japanese will have to act quickly if they intend to attack Pekin. The last reliable reports received in Chefoo state that Japan has informed the American minister that she will negotiate a peace with China. The Chinese has done so, so an armistice is likely to be arranged.

A dispatch from Berlin states that China has accepted the English offer of a 4.12 per cent loan of £1,500,000.

Paris, Dec. 5.—The Figaro urges France to temporarily occupy some point in China as a reply to the English demonstration at Chusan, which it interprets as an intention to occupy the island.

Tokyo, Dec. 4.—Peace negotiations are proceeding. The minister of foreign affairs has handed to United States Minister Dun a counter proposition for transmission to United States Minister Denby. Owing to the secrecy surrounding the negotiations it is impossible at this stage to discover the exact nature of this counter proposition, but it is supposed to differ from Minister Denby's original proposition mainly in respect to the amount of indemnity named by Japan and in the addition of certain rather onerous guarantees for the faithful execution of China's pledge. It is rumored that one of these guarantees is the continuation of the Japanese occupation of Port Arthur until the treaty conditions are fulfilled, and it is apprehended that such a demand may involve Great Britain, to which nation such occupation would be obnoxious.

Yokohama, Dec. 4.—Mr. Detring, the envoy who visited Japan for the purpose of negotiating a peace, and whose mission proved a failure, the prime minister declining to meet him, has written a private letter to the prime minister denying that he was sent to Japan by Li Hung Chang.

According to the semi-official press, Japan has decided to insist upon heavy conditions of peace, which will be increased as the war is prolonged. If the war is concluded now Japan would accept 400,000,000 yen and the cession of the territory now occupied by her forces. If Taku and Shanhaiwan cannot be taken up on somewhat similar terms, the war will be pushed in other parts of China. No armistice will be granted unless China formally sees for peace and surrenders Pekin and gives other pledges in proportion to the demands of Japan. It must be stipulated that Japan's power is absolute.

London, Dec. 4.—The Central News says that China has offered all the money that the treaty powers are likely to allow Japan to meet him, as indemnity on the basis of a 4.12 per cent gold loan, secured by the uncharged revenues of the treaty ports.

The Central News correspondent in Shanghai says that the British steamer Guy Manroving is landing there from

Hamburg war material valued at \$175,000.

A Central News dispatch from Chee Foo says that Commissioner Dietring, who returned on Sunday from Japan, repeated in an interview to-day the statements he made on Monday, that he was empowered to negotiate for peace with Japan in the name of the Chinese board of foreign affairs and that he was recalled because the negotiations for peace had passed into the hands of the American ministers to Japan and China. Commissioner Dietring added that Col. Hanneken, commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces, is raising 100,000 soldiers to be officered entirely by Europeans, mostly Germans. Some of these officers have already arrived and others are on their way to China. Seven thousand soldiers have been ordered to reinforce Tung Chow, 50 miles west of Chee Foo and are being equipped from Wei-Hai-Wei.

The Standard's Paris correspondent says: "It is rumored in diplomatic quarters here that France means to have a combined force of Japanese, Chinese and Koreans, to be sent to territory in the event of the disruption of China. It is supposed that she covets Formosa, which Admiral Courbet blockaded in 1884, occupying Kelung and the mines in the vicinity. Anyhow, it is doubtful whether she will allow Japan or any other power to seize Formosa without protest. It is understood here that the Japanese have set their hearts on signing a treaty of peace in Pekin. The Japanese minister here stated recently that Japan meant to have a treaty of Pekin, as the Europeans have a treaty of Paris."

A dispatch from Seoul, Corea, dated December 3, says: "Count Inouye, the Japanese minister, is taking vigorous measures to restore internal order. Radical changes are being made in the departments of the interior, justice and education. A combined force of Japanese, Chinese and Koreans, to be sent to Korea to attack the Tong Haks. This force routed thousands of the Tong Haks and killed a large number." Paris, Dec. 4.—Japan has notified China that no further peace proposals will be considered unless by a regularly accredited ambassador from the Chinese court. At the same time Japan reminds China that it is not Japan which is suing for peace. Japan is dissatisfied with China's temporizing policy and claims that China is seeking concessions in advance of a formal conference looking to a settlement.

SEALERS' INDEMNITY.

Quebec, Dec. 5.—The Hon. the Minister of the army who is clearing the

Recommendation.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—The Globe's Washington special says that the \$425,000 that President Cleveland spoke of in his message will probably not pass congress and be paid to the Canadian sealers, as the members are opposed to it on various grounds. It is claimed primarily that the amount is excessive.

SALVATIONISTS PLEADED.

Think They Will Be Allowed to Enter Russia.

New York, Dec. 5.—The members of the Salvation Army here are very highly pleased with the courteous and kind reply which the new Czar of Russia, has made to the telegraphic dispatch of congratulation sent to him from London by General Booth. Some of them take this unexpected reply as an indication that Nicholas II will be more favorable to the Salvationists than his father was. They even think that the Salvation Army may hereafter be allowed to organize and operate in the great northern empire. Up to this time it has not been permitted to enter Russia and even the name of Booth has been interdicted by the press censor. The sanguine opinions entertained by many Salvationists here are wholly discredited by an officer of the army who is acquainted with the Russian system. He says that the new Czar's reply to General Booth was merely of a prefatory nature, resembling hundreds of other acknowledgments made in his name, of the congratulations which he had received. The Salvation officer adds that it would be impossible for bodies of uniformed religionists to march up and down Russia blowing their trumpets, singing hymns, holding mass meetings and preaching in the street. It would be in violation of Russian law, the authority of the Greek church, the police methods, the customs of the people and the peace of the country. It is probably, however, that some of the English members of the Salvation Army will soon petition the new Czar for permission to enter Russia in order to render services in the line of "rescue work" such as is not performed by the orthodox church and has never been attempted by the other churches.

DOMINION ELECTIONS.

Understood that the Government Will Order the Elections Very Shortly.

London, Ont., Dec. 3.—The Advertiser (Liberal) editorially says, it has reliable information that the premier, Sir John Thompson, and his colleagues, have resolved to order the Dominion elections at the earliest opportunity. It is asserted that a panic prevails at Ottawa because of the fact that he deficit of \$5,000,000 has to be faced when parliament meets, involving large additional taxation on the country. The cabinet ministers, it says, do not care to meet this situation

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Exciting Scenes in the German Reichstag—The Socialists Create a Row.

The City of Paris Runs Aground at Southampton But is Again Floated.

Berlin, Dec. 5.—The first sitting of the reichstag in the new building was held to-day. The president, after a brief address in honor of the occasion, called for cheers for the emperor. All responded except the socialists. The action of the socialists incensed the other members. They howled and shouted at the socialists to get out. The socialists paid no attention to the cries. Five minutes elapsed before the tumult was quelled.

Berlin, Dec. 6.—In the reichstag Herr von Manteuffel declared the revolting action of the social democrats would result in the house making an inquiry into the charges of "lese majesty" more strict than ever. The social democrats during the discussion called the other members rowdies. Herr von Lesetow censured the socialists for not responding to the call for cheers for the emperor. Herr Singer, socialist leader, replied that he would never join in cheers for a man who told the soldiers that at his command they must fire upon fellow citizens. This reply was greeted with cheers by the socialists and a greater row than before prevailed.

Southampton, Dec. 6.—The American liner Paris, from New York, went aground off the dock extension this morning. She was floated at high water.

London, Dec. 4.—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of York, reached London on their return from St. Petersburg this afternoon. They were given enthusiastic greetings.

Paris, Dec. 6.—Nearly all the silk weavers in Lyons have struck.

TRYING TO BUY SUPPORT.

The Two Controllors in Manitoba—Election Probabilities.

Brandon, Man., Dec. 6.—The members of the government who were advertised to speak last night upon political questions were met at the depot by Senator Macdonald and Messrs. W. A. Macdonald, Q. C., A. Kelly and G. R. Goldwell, Q. C., and were driven through the city. At 4 o'clock Commissioner Wallace

men of the city, which that gentleman made a pleasant reply. In the evening a meeting was held in the city hall and was addressed by Mr. Wallace and Mr. Wood. Senator Kirchhoff occupied the chair. Mr. W. A. Macdonald, before introducing the speakers of the evening made a brief speech in which he explained to the audience the objects of the secret delegation which recently visited Ottawa. He stated that the delegation was invited to Ottawa to discuss with the government the Hudson Bay railway scheme. The results of the visit were satisfactory to them, and he assured his hearers that the construction of the Hudson Bay railway was on the government's programme and would, as the gentlemen with them would say, be the next piece of public work to be undertaken by the government. Mr. Macdonald was followed by Mr. Wood. Mr. Wood said he had come to Brandon to present to the people the policy and position of the government upon all questions affecting the welfare of the people of Manitoba and the Northwest and to counteract the effects of the tour of Mr. Laurier recently made through the country, and not to advise the people to go in for mixed farming. He spoke for nearly an hour and a half, defending all the acts of the government since it took office in 1878, depicting the prosperous condition of Canada compared with other countries. His speech did not seem to impress the people very satisfactorily, and once in the course of his remarks, order had to be called by the chairman. Mr. Clarke Wallace was the next speaker. He had visited this city in 1882 and was greatly struck with the improvements made since that visit. He referred to the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier's visit to Manitoba, and stated that Mr. Laurier in advocating a free trade policy such as Britain's did not know what he was talking about and that he was totally ignorant of what Britain's trade policy was like. He proceeded to explain the kind of policy now in force in Great Britain by quoting the taxes payable upon articles in daily use there and the rates levied upon any unusual privileges enjoyed. The people, he said, were taxed, and that as heavily as they could bear, and asked if this state of things was to be desired in Canada. After treating his audience to a few of the old arguments and telling laughable little stories, he concluded his speech. The speeches of Messrs. Wood and Wallace were remarkable for what they did not say in reference to the Hudson Bay road. Mr. Wallace concluded his speech without the slightest reference to the subject. Mr. Wood simply said that from investigation and inquiries made by himself he was satisfied that the bay was navigable for six months in the year, and that he thought it very desirable that we should have the railway.

The Pope conferred to-day with Cardinal Rampolla and other cardinals who attended the eastern church conference, and arranged steps to give effect to the decisions of the conference.

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& CO.

MEDICAL.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR SPAIN OR BEAST. Its effects and never blisters. Read proofs below:

SPAIN CURE
SHEPHERD, L. L., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1894.

I bought a splendid bay horse some 2 years ago. I got him for \$20. I used Kendall's Spavin Cure. It cured him in 10 days. I offered \$20 for the same horse 10 weeks ago, so I got \$20 for using Kendall's Spavin Cure.

W. S. MARSDEN,
SHEPHERD, L. L., N. Y., Dec. 15, 1893.

Use your Kendall's Spavin Cure for Cures on two horses and almost always cured.

W. S. MARSDEN,
SHEPHERD, L. L., N. Y., Dec. 15, 1893.

CURE FOR MEN

134
137
135

is Guaranteed

D. E. CAMPBELL
Chemist
VICTORIA, B. C.

SHALLERS FROM NERVOUS
sufferers from nervous
system weakness! Don't
money for worthless patent
I write to me confidentially
symptoms, and I will tell
you how to get well. My
send unless you need it, and
up for reply, sent securely
response. Write to
GEO. YON PLATZ, Tor.

AY SURE

Send us your address
and we will show you
the work and teach you how to
do it. We will send you a
free trial. Remember we guarantee a
clear result. Write to
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EDUCATIONAL

RIA COLLEGE,

CON HILL PARK.

LATE COURSE COLLEGE.
Day and Boarding College for
San Francisco. Modern and
college buildings, fronting on
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Teaching Faculty—British
Universities, Professional
Modern Courses.
Cricket, football, swim-
ing. For spring term entrance
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PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.
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1894.

MESTON,

Age Maker

SMITH, ETC.
between Johnson and Pandora
Streets.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, December 7.

THESE BONDS.

The public has now another edifying exemplification of the methods pursued by the government...

BESIDE THE MARK.

In dealing with the great Tupper affair the Colonist falls in its well known propensity for taking beside the question...

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Cleveland firmly adheres to his policy of tariff reform and currency

reform, however far his party may get away from him. It is to be feared, though, that his ideas as to free sugar, free coal and free ships will not prevail for some time...

The things that broke confidence in the United States were, first, fear that the government would not maintain gold payments, and second, the inflexible character of the bank situation...

The business conditions in Canada have been somewhat similar to our own during the time under consideration as to duty of trade, etc.

CRIBBED, CABINED AND CONFINED.

The protecting interest which protectionists have their still sparsely populated area has nothing to gain from a protective system which forces it to spend in high priced commodities of local manufacture...

That these disgraceful and discreditable facts are the direct results of protection is too clear for dispute. The true wealth of the country is in its natural resources, but these are cribbed, cabined and confined, and bled to fill the pockets of impudent and domineering combinations...

A large body of public opinion in Canada is still dissatisfied with the burdens of the tariff. Mr. Laurier, the leader of the opposition, has specifically pledged himself, should his party ever be returned to power, to reduce the tariff, to reduce the expenses of administration and to find some solution for the difficulty of heavy freight rates which press upon the production of the west.

British Columbia for the principle of freer Canadian trade. Should we not, then, afford Mr. Laurier an opportunity of redeeming his pledges? The policy he so eloquently advocates is an honorable one and distinctly in touch with British traditions.

The Week is not a Liberal newspaper, but we suppose it must be set down as "snarling" at Tupper when it says: "By a cablegram last week the Canadian high commissioner in Great Britain is represented as having said to a deputation of farmers who waited upon him in Scotland, that 'no matter how clearly proved, apparently, no contagious pneumonia ever existed in Canada, and that the British government had come to a foregone conclusion not to admit Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom, and intended to persist in the great wrong which was thus done to Canada.'"

SATURNA ISLAND SUICIDE.

The Jap Buried With Church of England Ceremonies. Plumber's Pass, Dec. 1.—The inquest on the body of the Jap Matsui, who was found dead in his cabin on Saturna island and by K. Trikuni on the 25th November, took place on the 28th, when the following jury was empanelled: W. M. Robson, J. P. (foreman), Francis Robson, Sr., J. W. Reid, W. Trethewey, R. Conn and H. Macchlin.

The second part of the programme was as follows: "The instrumental solo—'Invitation to a Valse'—Miss Rose Stoddart Duet—'Peace and War'—Messrs. Collister and Foster Solo—'Don't the Birds'—Mrs. Watson Trio—'The Wreath'—Messrs. Firth, Moir and Watson Solo—'The Flight of Ages'—Miss Stoddart Recitation—'The Battle of Waterloo'—Miss Strachan Solo—'Madeline'—J. A. Grant Solo—'Gedding Light'—Mrs. Clyde Solo—'When the Corn is Waving'—G. F. Watson

At a meeting of the Pass rifle association a very stormy debate took place. Being unable to come to any arrangement as to whether the club should continue or no, the meeting was adjourned until the first Saturday in January. Some very good shooting took place at the Pass on December 1st, especially that of Mr. W. T. Collinson, who carried off three pair of fowls in succession. The other prize winners were Messrs. E. Winstanley, T. Bennett, V. Collinson, G. Groth, S. H. Haskins, J. Robson, J. Jack and M. Collinson.

Important Change Proposed by the Board of School Trustees. The board of school trustees met last evening and adopted the following resolution, moved by Trustee Glover and seconded by Trustee Lovell: "That the secretary be directed to notify the principals of all city schools that in the opinion of this board clause 9 of the rules and regulations is intended to apply to the promotion examinations and not to the exhibitions heretofore in vogue; and to require in all the schools the written promotion examinations be held on the last three days of the session and the results be made known either on the commencement day of the new term or by publication during the vacation."

On motion of Trustee Marchant, seconded by Trustee Lewis, it was resolved "That, subject to the approval of the Council of Public Instruction, all the public schools of Victoria be closed for the Christmas vacation on Wednesday, December 19." Trustee Marchant announced that the technical education committee was ready to report and the board adjourned.

COAL SHIPMENTS.

Table with columns: Tons, Ship Name, Destination. Includes entries like 1-Str. Harry Linn, Roche Harbor, 5 tons; 1-Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend, 46 tons; 2-Str. Yee, Port Townsend, 81 tons; 3-Str. Pioneer, Port Townsend, 49 tons; 4-Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend, 31 tons; 5-Str. Oregon, San Francisco, 2,170 tons; 6-Str. Wachusett, San Francisco, 2,440 tons; 7-Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend, 44 tons; 8-Str. Montserrat, San Francisco, 1,519 tons; 9-Str. Pioneer, Port Townsend, 43 tons; 10-Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend, 53 tons; 11-Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend, 41 tons; 12-Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend, 61 tons; 13-Str. Yee, Port Townsend, 72 tons; 14-Ship E. J. Morse, San Francisco, 2,177 tons; 15-Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend, 41 tons; 16-Str. B. K. Keweenaw, Honolulu, H. I., 1,654 tons; 17-Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend, 18 tons; 18-Ship India, San Francisco, 2,012 tons; 19-Str. Montserrat, San Francisco, 1,458 tons; 20-Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend, 35 tons; 21-Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend, 85 tons; 22-Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend, 49 tons; 23-Ship Jaber Hoves, San Francisco, 2,437 tons; 24-Str. Rapid Transit, Tacoma, Wash, 120 tons; 25-Str. Rapid Transit, Everett, Wash, 58 tons; 26-Str. Rapid Transit, Seattle, Wash, 80 tons.

A TUNEFUL CANTATA.

The Pilgrim Fathers Rendered at Calvary Baptist Church. There was a large audience at Calvary Baptist church last night to hear the tuneless cantata "The Pilgrim Fathers" and musical and literary entertainment. The former was under the direction of G. F. Watson and was very good, particularly the choruses, the solos by Mrs. Clyde and Messrs. Moir and Firth. The cantata also included the quartette, "Roll On, Majestic Ocean" by Messrs. Firth, Elberton, Moir, and Howell; the quintette, "On the Land," Mrs. Clyde, Miss Andrews, Messrs. Firth, Moir, and Howell; the duet, "They are Gone," Mrs. Clyde and Miss Andrews; the trio, "They Have Fallen," Mrs. Clyde, Misses Clyde and Andrews, and the duet, "Reign, Gentle Peace," Mrs. Clyde and Mr. Firth.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Portion of the Crowded... Tariff and O... Deal...

Part of President... Tariff built... well to check... market should... and effort of... facility supplement... American legis... though owned... ple. Our new... the theory that... such importa... and that our... should find ma... habitable glob... mounted by the... to our citizens... tion of ships... manufactures... building should... spect of profits... then built, it... should be res... his place as a... citizen in time... and safe defec... in the day of... vision of our... lity to ships... by Americans... present condi... are for good... nearer to a re... thing that ex... of a statute o... earnestly rec... deal.

During last... the treasury... ing notes of... as money in... same as redu... tion in the... main that in... for the public... sary to popu... maintain repu... determination... as agreed, its... would have b... of authority... bonds of the... rate of intere... short period... to confer such... essarily had... act of 1875, a... ions bonds w... at the rate of... and maturing... which being... by the act... the sale of the... ceived operate... by which this... depleted can... the issue and... ernment for... not only thus... the issue of... purpose, but... in some quar... city and powe... all. I cannot... any of our citi... ing that their... in its pecuni... financial oper... a silver basis... not feel that... omitted any of... such a calamit... authority for... than at presen... be utilized wh... comes necessa... good reserve... save the credi... good the fin... government... banks and co... ed with the... and they also... tory features... are the lack o... circulation and... in financial... ed in other p... step in that d... securing a me... viating other... arrangement... retray of the... report a sch... banking laws... of circulating... from taxation... The secretary... and its advan... with such ren... effort on my... in its support... appreciate... all legislation... United States... tatives in co... that, whether... mediations I... be glad to b... legislation th... and welfare... (Signed) G... Executive I...

During last... the treasury... ing notes of... as money in... same as redu... tion in the... main that in... for the public... sary to popu... maintain repu... determination... as agreed, its... would have b... of authority... bonds of the... rate of intere... short period... to confer such... essarily had... act of 1875, a... ions bonds w... at the rate of... and maturing... which being... by the act... the sale of the... ceived operate... by which this... depleted can... the issue and... ernment for... not only thus... the issue of... purpose, but... in some quar... city and powe... all. I cannot... any of our citi... ing that their... in its pecuni... financial oper... a silver basis... not feel that... omitted any of... such a calamit... authority for... than at presen... be utilized wh... comes necessa... good reserve... save the credi... good the fin... government... banks and co... ed with the... and they also... tory features... are the lack o... circulation and... in financial... ed in other p... step in that d... securing a me... viating other... arrangement... retray of the... report a sch... banking laws... of circulating... from taxation... The secretary... and its advan... with such ren... effort on my... in its support... appreciate... all legislation... United States... tatives in co... that, whether... mediations I... be glad to b... legislation th... and welfare... (Signed) G... Executive I...

CONSUMPTION.

The incessant wasting of a consumptive can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope of recovery.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Wasting. Pamphlet free. Scott & Borne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Russian Rev... London, N... sian nihilist...

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Portion of the Address That Was Crowded Out of Yesterday's Issue.

Tariff and Other Matters Clearly Dealt With by the President.

Part of President Cleveland's message not previously published follows: A tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check imports and that a home market should be found for the industry and effort of American producers was fully supplemented by a refusal to allow American registry to vessels built abroad though owned and navigated by our people. Our new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people want, and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the habitable globe, is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures may be transported. Shipbuilding should be revived by the prospect of profitable employment for ships when built, and the American sailor should be resurrected and again take his place as a sturdy and industrious citizen in time of peace and a patriotic and safe defender of American interests in the day of conflict. The ancient provision of our law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans appears in the light of present conditions not only to be a failure for good at every point, but to be nearer to a relic of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of a statute of the United States. I earnestly recommend its prompt repeal.

During last month the gold reserve in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming notes of the government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare it became necessary to replenish this reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations. It would have been well if in the emergency authority had existed to issue the bonds of the government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period, but congress having failed to confer such authority resort was necessarily had to the resumption of the act of 1875, and pursuant to its provisions bonds were issued bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum and maturing ten years after their issue, that being the shortest time authorized by the act. I am glad to say that on the sale of these bonds the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the government to less than three per cent. Nothing could be worse or further removed from sensible finance than the relations existing between the currency the government has issued, the gold held for its redemption and the means which must be resorted to for the purpose of replenishing such redemption fund when it is impaired. It is perfectly and palpably certain that the only way under the present conditions by which this reserve when dangerously depleted can be replenished is through the issue and sale of bonds of the government for gold, and yet congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to this purpose, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all. I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their government should default in its pecuniary obligations or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity. As long as no better authority for a bond issue is allowed than at present exists such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as becomes necessary to maintain sufficient gold reserve and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial obligations of our government. Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the subject just referred to, and they also present some unsatisfactory features. Prominent among them are the lack of elasticity in our currency circulation and its frequent concentration in financial centres when it is most needed in other parts of the country. As a step in that direction and as a means of securing a more elastic currency and obviating other objections to the present arrangement in bank circulation, the secretary of the treasury presents in his report a scheme modifying the present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by state banks free from taxation under certain limitations. The secretary explains his plan plainly, and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness that any effort on my part to present argument in its support would be superfluous. I conclude this communication fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in congress, and assuring them that, whether in accordance with recommendations I have made or not, I shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, Dec., 1894.

RUSSIAN NIBLISTIC PRAISE. Russian Revolutionists Have No Fault to Find with the New Czar. London, Nov. 30.—Stepnik, the Russian niblist, in an interview to-day with

a reporter of the Associated Press, in regard to the Czar's popularity, says: "Of course the Czar knows he is perfectly safe in going about unattended. I know that a strong feeling in favor of conciliation prevails among Russian revolutionists. The Czar has wonderfully good cards in his hands, and if he is not quite a fool he can make concessions which will reconcile everybody and make him the most popular Czar Russia has ever known. "The Czar's manifesto does not indicate whether he will follow a liberal or conservative policy. The praise bestowed on him by the general press as being liberal is perfectly gratuitous. There is nothing in the manifesto, however, which can be blamed. We must wait and see what he will do with political offenders. This is the chief point in my mind."

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

London Spectator Discusses England's Duties in Relation to Armenia.

Prince of Wales to Attempt to Smooth Kaiser's Ruffled Feelings.

London, Dec. 1.—Rustem Pasha, the Turkish ambassador to Great Britain, had a long interview last evening with the Earl of Kimberley, secretary of state for foreign affairs, in which it is understood he gave Lord Kimberley such a detailed statement of the intention of the Porte to make an honest investigation in regard to the Armenian atrocities as satisfied the foreign minister that the matter would be thoroughly sifted. Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador to Turkey, has also called to the foreign office a statement giving reasons which led him to suppose that the commission appointed to investigate the matter intends to give an unbiased report. This semi-official information conveys what the government wish the public to believe, but withholds the exact truth regarding the position of affairs, which is that the Porte is acting under an explicit warning from England that article 61 of the Berlin treaty, which guarantees the security of the Armenians, will be enforced through the interference of the powers unless the result of a commission's labors shall be absolutely satisfactory and the reforms promised in Armenia be effected without delay. The speaker, in an article on the subject, predicts the failure of the Porte to meet England's demands and forecasts a Russian intervention in Armenia as the inevitable outcome of the present condition of affairs. The paper says that the Porte after a long delay will produce a plan for illusory reforms, and that in the meantime the process of dismembering the Armenians will proceed unchecked, and adds: "The government ought to recognize that the time for words is past."

The first fruits of the proposed Anglo-Russian entente, the speaker continues, will be the Russian occupation of Armenia, as no power but Russia can reach the scene of action without raising the question of the opening of the Dardanelles and the complex negotiations which such action the paper quotes the British occupation of Egypt. This important utterance of a government organ is accompanied by an authoritative communication from Constantinople declaring that the Kurds a large force of Turkish cavalry, acting under direct orders from the Turkish capital, destroyed twenty-five hundred men, women and children. An incident occurred at the banquet given at Windsor in honor of the marriage of the czar and Princess Alix of Russia, which is the talk of the diplomatic circle. The guests present at the banquet were surprised to see the Queen proposing a toast to the newly married couple. Rising from her chair, contrary to the usual custom, Her Majesty, turning to the members of the Russian embassy, said: "I drink to the health of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, my dear grandchildren." The Queen spoke with unwonted vivacity. Lord Dufferin's term as British ambassador to France will expire at New Year's, and if his lordship declines to accept reappointment Sir Philip W. H. Currie will be transferred from Constantinople to the French capital. The Prince of Wales will leave St. Petersburg to-morrow. He will proceed direct to Berlin, where he will make a two days' stay. The supposed purpose of his visit to the German capital is to explain the family political compact to which he desires to reconcile Emperor William. The Prince is timed to reach London on Friday night. He will proceed to Windsor on Saturday and will report to the Queen the condition of affairs, and on Monday will return to London. Queen Victoria, who has always had a strong hand in foreign diplomacy, is now personally interfering more than she has done for many years.

A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Post says that the proclamation of amnesty issued by the Czar on the occasion of his marriage includes the accused Lutheran clergymen of the Baltic provinces. It is expected all such prosecutions will be dropped and the orders for the expulsion of German officials and workmen from Russia will be rescinded.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

EARL JERSEY'S REPORT.

Great Britain's Colonial Conference Representative Reports to the Government.

Discusses the Various Schemes for the Laying of the Pacific Cable.

London, Dec. 3.—The Standard is informed that the Earl of Jersey has submitted to Lord Ripon of the colonial office his report of his mission to the Ottawa intercolonial conference. The tenor of this report, the Standard learns, indicates that his opinions are largely in sympathy with the conclusions of the conference as to the cable, the steamships and trade relations in the empire. These conclusions are described by him as sound, practicable, and likely if realized to be of great advantage to Great Britain. The Earl of Jersey earnestly advises the government to consider favorably the request of the conference for the removal of any restriction or statutory prohibition that stands in the way of intercolonial trade. The power to make fiscal arrangements inter se, he says, may or may not be largely used, but in granting it to self-governing colonies Great Britain will be developing the policy long pursued of settling these colonies on a footing of equality with the empire as they think best. Experience has shown this policy to be the safest, he thinks, and the most satisfactory mode of promoting advancement. He remarks that Jersey is satisfied that the do not preclude making differential arrangements among the colonies themselves without the special advantages so accorded being extended to the two countries in question. Nevertheless he might consider whether it would be better for Great Britain from sharing any benefit which might be given by one colony to another, although they would not prevent Great Britain from giving special advantages to the colonies. The Earl of Jersey is satisfied that the do not preclude making differential arrangements among the colonies themselves without the special advantages so accorded being extended to the two countries in question. Nevertheless he might consider whether it would be better for Great Britain from sharing any benefit which might be given by one colony to another, although they would not prevent Great Britain from giving special advantages to the colonies. The Earl of Jersey is satisfied that the do not preclude making differential arrangements among the colonies themselves without the special advantages so accorded being extended to the two countries in question. Nevertheless he might consider whether it would be better for Great Britain from sharing any benefit which might be given by one colony to another, although they would not prevent Great Britain from giving special advantages to the colonies.

DEADLY DYNAMITE.

Disastrous Explosion This Morning in the City of Hull, Near Ottawa.

Four Killed and Other Victims Likely to Die—Many Houses Wrecked.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—Ottawa was shaken this morning as if by an earthquake. This was shortly before eight o'clock. News soon came by telephone that there has been a terrible dynamite explosion on Wall street, Hull, near the corner of Duke street. Bourque, contractor for the water works, was using dynamite, a quantity of which he had placed in a shanty in the middle of the street. There was a stove in the shanty, which must have set fire to the dynamite. For fifty yards around the houses were badly smashed, the windows were all knocked out, and the scene of women howling the loss of dead ones was something appalling. There is said to have been about 100 weight of dynamite in the shanty. The only two workmen who could have told how the accident happened were killed. The list of killed is as follows: Henry Laroche, 42 years old, who was employed in Hardman's saw mills, and who was passing by at the time; he was blown several yards and terribly disfigured. His left temple was blown away, his nose blown off, his frontal bone driven into the brain, his right cheek cut off, and his lips removed, only a small piece of his chin being left. He was married, but had no family. Norbert Martin, 24 years, also married, with one son, was employed in the works. Left arm blown off, badly disfigured and injured internally. Death resulted from concussion. Telephone Segun, foreman, who had charge of the dynamite, 65 years; widower, leaves two sons, badly bruised and disfigured. Albert Barbeau, 15 years of age, who was passing to school at the time. One side of his head was blown off, both legs were broken and he was otherwise disfigured. The above are all killed. Oliver Beauchamp, 16 years of age, who was reported dead, but is still living, can scarcely recover. He was also passing at the time. Then there is a little girl, Sharon, aged three years, who is injured so badly that her death is every moment expected. Besides these there are a large number who lived in surrounding houses who are more or less injured. In all about twenty are suffering from the effects of the explosion. An inquest by Coroner Graham is going on.

SEALERS' INDEMNITY.

Congress Will Thoroughly Investigate the Recommendation.

New York, Dec. 4.—The Tribune's Washington special says: It is certain that there will be a thorough investigation before congress accepts the recommendation made by the president in his message that \$425,000 be paid to Great Britain as damage growing out of the fur seal controversy. Cable News. London, Dec. 4.—James Canham Reed was hanged to-day for the murder last June of Miss Florence Dennis, a young woman with whom he had maintained improper relations. The murderer was a married man and in comfortable circumstances. The Prince of Wales arrived at Berlin to-day. Reginald Sanderson, son of a well-to-do land owner, was arrested at Dublin to-day charged with the murder of a fallen woman whose body was found on a street in Kensington at midnight on Nov. 25th, with a stab wound in the neck. The Berlin Reichsanzeiger to-day announces that the importation into Germany of canned beef and pork and corned beef from the United States will be prohibited unless the meats are accompanied by certificates stating that the animals from which the meats were obtained were healthy.

FINANCE OF THE STATES

Secretary Carlisle on the Financial Condition of the Great Republic.

Reforms Proposed in Regard to the Issuance of Bonds by the Government.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Secretary Carlisle in his report pays particular attention to the condition of the treasury and currency reform. The excess of expenditures over receipts during the last fiscal year was \$60,803,200, and during first five months of the present fiscal year \$21,737,367.92. He estimates a deficit of \$20,000,000 at the end of the year, but expresses the opinion that the present laws will yield a surplus in 1896 of \$28,813,020. The secretary urges upon congress the necessity of remedial legislation during the present session. He alludes to the impossibility of procuring gold for the reserve without resorting to the issue and sale of bonds. Referring to the last bond sale, the transaction justified the opinion that 2 1/2 per cent. bonds having a reasonable time to run could probably have been sold at par, and certainly that 3 per cent. bonds could have been disposed of at or above that rate. He repeats the recommendations made in his last annual report that in the interests of the government and the people power be conferred upon the secretary of the treasury to negotiate loans at a lower rate of interest and for a shorter time than are now allowed. If the mandatory legislation which imposes upon the government an obligation to maintain the parity of the two metals is perpetuated it is evident that the treasury must remain in a position which will compel it to procure and furnish gold to all who demand it, whether they be our own citizens or citizens and subjects of other countries. The secretary presents a plan which would relieve the government. The features of this plan include the repeal of all laws authorizing a deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation. Permission would be given to national banks under certain requirements to issue an amount not exceeding 75 per cent. of their paid up capital, requiring each national banking association to redeem its notes at its own office, providing a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulation of defunct banks, the repeal of laws imposing restriction upon reduction and increase of national bank circulation, and of laws requiring banks to keep a reserve on account of deposits, exempting them from taxation under certain provisions circulating notes issued by banking corporations which transact no other than banking business, together with other measures which the secretary explains. The secretary, referring to the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, declares that any appropriation for its enforcement should not be less than \$100,000 per annum.

RUSSIAN COAST SEALERS.

Result of the Past Season's Work on the Other Side of the Pacific.

The Ravages of Influenza on the Islands of the Far East.

San Francisco, Dec. 4.—Among the passengers on the steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, which arrived from China and Japan yesterday afternoon, was E. M. Greenwald, manager of the Russian sealskin company, with headquarters in Behring sea. Greenwald watches over the welfare of Behring sea and Copper islands in the sealing season, spending his time between there and Kamtschatka and other points on the Siberian coast. "We had but few poachers to contend with this season," said Greenwald, "for there were three Russian men-of-war on duty all the while, and they kept the islands pretty clear of strangers. Three of the men of the sealing schooner May Belle got too near the Russian preserves and were captured. They have been sent to Yokohama, where they are now awaiting trial. The influenza which has set the world sneezing got over our way this year, and it was very bad while it lasted. On the islands there were fifteen deaths from the disease among the natives. In Kamtschatka, which is 350 miles from the islands, the death rate was unusually high this year, and much of the mortality was due to influenza. The run of seals this year was smaller than that of last year, but the catch, all things considered, was not bad. The three men from the May Belle referred to arrived home some time ago, the story of their adventures being told in the Times. How to Get a 'Sunlight' Picture. Send 25 'Sunlight' Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words 'Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner than a Man') to Lever Bros., Ltd., 28 Scott St., Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market and it will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully. A little girl's father had a round bald spot. Kissing him at bedtime not long ago she said: "Stoop down, poppy; I want to kiss the animals from which the lining shows."—Jit-Bits.

ry stormy debate took place, to come to any arrangement whether the club should continue Saturday in January. A good shooting took place on December 1st, especially W. T. Collinson, who carried pair of fowls in succession, prize winners were Messrs. T. Bennett, V. Collinson, H. Haskins, J. Tolson, J. Collinson.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

Change Proposed by the School Trustees. The school trustees met last night and adopted the following resolution: That the secretary of all city schools of opinion of this board clause and regulations is intended to the promotion examination to the exhibitions heretofore and to require in all the written promotion examinations on the last three days of and the results be made known on the commencement day or by publication during of the rules and regulations of Public Instruction, read, as hereunder: Last day of each half-year to examination of his school, which shall be given to the parents through the of Trustee Marchant, secretary Lewis, it was resolved to the approval of the Public Instruction, all the of Victoria be closed for as vacation on Wednesday, Marchant announced that the committee was not and the board adjourned.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Destination, Tons, and other shipping details.

USEFUL CANTATA.

Fathers Rendered at Calvary Baptist Church. A large audience at Calvary last night to hear the true "The Pilgrim Fathers" and literary entertainment. The under the direction of G. F. Watson very good, particularly the solos by Mrs. Clyde and Messrs. Firth. The cantata also included "Roll On, Majestic Gessers, Roll, Etherton, Moir, the quintette, "On the Land," Miss Andrews, Messrs. Firth, Howell; the duet, "They are Clyde and Miss Andrews; the Have Fallen," Mrs. Clyde, and Andrews; and the duet, "Peace," Mrs. Clyde and Mr. part of the programme was as also—"Invitation a la Valse," Miss Rose Stoddard and Watson. Messrs. Collister and Foster the Burn". Mrs. Watson reach. Messrs. Firth, Moir and Watson light of Ages", Miss Stoddard the Battle of Waterloo". Miss Strohman light of Ages", Mrs. Clyde the Light". Mrs. Clyde the Corn is Waving". G. F. Watson

sumption. essant wasting of a con can only be overcome by concentrated nourish- Scott's Emulsion. If ng is checked and the upplied with strength to disease there is hope.

er Oil, with Hypophos- more to cure Con- than any other know It is for all Affections of Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bron- chitis, Pains, etc. Sells. All Druggists. 50c. & 81.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, December 7.

THEIR OWN DIFFICULTY.

According to the Montreal Star, Sir Charles Hibbert Tipper has been frightening the people of the Maritime Provinces away from the Liberal policy by making statements regarding taxes imposed in free trade Britain. There, he says, is the sort of taxation the Liberal party would bring on you if they came into power. But the Colonist is not of this mind, for it says this morning: "We see then that it is not proposed by any man who can be held responsible for the statements he makes to adopt other absolute free trade of British free trade as the policy for this Dominion. What then is the object of our local orators in delivering addresses on the advantages of free trade? It is simply to humbug their hearers. Their policy is not a policy of free trade of any kind. It is a policy of false pretences."

ROBBERY OF VARIOUS KINDS.

Generosity which falls short of justice is unworthy the name. An overflowing sympathy for poverty and destitution, which can and does profit by the services of the poor without just remuneration, may not be fittingly described in temperate language, and rightly, because of universal contempt. A man's innate sense of justice leads him to stamp idleness and consequent want with disgrace and to attach honor to industry and the plenty it should bring. If justice be satisfied, it is only misfortune, folly or wilful idleness that need appeal to that sympathy which prompts to deeds of charity. Industry which produces all that ministers to human needs, having applied itself, need be under no necessity to plead with place and patronage that its wants may be supplied. To earn implies the right to get, not according to the promptings of generosity, but to the full measure of equity. Wages are not a gift, but an equivalent, and industry which does not receive its full return is the subject of robbery.

The apologists for protection in Victoria attribute the robbery of the post office employees to the meanness of Sir Adolphe Caron. In setting up this plea, instead of defending the government, they expose the true character of protection. In effect this reasoning is a refutation of the claim that protection makes good wages. If the postmaster general was a generous man the letter carriers would get good wages. As he is a mean one it is their misfortune to have their wages cut down. Does not any man know that men do not become letter carriers from sentiment or for a mere love of tramping, but for the money they can earn at it? If a letter carrier could readily get other work at which he could earn more, would he not quickly make the change? Is not the number of applications put in for these places when the clerks and carriers struck conclusive evidence that others among Victoria's population are even worse off? The assertion is frequently made that only a mean man would have so applied. Let those who make it reflect that when necessity reaches to a sufficient degree of intensity the highest qualities of manhood may impel such an applicant. When hunger and nakedness threaten a man's wife and children there is something more for manliness than the settlement of nice points of industrial honor or etiquette.

A rev. gentleman at the city hall indignation meeting presented a tabulated statement showing that a man even with a small family could not live in Victoria on \$29.10 a month. He might have gone farther and told his hearers why. He might have told them that the purchasing power of this money was reduced by the amount of a duty on fresh meat of 3 cents per pound; on canned meat 25 per cent; on mutton 35 per cent; poultry 20 per cent; hard 2 cents per pound; soap 35 per cent, butter 4 cents

per pound, condensed milk 3 cents per pound, applies 40 cents per barrel and a duty on the barrel, potatoes 15 cents per bushel, flour 75 cents per barrel, biscuits 25 per cent, oatmeal 20 per cent, coal oil 6c. per gal., shoe blacking 25 per cent, sugar 64-100c. per pound, grey cottons 23 1-2 per cent., white cottons 25 per cent, cotton dress goods 30 per cent, shirts 35 per cent, cotton-sewing thread 25 per cent, shoe laces 80 per cent, socks 40 cents per dozen pair and 35 per cent ad valorem, knitted underwear 35 per cent, mitts, 35 per cent, ready made clothing 5 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem, umbrellas 35 per cent, hats, caps and bonnets, 30 per cent, braces and suspenders 35 per cent, combs 35 per cent, buttons 20 per cent, boots and shoes, etc., 25 per cent; in a word, that the price of almost everything he used was increased by duties and profits on duties from 30 to 50 per cent, and the poorer the quality of the goods the higher the duty.

Let every workman consider that he himself is subject to this imposition. Are not the majority of laborers and mechanics in Victoria of the class who are not in a steady position? How many such laborers or even mechanics have earned \$29.10 a month with clothing and boots thrown in for the last two years? Are these men any less entitled to a chance to live than the letter carriers? Let these men reflect that Col. Prior, whom they elected to represent them at Ottawa, claims that protection makes good wages. Let them reflect, too, that the government which he supports considered \$29.10 per month good wages; and that if they pay more it is in deference to public indignation, and not to justice. Let them reflect, too, that this same government will brook no protest against its robbery. The letter carriers were being robbed of \$10 per month. They objected to being thus robbed and quit work. On the assurance of the citizens that they would stand by them and obtain their rights for them they resumed work. By restoring the provisional allowance the government admits the wrongfulness of withholding it. Yet for what the Colonist calls the "error" of refusing to be robbed the men are to be fined \$50 each. Thus, according to the code of ethics of a Conservative government, the wrong of robbery by the government of its employees may be atoned for by a promise to discontinue it, but the error of refusing to be robbed can only be atoned for by the sacrifice of hard cash. If the meanness of Caron is responsible for the cutting of the pay of the letter carriers, the wisdom of a cabinet council is responsible for this specimen of never failing (protectionist) justice. Verily this is a new way of raising election funds. Any of the citizens of Victoria who profess sympathy for the letter carriers and who made speeches in their behalf at the city hall and still vote and work for the powers that be need not be surprised if they are afterwards pointed out as objects of well merited contempt.

There is yet another error to which I have not alluded. Last winter a number of clergymen informed the city council and the board of trade of families in a state of want. One family of father, mother and three children had lived on five cents per day for a month rather than disclose their dreadful condition of poverty. Said one clergyman at that meeting, "For God's sake give the people something to do that they may live. I am not asking what wages you will pay them; give them something." The city council and some of our wealthy citizens generously responded to the appeal and paid a dollar a day. A dollar a day in winter, allowing for wet weather, would certainly mean not more than \$18 per month. That numbers of work people offered their services for this pittance is evidence of the reality of industrial suffering. Protectionists may say that protection is not responsible for this condition of things, but they must admit that protection did not avert it. It may be said, too, that what was paid to help in this way was not given as wages but as charity. Very well, if this money given in charity was properly applied would it not be spent in food and clothing? If so, it may not be denied that protection confiscated 30 per cent of it. What must be the character of taxation that stoops to siphon from almsgiving? Is there any standard of right that we do not condemn it? There is certainly neither justice nor generosity, under heaven that would be guilty of defending it.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Since the last meeting of the house a number of motions have been placed on the order paper, which was printed this morning. Mr. Kitchen will move that a committee, to consist of Messrs. Booth, Eyrden, Helmecken, Cotton and Williams be appointed to inquire into the alleged election frauds at Chilliwack. The government was requested shortly after the election to hold an investigation, but did not do so. Mr. Hume will move for returns in regard to timber leases in West Kootenay, and also for the report of the Hon. Mr. Justice Cressie, who acted as commissioner to inquire into the charges against Capt. Fitzgibbon, government agent. Mr. Williams will ask the attorney-general if there are any grounds for the statement published in the issue of the Canadian Gazette of the 15th November, 1894, that Professor Odium has been instructed by the British Columbia gov-

ernment with a commission to inquire into the operations of the land regulations in the other provinces of the Dominion? If so, what are the terms of the commission, amount of salary or honorarium and date of commission? The private bills committee met this morning to consider petitions and will meet on Monday to consider the Burrard Inlet railway and ferry act. Mr. Helmecken will ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the execution act and one to amend the pharmacy act.

Notices are also given of numerous amendments to the legal professions act, prominent among which is the following by Mr. Ebers: 193. Notwithstanding any law or usage to the contrary, any solicitor in this province may contract, either under seal or otherwise, with any person or persons or corporation whatsoever, as to the remuneration to be paid him for services rendered; or to be rendered to the said person, persons or corporation, in lieu of or in addition to the costs which any tariff in force are allowed to the said attorney or solicitor, and the contract entered into may provide that the attorney or solicitor is to receive a portion of the proceeds of the subject matter of the action or suit in which any such attorney or solicitor is or is to be employed, or a portion of the moneys or property for which such suit or action may be retained, whether an action or such has been brought for the same or a defence has been entered, and such remuneration may also be in the way of commission or percentage on the amount recovered or defended, or on the value of the property about which any action, suit or transaction is concerned. This amendment was proposed in committee, but withdrawn by its members more time to consider it.

NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, Dec. 4.—Constable McLean, with the assistance of E. Hogson, arrested four residents of Chase river on charges of being robbers. They were hunting with pit lamps. The case was brought into court yesterday, but the evidence was not sufficiently strong to convict them, with the exception of Talbot, who paid a fine of \$25 and \$4.50 costs. Hodgins and Ashlock were being let off with costs of \$4.50 each. Chief Stewart spoke strongly about the necessity of rigidly enforcing the law in this respect. Mr. C. Jolly, of the New Vancouver Coal company and Mrs. Mary Thompson son left on the City of Nanaimo this morning for Vancouver. Rev. E. G. Miller accompanied them for the purpose of uniting them in marriage during the afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Thompson. The honeymoon will be spent in Washington state. There were about fifty applicants for the police positions last evening. The following recommendations will be made by the commission: Brown, chief; J. Neens and G. A. Thompson, constables. At the council meeting last evening Ald. Nightingale asked leave to introduce a by-law to borrow \$150,000, more or less, for the purpose of bringing in water from Nanaimo river. Ald. Wilson moved, seconded by Ald. Wilkes, that permission be granted. The city engineer estimates that the cost of bringing in the water through a twelve inch main will be \$42,700. Nanaimo, Dec. 5.—Judge Harrison contributes a lengthy article to the Free Press concerning the remarks made by the government at the recent session. Among many things he says, the reason the county court judge cannot become one of the police commissioners is because he is not a resident in the city. The police commissioners have appointed the police officers recommended by the city council.

PROPOSED BUREAU OF MINES.

The board of trade has endorsed Mr. Kellie's proposed motion for the establishment of a bureau of mines by passing the following resolution: "Whereas we learn that the provincial legislature has under consideration the establishment of a bureau of mines, the object of which, we understand, is the collection of official data concerning our mineral resources, and through a school of mines and otherwise to secure by special education and appliances the development of said resources, and whereas the principal results of the province's progress in the most important feature and beyond computation, requiring only skilled effort to convert the crude ores into commercial returns; and whereas the referred to school of mines, etc., can, and we believe will, as has been the experience of like schools elsewhere, affect advantageously the development of other natural resources: "Resolved, that this board views with satisfaction the introduction of the referred to legislation and heartily endorses the spirit thereof; and "That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to Mr. Kellie, M. P., who has given notice that he will introduce into the legislature a resolution on the lines here indicated."

AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Events of the Day Among Amateurs and Professionals.

FOOTBALL. YALE AND PRINCETON. New York, Dec. 1.—There were fully fifteen thousand people present at the Manhattan field when the Yale-Princeton game was called, which was probably five thousand less than it would have been had the weather been decent. There was a regular sea of umbrellas. In the covered stands there were hundreds of ladies. A number of tally-ho coaches displaying the colors of Princeton and Yale drove on the ground just before the time for calling the game. The blue of Yale was everywhere visible and it was the predominating color. The college boys waiting for the appearance of the teams on the field lived the time by singing college songs and indulging in college cries. The teams lined up as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Position, Princeton, Yale. Rows include: Quarter back (Ward, Thorne), Left half back (Foe, Jerome), Right half back (Barnett, Butterworth), Full back (Cochrane), Tackle (Hankley, Beant), Left guard (McCrue), Right guard (Stillman), Centre (Higgs, Hickey), Right tackle (Murphy), Left tackle (Greenway), Quarter back (Ward, Thorne), Left half back (Foe, Jerome), Right half back (Barnett, Butterworth), Full back (Cochrane).

Yale won the toss and took the west end. Wheeler kicked off the fifteen yards line. From this point the ball advanced and was sent back repeatedly. Finally, after a touchdown by Butterworth of Yale, Hiekkok kicked a goal. Score, Yale 6, Princeton 0; time, two minutes. The ball was again put in play, but within a few minutes Butterworth scored another touchdown and Hiekkok again kicked a goal. Score, Yale 12, Princeton 0. The Yale men seemed entirely too much for Princeton. Butterworth of Yale scored another touchdown and Hiekkok kicked a goal. Score, first half, Yale 15, Princeton 0. Yale scored another goal in the second half, winning the game by 24 to 0.

BIG RECEIPTS. New York, Dec. 4.—Although the managers of the Yale-Princeton football game

have not made an official statement of the receipts and expenses, C. E. Mathewson, one of the University athletic club's committee said yesterday that he thought the sale of tickets amounted to about \$57,000, and that each college football association would receive about \$14,000. "Every seat was sold," said he, "but the admission tickets were limited to 5,000 instead of 10,000, which were disposed of last year. The gross receipts last fall were nearly \$42,000 and the expenses were about \$14,000. The cutting down of admissions this year leads me to believe that the gross receipts of Saturday's game will be \$37,000."

VICTORIA Y. MANAIMO. A match that is exciting a great deal of interest will be played next Saturday at Caledonia Park between the second fifteen of Victoria and the Nanaimo team. Both teams are in hard training for the event, the Victoria boys being under the careful hands of "Prof." Foster who will send them on the field in good shape. Ed. Marshall, late of Victoria, is playing with the Hornets, and as they have an unbeaten record, the local team will have to make a big struggle to win the game on Saturday.

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A WEAK MINDED MURDERER

Young Llewellyn Sanderson Was on Inmate of an English Asylum.

He Had Brooded Over the Accounts of the Trial of Murderer Read.

London, Dec. 5.—The detectives of Scotland yard are busily at work ferreting out the bottom facts in a sensational murder mystery which involves, indirectly, a number of the most aristocratic families in Great Britain. On November 26th last it was announced that a mysterious murder had been committed in Kensington, a populous western suburb of London. The body of a comely, well-dressed young woman named Dawes, about 30 years old, belonging to the unfortunate class, was found in a much frequented thoroughfare on Holland Villas road, Kensington. A hasty examination of the body showed that her throat had been cut from ear to ear. The police at first were completely at fault, and some of the London newspapers raised the old cry of "Jack the Ripper," although there was little or no ground for doing so.

Suspicion centred upon a young man of excellent family, named Reginald Llewellyn Bassett Sanderson, a nephew of the famous Col. W. E. Sanderson, the Orange leader, member of parliament for North Armagh, a magistrate and a deputy lieutenant, and a son of Llewellyn Traherne Bassett Sanderson, a justice of the peace of Dublin county, Ireland, who married Lady Rachel Mary Scott, third sister of the Earl of Clonmel. One of Reginald Sanderson's aunts is Lady Edith Caroline Monk, wife of Hon. Henry Power, Charles Stanley Monk, eldest son of the fourth Viscount Monk. Another of his aunts is Lady Maria Henrietta Fitzclarence, whose husband is a brother of the Earl of Munster and a grandson of William IV.

The young man, it appears, is only 21 years old, tall and handsome, a most pleasant conversationalist, and an expert at football, rowing and swimming. But young Sanderson was far from being strong-minded. He was sent to a school for the protection and education of gentlemen of weak intellect, at Hamptonwick. Sanderson, according to the police, left that institution on Nov. 25, saying he intended to attend divine service at a local church. He was not heard of again until he appeared at the house of his relatives at Belfast some time after the murder. The theory of the police is that Sanderson, after leaving Hamptonwick, came to London and met the Dawes woman. The evidence which directly connects Sanderson with the murder is the fact that lying by the woman's side the police found a knife and cherry wood stick which were afterwards identified by the pupils of the institution at Hamptonwick as having belonged to Sanderson. The police were soon in possession of the following facts:

For months past the English newspapers have been devoting much space to the trial of a man named James Canham Reed, hanged yesterday morning, a married man, at that time employed as a clerk at the London docks, who was charged with murder at Southend, England on June 24th last, of a young woman, Florence Dennis, with whom he had been on intimate terms. The theory of the police is that Sanderson, after leaving Hamptonwick, came to London and met the Dawes woman. The evidence which directly connects Sanderson with the murder is the fact that lying by the woman's side the police found a knife and cherry wood stick which were afterwards identified by the pupils of the institution at Hamptonwick as having belonged to Sanderson. The police were soon in possession of the following facts:

Whether the unfortunate woman who met her death in the Holland Villas road was a chance acquaintance of Sanderson or he had known her for some time is a mystery. The general opinion seems to be that she was an accidental acquaintance, whom the prisoner met after his arrival in London, and that he had become completely unbalanced by brooding over the details of the Southend murder and felt impelled to kill the woman, and so cut her throat and fled, leaving the knife and walking stick behind. Sanderson arrived four or five days ago at Nahalla, the residence of Mrs. Kate Jones, a widow, two miles from Castle Sanderson, the residence of Col. Sanderson. It was remarked that he had a very scanty outfit. He looked ill and was very reserved.

The master of the school at Hamptonwick states that, in view of Sanderson's probably going to Canada to start farming, he was allowed to take part in the gardening at the school, and the knife found by the side of the murdered woman was one that he had used for pruning purposes. It has transpired that one of the Noces visited by Sanderson was McDonough. While there he wrote an unsigned letter in which he admitted his guilt. This letter fell into the hands of Scotland Yard authorities, and was one of the clues that led to his arrest.

NAVY DESTROYER

Admiralty Sends for the Australian Torpedo Boat.

Melbourne, Victoria, Dec. 1.—A cable dispatch has been received by the governor, the Earl of Hopeton, from the lords of the admiralty in England asking for full particulars concerning the new submarine torpedo boat recently invented by a resident of this city and which was recently exhibited before the governor, the naval commandant and the members of the cabinet, and also asked that if possible the inventor, together with his trial boat, be dispatched to England on an early steamer. The

new vessel of destruction, it is said, is capable of sinking to any depth and of meandering about the bottom of the sea at the sweet will of the commander without revealing its presence. The experiments before the governor and his associates was declared a complete success, the model sinking or rising, turning, reversing, or remaining stationary in obedience to the electric current with which it is worked. The inventor claims that the boat will remain under water for several days and that it can discharge torpedoes at the bottom of any ship of war without the crew having any idea of their danger.

BIRDS' HEARTS.

Heavier Proportionately Than Those of Animals.

Most people will be surprised to learn that the hearts of birds are far heavier proportionately than the hearts of animals, including man, but a little explanation will show that this is quite natural. The more the body works the greater the demand upon the heart, upon which falls the duty of driving the blood through the body; hence the heart develops and becomes heavier. Everybody knows that birds are among the most active and hard working of living creatures. The swallow can overtake an express train; the falcon will carry a load weighing three pounds high in the air without hindrance to its power of flight or its speed; in short, they have a tremendous capacity for work.

The celebrated ornithologist, Marey, states that a seagull weighing a pound and a half is capable of performing in one second work equivalent to raising a weight of nine pounds one yard high; a man weighing one hundred and thirty pounds, to be equal to the seagull, would weigh of nine pounds one yard high; in one second. If a man becomes an athlete or carries heavy loads, his heart grows proportionately. No wonder, therefore, that the hearts of our active feathered friends are strikingly heavy, as compared with the bulk of their bodies.

The average weight of the human heart in normal circumstances is five one-thousandths of the total weight of the body. Dr. Carl Parrot has lately weighed the hearts of various animals and birds, and has found the averages to be as follows, the figures representing the one thousandth part of the total weight: Pig, 4.52; ox, 4.59; sheep, 6.01; horse, 6.31. (The domestic animals thus come fairly close to man.) The wild rubeck has an exceedingly heavy heart, 11.5.

Most birds are a long way ahead of animals. The carrier pigeon comes out at 12.25; the common sparrow, 16.22; the hobby (an extremely active species of falcon), 18.98, and the song sparrow, 25. The heart of the last named is five times heavier than that of man in comparison with the total weight.—Pittsburg Times.

STIRRING SCENES.

An old Feud Breaks Out in a Kentucky Court Room.

Mount Sterling, Ky., Nov. 30.—Stirring scenes unequalled in the history of the American bar took place to-day in the United States court room of this city. The court opened quietly, but with a tense, nervous feeling for half of those present expected trouble before the session was over, and it did adjourn amid the flying of bullets and the frightened cries of flying spectators. The man whose testimony precipitated the conflict will die, while his assailant is now in jail awaiting trial for his crime. Lee Sturgall of Elliott county was on trial for moonshining. Elliott county has its feud and Sturgall is a leader of one of the factions. A score of witnesses about equally divided between the factions were summoned and trouble had already occurred between these men. Feeling was bitter and the court room was crowded with partisans. Green Atkins, one of Sturgall's lieutenants, was the third witness for the defence. He mounted the stand, was sworn and awaited interrogation. Immediately he gave certain testimony, but this did not deter him. He answered promptly the commissioner's questions and was explaining a statement he had made when Watkins drew a pistol and rushed forward. Atkins drew his also, and bullets flew in all directions, causing a stampede. Atkins and Watkins fought like demons until every bullet was gone, when U. S. Marshal Pouch seized Watkins just as Atkins dropped to the floor unconscious. Watkins was hurried to the county jail, the officers fighting off Atkins' friends, while a surgeon was summoned for Watkins. It was found that one bullet had entered his abdomen and recovery is impossible. Watkins' friends are talking of holding a lynching.

THE BAY CITY.

Another Murder Case Added to San Francisco's long List.

San Francisco, Dec. 5.—In the strikers' case in Judge Morrow's court this morning Attorney Monteth moved to have President Huntington, General Manager Towne and other railroad officials subpoenaed as witnesses. As in the case of other requests made for witnesses he asked the government to bear the expense. The court denied the motion.

Hugh Riley, charged with the murder last night of Mary McCann was called for preliminary examination in the police court this morning and had his case continued. Riley will probably plead insanity.

AMERICAN LEGISLATION.

Nicaraguan Canal Bills to be Considered by a Conference Committee.

Germany's Protest Against the Discriminating Duty on Sugar.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The speaker said to-day that the Nicaraguan canal bill would come before the house at an early day.

The president has nominated E. H. Strobel, of New York, now minister of the United States to Ecuador, to be envoy minister to Chili, vice Porter, resigned, and Brig-General McCook to be major-general of the army, vice Howard, retired.

The senate committee on foreign relations met for the purpose of considering the Nicaraguan canal bill. There was discussion, but the matter was postponed. The senate bill will be presented at a conference. The senate bill appropriates something like six million dollars to reimburse those who have invested that amount of money up to the present time in the undertaking.

Senator Quay introduced an amendment to the sugar bill passed by the house and reported to the senate providing for striking out the one-eighth of a cent per pound differential on sugar. He said this amendment would bring the Democrats face to face with the sugar trust and the senate bill will be settled at a conference. The senate bill appropriates something like six million dollars to reimburse those who have invested that amount of money up to the present time in the undertaking.

The German ambassador says the granting of an export duty is a domestic affair of Germany. An intent not to fulfill its treaty stipulations based upon the most favored nation clause cannot, therefore be inferred from this by any other country. He declares that the view which has been manifested by the legislative bodies of the United States would render the effects of the most favored nation clause illusory. Greenham concedes that the payment by a country of a bounty on the exportation of articles of its produce or manufacture for the purpose of encouraging domestic industry can no more be considered as discrimination than the imposition of practically prohibitory duties on the importation of articles of a foreign country for the same purpose.

VERY MUCH MARRIED.

A Lady Who Stood at Hymen's Altar a Dozen Times.

Elkhart, Ind., Dec. 5.—The story comes from Marshall county that Mrs. Blackwood, whose remarkable matrimonial career has been given wide publicity, is about to be married to her 12th husband, at that time employed as a clerk at the London docks, who was charged with murder at Southend, England on June 24th last, of a young woman, Florence Dennis, with whom he had been on intimate terms. The theory of the police is that Sanderson, after leaving Hamptonwick, came to London and met the Dawes woman. The evidence which directly connects Sanderson with the murder is the fact that lying by the woman's side the police found a knife and cherry wood stick which were afterwards identified by the pupils of the institution at Hamptonwick as having belonged to Sanderson. The police were soon in possession of the following facts:

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Nominations Take Place in Winnipeg and Elsewhere.

Winnipeg, Dec. 5.—The municipal nominations to-day passed off quietly, though the crop of candidates was even larger than was expected in some of the wards. For many three nominations were received, they being: Ald. T. Gilroy, ex-Mayor A. McMicken and Mr. Charles R. Wilkes. The only wards to return aldermen by acclamation were ward one, Ald. Richards having no opposition to a second term, and ward two, which chose Mr. I. M. Ross to succeed Ald. Gilroy. The nominations for the school board were: Ald. Bole, for ward one, Mr. F. C. Wade for ward two and Dr. Benson for ward four.

Ward Three—Stuart Macdonald, John Arbutnot, W. F. McCreary, James McDiarmid and E. McMeans for aldermen; John O'Donohue and John P. Fowler for school trustees. Ward Four—Nominations for aldermen: George Craig and W. A. Charlesworth; Dr. E. Benson for school trustee. Ward Five—J. C. Spry, J. W. Ross, Donald J. McDonald, nominated for aldermen; Samuel J. Pentland, Duncan Sinclair and James Stuart nominated for school trustees. Ward Six—Archibald James Banner, J. B. Henderson, nominated for aldermen; James Dobson and J. K. Strachan nominated for school trustees. Mayor Dogg was re-elected for West Selkirk.

In Brandon there will be a contest for the majority between E. Evans and Hon. James Smart. W. J. Cooper was elected mayor of Portage la Prairie by acclamation, as was E. Pendergast in St. Boniface and Wm. Hunt in Carberry. In Minnesota the nominations for mayor were E. A. Denison and S. Fairburn, and in Virden E. F. Foster, J. D. Milven and W. J. Kennedy. The elections take place on December 18th.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF FIFTY TIMES more nourishing than Meat Extracts or Home-Made Beef Tea.

BOTH WERE LEAKING.

American Barks Detroit and Melrose Spring Leaks at Sea—Towed to Port.

The American barks Detroit and Melrose have returned back to port. Both colliers were leaking badly. The Detroit had eleven feet of water in her. She put to sea on Saturday, after having been examined by a diver and being patched up. Previously she had been certified to as seaworthy by the agent of the San Francisco underwriters at Nainaimo, but her crew refused to go aboard and a new crew had to be shipped at Victoria. When a few miles out from Cape Flattery the Detroit began to leak badly. The leak continued to grow worse, and when 65 miles out Capt. Rice thought it wise to reverse sail and make for land. The tug Lorne was cruising about Flattery, and as she sighted the sail of the Detroit hove to and towed her into Esquimalt harbor, where she now lies awaiting examination by a board of underwriters. It was nearly midnight when the Detroit came into port. She has 1890 tons of coal in her. What will be done with the coal is not yet known. The tug Wanderer brought into the straits the American bark Melrose about the same time. She was about a hundred miles out when a leak was discovered. The leak could not be located and Captain Kalle decided to return to port. The Melrose went on to Townshead.

A LONG TRIP.

Schooner Rimac Arrives from Santos to Load Salmon.

The four-masted' tapersail schooner Rimac, Captain A. W. Warn, which is under charter to load salmon for the United Kingdom for Findlay, Durham of falcon, 1898, was towed into the roads yesterday afternoon, just in time to sail on her charter, as the agreement would have expired to-day. The Rimac is from Santos, a small port in Brazil, just west of Rio de Janeiro. One hundred and twelve days were occupied in making the trip, unusually light winds being responsible for the slow time. The schooner was 23 days from Santos to Cape Horn. Off Cape Horn she had a rather unpleasant experience, her stow ballast shifting and throwing her on her beam ends. She was in this position for two days, during which there was a heavy snow storm, at times the deck being covered with a couple of feet of snow. It was not very cold, however, and the crew rather enjoyed the experience. The line was crossed on the 70th day and another 42 days were occupied in making the run to Victoria. Light winds and calms being experienced.

The Rimac is a new steel schooner, having been built in 1892. She carried a cargo of rice from Rangoon to Santos and on the latter port in ballast. Last, which, however, is more valuable than ordinary ballast, it being composed of blocks of granite from an immense quarry situated near Santos. Captain Warn thinks he can take 48,000 cases of salmon. According to Captain Warn it does not pay a captain to remain at Santos very long, as he says it is the unhealthy place in the world. He was there in July, which he considered the best month, but even then the place was more like a cesspool than anything else and a man was almost afraid to go to bed for fear he would wake up with the yellow fever. The sewers run into the stream in which the ships anchor, and at low tide you can almost "see the stink" rising from the mud. During the summer months it is impossible for the men to live on the ships and the owners have to keep them at an hotel at \$3 a day, which is pretty high living for sailors. Messrs. Bates and McDermott will commence Monday morning to unload the ballast and as soon as this is finished the salmon will be loaded.

A DEAL IN OPIUM.

Partners in a Business Transaction Have a Temporary Disagreement.

Albert Weinrich, alias Albert Wilson, was arrested aboard the steamship Umatilla at the outer wharf last night by Sergeant Hawton on a charge of having swindled the Quon Nan Fong company out of a lot of opium valued at \$2880. It seems that he had had a number of business deals with the firm, and a few months ago offered to sell them a half interest in a schooner. The offer was accepted and the firm advanced \$2880 worth of opium in payment. It developed after Wilson, as he was commonly called, had left here that he did not own the vessel. The Chinamen heard of his being on the Umatilla and arranged to arrest him. He made a strong protest about being under the American flag while on the ship, but was nevertheless pulled out from under its protecting shadow. When searched at the police station nearly \$7000 in gold, checks, drafts and certificates of deposit were found on him. The case was settled this morning, or at least an

agreement was reached between the two parties at this afternoon. Todd Aikman, for the firm of Drake, Jackson and Helmecken, moved before Magistrate Macrae for a withdrawal of the charge. The court could not see that such a proceeding was justified, but remanded the case until tomorrow to hear more authorities on the point. The prosecuting side now say that had a supreme court justice been available they would have proceeded to detain Wilson by a writ of capias.

DESPERATE ELECTION MOVES.

The London Contest Developed Some Queer Tactics.

The Advertiser thus Describes an Incident of the recent provincial election contest in London: The agents of Mr. Essery resorted to many desperate tactics to prevent electors from casting their votes for Mr. Hobbs, but the worst that has come to light is the treatment received at the hands of some well known people by John Morkin of King street. It is almost beyond conception. Morkin is the son of Mr. Edward Morkin, hotel-keeper of King street, and is 27 years of age. He was around the city on Monday, but the last seen of him was about five in the evening. His absence was noticed by his father, but nothing was thought of it till noon, yesterday, when Mr. Morkin, sr., was informed that his son was locked up in a house on the road to Hyde Park, in London township, James Morkin, Charles Sippi and about half a dozen other young men drove out to the house, and on their arrival was confronted by the hired man, who was informed of the place. They were informed that no admission could be gained, and also that no person was inside, but the cellars were soon broken open, and in a short time had the widow prioted open.

Several rooms were entered, but no trace of John Morkin was found. Finally a room very securely locked was struck. The door was soon broken open and there was Morkin lying on the floor. He was in a pitiful condition lying on his back with his hands fastened behind his head with a stout-breaching strap, while his legs were tied together with a heavy piece of rope.

To make escape impossible Morkin was tied to a stove, in which was a furious fire. Attempts to awake him were useless. He was released and brought to the city, and in about two hours recovered sufficiently to be carried to the polling booth.

Morkin's father demanded an open ballot, which was granted. He was then taken home and a physician called in. It was found that Morkin's hands were badly swollen and his right arm was wholly paralyzed, and that he was in a critical condition. The doctor stated that had the patient been discovered two hours later he would have been suffocated.

In the room were also found a two-gallon jar of whiskey crackers and cheese, a pack of cards, several lamps, a table and some chairs. Morkin was very low at midnight. His father intends to prosecute the parties as far as the law allows. All those connected with the outrage are known. It is said that other voters were spirited away and imprisoned at the same place, but those in charge, hearing that Mr. Hobbs' friends were on the scent, transferred the victims to Hyde Park.

THE ROYAL CITY.

Disastrous Fire—A Chilly Week's Shocking Affray in Which One Man is Wounded.

New Westminster, B. C., Dec. 4.—A disastrous fire occurred at Chilliwack last night. The Oddfellows' Block, Jessup's drug store, McBae & Robinson's harness shop and James Chadsey's dwelling were destroyed. The loss was \$10,000, partly covered by insurance.

The council have decided to present an address to Sir Chas. Tupper on his visit here. The residence of John Ross, Sixth ave., was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is \$1,000. The family had a narrow escape. Harry Wilkinson, colored, better known as "Shorty," quarreled with a man named Ed. Landers in the Telegraph Hotel, last night and on being prevented from fighting went across the street to his house, a scow on the water front, and getting a revolver returned and invited Landers outside. Suspecting treachery, Robt. Hogan, the proprietor of the hotel, would not let Landers go out but went himself to see what "Shorty" wanted. Immediately on stepping outside the negro fled, the ball striking Hogan's left thigh and passing clean through. "Shorty" fled but was captured an hour later. Hogan is dangerously wounded but will recover.

Zanzibar, Dec. 5.—Letters from Mengo, the capital of Uganda, over which Great Britain has formally assumed a protectorate, report severe fighting in the district of Uyo, a portion of which was to be included in the Uganda territory. The letters say that King Kaberaga attacked the British fort at Hoima. The king's forces were repulsed with a loss of many killed and wounded, including his sons and a number of chiefs.

made an official statement of the expenses, C. F. Mathewson, University athletic club took yesterday that he thought the bets amounted to about \$37,000 each college football. Every seat was about \$14,000. Every seat limited to 5,000 instead of 10,000 were disposed of last year. The bets last fall were nearly \$42,000. The bets were about \$14,000. The bets of admissions this year leads some that the bets receipts of same will be \$37,000.

CTORIA V. NANAIMO. That is exciting a great deal of interest here. The fact is that the Nainaimo Horns, both a hard training for the event, boys being under the career "Prof." Foster who will send a field in good shape. Ed. Mar Victoria, is plying with the boys as they are a consistent team will have to make a to win the game on Saturday.

YACHTING.

CHALLENGE ISSUED.

Dec. 5.—The fact is officially to-day for the first time, that has been made for the America Duravee himself, marked the United Press that a challenge forwarded. Lord Duravee's details regarding the wording of the challenge will be made known as he receives the reply of the New Club.

REPORT DENIED.

Dec. 5.—The report that Her Majesty received an order for a suit built in event of the accepted Duravee's challenge is described.

GOLF.

For the golf championship of which is arranged to take place at Bay Links on Saturday next. Invitations have been extended to Vancouver and Tacoma golf societies. C. E. Strachan is glad to receive the names of who may wish to enter as.

EXPERT'S OPINION.

Dr. Hawks to Promote Upon the of City Water Supply.

of the water supply of the inspected by A. McL. Hawks. He had considerable experience in matters. The inspection took place on Saturday last night. Mr. Hawks having come from the Sound last night, Mr. Hawks out to the lake by Mr. Aids. Wilson, Ledingham, Humphrey were present. Mr. Hawks both Beaver and Elk made a thorough inspection of the dam. The engineer will give his report in a few days. He presented to the council a report of that body.

man saw Mayor Teague and regarding the inspector, when he has been looking out for some time. He is a very man, and his opinion is well having, if only to bear out that are now being taken by our well to have the opinion of is. You will find his opinion reports. Of course he said acquire the watershed, but we at. How much of the water-recommend acquiring the watershed when the report is presented that is all I can tell you at.

sources it was learned that thought that Elk lake was a water, and that matters could ed so that the lake be supplied class. In his report Mr. deal with the question of filters, give other particulars that use. is reported to be well known the coast. He registers at the Tacoma. ed that a firm of lawyers have ted to secure an injunction, purchase of the water shed on that there is no authority to do the kind.

OF THE DOMINION.

to Take Place Next March.

Dec. 6.—The World publishes the spec. 0. St. Thomas, where a series of political meetings to throughout western Canada. day: "The elections will take place next, but in the meantime light with importance to the party are likely to take place in the confidence of the party to-night after a conference a. Mr. Patterson, an American confident that Sir John will not go to the country, as will be sworn in as a member council, will become a member of the premiership. Sir Chas. Dupont likely man to succeed him." Mr. Patterson enquired Tupper, g to the general elections said he early or late, his party had

Dec. 6.—Archibald Macdonald, ed by a Canadian Atlantic train dria, Ont., yesterday had his and one of his legs cut off by McDonald, a man who had a terrible wound in the back of it had both legs broken. Both ere also killed.

land and Nicaragua.

Dec. 4.—General Barrios, the y of the government of Nicaragua in connection with out of the dispute regarding to territory, negotiating cretary of foreign affairs for meet of a British minister a instead of a consul. He sk for some revision of the river treaty. General Bar that the expulsion from Nicaragua of a diplomat agent as y of a diplomat agent as

INSPECTOR MOYLAN'S WAY

What the Developments in Connection With the Penitentiary Show.

An Investigation That Did Not Investigate—Time for Suppression.

From our own correspondent.

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—The result of the investigation into the management of the British Columbia penitentiary shows that while justice has at last been done the department of justice is not deserving of credit for the obstacles which it has thrown in the way for the past few years of getting a proper enquiry into the management of the penitentiary.

In the first place let me quote from the report of Inspector Moylan, who made an enquiry and a report into the charges against the penitentiary management. Viewed in connection with what has taken place this one-sided and biased document makes refreshing reading. I will give his closing paragraphs first. He says:

"I am more than ever pleased with the manner in which this penitentiary is conducted. The officers are active, efficient and well-conducted; they give a good example to the prisoners; they carry out the rules strictly and fairly. The convicts are well treated; they are well disposed to comply with the rules and discipline of the prison. They cheerfully and diligently perform the work allotted to them. Though invited to do so, they make no complaint. In a word, everything goes on smoothly and satisfactorily. If there be any of the things which irregularities alleged, the officers must get the credit of not only concealing them to perfection, but also of being in perfect accord in so doing.

This report is dated 20th of December, 1889.

But to begin at the beginning. The second paragraph of the report says: "The officers of the staff are attentive, zealous and steady in their habits and in the manner of their work."

After giving the opinions of the chaplains, the surgeon, etc., as to the excellent way the institution is managed, Mr. Moylan says: "A fly sheet, printed in Washington territory, containing the vilest slanders and most baseless falsehoods against the administration of this penitentiary, and some of its most deserving officers, was put in circulation in Victoria, about twelve months ago. The production was the work of two of the most depraved and hardened criminals that have ever cursed, with their presence, any penitentiary in the Dominion. It was one of them, who, coming across from Seattle, distributed, in a few hours, the untruthful and libellous publication, and made his escape to American territory before his arrest could be effected. Certain individuals, who were either very credulous or very unfriendly disposed towards the administration of the penitentiary, made grave charges, alleging that serious abuses and irregularities existed. These charges were of the vaguest nature, and nothing definite being mentioned, and they were advanced in a manner which everyone who appreciates fair play and manliness must stigmatize as dastardly. He is a veritable coward who makes accusations against men, who, by reason of their position, are helpless to defend themselves, and who has not the moral courage or proper sense of justice to formulate his charges, in view of affording an opportunity to the victims of his malevolence to have the truth or falsity of the allegations duly tested. This is a general proposition without any particular application."

In the next part of the report Mr. Moylan refers to Senator McInnes as "that person." Here is his letter: "In connection with the remarks made by Senator McInnes on the 24th April last, in the senate, I addressed, with the approval of the minister, the following letter to that person:—

New Westminster, Sept. 5, 1889.

Hon. Senator McInnes, New Westminster.

Sir,—In view of the statement made by you, in the senate, last session of parliament, to the effect that abuses and irregularities exist in this penitentiary, I have the honor to state that, during my present visit to the institution, I shall be glad to make any inquiries that shall be called for by the facts which have come to your knowledge and to which you made reference in the senate. If you will, therefore, be good enough either to furnish the evidence yourself, or to give me the names of any persons who may be able to prove the existence of abuses, or irregularities, a careful investigation will be made and I shall be glad if you can be present. I have the honor, etc. J. G. MOYLAN.

I received no reply, the senator being, as I learned, absent."

Mr. Moylan, who was at New Westminster as is seen by the above letter, making his enquiry into the institution, also wrote Messrs. Kennedy Brothers of the Columbian, of New Westminster, asking them to be present and give testimony, as they had written certain articles about the management of the institution in their paper. To this letter Messrs. Kennedy Bros. replied that Mr. Moylan was under a misapprehension as to what they desired and they enclosed an extract from their paper, part of which is given here: "It would be well if the Dominion authorities would investigate the penitentiaries once in a while, and do so by means of a special commission, outside the service altogether. Such a method might lend variety to the reports. Those institutions that are conducted properly would suffer no injustice, while conversely wrong if it exists, would be discovered and righted." We also cite below, Senator McInnes' immediately pertinent remarks on the subject, made in the Dominion Senate on the 24th of April last, and our endorsement appended.—"We have a penitentiary within a mile of where I

MERCILESS TURKS.

Armenian Refugees Arrive at Athens and Tell of the Dreadful Massacre.

Even School Children Did Not Escape the Bayonets of the Brutal Soldiers.

Athens, Dec. 4.—A press correspondent has interviewed a number of Armenians who escaped from the districts where the recent massacres took place. This party of Armenians is the first that has escaped from the districts where the massacres occurred, and it is believed that even worse remains to be told, as the horrors described are understood to have lasted a long time after this party. Most of the persons who told their stories escaped from Bitlis, Moosh and Sassoun, taking with them what little they could carry, and their way with the greatest difficulty to the Russo-Turkish frontier and going to Erivan and Bitchmaddin. Several Armenian women escaped from the villages with this party, but when near Erzeroum they died from the effects of sabre wounds inflicted upon them before their escape.

For about eighteen months, the Armenians say, the province of Sassoun has been surrounded by Turkish troops and nobody has been allowed to enter or leave. About four months ago the Turkish authorities learned that the inhabitants of Vartemis, a village outside the frontier of Sassoun, were sending for the necessities of life to the village of Dalvorig. Such communication between the two villages being prohibited the Turks massacred nearly all the inhabitants of Vartemis. This was the second massacre to occur. The first took place about a year ago.

One of the refugees, a man named Khadjik, states that his uncle and aunt were both killed, the latter being violated previous to being put to death. An Armenian priest named Kevon was killed for refusing to celebrate Turkish rites in his church at Vartemis. The village contained 325 Armenian houses before the Turks attacked it, but when the fugitives left only 25 houses remained standing. Dalvorig, it appears, is the largest village in the province of Sassoun, and its inhabitants, when they learned of the horrors perpetrated by the Turks at Vartemis, attacked the village and the frontier. The Turkish commander eventually sent twelve Turkish soldiers into Dalvorig to learn what had occurred. The Armenians, filled with indignation at the atrocities committed by the Turks at Vartemis, attacked this detachment of Turkish soldiers and put them all to death.

When the Turkish commander heard of the death of his soldiers he determined on vengeance in the most bloody manner possible. A strong force of Turkish troops was sent to the village with artillery, and the massacre began. The guns kept up a continuous fire upon Dalvorig until practically not one stone was left upon another.

Selo, the bey of Intzoum, a Kurd, with a detachment of 1000 cavalry, went with the Turkish soldiers to the village of Smal and forcibly took the Armenian priest from his church, after disgustingly defiling the sacred vessels and the priest's hands. They then bound him on a donkey, which they drove a distance of a few yards. The soldiers then fired at the priest, and killed him and the beast he was bound to.

In the same village the Turkish soldiers entered an Armenian house and violated a woman and her daughter. The letter being fourteen years of age. From this village were sent to the harem of Intzoum.

Further atrocities were committed by the Turks at the village of Keliheusen. Before dawn this place was surrounded by soldiers, and while the inhabitants were still asleep it was on fire. The brutal soldiers entered the residence of a man named Aruket, who was asleep with his wife, and tortured them both in a horrible manner with red hot irons.

"It is an education to come to New York. What I learn over here I will give to labor the moment I go back. To-day as I walked along Fifth avenue I thought, Why should there be so many churches where there are so many millionaires? There will never be any reciprocity between rich and poor so long as the rich have so many churches. I am firmly convinced that before fifty years there will be a social democracy."

FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. Socialists Hold an Enthusiastic Meeting in Vienna.

Vienna, Dec. 5.—At a socialist suffrage meeting in Vienna yesterday the speakers asserted that what the Austrian premier in the recent discussion on suffrage reform declared to be out of the question was the only solution likely to satisfy the proletariat, agitators, and they would in no wise be depressed by official utterances; but it was the main task of the leaders to keep their followers within bounds. After the meeting all who had been present marched in procession through the Ring strasse, singing and cheering for universal suffrage. The police did not interfere with them.

The finance minister of France has announced that it will be necessary to increase the succession duties by 25,000,000 francs in order to balance the budget.

The Belgian Socialists are protesting against royal grants.

A violent storm has been raging on the Mediterranean near Pola for several days.

Miss Victoria Vokes, the actress, died in London on Monday.

It is stated that a commission of prelates at the Vatican is arranging to summon a plenary council of South American bishops.

"How can I write of such horrors as

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"It is an education to come to New York. What I learn over here I will give to labor the moment I go back. To-day as I walked along Fifth avenue I thought, Why should there be so many churches where there are so many millionaires? There will never be any reciprocity between rich and poor so long as the rich have so many churches. I am firmly convinced that before fifty years there will be a social democracy."

FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. Socialists Hold an Enthusiastic Meeting in Vienna.

Vienna, Dec. 5.—At a socialist suffrage meeting in Vienna yesterday the speakers asserted that what the Austrian premier in the recent discussion on suffrage reform declared to be out of the question was the only solution likely to satisfy the proletariat, agitators, and they would in no wise be depressed by official utterances; but it was the main task of the leaders to keep their followers within bounds. After the meeting all who had been present marched in procession through the Ring strasse, singing and cheering for universal suffrage. The police did not interfere with them.

The finance minister of France has announced that it will be necessary to increase the succession duties by 25,000,000 francs in order to balance the budget.

The Belgian Socialists are protesting against royal grants.

A violent storm has been raging on the Mediterranean near Pola for several days.

Miss Victoria Vokes, the actress, died in London on Monday.

It is stated that a commission of prelates at the Vatican is arranging to summon a plenary council of South American bishops.

"How can I write of such horrors as

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Corrected List of the Dead and Injured in the Explosion at Hall.

Hon. Mr. Mills Says the Elections Will Take Place Before Another Session.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 5.—Word has reached here that on Sunday morning some men drove up to the rear door of the general store of C. W. Switzer at Meadowville with a wagon, and gaining an entrance to the store loaded about \$200 worth of assorted goods, including every plug of tobacco in the place, and then drove off.

Montreal, Dec. 5.—Mrs. J. H. R. McInnes, who in 73 gave \$20,000 to endow a chair of mental and moral philosophy at McGill university, has added another \$20,000 to swell the fund.

E. E. Murray, vice-president of the defunct Beaver line steamship company, left for Liverpool to-day to attend the meeting of the company called by the courts.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—Hon. David Mills, of London, who is in the city, said in an interview this evening said he thought it possible that Sir John Thompson might bring on the general election before the next session of parliament despite his statement to the contrary in the House last session.

Montreal, Dec. 5.—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier is in town. He met several of his Ontario supporters at the Windsor Hotel last night to complete his arrangements in connection with the voters' lists. He is going down to Bonaventure in a day or so.

Ottawa, Dec. 5.—Following is a corrected and additional list of the names of the killed and injured in the dynamite explosion at Hall. Killed—Honorable Larosch, Norbert Martin, Albert Barbeau and Tessaphore Sequin. Injured—N. Z. Louis, left leg broken and face badly cut; Albert Beauchamp, first reported dead, legs and arms broken and face badly cut, recovery doubtful; Mrs. Charren, head cut and arm three-year-old daughter also badly cut and bruised; Messrs. B. Prudhomme, face and hand badly cut; A. D. Cadieux, cut on head and arms; Miss Clouthier, face badly cut and bruised; four-year-old daughter and five-year-old son of Joseph Clouthier badly cut about the face; Alexander Major, dangerous scalp wounds.

Contractor Bourque says the explosion was caused by Foreman Sequin lighting a fire in the shanty stove which was entirely against the orders.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 5.—The man Carrige, charged with the murder of Wm. McCarthy, last January, was acquitted to-day. An alibi was proven and the prisoner acquitted.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—Morris Haines is in custody at Niagara Falls on a charge of bigamy. Haines deserted his wife in Montreal fourteen years ago and she has been seeking him ever since. Haines settled at Rochester and married a pretty Jewess, and came to Toronto to live but left last spring for Niagara Falls.

A GOOD PRECEDENT. Catholic Priest Lectures at the Union Theological Seminary.

New York, Dec. 5.—For the first time in the history of the Union Theological Seminary its lecture platform was occupied last evening by a priest of the Roman Catholic church. It has been the custom for the past few years for the members of the Homiletical society, an association composed of students belonging to the senior classes, to invite clergymen of various denominations to address them at certain periods on subjects pertaining to the ministry, to which the most prominent pulpit orators and thinkers of all shades of Protestant belief have responded. It was left, however, for this season's course of lectures, the topic being "Methodist Preaching," to include one from a representative Roman Catholic communion, the Rev. Alexander P. Boyle, of the Faculty Fathers, who has done more to elevate the character of preaching in the Roman Catholic church than any other man. The chairman said:

"I am glad to welcome Father Doyle here as a representative of the great mother church of Christendom, whose head recently issued a touching appeal for the reunion of the church. It breathes a spirit like the Master himself."

In opening his remarks Father Doyle said: "When the invitation came to me to address the Homiletical Society of the Union Theological Seminary, through my highly esteemed friend Dr. Briggs, I thought it would not only be an error of judgment on my part to refuse it, but I would be guilty of neglect in my devotion to one of the great principles of my life, for it would be casting aside one of those rare opportunities of healing the breach of religious dissension and securing Christian unity. I have always made it a settled purpose to sit on the same platform with my brethren of other denominations whenever it was possible without sacrificing my principle of dogmatic faith. It goes without saying that all our religious misunderstandings and most of our religious antipathies arise from the fact that we do not know each other well enough. Ignorance of each other's opinions and want of appreciation of each other's motives have often led us to impute false ideas and extravagant notions to each other, while a better knowledge and broader charity would have united us in common brotherhood."

The German government has concluded negotiations with the Rothschild syndicate for a loan of 75,000,000 florins in gold, which is required to complete the reform of the currency. The syndicate already holds the greater part of the needed bullion.

BRIEF L.

W. Edgar Buck, Metropolitan Method signed his position before the Theosophical rooms Sunday night, ed very interesting the society.

The drawing on the Victoria Building successfully for No. 1000 and I share B was vacant effort to raise a sum to commence the erection. The barrack built on Yates street Lemmens' palace. The cost of the building \$13,000. Arrangements for erecting the building of General Booth to arrive at New York. The November cent exposure, was cancelled this morning of the charges made told Magistrate Macdonald at the time of doing anything was remanded until the attendance of the case is proved as the severely dealt with.

The November 6th Nov. 3, 11:2 chimney fire, no loss. —Box 41, fire at the soda water factory, lamp upsetting; loss insurance, \$100. Box 31, false alarm. Still alarm, gas fire Fort street; loss, \$250.

Staff-commander Warspite when she appointed to H. M. tleship, acting as post mouth. The November 6th M. Masters, who was tenant on H. M. S. tion, has been appointed Tribune, a new two the reserve at Chatham. It is said that held at a suburban inge ago a well known pulled his shooting the house by firing one was hit, the bullets. It is said young man went to the revolver on Gov and it will very likely court.

The business manufacture or supplying purposes, have a general illustration mechanics' lien law passed in the shape introduced, so far as it content, with reason led to some extent. The act they were in at all. The petition presented at an early tions of a similar calculation in the province of the Y. M. C. A. are lar every week. Of the hall was crowded sisted in the present prison, Miss L. Dunn dard, Miss Luney, Cusack, and Messrs. Firth and Agnew. It was also present a counsel selection. The der its present man getting on its feet cess is assured.

Magister Hughes, schooner Mary Ellen out in charge of his He has purchased the Sadetta, and will out this season. She will the British flag, by one of the Victoria is a new double ton tons burden, and will creditable addition. was out last year. The price paid was \$3850 will hunt on the Ja son.

All of the fan to in the police court if a number of the la in other courts they for a week. Lee with obtaining mon tences, was admitted of \$200, \$100 to be and \$50 apiece by offence charged again able one, and hence bonds to secure his sired. The trouble rest among the C the hearing next we new joss.

Secretary Elwo board of trade, has ing letter:

Dear Sir: I expect the 15th Dec. to take ill. I shall be glad to your Board of Trade in trade with the An that day, as you may it is possible I can't best depended upon. agent of the govern the promotion of tra shall be glad to reciev dressed care of Collec cover. Yours very a brotherhood"

A meeting of the suit Mr. Larke wh when the question o lla will be discuss ed. Magistrate Mac sented to the writin of obtaining money

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All of the fan tan cases were called in the police-court this morning, but as a number of the lawyers were engaged in other courts they were all remanded for a week. Lee Hing Yum, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, was admitted to bail in the sum of \$200, \$100 to be furnished by himself and \$50 apiece by two sureties. The offence charged against him is an indictable one, and hence he was placed under bonds to secure his attendance when desired. The trouble is exciting great interest among the Chinese residents, and the hearing next week will draw like a new joss.

Secretary Elworthy, of the B. C. board of trade, has received the following letter: Ottawa, Nov. 21. Dear Sir: I expect to be in Victoria on the 15th Dec. to take steamship for Australia. I shall be glad to meet the members of your Board of Trade and others interested in trade with the Australian colonies on that day, as you may deem most advisable. It is possible I can arrange to be in your city on the 14th, but probably 15th can be best depended upon. I am on my way as agent of the government of Canada for the promotion of trade with Australia. I shall be glad to receive a line from you, addressed care of Collector of Customs, Vancouver. Yours very truly J. L. LARKE Agent Govt. of Canada.

A meeting of the board on a date to suit Mr. Larke will be arranged for, when the question of trade with Australia will be discussed. —Magistrate Macrae this morning assented to the withdrawal of the charge of obtaining money under false pretences against Albert Wilson, alias Weinrich, by the Qun Nan Fong company. Mr. Alkman, of Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, renewed his motion for withdrawal, acting on behalf of the Chinese firm. The motion was granted by the court, action on the principle of law generally accepted that such charges may be withdrawn on motion of complainant in cases where there are grounds for civil action. Mr. Alkman stated that they would have cancelled Wilson had they had the chance. The \$7000 in checks, certificates of deposits and cash taken from Wilson on his arrest were returned to him, and he will very likely leave on the first opportunity offered for California. A settlement with the Chinese was effected the day after Wilson's arrest.

Court Robin Hood, A. O. F., held a very interesting entertainment at Victoria West last week. W. McKay, chief ranger, occupied the chair and delivered an address. The rest of the programme follows: Solos, E. Atherton, A. Cave, Mrs. McGraw, F. Sehl, Mrs. Dudgeon, Mrs. Dooley, H. J. Cave and Mr. Wilkes; recitation, Mrs. Lang; duet, Mrs. Wilkes and Mrs. Bradbury; overture, Bandy of chestra; recitation, A. Seiple; duet, H. and A. Cave. —Mr. and Mrs. John Virtue leave tomorrow night on a visit to Europe. Mr. Virtue has some business engagements for the winter, and with Mrs. Virtue, who will visit her parents in Ireland, return to Victoria in March next. Unless there is some change of plans, which is highly improbable, Mr. Virtue will manage the Mount Baker hotel at Oak Bay next season. They journey east over the Northern Pacific and over the Allan line to Europe. —The Victoria Amateur Minstrels gave a smoker at Pioneer Hall Saturday evening. The men from the M. M. A. who assisted, the orchestra of the Victoria theatre, and the staff of the theatre were present as guests, and with the members of the company enjoyed a very pleasant evening. Frank Higgins was chairman and made a good presiding officer. During the evening songs were rendered by Messrs. Sehl, Richardson, Brownlie, Mitchell, Pilling, Hood, Patterson, Sherbourne, Herbert Robertson, Roche Robertson, McIntyre, Mosher, Oliver, W. Ralph Higgins, E. Pauline, Gunner Lyons, Gunner Ayton and Bombardier Kelly. The Minstrel quartette gave several selections. Frank Higgins and Mr. Corsan played a couple of mandolin and guitar duets, Mr. Perry recited, Mr. Francia gave a guitar solo, and Mr. Perry played a banjo solo, and the orchestra rendered a number of selections. George E. Powell was accompanist. It was decided to repeat the show in holiday week for the benefit of the maternity home. Refreshments were served during the evening and at the close the boys lined up and drank to the health of and cheered the musical director, J. J. Finn. Leader Hicks, Geo. E. Powell, Frank Higgins, the R. M. A., Ed. Perry, Clement Rowlands, Stage Manager Pete Well, and the ladies. Speeches in reply were made by all and Dave Patterson, as a member of the Minstrel's Band, and a skirt dancer, recited for the ladies. "God Save the Queen" and "Auld Lang Syne" were sung and the crowd dispersed. Every body voted the affair a success. —From Tuesday's Daily Colonist: The Epworth League was recently established at the Victoria West Methodist church, and last evening Postmaster Shakespeare gave a stereopticon entertainment and lecture under its auspices. —The mate of the bark Detroit, which returned to port last night, and a member of the crew had a fight this morning aboard ship. The sailor, whose name is Brown, received severe injuries, but will probably not be incapacitated for work. —United States Consul General Roberts will shortly leave for North Carolina, his home, on business affairs. He will probably be absent two months. In his absence Mr. Eure, his deputy, will be in charge. —The funeral of the late Mrs. E. A. McDonald took place this morning. The services were conducted at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic church. There was a large cortege of mourners and the floral offerings were many. —Dr. Newcombe of this city has been temporarily placed in charge of the Westminister asylum for the insane in place of Dr. Bentley, the medical superintendent suspended. The investigation of the charges against the latter will take place as soon as he sends his answers to them. —The steamer City of Kingston has two hundred tons of wheat to bring here from the sound for Hall, Ross & Co., and was to have made a special trip yesterday in order to deliver it here. However, the plan was abandoned, and the freight will be brought to-day and tomorrow on the ordinary trips. —While practicing last Saturday afternoon at Clover Point Senator McInnes was shooting at the target and Arthur Langley's dog jumped in front of the rifle and was shot through the back. The bullet struck the target, making a magpie, which counts three points. He was shooting at 600 yards. —The Victoria Fish Co.'s steamer Thistle returned yesterday with 50,000 pounds of halibut, which was shipped east via the C. P. R. The Vancouver Company's steamer Coquitlam brought 50,000 pounds. The fish is sent east with passenger trains, the freight being from \$800 to \$1000 a carload. —Acting under instructions from Hon. Col. Baker, A. B. Gray, deputy commissioner of labor, went to the Mainland this morning to make an endeavor to settle the strike at the Royal City mills. He will offer to the parties to the strike the facilities of the conciliation act to effect a settlement, and if they accept, will take hold of the matter. —Professor Saunders, director of the Dominion experimental farm at Ottawa, has sent a complete set of farm reports and bulletins to the high school library. These reports contain much valuable information to the student of botany and entomology as well as to the practical farmer. Some of the earlier numbers are now very scarce. —A little Indian boy was accidentally shot in the leg at Discovery island this morning. A man named Hannery was hunting in a boat and fired toward the shore, where some Indians were encamped. The boy received a buckshot in the leg which Dr. Holden afterwards removed. The lad is only about five years of age, and the wound was a very painful one. —The mission steamer Glad Tidings is in port. Rev. W. H. Pierce, the Methodist minister, is aboard. Mr. Pierce is in charge of the Methodist missions of Vancouver Island and the coast line of British Columbia. Thirty-six Christian Indians helped him in his work. During his trip he baptized 18 Indians and married six couples. The Glad Tidings had rather a stormy passage down. —A meeting was held at Strawberry Vale school house last night, at which the residents decided to build a hall and church to face on Burnside road. The owners of Strawberry Vale estate have offered the site and Mr. Robert Porter has offered the price of land towards the building fund. All the other residents have made liberal promises of both money and labor. —A San Francisco dispatch says: "The demand for steam and sailing vessels for the coasting trade is increasing. Steam schooners, which had been laid up in Oakland creek, are once more in active service, and the prospects for ship owners is brightening materially. The principal demand for sailing vessels has been from Puget Sound, and in consequence there has been an advance of 50 cents per thousand on lumber." —Sam King, who runs the laundry where Joe Shaw Sue, referred to as Hoe Ding, died on Saturday, has been arrested on Coroner Hasell's warrant, based on the inquiry of the jury, for neglecting to properly care for the man in his last illness. He was brought into the police court this morning. P. S. Lampan appearing in his defence. The magistrate did not have time to hear the case and remanded it until tomorrow. He read over the evidence and admitted the accused to bail in the sum of \$500, \$250 furnished by himself and \$125 each by two sureties. —The police commissioners have announced their decision in the case of Sergeant Levin, charged by G. C. Sauer on three counts of conduct unbecoming an officer, an Constable John Smith, charged by Maynard H. Cowan with failing to protect him from assault. The latter opinion was rendered last night, the commissioners declaring the constable guilty and the sergeant innocent on the one month. The opinion in the Levin case was not guilty, and was announced this morning, the sergeant being simply called in and formally told that the charges had not been proven. —The newly elected officers of Milton Lodge, Sons of St. George, were installed last evening. George Penketh conducted the installation of the officers, who are as follows: W. P. A. Aldershaw; W. V. P. D. Cross; Mr. Stephenson, of Honolulu; Mrs. R. Dudgeon, Mrs. W. Wilkes and Mrs. Bradbury, Mr. Dooley, Miss A. Penketh and Mr. Wilkes. —Fred Landsberg, charged with having in his possession a shot gun knowing the same to have been stolen, was given a hearing in the police court this morning and discharged. He was represented by S. Perry Mills, and it was shown that he had no knowledge of the fact that the gun was stolen, and also that the gun was worth \$20, and not \$50. Mr. Landsberg only paid \$7.50 for the gun, and one of the points of the prosecution was that to purchase for that amount a \$55 gun was in itself a suspicious circumstance. The magistrate said that the police were justified in proceeding as they did, but that there was absolutely nothing to connect the accused with anything wrong. The court would not pass upon the future possession of the gun, but did not allow Mr. Mills' claim for it on behalf of his client. —The lady managers of the B. C. Protestant Orphan Home met yesterday afternoon at the home. Those present were: Mrs. M. Williams, Mrs. C. Kent, Mrs. G. L. Milne, Mrs. S. Clarke, Mrs. F. Adams, Mrs. McInnes, Mrs. E. Cridge, Mrs. C. Hayward, Mrs. H. H. Hesson, Mrs. T. Earle and Miss Carr. Mrs. Cridge, the president, led in prayer in opening the meeting. It was decided that hereafter the ladies' committee should meet at the home on the first Monday in each month at 2:30 o'clock. It was decided to affiliate with the Women's National Council of Canada. Mrs. D. W. Higgins, Mrs. Ash Brown, and Mrs. and Miss Goward wrote offering to assist in the sewing and mending for the orphans, and their offer was accepted with thanks. Mrs. M. Williams and Miss Carr were appointed the visiting committee for the month, with instructions to make special arrangements for the orphans during the holidays. The monthly bills were received and ordered paid. The matron reported 53 children in the home.

What a Wonderful Discovery! IS PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER! It not only cures the ills of the human family, but is also the sure remedy for horses and cattle. It has never been known to fail in a cure of the worst cases of bowel complaint, and for sprains, galls, etc., it never fails—try it once. Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by druggists generally for 25c. a bottle, large size.

Canadian News. Ottawa, Dec. 3.—Augustus Southby Cochrane, second class clerk of the geological survey, and assistant to Dr. Bell, died here to-day of heart disease. He was 44 years old and was appointed surveyor in 1877. He leaves a widow and three of a family.

Colonial House, Montreal.

TOYS, FANCY GOODS, JAPANESE GOODS, CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS CARDS

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Endless Variety of Mechanical Toys Consisting of: Railways on Tracks from \$1 50, \$3.25, etc.; Bicycle Race Courses, \$1.65; Steam Engines, 90c., \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.65; Steam Boats, \$1 25, \$2.65, \$2.75; Musical Ferris Wheel, \$5.50; Horses and Carts, \$1.25.

Miscellaneous Toys, Etc. Trumpets from 5c., Tin Toys, Wooden Toys, Kitchen Utensils from 30c. to \$1.60, Kitchens, both in wood and tin, Wooden Tea Sets, Sideboards, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Etc.; Toy China Tea Sets from 15c., Toy China Toilet Sets; Magic Lanterns, Chinese Lanterns, Japanese Fans for Screens; Leather Purses from 15c., 25c., 30c., etc.; Christmas Cards from 3c.; Calendars, Etc., Etc.

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