The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR. THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1899. VOLUME XLIII—NO. 24

MANILA'S DEATH ROLL

Two Hundred and Twenty American Soldiers Already Lost in Most Favorable Season.

Filipinos Complain That New Taxation Is More Burdensome Than That by Spain.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Responding to a resolution of inquiry the secretary of war has sent to the senate Gen. Otis' report on the health conditions at Manila. The report is dated yesterday and was made by cable. It is as follows: Deaths among troops in Philippines since arrival to February 1st, seven months, 220, of which 41 were due to wounds and accidents. Of the remaining 179, 65 died of typhoid, 43 of smallpox, 22 of dysentery, and 8 of malarial fever. The remaining deaths were due to many various diseases. Smallpox causes apprehension. The entire command has been vaccinated several times. Twelve physicians have been engaged for several weeks vaccinating the natives. The most sickness is during the hot months, March, April and May, when fevers, smallpox and dysentery are more prevalent. Nine officers of the command are now reported sick. A great majority of the cases are slight ailments.

Hongkong, Feb. 3.—The Filipino junta here has issued the following statement: "Simultaneously with the proclamation of the republic Aguinaldo released the Spanish prisoners as an act of grace.

"The Spanish imposition of the poll tax is enforced by the Americans with greater severity. Formerly the poorest paid $2 and the richest $37; now the poorest pay $5 and the richest $100, which is greatly exasperating the people.

"Gambling cock fighting, bribing, squeezing and the American abuses of the customs are causing demoralization.

"The Manila Filipinos are indignant at the notion of the American journals that they will tamely submit to be experimented with by amateur colonial administrators and hope the decision of the United States senate on Monday will be of a nature to satisfy their aspirations so frequently expressed."

MILES EMBALMED BEEF.

The Court of Inquiry Will Investigate Whether Packers Defrauded the Army Department.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The indications are that a court of inquiry will be ordered to investigate and report upon the truth or falsity of the statements alleged to have been made by Gen. Miles in which the quality of beef used by the troops during the late war was brought in question. The matter was discussed at some length at to-day's cabinet meeting and although no definite decision was reached, the consensus of opinion was that such a proceeding should be had. It was argued that if the packers who had furnished the beef to the army had fraudulently supplied an article of the character charged by Gen. Miles the country had a right to know it, and if the charges were without foundation the people had an equal right to know that. Justice to all concerned, it is held, demands that the truth be brought to light. It was also agreed that Gen. Miles should not be suspended from his office as commander of the army pending such investigation as it was not intended that even by inference should he be prejudged of any wrong doing in this connection. It is not believed that any action will be taken, however, until the war investigation committee has made its report, which is expected within the next few days.

COLORADO'S SNOW BLOCKADE.

Immense Loss to Railways and Death of Many Cattle—Wrecking Crew Killed by Slide.

Denver, Col., Feb. 3.—It has been many years since the Colorado railways had to contend with such conditions as are now prevailing in the mountain regions. The loss to the railways in this state, taking into consideration the business which is not moving, and the outlay of cash to pay the armies of snow shovellers, is estimated at $25,000 a day. Not less than 1,000 men have been shovelling snow for several days. Over 500 miles of road in the mountains has been at times shut off from communication with the main lines. Storm bound passengers are fed and cared for by the railway companies.

The Denver & Rio Grande railway has a large force of men at work to-day clearing the tracks near Hoshone in the canyon of the Grand river where a snow slide occurred yesterday killing three men and injuring six others of a wrecking crew.

The main line between the east and west will be reopened to-day if no further snow slides occur. On the mountains thousands of cattle are freezing or starving to death and nothing can be done to save them. In Eastern Colorado feed is being hauled long distances over the prairies to feed cattle and it is hoped to avoid heavy losses of live stock if the storm and cold abates within a day or two. However, there will be some losses of stock that is not closely herded.

DISORDER IN LIMERICK.

Council Chamber Invaded and Business of the Corporation Interrupted.

Limerick, Ireland, Feb. 2.—The first meeting of the new Limerick corporation, held to-day, was exceedingly disorderly. A number of people invaded the chamber and interrupted business. Mr. John Daly, who was elected mayor on January 23 last, threatened to call in the police, and was finally compelled to adjourn the council. On leaving the building Mr. Daly was hissed.

DOMINION DESPATCHES

Mr. Hague Retiring From Management of Merchants Bank—Nova Scotia Legislature.

Chief Witness in Bank Robbery in Poor Health—Trolley Car's Narrow Escape.

Special To The Colonist.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

Halifax, Feb. 2.—The Nova Scotia legislature opened this afternoon. The speech from the throne by Lieut.-Governor Daly stated that the provincial finances are in sound condition and the mining industry of Nova Scotia is enjoying a period of unparalled prosperity.

BANK ROBBERY INFORMER.

Napanee, Feb. 2.—Pare, the principal witness in the bank robbery case, is in very poor health and is suffering from a complication of diseases.

A MARINER'S DEATH.

Windsor, Feb. 2.—Captain W. J. Rose, aged 52, a well known lake mariner, died here last night.

BARRIE HAS BIG FIRE.

Barrie, Feb. 3.—A disastrous fire broke out to-day in the Viavi company's dry goods store and spread on one side to the store occupied by Frawley & Devlin, J. F. Jackson's photo gallery and W. A. Post's dry goods store, and on the other side to R. A. Stephens' clothing store, James Vairi's grocery store and E. H. Williams' stores. The total loss is placed at $56,000.

FIRE INSURANCE FRAUD.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Von Webeneau and her nephew Balderhausen, whose house burned down on Tuesday morning, have been arrested at the instance of the Merchants' Insurance Company, which carried a $2,000 risk on the contents. They charge fraud.

TROLLEY CAR IN DANGER.

London, Feb. 3.—The fast express in pulling out of the Grand Trunk station collided with the truck on the rear end of a trolley car, which was crossing the tracks at Richmond street. The motorman saw the train coming in time to switch on all the current and crossed just in time to save the passengers.

MANITOBA'S AGENT.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—C. H. Jeffreys has been appointed agent of the Manitoba government in Ontario to succeed W. D. Scott. Mr. Scott has been appointed special representative to the Paris exhibition for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

MR. HAGUE RETIRING.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—Mr. Geo. Hague, who has managed the affairs of the Merchants' Bank for twenty-one years, has handed over his onerous duties to heretofore joint manager Fyshe. Mr. Hague is still attached to the bank in an advisory capacity.

THE RURAL PRESS.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association was opened this morning. The following officers were elected for 1899: President, W. S. Dingman, editor of Stratford Herald; first vice, J. S. Willison, of the Toronto Globe; second vice, A. G. F. Macdonald, of the Alexandria News; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Cooper, Canadian Magazine.

MILES IN TROUBLE NOW.

To Be Relieved of Command of American Army for Calling Names at the Government.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—A special from Washington says: Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles will be relieved of the command of the army and transferred to the command of a department or sent to await orders. The order went to the President late to-night ready for his signature, and it is predicted that he will sign it to-morrow. President McKinley has been patient and long-suffering with Gen. Miles' eccentricities, but patience has ceased to be a virtue in the face of the General's use of his high position at the head of the army to defy all discipline and repeat the charges against the government in a calm and deliberate statement, with an apparent effort to head off the report of the military commission, which will refute all the charges made by him against the beef supplied to the army.

The President cannot tolerate Miles any longer, since he has set about deliberately to break up the army and destroy all discipline. If Miles seeks to pose as a martyr he will be met with the report of the military commission, which is almost ready. He may demand a court of enquiry. If he does, it will be granted.

Either Maj.-Gen. Merritt or Maj.-Gen. Brooke will be placed in command of the army. Merritt is the ranking officer. By placing him in command, the President will show there is no desire to cover up anything in the war department or to place a man at the head of the army who is a particular friend of the secretary of war. Enemies of the administration have made much of the former strained relations between Secretary Alger and Gen. Merritt, and they cannot well criticize the promotion of Merritt to the command.

New York, Feb. 3.—A Washington despatch to the Press says the orders relieving Gen. Miles of his command have not been signed by the President, but this action is practically settled upon. In accordance with his custom, the President will lay the matter before the members of the cabinet at a meeting to-day.

Not all of the President's advisers are entirely satisfied with the contemplated degradation of the ranking major-general from the command of the army. They think the offence calls for something more. They have urged that the relief from the command be followed by court-martial. The President however, has expressed himself as unwilling to appear harsh. He has chosen the penalty of relief from the command as being the least that he can do, if he is not to ignore Miles' repeated acts of insurbordination and acts prejudicial to good military discipline.

SOLDIERS' LONG TRIP.

New York, Feb. 2.—The United States Transport Sherman, with the Third regular infantry and Second battalion of the Seventeenth infantry on board sailed from Brooklyn at 5 p.m. to-day for Manila. The trip will be made by way of the Suez canal. There were in all 1,314 men and officers on board.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Five More Ministers Off to New York to Consider Sacrifices for Treaty.

Military Short Courses Reduced to Two Months—Eight Thousand Medals Claimed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—Holding a meeting of the Dominion cabinet in a foreign country is the latest innovation of the Liberal government. To-day five ministers, Messrs. Fielding, Mills, Blair, Borden and Sifton, left for New York, where they are to take council to-morrow and Sunday with their three colleagues who are negotiating a treaty at Washington. The object of meeting is to learn the terms of the proposed treaty and to consider how far the three knights would be justified in going in conceding to the Americans. In many quarters fears are expressed that Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues may sacrifice Canadian interests. One of the questions to be threshed out at New York, and which accounts for the presence of the three Maritime Province ministers on to-day's delegation, is the fisheries question. It is said that the conclusion reached at Washington is to refer the whole matter to arbitration, although what Canada has to gain by such a course it is difficult to see. Within a week it is expected the result of the negotiations will be known.

The first batch of semi-weekly militia orders has been issued. It is notified for general information that the Yukon field force is distributed as follows: Headquarters, Fort Selkirk—Lt.-Col. Evans, commanding, 10 officers, 120 non-commissioned officers and men; detachment Dawson—Lieut. Burstall, commanding, 2 officers, 70 non-commissioned officers and men.

As smallpox exists in several localities in Canada the medical officers of permanent units are to re-vaccinate all within their charge who they think require it. They are to exercise special vigilance and consider measures to be taken should a case occur.

Official permission for the Toronto Cadet Corps to visit Tampa, Fla., is gazetted.

A board has been appointed to consider the claims for the general service medal for the Fenian Raid and Red River veterans. Col. Aylmer is chairman. Eight thousand claims have been filed.

Sweeping changes are announced in the course of instruction at military schools. The three months' short course is reduced to two months and concurrently therewith officers and men who have but elementary knowledge of drill can take a cadet's course of one month.

COLDEST OF ALL THINGS.

Prof. Dewar's Experiments With Liquid Hydrogen.

London, Jan. 22.—It is now eight months since the final triumph of the laboratory, the liquefying of hydrogen, was accomplished, and Prof. Dewar at the Royal Institution last evening described that most volatile of gasses when reduced to the coldest substance ever known.

When pure it is a colorless, transparent liquid, with considerable refractive power. It has a well-defined meniscus, but no appearance of being a metal, as Faraday thought it might prove to be. It is not a conductor of electricity. Its density is very deceptive. At first he thought it might be about half that of water, but by measuring a given volume and ascertaining how much gas it produced, he found its density to be only one-fourteenth of that of water, or six times less than that of the lightest liquid hitherto known. One litre weighed only seventy grammes. It instantly froze and solidified air and oxygen, and hence enabled the density of those two solids to be ascertained.

A little ball cooled in it and exposed to the air was first covered with a coating of solid air, and then began to drip liquid air. A piece of cotton wool soaked in it appeared to be magnetic, but the liquid itself, Prof. Dewar is satisfied, is not magnetic. This phenomenon must therefore be due to the cotton wool being immediately filled with solid oxygen, which is highly magnetic.

Prof. Dewar explained how vacuums of high tenuity were easily obtained by immersing a closed tube in liquid hydrogen. The air in the tube was immediately solidified, and if the tube was so arranged that the portion containing the accumulation of solid air could be sealed up, the other part had, according to Sir William Crookes' calculation, a pressure amounting to only one-ten-millionth of atmosphere. With vacuum vessels for use with hydrogen, it was therefore not necessary to pump out air; it was only needful to put liquid hydrogen in a double-walled vessel and it made its own vacuum by solidifying the air between the two walls.

EAGAN AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Insubordinate General Awaiting Review of His Sentence of Dismissal.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The record of the court-martial in the case of General Eagan is now in the hands of the President for final review. To-day Mr. Worthington, attorney for Gen. Eagan, filed with the judge advocate-general the additional or supplementary plea which he was granted permission to lodge. It was an elaboration of the points made by the counsel before the court-martial. A most formidable array of authorities has been produced, particularly in support of the contention that Gen. Eagan's conduct, though the facts be admitted, was not legally in the line of the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

PANAMA CANAL.

Promoters Making Another Appeal to Europe for Capital.

Paris, Feb. 2.—The promoters of the Panama canal have begun negotiations with capitalists in various European cities for raising a sum to push to completion the Panama canal. They claim that the present state of the Panama canal gives it a lead of several years over any competitor and that rapid work on it now would discourage rivalry. The powers are urged to send semi-official aid and thus prevent American control of an Isthmus canal.

THE AUSTRALIAN UNION

Details of the Long Discussed Federation at Last Formally Agreed Upon.

New South Wales to Have the Capital but Houses Will Meet First at Melbourne.

By Associated Press.

Melbourne, Victoria, Feb. 2.—The unanimous agreement finally reached by the Australian colonial premiers, who have been in conference here for some days regarding certain unsettled questions connected with the Australian federation bill, referred to them by the colonial legislatures, seems to insure the success of the federation project.

The federal capital will be like Washington, federal territory, the existing capials being excluded. It will be established in New South Wales, but at least a hundred miles from Sydney, the colonial capital. Pending the erection of a capitol building the Australian parliament will meet in Melbourne. The parliament is to consist of a senate and a house of representatives and an absolute majority of members of both houses shall decide all differences that may arise between the two. In other respects the original bill is unaltered.

The delay in accomplishing Australian federation has been principally due to the hesitating policy of New South Wales, the chief trouble originating with the financial basis of the proposed commonwealth. The matter first came formally before the representatives of the colonies at a convention which met in Adelaide in March, 1897. The colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania and South and West Australia sent delegates. Resolutions were adopted embodying the principles of the new constitution and a committee was appointed to draft a bill to be reported to the convention and then after discussion, to be referred to the various colonial legislatures. The draft having been made, submitted and modified by the convention, went to the colonial legislatures in March of that year. The subsequent discussion revealed the existence of an important federal section, the crux of the difficulty being the question of securing the rights of the smaller states, without depriving the others of the advantages which should be theirs from the fact of their larger populations.

One by one, however, the colonies, with the exception of New South Wales, approved the bill. Victoria, South Australia, West Australia and Tasmania derive their revenues from excise and customs duties but in South Wales these have been partially abolished, their place being taken by income and land taxes. The opponents of the federation project in New South Wales contended, that as a federal government the four protectionist colonies would lose a large portion of their revenues by the abolition of border duties and as a federal tariff of a somewhat prohibitive nature would become necessary, except in New South Wales, where there are no border duties to be repealed, the practical result would be that the deficient revenues of the four protectionist colonies would have to be made good very largely at the expense of New South Wales. That is to say, Australian federation on the lines of the bill as originally prepared, would mean an increase of taxation on the parent colony and diminish fiscal burdens in the colonies. Apart from this feature, the New South Wales colonists have all along approved the proposed constitution.

The Australian federation bill vests the legislative authority in the Queen, who will be represented by a governor-general, and in two houses of parliament the members of each being selected on the basis of manhood suffrage and each elector having only one vote. Each colony or state will send six men to the senate, each elected for six years. The house of representatives will consist of 63 members elected for three years, 24 by New South Wales, 23 by Victoria, 7 by South Australia, 5 by West Australia and 5 by Tasmania.

The Australian parliament will have power to make laws regulating trade and commerce with other countries and among the several estates, regulating taxation so as not to discriminate between states or parts of states, or between persons or things passing from one state to another. Regulating also bounties on the production, or export of goods; borrowing money on the public credit of the federation; postal, telegraphic and other like services; naval and military defence; navigation and shipping.

The executive government is to consist of seven ministers, with salaries aggregating £12,000 per annum. The expenditure of the federal government is estimated at £1,500,000 per annum. Each state will for the present retain possession of its own railways subject to the control of an interstate commission, and so long as this is the case the federal government will not have charge of the public assets.

THE CUBAN THREE MILLIONS.

Terms Upon Which This Relief Is Granted to the Insurgent Army.

Remedios, Cuba, Feb. 2.—The following are the terms of the settlement with the Cuban army arranged between General Gomez and Mr. Porter, for the United States government:

First—The Cuban officers in each province shall assist the American officers in distributing the funds.

Second—That these officers shall at once meet at some convenient point and decide how, when and where the payment is to be made, and arrange any other details.

Third—That the sum paid to each man shall not be regarded as part payment of salary or wages due for services rendered, but to facilitate the disbandment of the army, as a relief of suffering, and as an aid in getting the people to work.

Fourth—The Cubans shall surrender their arms to the Cuban assembly or to its representatives.

Fifth—The committee on distribution shall use its best endeavors to distribute it among the population so that all may secure work.

Sixth—That the $3,000,000 shall be placed subject to the order of General Brooke, and that action in the matter shall be immediate.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Salmon Canners Now Promised a Living Chance by the Dominion Government.

Cold Weather and Burst Water Pipes—Waterworks' Extension By-Law Carried.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Feb. 3.—A telegram has been received from G. R. Maxwell, M. P., now at Ottawa, stating that the Dominion government have decided to amend the new salmon fishing regulations in a way satisfactory to all parties.

George Gooderham and G. T. Blackstock, owners of the War Eagle, are in the city.

The Douglas Pine mine, on Phillips Arm, was sold to Montreal parties to-day for $90,000.

Another gold brick, worth $9,000, will be due here from the Dorothy Morton mine in a week.

The by-law to raise $100,000 for the extension of the waterworks system was carried yesterday. There were 380 votes cast, but 24 of which were against the by-law.

Extremely cold weather continues in Vancouver, and the plumbers are very busy with burst pipes. So many householders are allowing their taps to run that the water in the reservoir is going down at the rate of two feet a day.

F. Standish died at the city hospital last night. He came from Ontario, where his father is a practising physician. Major Callard died at the hospital last night. Little is known of his antecedents.

The International Cold Storage company are adding another three-story brick structure to their premises.

H. McDowell having leased the premises on the corner of Cambie and Cordova streets for 45 years, will start the erection of a very large block on March 1st, tearing down the present business premises which nine merchants now occupy.

LOST REASON RESTORED.

Twelve Years of Insanity Ended Through Application of the X Rays.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Twelve years ago Charles Burrill was struck on the head with a brick. Since then until to-day he has been insane, and for a number of years he was an inmate of the Eastern Illinois insane asylum at Kankakee. Yesterday Dr. W. G. Stearns, at the asylum, aided by X rays, operated on Burrill's skull. To-day the cloud which had so long obscured the light of Burrill's mind has passed away, and he began life where he left off 12 years ago.

When a boy young Burrill had a quarrel with a playmate, who threw a brick at him. He was dazed by the blow and never recovered from its effects until the operation of yesterday.

A skiagraph of the skull being taken showed a thickening of the bone near the top of the skull on the left side. This was removed in the usual manner, the foreign matter excised and the patient was put to bed. He awoke to-day entirely rational, and his first words were: "Why did you hit me?"

JUMPED THE TRACK.

Engine and Eleven Cars Ditched Near Niagara International Bridge.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Considerable excitement was caused this afternoon by the circulation of a rumor that a train of cars had left the rails on the Canadian side of the international bridge, and that considerable damage had been done. Later it was learned that an engine and train of 11 cars jumped the track at Bridgeburg, on the Canadian side of the bridge. No one was hurt, and no damage was done to the train. The accident occurred at 8 o'clock this morning, and all the cars were back in place before noon.

BY TROLLEY TO PYRAMIDS.

Ancient and Modern Handiwork Brought in Sharp Contrast in Egypt.

New York, Feb. 2.—The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. has received an order for trolley cars to be used in carrying tourists to and from the Pyramids in Egypt. A trolley line is being built by English capital from Cairo to the ancient monuments.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try them.

LABOR AGITATOR QUITS.

Came From England to Organize American Ship Laborers, But They Didn't Want Him.

New Work, Feb. 2.—Edward McHugh, the English labor agitator who came here in 1895 as the agent of the National Dock Workers' Union of Great Britain, to organize the American 'longshoremen and form an international union, has been unsuccessful. Disgusted and disheartened, all his plans knocked on the head, and practically legislated out of office as the head of the organization he founded here, he sailed for England yesterday by the White Star line.

McHugh seemed to meet with success at first when he came to New York and organized the American 'longshoremen's union, with a dozen branches in New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and a paper membership of 10,000. A feeling arose against the union having the representative of an English organization who was not an American citizen at its head. The feeling became stronger until meetings were held and the union re-organized without any reference to McHugh's plans, and decided that each branch should manage its own business and finances. This left President McHugh without anything to do, and he determined to return to England.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO SHOOTING.

Savings Bank Official Shot as Result of Several Weeks' Old Quarrel.

San Francisco, Feb. 3.—W. S. Pardee, assistant secretary of the Pacific State Mutual savings bank, was shot and probably fatally wounded to-day by Christian Reis, Jr. The shooting occurred in Pardee's office. Reis and Pardee quarrelled several days ago. Reis' father is a prominent merchant, and was city treasurer at one time.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.

Conductor French Dies of Injuries—Principal King Very Ill—The Bonspiel.

Winnipeg, Feb. 3.—(Special)—The Winnipeg curling bonspiel, play in which opens on Monday, promises to be by far the largest ever held here, and as the weather conditions are quite favorable for good ice, a splendid week is assured. Already 70 rinks have entered from outside, including Flavelle of Lindsay, Hindon of Duluth, Griggs of St. Paul, Rochon of Fort William, Chisholm, of Superior, Wis., and many others. Flavelle is expected here on Sunday.

B. French, conductor on the freight train which was derailed at Medicine Hat on Thursday, has died of his injuries, making three deaths.

Rockwood Conservatives have nominated Isaac Riley as candidate for the Manitoba legislature.

Rev. Dr. King, who is suffering from a serious attack of pneumonia, rallied somewhat yesterday, and his condition now continues about the same, but it is feared the Principal cannot recover.

Winnipeg, Feb. 2.—Fire at Dreseen destroyed Baxter Bros.' bakery and store. Every part except the brick oven was burned.

EXPLOITING HAVANA.

Canadian and United States Capital Acquiring All Railway and Steamship Interests.

Havana, Feb. 3.—The control of the existing railway system of Cuba has been secured to the New York syndicate, which includes Canadian capitalists. Following the purchase of the Sagua railroad, the line from Caibarien, in Santa Clara province, has been bought. Its capital stock is $2,300,000, and there is no bonded indebtedness. A meeting of stockholders has been called for February 18, when the formal transfer to the new officers will be made. The same syndicate has the Matanzas and Sabienilla railway, which runs through the sugar-producing district of Matanzas province. The capital stock is $5,000,000. A meeting of stockholders will be held March 6. The Cienfuegos and Villa Clara line is also in process of absorption. Its capital stock is $3,000,000.

The English capitalists who control what is known as the United Railways of Havana were after the same properties, and a syndicate with £10,000,000 capital was organized for the purpose of buying them. It was represented by J. P. Henry Schroeder and James Underdown, of London. The United Railways capitalists sought a conference with a view to uniting interests, but a conference was refused. The owners of the systems lately purchased expect to secure the United Railways, or else build their own line into Havana.

The same syndicate has purchased for $1,500,000 the Herrera line of coasting vessels, which has had a monopoly of the north coast trade.

THE POULETTE SUCCESSION.

Lawyers Still Tracing Antecedents of Rivals to the Named Heir.

London, Feb. 3.—The Globe says that the lawyers who have been searching the records relative to the claims of the so-called Viscount Hinton, the son of Earl Poulette's first wife, to the title and estates of the late earl, have discovered that this claimant has a brother three years younger than himself named Frederic Poulette. He was born at Portsea in 1852 and died at an unknown date. It is also ascertained that another son was born in 1894 and died in 1897. He was called Charles Blewitt Poulette. Thus apparently there are only two claimants to the peerage living—the Viscount Hinton whose paternity Earl Poulette repudiated, and who for many years supported himself as an organ-grinder, and the son of the Earl's last wife, who was always recognized by the Earl as his rightful heir.

U. S. PACIFIC CABLE.

Japan Will Aid in the Enterprise Under Certain Conditions.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—The steamer Coptic arrived to-day from Hongkong and Yokohama, via Honolulu, bringing a large number of army and navy officers from the Philippines.

Among the passengers was John A. Scrymser, president of the Pacific Cable Co. In an interview he expressed himself as being encouraged to hope that the cable would be maintained and operated by the United States government. The cost of such a cable, Mr. Scrymser said, is willing to go into the proposition under certain conditions. Regarding the cost of such a cable, Mr. Scrymser said that $20,000,000 would not cover the cost, for the reason that a duplicate cable must be laid. Such a cable would require a reserve fund of $100,000 a year being set aside for a renewal, 20 years being the average life of a cable.

SMALL BOYS' TRIP.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—The school cadets who are leaving for Tampa, Fla., tomorrow were inspected at the drill hall to-night. Over 4,000 people crowded the building and watched their evolutions.

RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

Government Acting Through the Members of the Red Cross Society.

Washington, Feb. 2.— Ambassador Hitchcock, from St. Petersburg has reported to the state department on the famine conditions prevailing in certain parts of Russia. The report is taken from the statement of the Red Cross Society in the official gazette.

Destitution following a failure of crops exists in seven eastern and two central provinces of Russia and the relief work is being carried on by the Russian imperial government, through the agency of the Russian Red Cross, because it was felt that direct government aid might foster a feeling among the peasants that they had a right to demand rather than to request assistance even when their suffering was the direct result of their own laziness as well as the failure of their crops.

The Red Cross thus far has appropriated about $562,000 to the relief work. Eating houses have been established, children provided with food and clothing, and work furnished to the peasants who were able to work. The society has been careful to offer work wherever it could be done and these who refuse this form of assistance are not otherwise helped.

MR. PAYNE'S RECEPTION.

New Pastor of the Congregational Church Most Cordially Welcomed to the City.

Rev. F. Payne, the new pastor of the Congregational church, was tendered a warm reception by the members of his congregation and of the Ministerial Association last evening. Among those present representing the latter body were Rev. D. MacRae, of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West; Rev. Dr. Wilson, of the Reformed Episcopal; Rev. W. Leslie Clay, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian; Rev. Dr. Campbell, of the First Presbyterian; Rev. Ralph W. Trotter, of Calvary Baptist; and Rev. J. C. Speer, of the Metropolitan Methodist. Mr. Carter occupied the chair, and the programme was made up of short addresses, interspersed with singing. There was a good number present. A large bell of flowers was hung from the centre of the church, and as some of the speakers of the evening explained, typified the marriage of the new pastor to his congregation. After short addresses had been given by each of the ministerial representatives, Mr. Carter, on behalf of the Congregationalists, extended a cordial welcome to the new pastor in a few well-chosen words, remarking that, though few in number, the members of his church were loyal to their convictions, and though clouds had appeared threatening to deluge and wipe them out of existence, there was never a more sunshiny hour than now. Mr. Payne, who comes from London, Eng., said in reply that he was agreeably surprised to find so many shades of religion represented as was found on the platform. In England were such an event to take place it would be very uncommon. He liked such diversity providing it is of the right kind. Concerning the impression of some of the speakers that Victoria was little known, he wished to correct it. They all knew about us in England, and the idea of coming to a heathen land, as it was jocularly put in one of the addresses, was quite remote from his mind.

RESTORED TO LIFE.

Strange Experience of an Assyrian Child in Ontario Town.

Berlin, Ont., Feb. 3.—(Special)—A child of Jos. Unijerous, an Assyrian, became ill a day or two ago and at 2:30 yesterday afternoon its tiny form lay apparently lifeless, the limbs rigid and the pallor of death hon its countenance. The remains were prepared for burial and the father was arranging for the funeral. He sat up all night, however, and about 3 o'clock he heard a tiny gasp for breath, and soon saw color come slowly to the pallid lips and the fingers quiver as if the grasp of death was being shaken off. The returning life came slowly but surely and at 3:30 o'clock the little one was in its parent's arms as well as ever.

A QUEER BLUNDER.

Bandmaster's Untimely Suggestion to President of the French Republic.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Through an unfortunate blunder of the bandmaster at the presidential banquet to the bureaux of both chambers this evening, as President Faure entered the banquetting hall the band of the Garde Republicaine played, instead of the customary Marseillaise, the overture "Si j'etais roi" ("If I were King.")

A HIDDEN PRINCESS.

Asserted to Be Free in United States While Supposed in Old World Lunatic Asylum.

London, Feb. 3.—The French newspapers are raising an outcry against the alleged detention and ill-treatment of Princess Louise of Cobourg in a lunatic asylum, but the Brussels correspondent of the Daily Mail says that King Leopold has paid his daughter's debts and that if current report in Belgium is to be believed the princess is in the United States and not in an asylum at all.

TRAVELLERS' INQUISITION.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed here at the reports from the United States of the practice, under the instructions recently issued from the treasury department, of closely interrogating passengers arriving from abroad at New York and other ports. Several members of the reichstag will interpellate the government regarding the matter during the coming week.

COLLISION ON BRIDGE

C. P. R. Freight Train Struck by Another Following It Across the Saskatchewan.

Engineer Who Caused Accident Instantly Killed Together With His Fireman.

A Conductor Severely Injured—Supt. Niblock Nimbly Moves to Safety.

Special To The Colonist.

Winnipeg, Feb. 2.—(Special)—At 5:30 this morning an east-bound C. P. R. freight train was struck by another freight train following it on the Saskatchewan river bridge at the west end of Medicine Hat yard.

Engineer William Muir and Fireman J. Long, on Engine 122, were instantly killed, and Conductor B. French, who was reading in a caboose on the forward train, was injured, but it is thought not very seriously. Muir and French are married men, living at Medicine Hat. Long was single, living at the same place. Muir jumped from the engine at the west end of the bridge, and was instantly killed. Long stayed with the engine, which went through the side of the bridge on to the ice. Three cars were wrecked.

Superintendent Niblock was in the car which was wrecked. He heard the train coming and got out on the side of the bridge and escaped injury.

The accident was caused by the second train, Engineer Muir and Conductor Hodder, approaching Medicine Hat at too high a rate of speed and failing to make the stop required by the rules at the west end of the bridge over Saskatchewan river.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Minister Fisher's Hay Policy—Locomotive Works in Prospect—Drainage Contracts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—Minister Fisher has evolved the novel idea that with reduced steamship rates Canadian hay will find a ready market in England. How the minister proposes to compel the companies to reduce the rates has not transpired.

Railway locomotive works are to be established here. A company has been formed with $750,000 capital.

Contracts for local drainage works aggregating half a million dollars will be awarded next May. There is a strong agitation in favor of confining the work to Canadians, although fully 20 American firms are figuring on the specifications.

A LESSON TO DOCTORS.

Verdict for Attempting Post Mortem Examination Without Authority.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—(Special)—An action of very unusual character was heard in the assize court this afternoon. The wife of James Davidson died a short time ago, after half an hour's illness. An inquest was spoken of, but the idea was abandoned, the coroner not deeming it necessary. On returning home shortly after his wife's death, however, Davidson found Doctors Garrett and Harris in his house operating on the body, which had been cut open. They produced no authority, and the irate husband prevented them finishing and brought an action for $50,000 damages. The jury, after an absence of two hours, found a verdict for the plaintiff for $600 damages.

ONTARIO TAXING FOREIGNERS.

Outside Corporations to Make Up Revenue Formerly Received From Logs for Export.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—(Special)—The Ontario government will shortly introduce a bil to impose a tax upon foreign corporations doing business in Ontario. The object of the new tax is to meet a deficiency in the revenue resulting from the embargo placed upon the exportation of logs. That deficiency is estimated at $200,000 and will represent the amount formerly paid in stumpage dues by Michigan lumbermen when they were alowed to cut logs for export.

The suggestion to tax foreign corporations was made some years ago but not acted upon then, as the government considered the finances of the province to be in a sound condition. The disappearance of this substantial source of revenue, however, makes the imposition of fresh taxation imperative.

SIR CHARLES ORGANIZING.

Strong Committee Formed in Montreal, and Every Province to Be Looked After.

Montreal, Feb. 2.—(Special)—While in Montreal for the past few days, Sir Charles Tupper has been working energetically towards organizing the Liberal-Conservative party. It is announced that Mr. Henry Dalby, for about 20 years editor of the Montreal Star, has resigned his position, to become the organizer of the English section of the party here and the confidential representative of Sir Charles Tupper.

Mr. James Crathern, ex-president of the Montreal board of trade, has become the treasurer of the organization. There has also been appointed a small committee to actively superintend the work.

Sir Charles goes to Ottawa on Friday. He will at once take steps to push forward the work of organization in every province of the Dominion.

Customs Returns.—The returns of the Victoria customs for the month of January are as follows:

IMPORTS.

Free	$ 25,436 00
Dutiable	153,561 00
Total	$178,997 00
Duty collected	$ 58,56 93
Other revenues	4,252 98
Total	$ 63,209 91

EXPORTS.

Produce of Canada	$ 38,169 00
Not produce of Canada	13,821 00
Total	$ 52,090 00

FITZSIMMONS' MONEY COVERED.

Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars Put Up on Behalf of Sharkey.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Tom O'Rourke announced here to-night: "I have forwarded to-night a certified check for $2,500 to New York to cover Fitzsimmons' forfeit, now in the hands of the New York Journal, to bind a match between Tom Sharkey and Robert Fitzsimmons before the club offering the largest purse. The referee and terms to be mutually agreed upon as soon as a club qualifies.

Saginaw, Mich., Feb. 1.—Bob Fitzsimmons to-day declared there is no truth in the despatches stating that McCoy has challenged him. He said further that if the "Kid" does fight him, he must wait until he (Fitzsimmons) has first taken care of both Sharkey and Jeffreys.

BALFOUR TAKEN TO TASK.

Protestant League Question Him as to Proposed Catholic University and Doings of Established Church.

London, Feb. 1.—Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and the government leader in the House of Commons, received at Manchester yesterday a deputation from the local branch of the Protestant League, who visited him with reference to his recent advocacy of the establishment of a Catholic university in Ireland and also to learn his views as to the action to be taken in connection with the so-called lawlessness in the established church.

In regard to the university, Mr. Balfour emphasized his previous arguments in favor of it. He said he did not advocate it in behalf of the government. His advocacy was due to his personal conviction, which he had conscientiously expressed. He was aware that he had thereby offended many of his Protestant friends and that his personal interests as regards his political position had been injured, by the views he expressed. It was, however, a matter of indifference to him, whether he remained in public life, but it was not a matter of indifference if by remaining in public life, he was prevented from expressing the views he conscientiously held.

Referring to the illegal practices in the established church, Mr. Balfour said he had not observed them himself, but was willing to accept the statements that such practices existed in certain places. He agreed with the deputation that these practices were highly objectionable and constituted a grave danger to the church, which ought to be ended. He doubted, however, whether a demand for parliament to intervene would be wise. He thought those favoring such a demand despaired too soon of the bishops restoring discipline. He admitted that the bishops during the last few years had been slack in preserving discipline, which fact was recognized by him as was evident from the recent action taken by them. He believed that the erring clergy would bow to the authority of their bishops.

Mr. Balfour pleaded that the controversy should not be embittered by pressing for legislation until its necessity was absolutely demonstrated. The address, on the whole, satisfied the deputation, though several of the members emphatically expressed their distrust of the willingness or the ability of the bishops to enforce discipline.

THE FINAL EFFORT.

Government Candidates and Many Official Champions Before a Small Meeting.

The government meeting and band at the A. O. U. W. hall last evening did not draw very well, and it was half an hour or more after the advertised time when Mr. Higgins started the proceedings by asking "any supporters of the governing for "any supporters of the government" who were present to come on the platform, and for permission, as it was very cold indeed, that he might keep his cap on. Permission being granted amidst laughter, Mr. Higgins assumed the chair.

Mr. Duff was the first speaker. Appeals for a Mr. Bailey to next address the meeting met with no response, and Mr. Higgins called on Col. Gregory. The Colonel first explained about the profitable connection between his partner and the government service, stating that Mr. Fell puts into his own pocket the $600 he receives as clerk of the legislative assembly.

Mr. Paterson spent the time allotted to him enlarging upon the old-time connection of Mr. Turner and his partner with the Victoria & Sidney railway.

Mr. Ralph Smith said that the atmosphere was so chilly he too had to keep on his hat, and talking through his headwear, he proceeded to deal with the "side of misrepresentation and lies," as he gracefully termed his political opponents, and intimated that no opposition member could get a hearing from the government.

Mr. Stewart started by saying that if he had to earn a living it was an honest one, but theft the audience to make the application of the remark.

Mr. Munro, M. P. P., called on Victorians to join hand in hand with the Mainland people to support the government of the day. "Victoria would come in later."

Mr. Macpherson attempted to show his very great interest in Victoria, and asked the audience to vote for "their homes, hearth and country."

Mr. Deane, M. P. P., congratulated the audience on having an opportunity to vote to-day. The three other M. P. P.'s—Mr. J. M. Martin, Mr Helgesen and Mr. Kidd—and the band wound up the meeting.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MOST PERFECT MADE.
AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
CHICAGO-ILL. 1893

FROM DAWSON CITY.

Word Brought by the Dirigo of Much Distress Among Yukon Miners.

Salvation Army Now Established at Dawson—An Unsuccessful Attempt at Suicide.

Victoria's Klondike ship yesterday was the Dirigo, which arrived during the early morning, having left Skagway 30 hours after the Danube. She had quite a number of men from Dawson aboard, but they were bound for Sound ports. They included W. C. Waterous, of the Klondike Nugget; W. O. Yeomans, agent of the Empire line of steamers; H. T. Hall, mining engineer from Eagle City; Mrs. Frank J. McGregor and J. Carlson. Mr. Hall represents the Eagle City Mining and Development company and is now on his way East on business. He speaks enthusiastically concerning the future of Eagle City. Mr. Hall, with some other Eastern capitalists, is interested in a number of dry river bed claims that cover an area of 160 acres near Eagle City. Wolfe creek is turning out very rich, Mr. Hall states, and a nugget has been found on a bench claim worth $480. Forty-Mile and American creeks also promise to be great producers, and the whole district on the American side is turning out rich. Mr. Hall states that Eagle City is just now very badly governed, a man named Bevington, who claims to have founded the place, and McMahon, who laid out the townsite, have done a great business, everyone paying $5 being given a guarantee that their interests would be protected. This business continued until all the townsite was sold, and then it was dclared that all lots not built on were open to relocation. At present Bevington is wanted by the police at Dawson, and it is said that extradition papers are being taken out for him.

A recent issue of the Nugget says the Salvation Army gave a free dinner on Christmas, when 300 sat down at their tables. Ensign McGill, who with nine assistants has charge of the Army Food and Shelter, declares the condition of affairs in Dawson as deplorable. Before a citizens' relief committee, which met at the American consulate, he is credited with having made the following statement: "The Salvation Army shelter will be ready for occupancy about December 20. It has 30 bunks and good cooking and dining room. Meals will be furnished on the short-order plan at bedrock prices. At present the bunks are without mattresses or blankets. This is a serious necessity, as many of those seeking shelter are without covering. The prospect of furnishing those who ask for food and shelter with work at wood-chopping is meeting with the serious difficulty that the demand was so poor that many would have to be refused, although the wood was cut into stove lengths and delivered at regular prices, it has accumulated on our hands. The conditions of destitution in this town are appalling. In one hour I was approached by 19 men asking for something to do that they might eat. They were actually on bedrock. Such conditions are difficult even for me to believe in."

"The military celebrated Christmas with feasting and song at a Christmas dinner on Monday afternoon," says the Nugget. "In the absence of their own colonel, Col. Steele, of the N. W. M. P., was present by request and delivered a neat little speech, calling attention to the strangeness of conditions which had brought together a military and semi-military body in the closest relations and without friction, and engaged in one and the same duty—the preservation of order. A flashlight picture was taken of the gathering, and afterwards the men turned out and a photograph was taken of the sergeants' mess.

"Mr. H. E. Rogers arrived in Dawson on December 27 from Selkirk, being six days in making the trip. Mr. Rogers reports that fifty soldiers will leave Selkirk January 2 for Dawson, which will increase the military force here to 110 men. He also states that on Grayling creek, 35 miles up the Pelly, two holes had been sunk to bedrock without producing results.

"Claim No. 26 on Eldorado was last week credited with another large nugget, this time weighing about $110. This is the Stanley and Worden claim.

"Would-be prospectors on the Upper Klondike are having more or less trouble in locating and distinguishing that stream from Flat creek and the middle fork. The mouth of Flat creek is wide and shallow, and when frozen over appears to be the main stream. Most prospectors are miles from anywhere before they discover their mistake.

"Particularly encouraging reports are coming in concerning Monte Cristo creek which comes into Bonanza at 29 below. The bench claim opposite No. 3, owned by Mr. H. E. St. George, is being worked to its fullest capacity and with most encouraging results. There are 15 men working lays on the lower half of this claim, and in one hole in the southeast corner has been uncovered dirt yielding $2.90 to the pan, with 18 inches to three feet of pay gravel. In 14 pans one man rocked out $10.40. The work is being done most systematically, being down in some holes 40 feet, and have drifted 90 feet. The lay being worked by Messrs. Campbell and Muir shows at 40 feet depth and 38 feet of tunnel work pay dirt from two to six feet struck so far, and in 12 pans rocked out as high as $22.80. These reports, authentic as they are, show up well for Monte Cristo.

Another attempted suicide at Dawson on December 27 is reported, Helen Holden, who was in charge of the Opera House hotel, making an unsuccessful attempt on her life.

On the 26th of December Kid Williams and William Moss fought ten rounds, when the former was compelled to give in from a broken hand received in the second round, and a broken jaw in the seventh. The mill was for a purse of $800, and chiefly notable for the remarkable endurance and grit of Williams. Ed. Thomas and Thomas Magan were two other combatants, who furnished amusement for a crowded house. Both hail from Chicago.

DEWEY TO BE ADMIRAL.

Rank Reserved for His Benefit and Ten Years Added to Service.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The senate committee on naval affairs has decided to report favorably the joint resolution reviving the rank of admiral in the interest of Rear-Admiral Dewey. The resolution was so amended as to extend the time of his retirement ten years.

Gibraltar, Feb. 1.—The United States transport Grant, which left New York January 24 having on board Major-General Lawton, the Fourth infantry and a battalion of the 17th infantry, bound for Manila, arrived here this morning.

A CHARMING GIRL....

Has many admirers but no belle of the ball was ever more fascinating than our large display of Up-to-Date FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS and RUGS, HANDSOME CURTAINS, BEAUTIFUL CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVERWARE, Etc.

We have a large Illustrated Catalogue of House Furnishings, which will be mailed free to any address.

Be sure and write for it—it will be of service.

WEILER BROS., VICTORIA, B. C.

THE STORY OF SANTIAGO.

Notes of the Siege from a Spanish Officer's Diary—The First Bombardment and Its Terrific Effects.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The Spanish story of Santiago was written by Lieut. Jose Muller, of Tejeiro, second in command of the naval forces for the province. "From day to day, from hour to hour, from minute to minute," the Lieutenant said, he kept "an exact diary of everything I saw or of everything that came to my notice, or that passed through my hands in my official capacity or that I knew to be accurate and trustworthy." These "notes," as the writer calls them, have been translated from the Spanish by the Bureau of Naval Intelligence. They add many valuable and intensely interesting chapters to the history of the Santiago campaign.

The first serious bombardment by the fleet took place on the 6th of June.

"When the American fleet opened fire," wrote Lieut. Tejefro at the time, "it was so intense and the shots followed each other in such quick succession that it might have seemed like a fusilade if the mighty thunder of guns can be compared with the cracking of small arms.

"Ten warships, eight of them battleships, divided into two divisions, opened shortly after 8 a.m. on the batteries at the mouth and by elevation on the bay. During the first moments the firing was so intense that it resembled one prolonged thunder. In fact, I had no idea that any firing could be so terrific as that of those ten ships. Much has been said of the bombardments of Sebastopol and Alexandria, but I do not believe that they could have been as terrible as the bombardment we suffered that 6th day of June—a day which the inhabitants of Santiago will never forget. I might write pages about it, and even then I would probably not give the faintest idea what it really was.

"The hostile ships had at least 120 large guns, that is to say, of 14 and 32 cm. calibers, and about eighty small-caliber guns, that is to say, of 57 and 32 mm., or a total of 192 guns, for they fired with guns of all sizes, and as I am far from wanting to exaggerate and since the guns of the two sides of a ship cannot be fired at the same time (those mounted in turrets forward and aft can), I will say that ninety-one guns were firing upon four 16-cm. muzzle-loading guns at the Morro and two 16-cm. breech-loading Hontoria guns of the Socapa batteries.

"I do not count the guns of the Punta Gorda battery, which fired only eleven shots; for the Americans, in spite of their enormous superiority, still had the prudence of avoiding it, and not engaging it because it was not in line. Before the eloquence of numbers, anything else that I might say becomes unnecessary.

"How did it happen that the Morro was not razed to the ground, and that its guns and those of the Socapa were not dismounted? How did it happen that those who served these guns were not buried under the ruins? I do not know; that is all I can say and those who were in those forts may be sure that, since they were not killed that day, they will die of old age.

"Capt. Concas, who is very clever at computations of a certain nature, counted at different times the number of shots fired in a minute, and his deduction is that about 8,000 projectiles were fired; these figures may appear exaggerated at first sight. It is not so in reality; the firing lasted 175 minutes, which would give an average of forty-five shots per minute. I believe, if anything, the computation falls below the truth.

"I have always believed that the fleet, which, by means of the yacht referred to, communicated with the insurgents on the coast by way of Punta Cabrera, knew everything that was going on in Santiago as well as in the harbor, and the position of our ships. But if I had any doubts on that subject, they would have been dispelled that 6th day of June when I saw the aim of their projectiles. Most of them dropped in the bay in the direction of the Maria Teresa and Vizcaya, which were covering the first line, and it was a miracle that both of them were not seriously damaged; for the large-caliber shells fell all around them; there were moments when it seemed as though some had hit them, especially the Vizcaya.

"They were also perfectly acquainted with the position of the Mercedes, which is proved by the fact that the ships to the east, being the division which bombarded the Morro, were firing their projectiles right at the cruiser, and although protected by the hill of the Socapa, she received in the hull and rigging thirty-five shells, causing two fires, one of them quite extensive, being in the paint locker forward.

Commander Emilio Acosta y Eyermann was directing the extinguishing of the fire in the forecastle when a large shell cut off his right leg at the hip and also his right hand, mutilating him horribly. But he lived for half an hour after that and kept right at the fire, as I was told by Mr. Ozamiz, who was close to him in those critical moments. I do not like to think of it; he had been a fellow-student of mine at college, and our friendship had always remained the same. As there was no safe place in the ship, his body was placed on a cot and taken to the Socapa coast; five were also carried there, and all of them soldiers who had been killed the same day were covered with the flag which they had been defending and for which they had died. May he rest in peace, this first chief of the navy killed in this war.

"The large projectiles shot through the space across the bay, causing a tremendous noise which only those who heard it can understand; some fell on the opposite coast (to the westward), raising, as they exploded, clouds of dust and smoke; others could not be seen falling, which proves that they must have dropped in the hills at a great distance. This explains that they did not only reach the city, but went thousands of meters beyond.

"Towards evening the ships also fired twice at Baiquiri, probably at the forts and the detachments in the mineral region and at Firmeza, but without any effect worth mentioning. The high battery of the Socapa (two 16-cm. Hontoria guns) fired forty-seven shots; that was all they could fire, because during the bombardment the ships were hidden most of the time through the smoke.

"The inhabitants of Cay Smith had to take refuge in the northern part, which is very abrupt, and many were in the water up to the waist; if they had not gone there most of them would have been killed, for nearly all the dwellings which were located in the southern part suffered from the effects of the shells. The following day the Cay was abandoned and the inhabitants transferred to the city."

As the siege progressed it began to tell upon the life of Santiago.

"In the city," wrote the Spanish Lieutenant, "nothing appeared to have changed, and yet the situation was very far from being what it was a month ago. In the stores many articles were wanting, and those that could be had brought fabulous prices. Unfortunately, one of the first articles that gave out was flour, and no bread could be baked. Hardtack was used instead, but only a few people could pay for it; there was no milk to be had, indispensable for the sick and for babies. The soldiers commenced to eat bread made of rice and rice boiled in water, which weakened them very much; and though they were not suffering actual hunger, everybody knew that calamity was not far off and was inevitable, for no provisions could be expected, either by land or sea.

"Fortunately the sailors of the ships and defences, thanks to the foresight of the general commandant of the naval station, were still receiving full rations and had them for some time to come, thanks also to the interest taken in this matter by the commandant of marine.

"The music continued to play at the Alameda and in the market place, but the people, who had nothing to eat, had no desire to go walking, and the market place and Alameda were deserted.

"Horses and dogs were dying before our eyes. Carriages stopped going about for want of horses, which the scavenger carried off at night, and gradually the city acquired that stamp of sadness and absence of life which is seen in places into which cholera and plagues carry sorrow and death. The situation became more serious every day, and the disorganization was general, for every one knew that if the blockade should continue the ruin of the city was imminent.

"It must be said that while the ships of the hostile fleet were firing on Punta Cabrera and Mazamorra on the 7th, 9th and days following, insurgent bands, commanded by their principal chiefs, sustained a continual musket fire on land. In these attacks they were repulsed with great losses."

As the month of June wore away the people of Santiago became familiar with the repeated bombardments and there were strange developments. The Lieutenant wrote:

"On the 20th a shell exploded in the hold of the schooner Trafalgar, causing several deaths and injuring the hull of the schooner, which had to be run ashore in order to prevent her from sinking.

"I shall not speak at length of a matter which is of no importance, but will mention it briefly, because it gives an idea of the craze reigning at Santiago, to which the frequent bombardments, which must have cost at least $1,000,000, gave rise.

"Whether by reason of the type of their fuses, or because many of the shells did not have the requisite powder charge (I have discharged a 57-mm. shell myself which had only one-eight of it), certain it is that many did not explode, and remained intact as though they had not been charged; as they were being thrown in such large numbers, many people wanted to keep one as a curiosity or as a souvenir of an event which does not happen often in a lifetime. Some wanted them or small, others of large caliber; others wanted to make a collection of all sizes. I have a friend who called on me one evening to show a 20-cm. shell which had been discharged and had not suffered the least deformation. The fad had cost him 20 pesos, and he was as happy over it as a child over a new toy. But I was thoughtless enough to tell him that there were 32-cm. ones, and he was inconsolable. It will be understood from the above that the fad was being paid for dearly; and as capital is always made out of everything, many people made a business of gathering up and disbanding projectiles and selling them. That was the cause of the unfortunate occurrence on board the Trafalgar; a shell had been discharged without the necessary care, and what happened was but the natural consequence.

"Another monomania of this period: As the Americans kept up the bombardments all through the month of June so that there hardly was a day when gunshots were not heard at a greater or less distance, people were hearing them all the time; the falling of a chair, the closing of a door or window, the noise of carriage wheels in the distance, the crying of a child—everything was taken for gunshots, and gunshots was all that was being talked about. When they finally ceased Santiago had become so identified with them that people almost missed them, and were surprised to hear them no longer."

VICTORIANS AT SKAGWAY.

Their Movements to and From the Atlin Mines—Interest in the Alien Bill.

Skagway, Jan. 23.—"Has the Atlin law passed?" "Will it pass?" and many other like questions are asked of all newcomers, especially of Canadians, who are looked upon as men able to speak authoritatively on this very important subject. All are waiting anxiously to see what will be done, and many mining transactions concerning Atlin claims are suspended, awaiting the fate of the act.

A new arrival in Skagway is much surprised to find a city with a population of about 4,000 inhabitants, with all modern improvements, such as railways, electric lights and up-to-date hotels, serving good meals at very reasonable charges.

Several new buildings are in course of construction, and many more will be put up as the season advances.

Several parties have arrived from Dawson and way places, and report that the trail is in excellent condition, especially from Bennett to Skagway.

Mr. Lindsay, a well known Victorian who left Victoria on December 15, is now stranded at Log Cabin, having lost two-thirds of his dogs from an epidemic which prevails here now. His nephew Ernest has gone into Atlin.

W. H. T. Olive, another Victorian, arrived from Bennett yesterday on his way to Victoria.

Messrs. Rant and Jones left for Bennett to-day.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Twenty Children Through the Ice—International Post Director—Historian and Sculptor.

Keonichberg, East Prussia, Jan. 30.—Twenty children are reported to have been drowned by an ice disaster at the village of Warpuhnen.

Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 30.—The director of the international post bureau, M. Homme, is dead.

Amsterdam, Jan. 30.—Dr. Fruin, the Dutch historian, died yesterday at London.

London, Jan. 30.—Mr. Harry T. Bales, the sculptor and associate of the Royal Academy, is dead.

CREMATED HIMSELF.

Seven Year Man in San Francisco Gaol Chooses Terrible Method of Suicide.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—A horrible suicide occurred to-day in San Francisco gaol and two prisoners narrowly escaped death. Anthony Burgle, a seven year man, secured some coal oil from the stove which was used to heat the cell and poured it over his clothes while the other prisoners were asleep. He then ignited the oil and in a few seconds his body was enveloped in flames. The sleeping cell-mates were barely saved by the guards. Burgle lived but a short time.

FIRES OF ONE DAY.

Chair Factory at Owen Sound—Toronto Planing Mill—A Village Wiped Out.

Owen Sound, Feb. 1.—The North American Chair Company's factory was completely destroyed by fire, which broke out about 4 o'clock this morning. The loss will be in the neighborhood of $75,000. Two hundred and eighty hands are thrown out of employment. The building and contents were insured for $28,000.

Toronto, Feb. 1.—The moulding and planing mill of Matthews Bros. & Co., in the northwest section of the city, was burned down early this morning.

Buda Pesth, Feb. 1.—A fire last night in the village of Magyproboez, in the Liptau district, destroyed 300 houses. Many lives were lost during the conflagration.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 1.—A fire which began at 9 o'clock to-night in the heart of the business portion of the city is still raging at midnight. The wholesale dry goods store of Green, Joice & Co. has been destroyed. The loss will be very heavy. Five people were seriously injured by a falling wall, and it is thought that one man was killed.

THE SENATE'S USEFULNESS.

New BrunswickMember on Sir Wilfrid's Scheme to Destroy It.

From the Montreal Gazette.

Senator Miller was in the city yesterday, leaving in the afternoon for Ottawa. A Gazette reporter called on him and requested an expression of his views on Laurier's plan for the "reform" of the Senate. Senator Miller replied:

"I think Sir Wilfrid Laurier's announcement of the policy of the government in relation to the promised reform of the Senate will be a surprise to many of the party, who believed he contemplated some radical change in the constitution of that body—either in regard to its mode of appointment, or its legislative powers. He did not contemplate its complete abolition. His late utterances will be a sad disappointment to the Toronto Globe and the Liberal press generally, who have been howling for the abolition of the Upper Chamber. For my own part, I read the Prime Minister's Montreal speech partly with pleasure, on account of the sound principles he laid down in reference to the absolute necessity of a second chamber, and partly with astonishment at the absurdity of the remedy he would provide for its alleged defects. Sir Wilfrid, notwithstanding his many brilliant gifts, is not looked upon, even by his warmest admirers, as a great lawyer, or a great constitutionalist, and his present attiture towards the Senate will not, I fear add to his reputation in these respects.

A RATHER STARTLING CHANGE.

"After the crusade that has been carried on against the Upper Chamber by the Liberal party for years past, it is somewhat startling when the leader of that great party boldly declares that the second house is a necessary safeguard in our constitutional system; that nomination by the Crown, as we now have it, is the wisest mode of appointment of the members of a house, and that the introduction of the elective principle would be a great mistake; that the representation in the Senate of the different provinces of the Dominion, as now existing is fair and judicious, as he would make no change in the number of senators; in short, that he would not touch one one clause or line of the British North America Act, 1867, defining the constitution and power of the Senate of Canada. But he would reform the upper branch of Parliament, and nullify all the wise provisions of the constitution regarding it, by enabling the popular branch, with a voting power of nearly three to one, whenever any difference arose between the two houses, to swamp and override this, according to Mr. Laurier, absolutely necessary chambers.

"What do you think of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reference to Australia?"

"His references are not in point, for the proposed constitution of the federated provinces there contemplates an elective senate, not a nominative House like that of Canada.

"Besides, the proposed Australian constitution provides for a joint vote only after a general election, where the question at issue between the two Houses has been submitted to the arbitrament of the people. In our Parliament as at present constituted, the suggested change would give the Senate powerless to check any legislation of the House of Commons, however unwise, corrupt or improvident, and then truly its raison d'etre would have vanished! Better, and far more honest, to abolish the Senate than maintain it, thus as a useless and costly excrescence on the body politic.

STRENGTHENS THE SENATE.

"I have no hesitation in saying that the utterances of the Prime Minister will give increased stability and authority to the Senate of Canada, for we now know what the Liberal party mean by Senate reform, and how improbable of realization is their (to borrow a choice word from Mr. Laurier) 'senseless' scheme.

"Let its enemies say what they please, the Senate has never been factious or unjust towards any Liberal government, and although it may be unfortunate that the Liberal party is not stronger in that House than at present, its strength is yearly on the increase, and it is surprising how soon such a body, by reason of the advanced ages of so many of its members, may change its political complexion."

"What would you say about Sir Wilfrid's allusion to the Senate's action on the Drummond Railway and the Yukon question?"

"Nothing could be more unhappy than Sir Wilfrid's reference to the action of the Senate in connection with the Drummond County Railway and the Yukon deal as justifying, if not imperatively demanding its reform. Never was the Senate of Canada more in harmony with popular feeling than when it rejected these two suspicious and improvident measures. Our course, in the first case, has already improved the bargain with Mr. Greenshields, including the arrangement with the Grand Trunk Railway, over $1,000,000; and, in the second case, we prevented the completion of one of the most stupendous deals and monopolies ever attempted to be perpetrated in this country, and which would have proved disastrous to the development of the Yukon gold fields. It must not be supposed that those who voted against Mr. Tarte's Drummond County Railway arrangement are opposed to the extension of the I. C. R. into Montreal, any more than the opponents of Mr. Sifton's Yukon deal, alienating millions of acres of the public domain believed to contain untold wealth, are adverse to any railway expenditure necessary to secure the trade of the new Eldorado to Canada."

TENNYSON'S SON.

London, Feb. 2.—Lord Hallaem Tennyson, son of the late Lord Alfred Tennyson, the poet laureate, has been appointed governor of South Australia.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Canners to Send Delegates to Remonstrate with Minister of Fisheries.

Cutch in Collision with Iceberg—Four Indians Killed by Juneau Police.

Draw Poker Exempted from Gambling Prohibition—A Very Chilly Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Feb. 2.—The steamer Cutch arrived late last night, bringing news that in a recent fight between Indians and United States police at Juneau four Indians were killed by the police before the drunken natives could be subdued. The Cutch struck an iceberg, but sustained no damage beyond a severe shaking up.

The steamers City of Seattle, Amur and Tees left here for the North to-day.

The steamer New England has arrived with 110,000 pounds of halibut from the banks.

The C. P. R. track is clear at Rogers Pass. Delayed trains will arrive at 4 a. m. to-morrow.

Owing to Sir Louis Davies' inexplicable stand regarding the salmon regulations, the banks are commencing to shut down on the smaller canners, and great hardships are threatened. One canner said to-day: "We have sold out two of our canneries and are looking for a site in United States territory. All the canners are to meet in Victoria very soon, when a delegation will be appointed to proceed to Ottawa without delay.

All gambling games except draw poker have been stopped in Vancouver. Recently Vancouver was wide open in the gambling line, but the proprietors were informed a week ago that their liquor licenses were endangered, and were advised to shut up their gambling rooms. All games where money was exposed, such as craps, chuck-a-luck and black jack, were stopped. Poker is still played at all the resorts, but if the games are conducted quietly and the rooms are kept free of objectionable characters, the law will not attempt to interfere, principally because when there is no money in sight nothing can be proven.

It is extremely cold in Vancouver today, 20 degrees of frost being registered this morning.

News has reached here that the river at Langley is frozen, and there is a likelihood of the river at Westminster presenting a solid surface before night.

A resolution was passed by the Nationalist Association last night to ask the provincial government to withdraw all public lands from sale immediately and adopt the leasehold system in lieu thereof.

The estimates of the school trustees for 1899 are as follows: Teachers, $43,740; caretakers, $3,360; other salaries, $900; twelve additional teachers, $5,760; repairs, $5,050; miscellaneous, $7,250; gymnasium, etc., $7,750; total, $74,110. The council will be asked to purchase the lots opposite Mount Pleasant school.

The naval minstrels, consisting of men of H. M. S. Leander, now in port, played to a fair house at the Vancouver theatre last night. There were some good dancing and very funny farces, excellent bayonet and cutlass exercises, and an exceptionally realistic and comprehensive tableau representing Britannia.

COLORADO SNOWBOUND.

Railway Traffic Blocked for a Week and Provisions Scarce in Mountain Towns.

Denver, Col., Feb. 2.—The snowstorm that has raged with but brief intermissions, for a week in Colorado, was renewed to-day with unabated energy. The snowfall all day was very heavy while strong winds piled it up and filled railroad cuts almost, completely blocking railroad traffic in the mountain districts. Snowslides have occurred at several points, eighteen miles west of Leadville on Mountain Elbert carrying down a miner's cabin and burying Wm. Manning. Many mountain towns are cut off from the world, the only means of communication being on snowshoes. Food and fuel supplies are becoming alarmingly short in places.

A hazardous piece of work to relieve the suffering at Breckenridge, Como, Dillon and other points around the first named camp was successfully accomplished by the Colorado Southern railway to-day when citizens with shovels cleared off the south park track to the depot in Breckenridge and a much-battered supply train crawled into the town, the first in three weeks. The situation at Breckenridge was becoming critical as the grocery supply was almost exhausted and miners, prospectors, millmen and timber cutters were coming in from the surrounding hills begging provisions. Breckenridge was buried in snow. Slides in all directions made the roads leading into the camps impassable.

At Leadville the supply of coal is so small that a forced shut down of mines and smelters is threatened.

THE LOCAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Report Furnished by Cuthbert & Co.—A Slump in Wheat.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The great difficulty of obtaining reliable quotations during business hours made it impossible for local traders to operate today or yesterday, and consequently the business transacted in the New York and Chicago departments was very light. The slump that has taken place in wheat, however, is of the utmost importance, although from the actions of prominent shorts it could be anticipated. During the last ten days the price has risen from 70 to 79 and fallen back to 73¾. This is largely due to the low rates offered by cable purchasers, and our correspondents advise us that it is only a temporary matter and that within a few days these orders will be of a stronger nature and the price will go back to its old figure and even beyond.

British Columbia mining stocks were dull, owing to the wires being out of order, although Athabasca was very strong locally. Dardanelles were enquired after in many quarters, and a few sales of Rambler-Cariboo and Crow's Nest Coal were made. Quotations on mining shares are not reliable enough to be given this morning, but all interested can see the very latest Eastern and local quotations on the exchange when the Eastern exchanges close. We will give these in the report to-morrow.

COLD IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 1.—This was the coldest day of the season, the mercury dropping to zero in the city while in the surrounding parts of Western Pennsylvania it registered from 5 to 13 degrees below.

SIDNEY RAILWAY LOAN

A Plain Statement of the Facts Regarding the Transaction with the Promoters.

Mr. Turner Explains the Reason for the Present Attack Upon Him.

The government are in a bad way, and are resorting to every expedient, however base. They are resorting to every means to injure Mr. Turner in his business. The special reference now is to the Victoria & Sidney bonds. The act of assembly directed that 2 per cent. on the company's bonds should be guaranteed, when the city guaranteed 3 per cent. Mr Robert Beaven was then mayor, and after investigating the whole matter, signed the debentures which guaranteed interest only. The bonds were deposited in the Bank of B. N. A. The company were entitled to the bonds as the work progressed, but wanted cash, and the syndicate, composed of Messrs. Dunlevy, Tilton and Cowan, applied to various parties in town to see if they could dispose of the bonds for them, among others to Mr. Kirk, Mr. Turner being absent on a holiday. Mr. Kirk made an offer in the terms of the following letter:

Victoria, August 17, 1892.

Messrs. P. C. Dunlevy, E. G. Tilton and M. H. Cowan:

Dear Sirs:—With regard to the Victoria & Sidney railway bonds, we are prepared to make you the following offer:

As soon as the bonds are signed and countersigned by the minister of finance on behalf of the government, and the mayor on behalf of the city, are deposited in the care of the Bank of British North America or other chartered bank acting as agents for yourselves, so that there will be no obstacle in our placing these bonds on the London market, we are willing to advance such moneys as you may require from time to time, in all to amount to, say to a sum not exceeding $60,000, and such advances to be spread over different dates until the 1st November, payable upon filing with the bank these certificates referred to in the agreement between the company, government and city. These advances to be secured to us by the proceeds of the sale of the bonds. Interest on such advances to be at the rate of 7 per cent., but we will hand over to you all accrued interest from the 1st September when the bonds begin to bear interest.

Our position is to be that of your agents, for which we are to receive a commission of 1 per cent. net on the net proceeds received for these bonds. The bonds to be pledged, however, with us as a collateral security for the advances we may make, in addition to the personal liability of yourselves. We will use our best endeavors to place these bonds to the best advantage in the London market, but we will not guarantee them any price. And your company must agree to accept price for these bonds within six months from the date of 1st September, or else repay us all our advances and interest. That in the event of our undertaking to float these bonds, we shall have the option of placing the orders for such rails and materials in England as you may require, and we will undertake to finance these purchases for six months from date of purchase. That in the event of our making you advances, there shall be no prior lien of any sort or kind over the bonds deposited in our name.

When speaking to Mr. Cowan and Mr. Tilton yesterday, they mentioned that you might require an additional $40,000 from the 1st November to the end of March. While we cannot bind ourselves to make these advances, yet we think that, should the bonds not be sold by the 1st November, there will probably be no difficulty in the way of doing this.

We may add that from telegraphic advices from London received to-day, we think we shall have no difficulty in placing these bonds at a good figure. It being distinctly understood that if this proposal meets your views, proper agreements shall be drawn up specifying all the details of arrangements agreed upon before these shall be binding upon either party. We are, dear sirs, Yours truly,

TURNER, BEETON & CO.
(Signed by Mr. Kirk).

Turner, Beeton & Co. had as much right to purchase or arrange to sell those bonds as any other firm in the city. THE BONDS HAD PASSED OUT OF THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND WERE HELD BY THE BANK FOR THE RAILWAY COMPANY. Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co. did not effect a sale of the bonds, and later on in the year they were handed over to the Bank of British Columbia, the syndicate having sold them to parties in New York.

Mr. Turner does not claim that he is in any better position because he was away when the bargain was made, or because his firm could not effect the sale, for he claims it was a perfectly legitimate business transaction. In his speech last night Mr. Turner said that if everything in connection with the running of the Victoria & Sidney railway were as straight as this matter, there would be little to complain of in that connection, but there are very grave doubts in the public mind in respect to this, and he had intended having a thorough railway accountant to investigate the running of that concern thoroughly, to show clearly why it is that nothing has come from it to pay interest, and also what wages are paid and if they are legitimate in connection with such railway. He believed this had leaked out, and hence the attack on him.

THREE FIRES IN A DAY.

The Home of Mr. William Sheriff Destroyed With Its Contents—Two Other Harmless Burnings.

When Mr. and Mrs. William Sheriff returned from the opera last evening to their home on Alpha street, off the Burnside road, they found that the comfortable residence with practically all its contents had been reduced to a pile of glowing embers in their absence. How the blaze originated it is difficult to conjecture, for everything had been apparently secure when the husband and wife left only a few hours before.

The fire was discovered by neighbors after it had gained a strong start, and the locality being outside the water limits made the salvation of the building an impossibility. The alarm went in from Box 71, and the firemen, who had been all the day on the qui vive—knowing that with the prevailing high wind smart work was more than ever essential—made a record run to the scene.

Arriving, over a road in comparison with which the rocky thoroughfare to Dublin was not a circumstance, they proved the serviceability of the chemical to the utmost. As soon as the tanks were emptied they were reloaded, and with this piece of apparatus and buckets alone the fire was kept in check—the home of Mr. Carson, not 30 feet away, not only being saved, but the fire being prevented from communicating with a shed separated from the building burned to the ground, by barely six feet.

The Sheriff home was a trim little story-and-a-half structure, worth perhaps $1,200, with contents of about the same value—partially insured. Much sympathy will be felt for Mr. Sheriff and his wife, they having been peculiarly unfortunate during recent years. A former and greater misfortune came to them at the time of the memorable bridge disaster, in which they lost two daughters.

The night fire was not the only one yesterday, although the only one involving serious loss. At 5:30 there was an alarm and a run to 13 Kane street, where the cloth ceiling of a cabin was found to have been set in a blaze by an over-heated stove. The fire here was quickly made an end of. Twenty minutes later the boys were taken to the other end of the town, a chimney blaze at the corner of John street and Rock Bay avenue requiring a little attention. Neither of the two fires involved damage more than nominal.

The Burnside road fire of the later evening was a memorable one in many ways. When the sparks from the blazing building were carried on the strong wind into the little grove of trees to the south, fronting on the road, they lodged in thousands in the trees, the effect being as beautiful as fantastic—as though a swarm of fire-flies had taken possession of the forest—such an effect as would fill the soul of a stage electrician with envy.

In the fire, too, a couple of curious incidents presented themselves. Where the kitchen had been, a water-service pipe was seen to glow, red-hot, while from the broken-off end the water trickled ineffectually into the flames. And not four feet away, by some inexplicable freak of nature, a substantial icicle clung to a twig in the fire itself almost all through the burning of the place.

Why this icicle did not melt is a puzzle for the scientists; it can be certified by half a dozen competent witnesses that it was genuine ice.

TO-DAY THE ELECTIONS.

Poll Will Be Open at the City Market From Eight Till Four.

The electors of Victoria will to-day pass on the questions that have been so freely discussed on public platforms during the last ten days and select the men who they wish to represent them in the legislative assembly. On this occasion they can vote for but three candidates, one of those chosen in July last still retaining his seat. The other three, Messrs. Turner, Hall and McPhillips, are seeking re-election, and they are being opposed by Messrs. Paterson, Stewart and Gregory.

The poll will be taken at the City market, which has been conveniently arranged for the occasion, so that there will be no crowding around the ballot boxes, of which there will be nine. Sheriff McMillan is the returning officer, Hinkson Siddall the election clerk and the following poll clerks: Fred Allatt and George Noot for A and B; George Brown and E. Siddall for C and D; C. F. Moore and T. G. Raynor from E. to G; C. D. Blake and A. Sherk for H and I; J. B. Ashby and George A. Okell from J to L; C. E. Watkins and A. E Mills for M; W. A. Stevens and John N. Corder from N to Q; R. H. McMillan and J. W. Dwyer for R and S; R. G. Howell and J. G. Brown from T to Z. The additional poll clerks are: A. Toller, Colin Blain, A. J. Dallain, D. Spragge and C. J. Tollis, and the constables are: R. Smith, C. Minckler, J. Blackwood, W. G. Luker, J. L. Wanless and R. Carter.

The polls will be open from 8 a.m. until 4 p.m.

FRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY.

Report of the Annual Meeting Held at the Department of Agriculture.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' and Horticultural Society, which was brought to a conclusion yesterday was a most important one. There were a large number of fruit growers in attendance and Mr. G. H. Hadwen presided.

The financial statement was read and referred to the auditors, Messrs. T. Cunningham and J. R. Anderson.

The chairman's address was taken up and discussed after which directors for the ensuing year were elected as follows: T. A. Sharpe, Agassiz; A. C. Wells, H. Kipp, A. Evans, Chiiliwack; S. Smith, Dewdney; T. McNeeley, E. Hutcherson, Ladners; T. G. Earl, Lytton; Thos. Kidd, Capt. Stewart, J. Mellis, Eburne; P. E. Lazenby, Mission; W. L. Fortune, R. M. Currie, Kamloops; Alex. Campbell, F. L. Sere, A. Ohlsen, M. Baker, R. M. Palmer, J. R. Anderson, R. Layritz, W. C. Grant, C. E. Renouf, D. R. Ker, H. O. Wellburn, Victoria; A. R. Wilson, Duncans; G. T. Corfield, Corfield; G. H. Hadwen, Duncans; P. Ellison, Vernon; W. H. Norris, Midway; J. L. Pridhame, L. W. Sterling, N. Bulchart, Kelowna; W. L. Moggridge, Hazelmere; M. J. Henry, Vancouver; A. W. Smith, Lillooet; Geo. Mead, W. J. Armstrong, T. R. Pearson, New Westminster; J. Brethour, W. Thompson, Saanich; A. J. Palmer, C. B. Harris, Salmon Arm; Donald Graham, Spallumcheen; S. M. Robins, Nanaimo; Thos. Lewis, J. B. Kennedy, New Westminster; H. Ruckle, Salt Spring; Peter Latham, New Westminster; J. T. Collins, Vesuvius Bay; T. Cunningham, Vancouver.

At a meeting of the directors officers were elected as follows: President, T. Wilson, Vancouver; first vice-president, W. H. Hayward, Metchosin; second vice-president, D. Graham, Spallumcheen; secretary-treasurer, T. R. Pearson, New Westminster.

It was moved by Mr. W. H. Hayward, seconded by Mr. E. Hutcherson and carried:

That, whereas the local market for fruit is limited and easily glutted, and the fruit growers of this province must in the future depend upon outside markets, principally those of Manitoba and the Northwest;

And, whereas the aims and objects of this association would be violated by enlarging the supply while diminishing the demand;

Therefore be it resolved, that the available funds of the Fruit Growers' Association be used for the sole purpose of creating these outside markets and for ascertaining the best methods of shipping the fruit and putting these methods into practice.

Messrs. G. H. Hadwen, W. H. Hayward and R. M. Palmer were appointed an executive committee to carry out the recommendations contained in the above resolution and to formulate plans for the future work of the association. They will report to a meeting to be held at New Westminster on February 24.

The committee on adulterated jams was authorized to proceed with the prosecution of persons offering for sale adulterated jams.

CHANGES IN THE HUMAN BODY.

Deep researches as to the structure of the human body have recently furnished some startling facts regarding changes which man is at present undergoing physically, says the London Mail. Albrec has clearly proved that man was formerly endowed with more teeth than he possesses now. Abundant evidence exists that, ages ago, human teeth were used as weapons of defence. Unintentionally eraces of such are are often revealed by a sneer. The teeth are sometimes bared, doglike, ready, as it were, for action. The muscles thus brought into play are aptly called "snarling muscles" by Sis C. Bell.

The practice of eating our food cooked and the disuse of teeth as weapons is largely responsible for the degeneration that is undoubtedly going on. The wisdom teeth, in fact, are disappearing. Human jaws, found in reputed paleolithic deposits, have wisdom teeth with crowns as large as, if not larger than, the remaining molars. Changes are also taking place in the cagelike part of the skeleton known as the thorax. The certebral column, or back bone, was furnished in the remote past with a far greater number of ribs than at present.

Alterations in the feet are very marked. As the foot became a support for the body, instead of a seizing organ, its form changed considerably, and the muscles of the leg became larger. At the present time all the toes, with the exception of the great toe, are retrograding; indeed, the little toe is becoming double-jointed, like the thumb. A comparison with the change that has taken place in the horse is of great interest. The horse at one time possessed five toes. One of these gradually developed at the expense of the others, which in course of time disappeared. This huge toe continued to develop and the nail or claw finally became exaggerated into a hoof. Rudimentary bones of toes are still found in the horse of to-day, while fossils of the existing horse are extant with these toe bones much more highly developed. Lastly, to crown all, an ancestor of the horse has been discovered having four complete toes and one rudimentary.

Man appears to be going through the same change as the horse has undergone. In ancient times a short-sighted soldier or hunter was almost an impossibility; to-day a whole nation is afflicted with defective vision. It is almost certain that man once possessed a third eye, by means of which be was enabled to see above his head. The human eyes formerly regarded the world from the two sides of the head; they are even now gradually shifting to a more forward position.

In the dim past the ear flaps was of great service in ascertaining the direction of sounds and operated largely in the play of the features. But the muscles of the ear have fallen into disuse, for the fear of surprise by enemies no longer exists. Again, our sense of smell is markedly inferior to that of savages. That it is still decreasing is evidenced by observations of the olfactory organ. But the nose itself indicates a tendency to become more prominent.

SLANDERING THE ARMY.

London Journal on the Practice of Some Little Liberal Politicians.

From the Referee, Jan. 8.

Every patriotic Englishman will rejoice that the horrible charges brought against the British army over the Khartoum campaign have been indignantly denied, and categorically disproved. But what are we to think of the journals which absolutely chortled with joy at the opportunity the charges gave them of hurling mud at our brave soldiers? You have only to read the articles on Omdurman and the alleged slaughter of the wounded dervishes to see that the writers were eager to believe the very worst.

We who are Liberals in the best sense of the word are continually being shamed and humiliated by these painful displays of Little Englandism made by politicians and writers who pose as the representatives of Liberalism. What hope can there be for a party which, in its desire to belittle the successes of the government, does not hesitate to drag the good name of England through the mire? It is this reckless disregard of the first instincts of patriotism which has made the Liberal party the hopeless wreck it is—which has alienated from it men who were once its most powerful adherents

One would have thought that the reconquest of the Soudan and the avenging of Gordon would have been welcomed by every son of Britain, no matter what his politics or creed. The eagerness with which the lying stories about the barbarity of our soldiers were received by the Radical press and the nonconformist conscience proves that the contrary is the case.

It is this utter contempt of the Radical press for the common decencies of patriotism that has brought the Radical party to its present strait. And the extraordinary part of the business is that you can't bring the Radicals to see the error of their ways. They are continually placing themselves in direct opposition to the national sentiment, and snarling and sneering at all that the nation hold dear, and yet at the same time pleading for national support.

The mischief that these anti-patriotic articles do is serious. They are reproduced in quarters where they encourage and foment disloyalty to our rule. If the Radical party is ever to be more than an empty name in politics, it should at once dissociate itself from the malignant ravings of these slanderers of England And the sooner it does so the more quickly will it regain the confidence of the English people, and be listened to with respect when it raises its voice in the council chamber of the nation.

To throw dust in the eyes of the working classes is only a political trick. To throw mud in the face of the British soldier is a national infamy.

IS HOGARTH A SKIPPER?

His Ability to Sail the Shamrock Questioned—He Is Said to Be Slow in His Methods.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Now that it is definitely known that Arthur Hogarth is to be the skipper of the Shamrock, his ability to sail the challenger is being widely discussed. The consensus of opinion among local yachtsmen seems to be that Sir Thomas Lipton has made a mistake in his selection.

Just what action Lipton will take when Hogarth's shortcomings are brought to his attention remains to be seen. It is understood he has not signed his contract. Considerable amusement has been caused in yachting circles here over several recent interviews which have appeared with the challenger's owner emanating from London. Lipton has been in the south of Italy for some weeks past, where he went for rest and recreation, his most intimate friends, it is said, not being aware of his immediate whereabouts.

A yachtsman who is high up in the councils of the New York A. C. has this to say of Hogarth and his capabilities:

"In my opinion it is not a bit of use to put Hogarth on that boat. And my chief reason for saying that is because Hogarth knows absolutely nothing about American methods in yacht racing, and especially in the setting of light sails. I am well aware that Archie has done good work on the Isolde for Mr. Donaldson but he has only had charge of three racing yachts, the last of which alone was important, and his victories with this boat do not imply first class skill, because the craft was so good as to give him almost a walkover. Besides, all of his rivals are just as slow as he is, and I tell you as a fact that in my country there never has been such smartness of handling shown as when your Vigilant sailed against the Valkyrie II here. At that time the English did not send up their light canvas in stops. Their balloon jibs and spinnakers were sent up all flying, and it cost Cranfield the best race that was ever sailed off this port to find out that he was not setting these sails in the right way. I refer to the time when the Vigilant was four minutes behind at the outer windward buoy and when Valkyrie II tore her light sails in setting them in the big breeze on the run home. It cost a fortune to show Cranfield how not to do it.

"Now, if the English yachtsmen could keep on sending Cranfield till he knew enough of the best methods to sail in the company he has to meet here, then there might be a chance of success, but to send out a wholly raw skipper is simply absurd. It is not only absurd, it is humiliating to every Englishman who can see the glaring differences between the ways the boats are handled.

"Take that second race the Valkyrie II sailed here. I mean the triangular one. On the beat out in the second leg the boats were fairly well together at the windward buoy, where the Vigilant turned, set a large jibtopsail that was not a balloon jib, and flew away on a quarterly breeze at a dreadful pace. Cranfield came to the buoy not knowing what sail he wanted, and with nothing ready forward. I give you my oath that I timed him myself, and that he sent up nothing forward for more than five minutes, and then a small, narrow, jibtopsail went creeping up the stay. The Vigilant was out of sight by that time. Now, what is the use of sending out a man like that to sail for this cup? You cannot hurry these men. They are slower than coal tar. They know it all until they are licked, and even then they won't admit that they might have adopted the methods that won. You see, I don't hedge on the truth.

"I was in correspondence with Lord Dunraven for a long time before the first races he sailed here. After the for close jamming, nor yet a balloon jib, topsail the Vigilant set, that was not for close pamming, nor yet a balloon jib, but would sit partly on the wind, and was a screamer on a beam wind. Just before his second challenge races I wrote to Lord Dunraven to ask him if the Valkyrie III had this sail ready for use. He replied, thanking me for my suggestions, and asking me to send any others that might seem useful, but also adding that it was then too late to procure any further canvas for the boat. And this was two years after the Vigilant had taught her great lessons in the matter of forward canvas.

"I have been reading an interview printed here to-day, in which Hogarth is reported to have said: 'The crew to man the Shamrock will not be composed of men who race in summer and lie up or work at their trade in the winter. No, they must all be agile and willing men, who handle a fishing boat in winter storms, and are regular sea dogs.' Now, I want to say that until your 'regular sea dog' is fully trained as a racing sailor he will make a fool of the best yacht that ever floated. All English yachting crews are composed of splendid sailors, and that's as far as the English idea goes, but let me say there are scores of thousands of splendid sailors who are unfit to go aboard a boat that sails for the America's cup. Ask Hank Haff if I'm not right about this.

"I have sailed many races with Hank Haff, and I know his methods. I have also sailed with many English skippers, and I know exactly what they do. There isn't one of them that comes to his buoy with the right head canvas ready to set up in the right way, right on the turn. They are generally too afraid of making a mistake in ordering the wrong head canvas to be prepared, and it isn't always easy to know before the turn what will be the right sail. The consequence is that they generally come up to the buoy to make sure of what will be right, just as Cranfield did.

"The situation is this, that there is nothing in the English racing to give any skipper the experience in supreme smartness that will fit him to sail properly for this cup. And I speak positively, and from personal, practical experience in both countries, when I say that there is no racing skipper in England that is properly competent to meet Hank Haff or Charlie Barr in a race of first importance. There are only two Englishmen who are smart enough to do this, and they are amateurs, not living in England, both of whom have already beaten the Americans, not only once, but often, at their own best game. It is not necessary to mention any names, for these men are well known in New York, and at the present moment they can both put American challenge cups on their dinner tables at their homes. There is only one class of skipper that ought to be asked to sail a challenger for this cup, and that is the class that has been up against American best methods for a lifetime."

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

Exports From Vancouver Island Mines for the Month Just Closed.

The following were the foreign coal shipments for the month ending January 31:

NEW VANCOUVER.

4—S.S. Siam, 'Frisco	4,360
6—S.S. San Mateo, Pt. Los Angeles	4,344
11—S.S. Wyefield, 'Frisco	5,148
16—S.S. Titania, 'Frisco	5,030
18—S.S. Amur, Alaska	192
24—S.S. Sian, Pt. Los Angeles	4,259
26—S.S. San Mateo, Los Angeles	4,335
29—S.S. Amur, Alaska	203
31—S.S. Wyefield, 'Frisco	5,314
Total	33,185

WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

5—S.S. Fastnet	250
6—S.S. Alki	200
6—S.S. Bristol	2,500
10—S.S. Kellington	2,500
14—Sp. Two brothers, 'Frisco	2,000
15—S.S. Pioneer, Port Townsend	40
19—S.S. Alki, Seattle	200
19—S.S. Bristol, 'Frisco	2,500
20—S.S. Pioneer, Port Townsend	30
23—S.S. Wellington, Comox	1,200
Total	11,420

UNION SHIPPING.

7—S.S. Warrimoo, Vancouver	1,150
14—S.S. Rapid Transit, Seattle	256
14—Brig Colorado, Mary Island	1,700
21—S.S. Rapid Transit, Seattle	258
28—S.S. Centennial, 'Frisco	708
28—S.S. Wellington, 'Frisco	1,100
Total	5,172

WHEN THE DAY IS DONE.

He that sips of many arts drinks of none.—Fuller.

There is an unfortunate disposition in a man to attend much more to the faults of his companions which offend him than to their perfections which please him.—Greville.

'Tis the property of all true knowledge—especially spiritual—to enlarge the soul by filling it to enlarge it without swelling it; to make it more capable and more earnest to know, the more it knows—Bishop Spratt.

Contentment produces, in some measure, all these effects which the alchymist usually ascribes to what he calls the philosopher's stone; and if it does not bring riches it does the same thing by banishing the desires of them.—Addison.

In the midst of hopes and cares, of apprehensions and disquietude, regard every day that dawns upon you as if it was to be your last; and superadded hours, to the enjoyment of which you had not looked forward, will prove an acceptable boon.—Horace.

A Modest Youth.—"Who is the smartest boy in your class, Bobby?" asked his uncle.

"I'd like to tell you," answered Bobby, modestly; "only papa says I must not boast."—Harper's Bazar.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Explosion Frightens a Man to Death—Two Years for Robbing Cash Register.

Dynamite as Persuader to Divert Stage Route—Sure Thing Man's Flight.

A SURE THING MAN.—J. H. Fordyke, sleek, well-groomed and bland of manner, is, according to last accounts, still travelling south with all the speed that his agile legs can develop. Mr. Fordyke came to town the other day with a large, eminently respectable gladstone bag, and he registered at one of the prominent hotels. The grip contained the apparatus with which the owner meant to wrest wealth from the residents of Rossland. As has since been discovered, its principal contents were a gross of playing cards and a gallon of bone dice of various sizes and grades. There were also numerous small gimblets and augers, and a supply of lead, for weighting the aforesaid dice.

Mr. Fordyke's equipment likewise included some wonderful little knives, and marking inks with which to fix the backs of the cards, so that he who runs may read if he be acquainted with the method of marking. All in all, it was one of the most complete and desirable layouts for bracing and cards that was ever invented. Mr. Fordyke's method of doing business was simple. He had a few choice spirits scattered over town to whom he supplied as many dice and cards as they required on payment of such prices as his goods were naturally worth. For three days he did business, and prospered amazingly. But suddenly Chief of Police Ingram discovered the situation, and in Mr. Fordyke's absence he seized the layout, and started on a still hunt for the owner of the same. But the owner, hearing of the pursuit, headed for the other side of the line yesterday, and, as has heretofore been said, at last accounts he was still running. Now the chief is after the accomplices, who were engaged in distributing the cards and the dice.—Rossland Miner.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.— One man dead and another badly injured is the record made at Pat Welshs construction camp on the Robson-Penticton railway this week. Thursday morning a young man by the name of Richard Connolly, about 25 years of age, was instantly killed, and his partner, whose name we are unable to learn, had both hands badly injured by a falling rock from a blast in a deep rock cut in which the men were working. The particulars of the accident as near as can be ascertained are about as follows: All the men had left the cut when it was announced that a blast was to be put off, and Connolly and his partner were standing close together about 600 feet from the blast, which was a very heavy one, and a regular shower of rocks fololwed. A large rock struck where they were standing. His companion who was leaning on a shovel at the time with both hands on the handle, on seeing the rock coming undertook to protect himself by holding the shovel over his head. Just as he started to raise his hands the rock struck him, cutting the two fore fingers of the left hand nearly off and badly smashing the other hand and breaking the shovel handle. Connolly, who was standing near him, also saw the rock coming and placed his hand over his heart, turned half around and started to fall, but was caught before he touched the ground by a companion who was standing by and witnessed the whole affair. The opinion seems to be that his death was caused by fright, as there is not a visible mark on his body that would indicate that he had been hit. His remains were brought to Grand Forks and will be buried in the public burying grounds this afternoon.—Grand Forks Miner.

DIED FROM EXPOSURE. —R. H. Miller, a draughtsman with J. A. Odell, the C.P.R. engineer at Rock Creek, died at Rock Creek Monday afternoon. He lost his way the night previous on the trail leading to Beaver creek and was found unconscious on Monday morning. The C.P.R. engineers have a camp on Beaver creek, while Mr. Odell and Mr. Miller, his draughtsman, lived at Rock Creek. One of the surveyors from the Beaver creek camp came down to Rock Creek Sunday morning. In the afternoon he returned, Mr. Miller going with him a portion of the distance. Mr. Miller started back for Rock Creek, but it is supposed he afterwards changed his mind and made an effort to follow his companion to the Beaver creek camp. He probably lost the trail and wandered about until completely exhausted. He afterwards regained the trail but was evidently too weak to make any progress. He was found early Monday morning in an unconscious condition and was brought back to Rock Creek. A messenger was sent to Greenwood for Dr. Oppenheimer, but the unfortunate man died before the doctor reached there. Dr. Jakes, the coroner, and Dr. Oppenheimer went to Rock Creek Tuesday with the intention of holding an inquest if considered necessary. Mr. Miller was a native of Ottawa, Ont., where he has a sister living. He was about 40 years of age and was in the employ of the C.P.R. in the Kootenay for a number of years. A telegram was sent to his sister, but as the wires are down no reply has been received. The funeral will not take place until word is received from his sister.—Boundary Creek Times.

STAGE WRECKING.—A letter from Columbia, dated Jan. 28, says: "The rapidly growing rivalry between Columbia and the old town of Grand Forks culminated on Friday night, when in an attempt to divert travel from here, a section of the road leading to Columbia was deliberately blown up by dynamite. When the Columbia Townsite company took hold of Columbia it secured control of the two big stage lines running through the Boundary Creek country. In the old days all the stages plying into Boundary Creek passed through Grand Forks, but with the acquisition of Columbia the new company made this town the headquarters for traffic into this district. A new and more direct road was constructed at considerable expense and a bridge built for the use of the stages travelling through to Columbia, Republic, Greenwood and other western points. The change leaves Grand Forks entirely out of the line of traffic, and the citizens of that place were naturally perturbed as to the situation. The trouble culminated on Friday night, when a section of the road was blown up and the highway was consequently made impassable for the time. Fortunately the superintendent of the stage line was informed by telephone of the deed in time to divert his stages around by Grand Forks, so that no trouble resulted. The better element among the people of Grand Forks seem to be as much incensed at the deed as are the people of Columbia, and owe it to themselves and the public to assist all in their power to bring the perpetrators to justice. Manager Ross of the Columbia Townsite company, has instructions to repair the damage to the roadway at once."

A PROSPECTOR'S DEATH.— Yesterday afternoon, about 3 p.m., W. Rogers hurriedly summoned others to his cabin by the announcement that Malcolm McLachlan was dead. Mr. Rogers arose yesterday morning, he and McLachlan occupying the same bed, and after getting breakfast asked Mac what he would have. McLachlan who had not been feeling well for a day or two, replied that he would not get up and wanted no breakfast then. Rogers left him in bed at 10 o'clock and on his return at 3 p.m. he was dead and had been so for some hours, rigor mortis having taken place. McLachlan had been drinking quite heavily since coming in from the mines a few days ago. He was a prominent member of the Burns Society and was an all night attendant upon the banquet on Wednesday night. An inquest will, we suppose be held. Mr. McLachlan has relatives East who have been telegraphed to, also a nephew in Kootenay. Mr. McLachlan was a genial, square man, a typical prospector and was the owner of what are believed to be valuable mining properties. — Ashcroft Mining Journal.

BOUNDARY CREEK MAIL.—Post Office Inspector W. H. Dorman, with headquarters at Vancouver, visited the district last week. Mr. Dorman was Post Office Inspector Fletcher's assistant until a few months ago, when he was appointed inspector for the Mainland. This is his first visit to the district since his appointment. Mr. Dorman came through from Brooklyn. It is the intention to establish a mail route from Brooklyn to Cascade. This will not only be a conveinence to those residing along the line of railway through McRae pass, but will also be a short route for mails arriving by the Crow's Nest railway.

Speaking of local requirements, Mr. Dorman stated that he had strongly recommended that the Eastern mail for Boundary Creek be routed via American lines. He saw no good reason why this plan should not be adopted, as it would shorten the time for mail matter from the East considerably. He also recommended to the department that the Snodgrass stage line be paid the amount asked for a daily service between Greenwood and Grand Forks.

Mr. Dorman returned to the Coast by way of Penticton, and inspected all the offices on the way.—Boundary Creek Times.

GREENWOOD POLICE.— Mayor Hardy, Police Magistrate Hallett and Alderman Naden met as the board of police commissioners at Greenwood recently and appointed John McLaren chief at a salary of $100 per month. All the commissioners were of the opinion that a good man should have the appointment and a good salary ought to be paid. Mayor Hardy's only objection to Mr. McLaren was that he was an outside man. Mr. McLaren's qualifications for the position were briefly told by the police magistrate. Mr. McLaren had been chief of police at Vancouver for six years, and was the best chief Vancouver ever had. He had had the best of police training and is, in Mr. Hallett's opinion, the best officer in British Columbia. He was only afraid that the city could not keep him, but if Mr. McLaren was chief for two months only he would get things on a proper basis and materially help the commissioners in their work.

HOTEL ROBBED—Frederick Bullen, a young man about 22 years of age, watching his opportunity last week, raised a window and obtained entrance to the bar-room of Wm. Lyne, at the Ashcroft hotel. He opened the cash register and abstracted the contents, amounting to about $50. He was suspected of the crime and was, by good work on the part of Officer Burr, run down at Savonas a couple of days after the occurrence and arrested. He made a full confession and elected to receive a speedy trial and sentence. On Thursday, before Judge C. F. Cornwall, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Westminster penitentiary, with hard labor. He is deserving of no sympathy further than is accorded to any man with such a total lack of moral sensibilities, as he refused to work and deliberately elected to steal. It is said that he hails from the vicinity of Kelowna in the Okanagan country.—Ashcroft Mining Journal.

VEITH & BORLAND.—It is reported that the well known firm of Veith & Borland, of the 150-Mile House, Cariboo, have sold out their business, together with their ranch, stock, and everything in connection with the business. The sale is to an English syndicate and the management is to be given to one of our well and favorably known travelling men from Victoria. Messrs. Veith & Borland are pioneers in British Columbia, and might take an entire rest from busines scares for the remainder of their days, as they have enough of this world's goods upon which to retire, but being active men in vigorous health, it is thought that they will not be long satisfied to remain idle.

EAST KOOTENAY RIVALS.—There is a stiff fight going on between Fort Steele and Cranbrook. The latter town wants the recording office for the southern part of East Kootenay removed from Fort Steele, and a petition asking the provincial government to make the change is being circulated. All sorts of statistics are given to prove the conten- or a total of $99,075. The real property of Fort Steele is assessed for $57,025 and the personal property for $42,050, or a total of $96,630. The real property of Cranbrook is assessed for $72,130 and the personal property for $24,500, or a total of $96,630. The Cranbrook people claim that the difference is slight when the age of the two towns is considered—Fort Steele being 35 years the older.

AN INDIAN MISSIONARY. — In noticing the death recently at New Westminster of Rev. Father Lajacque, of Williams' Lake, the Ashcroft Mining Journal says: "He was born in 1833 in Brittany and came to this country in 1862, crossing to the Pacific at Panama afterwards taking up his labors in Oregon. He was one of the kindliest of men and during the years of his missionary effort among the Indians from Cariboo and Queen Charlotte island to the Columbia river he was much beloved by all. He was brought to his last resting place by the return of an old complaint, cancer in the bowels."

TARDY JUSTICE.—After holding back for months a lady school teacher's pay on the quibble that though she had taught the school she had no certificate, the Semlin government has reconsidered the matter and sent the long delayed check to Mrs. Flood of Greenwood, who obligingly acted for a sick teacher when no certificated substitute could be obtained.

HARDWARE TRANSFER. — J. J. Caulfield has purchased Mr. Howe's interest in the hardware store at Greenwood City. The business in the future will be conducted under the firm name of Caulfield & Lamont. Mr. Wilson of the Nelson Hardware Company, will be manager. Mr. Caulfield was among the pioneer merchant of Boundary Creek.

MR. BOSTOCK MISSING.

Nelson Wanted to Put Him on the Platform With Sir Hibbert Tupper.

From the Nelson Tribune.

So far, those who have the management of Monday evening's political meeting in hand have been unable to locate Hewitt Bostock, M. P. A telegram was despatched to Rossland informing Mr. Bostock that Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper had consented to address a meeting on Monday, and asking him to appear and make it a joint meeting. The message was returned with the information that Kootenay's representative in the House of Commons could not be found.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who arrived in Nelson last evening, is not pleased with the manner in which the Nelson Conservative Association endeavored to pull off a political bout between Hewitt Bostock, M. P., and himself.

Sir Charles will speak at the public meeting in the Hume hall on Monday evening, but in discussing the same with a Tribune representative, said that he wished it distinctly understood that he knew nothing until his arrival here about the sending of an invitation to Hewitt Bostock to meet him at such a meeting. "It is not my practice," he said, "to go into any member's constituency and defy him to meet me on the public platform. As I am here, and have been invited by the Nelson Conservative Association to address the meeting, I shal discuss the political questions of the day, and hope to have a pleasant evening."

RAILWAY THROUGH CARIBOO.

Charter Bought for Good Price and the Company Soon to Commence Survey.

From the Ashcroft Mining Journal.

While at the Coast the fore part of the week, we learned from apparently good authority that the survey for the Ashcroft-Quesnelle railway would be begun in February. The work must be begun soon in any event, as otherwise on April 12 or thereabouts the charter which the company have purchased, and which carries with it a land grant of 20,000 acres per mile for a broad gauge and 10,000 acres per mile for a narrow gauge, will expire unless before that time work is begun and continued. The company purchased the charter for $50,000 and paid $15,000 in cash, the balance to be paid in stock in the railway.

If, as it now looks, the line is extended from Quesnelle to Atlin and Dawson by the Dominion government, which matter will be absolutely determined soon, and the Quesnelle-Stuart Lake road is begun by the provincial government, railway building begun from Ashcroft, and the large travel which is usual from Ashcroft northward to the mines is commenced, this will be a warm town next summer. All of these things are now likely to be undertaken. As soon as the snow slides in the mountains are through for the season, it is the intention of the C. P. R. to put on a fast train, which will likely run opposite to the local train each way twice a day.

With the new sawmill running and many other improvements going on in town, who can say but that Ashcroft is all right?

B. C. AGENCY IN LONDON.

Never Heard of Since Entrusted to Firm of London Brokers.

From the Rossland Miner.

The British Columbia agency in London might as well not exist for all the good that it seems to do nowadays. One never hears of this institution since the office was turned over to the tender mercies of a London firm of brokers. The agency should be the means of sending thousands of desirable settlers this way, as well as large sums of money for investment in the improvement of mineral and agricultural lands. It should be the place of all others in London where the many who contemplate emigrating to the colonies should be gathering information with reference to our magnificent natural resources. British Columbia has more to offer these people in the way of opportunities for business success than any of the other colonies, but we have yet to hear of any one being induced to come here through the instrumentality of the British Columbia agency since the new arrangement for its management went into effect. It is not sufficient that a modest sign, bearing the legend, "British Columbia Agency," be displayed at the doorway of a brokerage firm in a London side street. The office should be under the control of some one particularly familiar with every opportunity that exists here for the intending colonist and investor, and who, devoting his whole attention to the task, has the ability and energy to disseminate this knowledge through the three kinddoms to such an extent that British Columbia will be regarded as the place of all others in which to reside and invest. But it is not expected that this will be done until the existing methods of conducting the agency are swept away, and a substantial amount is annually appropriated by the legislature to meet the necessary expenses of the office.

THE JOINT COMMISSION.

Alaskan Boundary and Reciprocity are the Present Subjects of Discussion.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The sub-committee work of the Canadian high joint commission to-day was divided between the Alaskan boundary question and the reciprocity clause of the treaty. The reciprocity session was the longer of the two and was the first at which Mr. Payne, the new American member of the commission, was able to appear. It is thought that the two sides will reach the bedrock possibilities of an agreement within a few days. Just what these will be it is impossible to say at this time. The boundary question presents fewer angles and a settlement satisfactory to both sides is regarded as very likely.

"What do I fear?" is a question worth asking by each man or woman. Perhaps without recognizing it, the reader of this paragraph is being influenced in his or her daily life by groundless fears that are ruinous to character. The Cosmopolitan Magazine is taking up this subject and is obtaining the views of a great many prominent people, where they are wiling to open their mouths frankly. A great many other prmint people have refused the Cosmopolitan's request, being afraid to tell the public what they fear—perhaps even afraid to confess to themselves what they fear. The December issue includes statements from Wm. Dean Howells, Richard Croker, Admiral Gherardi Chauncey M. Depew, Viola Allen, Mme. Janauschek and Ella Wheeler Wilcox. The second series will, it is promised, be even more interesting.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1899.

TRIUMPH OF THE CONSTITUTION

Mr. Turner and the Colonist were both in receipt yesterday of congratulatory telegrams upon the great constitutional victory. They came from all parts of the province. Mr. Turner had messages from Vancouver, Nelson, Kaslo, Kamloops, New Westminster, Revelstoke, Cariboo and Nanaimo. The public appreciation of the work done in Victoria is very great, but no greater than the case merits. It would have been an unhappy day for the province if the people of this city had declared for the subversion of constitutional government. But they spoke as the people of Victoria can always be trusted to speak, when a great issue is squarely presented to them, and from one end of British Columbia to the other there is a feeling of the liveliest satisfaction.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE VICTORY.

The Colonist has no hesitation in telling the government candidates in Thursday's contest that they put up a very vigorous fight. For men, who were so clearly in the wrong on the great constitutional question, they have reason to feel pleased at their success in convincing so many voters that this was not the supreme issue in the campaign. No one supposes for an instant that the thirteen hundred and odd voters, who voted for Col. Gregory, like one of the government candidates, did not care for the Constitution. Doubtless the gentleman, who made this remark, is in point of fact not animated by any such indefensible sentiment. Now that it is all over, it is safe to say that a majority of the government supporters are well satisfied that the city pronounced for constitutional government. As a matter of fact, the government candidates, by not attempting to defend the constitutionality of the government's course in regard to the dismissal of Mr. Turner, practically conceded that it could not be defended. When the soreness of defeat passes away, they will feel no little satisfaction because so telling a blow was struck for responsible government by the people of Victoria.

One conclusion to be drawn from the opposition victory is that, so far as this constituency is concerned, and the same may be said of Cowichan, the Lieut.-Governor was not correct when he expressed the opinion that the Turner ministry had lost the confidence of the people. Another conclusion is that Mr. Semlin can no longer refuse to accept the responsibility for the dismissal and undertake to defend it upon the floor of the legislature. He cannot deny that the great feature of this campaign was the constitutional question. He cannot deny that the people of Victoria have told him at the polls that it is his duty to accept the responsibility for that dismissal and defend it if he can. If he refuses to do so, he should be compelled to, before one dollar of supply is granted.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

The News-Advertiser deals with the Japanese immigration question at some length, but the only value possessed by the article is derived from the fact that the Vancouver paper is the exponent of the views held, or at least professed, by the Minister of Finance in the Semlin government. Our contemporary discusses the effect of Japanese competition in the labor market of the province, and does not at all overstate the case, but it seems to lose sight of the very important fact that the question is a larger one than this. There is not much to choose, so for as the man who works for wages is concerned, between men from Japan and men from Hungary, Poland or other countries of Continental Europe. The latter have driven thousands of Anglo-Saxon workingmen out of employment in the United States, and from almost every point of view are inferior to the Japanese. The workingmen of British Columbia, if they had to choose between Japanese on the one hand and Huns, Finns, Poles, and the offscouring of Europe on the other would certainly prefer the former. There seems to be a necessity for a certain proportion of cheap labor in every community, and if it is not supplied from one source it will be from another. This is a class of work which the ordinary Anglo-Saxon will not do, and we do not know that he is to be blamed. The fact cannot be disguised that the Anglo-Saxon is a higher type of man than some other races, and he will not descend to certain grades of labor, if he can by any possibility avoid it. On the other hand, there are many races which seize with avidity upon any kind of employment, no matter how menial.

It must be admitted, however, that these observations do not cover the case of Japanese competition in British Columbia, that is they do not fully cover it, for the Japanese are entering into fields of industry, which the Anglo-Saxons would be glad to occupy; but it is very difficult to see how this can be prevented. If British Columbia was an independent country, it could legislate as its people saw fit; but even in that case, they could not afford to omit to take account of the new relation in which Japan stands to Occidental civilization. Now it is necessary to take into account not only this, but the political relationship between the British Empire and that of Japan, and the result is a very complicated situation, the outcome of which cannot readily be seen. The News-Advertiser does not pretend to see its way any more clearly than the Colonist, the difference between the two papers consisting in the fact that the Colonist has the frankness to acknowledge the nature of the difficulty, while its contemporary talks around it.

Judging from the general aspect of the matter, it seems probable that the working men of British Columbia will have to make up their minds to be confronted with Japanese competition; but there is this satisfactory feature about it, namely, that what is now competition will soon become simple rivalry. The Japanese is adapting himself to the ways of Occidental civilization with even greater rapidity than is good for him. They never will be competitors in the sense that the Chinese are, and such competition as they do afford will diminish rather than increase in the future, for the Europeanized Japanese wants just as high wages as any one else, and proposes to live just as well. With every desire to aid the workingmen of British Columbia in maintaining their status and steadily elevating it, the Colonist feels it would not be honest with them if it did not say that in this matter they are building upon false hopes, if they expect to be able to exclude Japanese immigration in toto. The matter is one that will adjust itself after a little.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

The bill to provide for the appointment of Queen's counsel is a production which will excite a good deal of adverse criticism at the bar. It declares that all attorney-generals in the province, not now judges, shall receive commissions as Queen's counsel, and that hereafter two Queen's counsel may be appointed annually from barristers of not less than five years' standing in the province. So far there is nothing to except to in the bill. It is right to say that any person who fills or has filled the office of attorney-general should have the distinction of wearing silk and sitting within the bar. The restriction of the number of appointees to two annually is not unreasonable, nor is the section giving the attorney-general precedence over Queen's counsel, for this is the practice everywhere. The last section of the bill is one to which exception will be taken. It reads as follows:

It shall be considered contempt of court for any one not appointed as aforesaid to appear in or out of court in the recognized insignia of such counsel, according to the custom of the Imperial courts.

The idea of extending the prohibition to persons out of court is a relic of mediaevalism, which one would suppose this province had outgrown. If a student-at-law should, in a moment of awful thoughtlessness, put on a Queen's counsel's wig and gown, he would be liable to be fined and imprisoned. The next time the "Merchant of Venice" is played here, Portia will have to be careful that she does not come within this provision; but this only by the way, for such a law would doubtless be more frequently honored in the breach than the observance. The section is objectionable upon very much more substantial grounds. It is intended to cancel every outstanding commission of Queen's counsel. If it is desirable that the province should definitely provide for the creation of Queen's counsel—and upon this point there will probably be little difference of opinion—it is certainly not right to deprive the gentlemen, who now enjoy the distinction, of whatever merit attaches to it. The bill is only a new illustration of the determination of Attorney-General Martin to rule this province with an iron hand and according to his own sweet will. It would be refreshing to learn upon what meat this new Caesar feeds that he hath grown so great.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

A correspondent requests that the Colonist will either repeat its remarks in regard to the relation of exports to imports, printed several months ago, or restate the matter with especial reference to the trade returns of the United States and Canada. What he wishes explained is how both Canada and the United States can be claimed to be prosperous, when in the former case the imports are increasing, and in the latter the exports are expanding at an unprecedented rate, while the imports are decreasing. The Colonist does not claim to be able to demonstrate any definite conclusion upon this extremely difficult question, but it may be able to point out a few facts that will serve to show how little reliance can be placed upon deductions from the "merchandise balance" of foreign trade. For this purpose, the trade returns of the United States for the last ten years may be taken. The smallest surplus in any one year since 1888 was in 1895, when the surplus of exports was $23,186,829; the largest in the year just closed, when it reached the vast total of $621,260,535, with imports smaller than they have been in any year during the decade. This is a very striking showing, and is calculated to excite attention everywhere. During the last ten years the aggregate surplus of exports over imports in the United States has reacher the enormous value of $1,337,393,711. What has become of this? It did not come to the United States in the form of money, because we find that during the same decade the United States sent abroad $129,647,732 more of gold than was imported. In other words, in the last ten years the United States has sent abroad $1,467,041,443 in goods and gold more than it has received. On the face of this it would not indicate prosperity, but something quite the reverse.

Every business man will know that the two sides of every account must balance; that is, for everything on one side there must be something on the other; it may be a loss; it may be cash; it may be a credit. This vast balance of nearly a billion and a half dollars is represented by something.

To illustrate how involved the matter is, let us take one explanation commonly resorted to by the American press. This is that the most of this balance is used up by Americans travelling in Europe. This reaches a very large sum every year, it being alleged that bills of exchange and letters of credit amounting to nearly a hundred millions annually are issued on this account alone. But it cannot be claimed that this accounts for any large part of the surplus exports, because against it must be set off the expenditures of foreign tourists in the United States and foreign investments in that country. An explanation, which is more reasonable, is to be found in the payments for freight on exports and imports. If the freight is placed at 5 per cent. of the value, it will account for payments during the last ten years of about $923,000,000; but, on the other hand, considerable United States capital is invested in foreign shipping, and would be entitled to receive its proportion of the earnings of the ships. Another point may be mentioned. The value of imports is the invoice price at the place of purchase, and in order to arrive at the real cost of the imports it is necessary to add a percentage for commissions or agents' expenses, a certain amount for charges upon the imports between the place where they were purchased and the point of shipment, and also for undervaluation. This makes the true value of the imports consist of the following items:

Producer's price,
Transportation charges to seaboard.
Commissions or agents' charges,
Insurance,
Freight,
Undervaluation.

The trade returns give the first item only, and there is no means of ascertaining the amount of the others. On the other hand, when we consider the exports of a country, it is necessary, if we would know what they realize, to take into account the following matters:

First cost,
Freight to the seaboard,
Freight to foreign ports.
Insurance,
Commissions or agents' charges,
The selling price abroad, or margin of profit.

The trade returns give the first item only. It will thus be seen by our correspondent that any attempt to reach a conclusion from the published value of the first cost of imports and the invoice price of exports omits from consideration so many and such important factors that the result really leaves the person obtaining it as much in the dark as ever.

In another article the Colonist will present some other phases of this very important subject, which is, as our correspondent says, one of the greatest possible interest to the people of Canada.

SCRIPTURAL INSPIRATION.

The inspiration of the Holy Scriptures is a theme that will ever be of interest, for although very much more importance is attached to it than it deserves, it touches every man in Christendom to some degree, for even those, who do not profess to order their lives according to the teachings of the Bible, are not wholly unconcerned in regard to it. Few people now claim the Scriptures to be inspired to the extent held by some of the old divines, who used to claim that every word and every letter was as it came from the lips of the All-wise. The difficulties in the way of accepting such a claim are obvious. As has been pointed out, the only object of an infallible inspiration is the infallible instruction of mankind. Hence unless with infallible inspiration we have infallible composition, infallible preservation, infallible interpretation, infallible explanation, and lastly infallible comprehension, the object is defeated. It is needless to say that we have not the last four requisites, for the most ancient MSS. differ in many respects, important or otherwise; there is doubt as to which MS. is to be regarded as the most authentic; translators differ in the rendition of many passages; theologians are at variance as to how much of it is to be expounded, and there is almost as much diversity as to how some passages are understood as there are minds to understand them. Hence if there was infallible inspiration and composition in the first place, it has proved to be of very little value—that is, the infallible phase of it.

Nevertheless this most wonderful compilation of writings must be regarded as an inspiration. The greatest difficulty in dealing with any subject is to get a correct definition to start with. Every one knows that Euclid begins his treatise on geomerty with certain definitions, and these, though exceedingly simple, are exact and self-evident. But the moment we leave the domain of mathematics we are confronted with an almost total absence of self-evident propositions. It is, however, self-evident that man exists. It is self-evident that man has at least a dual nature. It is self-evident that the phase of this dual nature which may be termed mental, as opposed to physical and including what are variously described as spiritual and moral attributes, is capable of development in two directions. It may be so developed that it will lead to misery, woe and the extinction of the human race, after passing through various degrees of degradation; or it may be developed in a direction which "makes for happiness" and the preservation and perfecting of mankind. Everyone will admit this as readily as that a whole is greater than its part, or that two straight lines cannot enclose a space. It will be admitted that there is in creation a definite plan or law. We think it will be also admitted as an axiom that what tends to the preservation and towards the perfecting of the race is in harmony with the plan of creation, and that influences working in the contrary direction are opposed to it. Another axiom is that every man is conscious of freedom of action. From these premises it may be fairly reasoned that if a person, exercising his freedom of will and seeking to work for the happiness of his fellows and the perfecting of his race, can find anywhere teachings, which direct him how best to accomplish these results, the source from which that teaching is obtained may be claimed to be in harmony with the plan of creation. It is axiomatic that truth must harmonize. There cannot be something true in the physical world that does not harmonize with something in the mental, moral or spiritual world. We may not be able to detect the harmony, but it must exist in the very nature of things. Hence what is true in every department of creation must have a common origin in the All-wise, the All-powerful, the Ever-present, or whatever it pleases you to call the dominating force in the Universe.

If this argument will stand examination, then it may be justly claimed that writings, which for many centuries have served as a guide for men who were working for the betterment of humanity, must contain teachings derived in some way from the dominating force of the Universe; in other words, the Bible contains the Word of God. It may contain something purely human, but so does the placer ground of the miner contain something else besides gold. The divine truth of the Scriptures can be found when it is sought for by those who wish to find it.

A CHURCH CRISIS.

No one, who has kept track of what has appeared in the British secular press during the last year, will think it overstating the case to say that the Church of England is almost at a crisis on the subject of ritualism. All the prominent papers treat the condition of affairs, which has arisen, as of extreme importance, and the language employed in the discussion discloses a heat of feeling that must result in radical measures of some kind. Among the commonest allegations are that the object of the ritualistic party is to place the English Church under the control of the Pope, and it is boldly asserted that a section of the English clergy is even now in the pay of that prelate. The bishops are endeavoring to pour oil on the troubled waters, but are meeting with about the same measure of success as Mrs. Partington did when she tried to sweep back the Atlantic ocean with her broom. The ritualistic clergy and their supporters are evidently determined to pursue the course, which is leading to the crisis, and the bulk of the laity and probably a large majority of the clergy are determined that the objectionable practices shall cease. If neither party will give way, the only resource left is to appeal to parliament, and to this it is almost certain to come.

For the information of those readers, who do not understand the exact position of the case, which makes the subject of ritualism one proper to be dealt with by parliament, it may be mentioned that in this country, where most of the English churches are supported by voluntary subscription, the clergyman may adapt his cermonial to his own wishes or those of his congregation, and the law cannot be invoked. In some cases, however, where certain grants of lands or bequests of property have been made for the support of churches wherein services shall be conducted in accordance with the forms adopted by the Church of England, the same question arises as in England, for in those cases the stipulation in the grant or the bequest creates a contract, or to express the mattter otherwise, it creates conditions upon which alone the property may be used. In one of the eastern provinces a suit was brought to restrain a rector from using the rental of certain glebe land on the ground that he was departing from the established forms of worship prescribed for the Church of England, and the court held that it was competent to inquire into the practices of the rector, and if he were found to be in the habit of departing from those forms to enjoin him from using the rental. The matter was subsequently adjusted by mutual concessions. There are, however, certain practices which cannot be dealt with by the courts, and hence parliament will possibly, and indeed very probably, be asked to step in and declare the law. Many of the church's best friends favor an application to parliament, because it may lead to the opening of the whole question of establishment. Earnest and conscientious men on both sides of the controversy regard the outlook as very portentous.

The degradation of General Miles, of the United States army, is a very extraordinary conclusion to a successful war, during which he was in full command of the forces. General Miles has always been more popular with the public than with the army. The fact that he was not a West Pointer tended to lead him to be regarded by the graduates of that institution as an intruder. He was a volunteer during the war of secession, serving with much credit, and afterwards made a good record for himself in campaigns against the Indians.

There is skating on the lake at the park, and a complaint reaches the Colonist that boys play hockey there to the danger and great discomfort of girls. This ought to be stopped. The lake, on the few occasions it is fit to skate on, should be kept free of hockey players. Boys can go elsewhere for this sport, but the girls who frequent the lake cannot do so as a rule. The park committee have only to say the word and the hockey playing will be stopped.

The Times wants to know if Victoria can fight the whole province. The answer is: No, and there is not the least necessity to contemplate such a thing, for before long the whole province will join with Victoria in repudiating Martinism.

On Thursday some one put in circulation a card, ostensibly in the interests of the opposition, but really intended to injure them on the Mainland. It called upon the voters of Victoria to oppose Joseph Martin, the Canadian Pacific and Vancouver. No authority was given by the opposition committee for the publication of any such card, which was the production of either some ill-advised friend or crafty enemy. We incline to think it was the latter.

Victoria's water famine might have had very serious results. It was a matter that could not have been guarded against, for no one ever anticipated the sort of accident which shut off the supply. Precautions can be taken in future that will avoid a repetition of it.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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FILLERS—The "Eureka," in paste form. Also dry and liquid Fillers. Single Coat Surfacer.
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TRADE OF THE WEEK.

Marked Drop in Wheat Caused by Larger Estimate of World's Supply.

Canadian Reports Fairly Good—Victoria Building on Business With North.

By Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 3.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: A quieting down of speculative interest is noticeable in a number of markets this week, without, however, bringing to light any important impairment of the underlying strength of the general business situation. Important price recessions of the week are those noted in wheat and other cereals, except oats. Immediately instrumental in bringing about this might be mentioned the final government estimate of last year's crop, placing it at 675,000,000 bushels, far in excess of earlier estimates by the same authority, and exceeding all but the most sanguine of trade estimates, which had generally fixed upon 650,000,000 bushels as the probable maximum in yield. It is worth remembering, however, that the estimate of yield is supposed to be based on the yield of a year ago of only 530,000,000 bushels, whereas the movement of crop and best trade estimates incline to a total for the 1897 crop of 590,000,000 bushels, inasmuch as the gain in acreage this year is reported by the government at not far from 5,000,000 acres. It will be seen that the indicated increase in yield is quite a conservative one. Investigation by Bradstreet's representatives in the central West would indicate that little damage that is perceptible has been done, but it is probable the real proportions of the injury would not in any event become known for some time to come. The advance in wheat checked export trade, but an improvement in this direction is reported at lower range of values. A symapthetic quieting down of interest in cotton is noted, but the scarcity of good spinning grades, and the advancing tendency in manufactured goods, which appear to be moving well on spring account, have operated toward steadying this staple. The feature of the iron trade this week is the announcement of the selling of practically the entire output of the Lake Superior iron ore mines for the coming year. Large pig iron consumers appear to have, temporarily at least, withdrawn from the market, and the iron markets, as a whole, are quiet. An active demand for finished products, however, still continues, and steel plates, iron bars, rails, structural and car material have been in active request. Tin plates also have been advanced. The strength of the lumber market is a feature, and the scarcity of hard woods is still complained of. The demand for white pine is reported to be heavy at western points.

New York, Feb. 3.—Bank clearances for the Dominion of Canada were as follows:

Montreal, inc. 3 per cent	$14,994,542
Toronto, inc. 20.6 per cent	10,016,109
Winnipeg, inc. 22.4 per cent	1,688,437
Halifax, inc. 9.7 per cent	1,254,079
Hamilton, inc. 22 per cent	727,427
St. John, inc. 27.7 per cent	552,527
Vancouver	515,442
Victoria	515,325

New Yor, Feb. 3.—Dun's Review says: The general tone of Canadian trade indicates fairly good prospects, but with not much gain as yet. The fish trade is trade is good at St. John with prices steadily advancing and stocks now very small. Lumber shipments are merely nominal. Spring orders are coming in fairly for dry goods and groceries. Business at Halifax is in fair condition generally with satisfactory orders for spring delivery. At Quebec business is fair in all lines with collections fairly up to the mark, and at Montreal although a lack of snow in some surrounding districts is somewhat detrimental business is active compared with recent years, and in a good many lines healthy with increasing firmness. Indications point to payments well met on the 4th, which is a heavy day in dry goods. Call money is plentiful at 4 to 4½ per cent. Toronto reports wholesale trade active, with sales far ahead of any previous year and payments satisfactory. Wholesale business at Winnipeg remains quiet in all lines, with collections only fair. At Victoria wholesale trade is only fair, though prospects are good for an active business with Northern ports during the coming season.

FRANCE AND THE PORTE.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—A despatch to the Frankfort Zeitung from Constantinople says the French embassy has formally and strongly protested to the Porte against the concession to Germany of a port and dock at Haidar Pasha, nearly opposite Constantinople, on the south side of Marmora, to be used as a terminus of the Anatolian railway.

ERIE DIVIDEND PASSED.

New York, Feb. 3.—A circular was issued to-day by the management of the Lake Erie & Western railway company, addressed to the stockholders, informing them that it had been decided not to pay a dividend on the preferred stock, the net earnings not warranting such payment.

Don't talk too freely when yo udon't know what you are talking about.

Don't quarrel, but if you must quarrel, don't quarrel with your bread and butter.

The citrates, tartrates, etc., extracted from pure fruits, act on the system with the same beneficial results as the salt contained in the juices of fresh fruits. These salts are the foundation of ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT. The scarcity of fresh fruits in winter time makes Abbey's Effervescent Salt all the more necessary to the health.

All druggists sell this standard English preparation at 60c a large bottle; trial size, 25c.

MARTINISM IN AUSTRIA.

Premier Decides to Rule as Dictator Without Any Parliament.

Vienna, Feb. 3.—The statement that constitutionalism has succumbed in Austria is confirmed by the announcement to-day that Count Thun von Hohenstein, the premier, intends to rule as dictator without the reichsrath for at least a year, and possibly until the term of the present parliament expires in 1903. The socialists are preparing for gigantic demonstrations against the suppression of parliamentary government.

PANAMA LABORERS.

Still Holding Out for an Honest Dollar for Day's Work.

Colon, Feb. 3.—At Panama the steamship strikers, who were engaged by the month, have petitioned the governor to enforce the payment of their wages up to the date of the beginning of the strike, they having been held on the plea of breach of contract. A conference was held at the governor's palace yesterday, attended by the agent of the steamship company and the Panama railway, and it was agreed to increase the wages 25 cents in silver per day, as well as to make the payment of arrears asked for in the petition. Nevertheless the strike continues, the strikers demanding a dollar in gold.

SHARKEY AND FITZSIMMONS.

Will Sign Articles Next Week and Invite Offer From Any Club But the Lenox.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 3.—After working the wires nearly all day, Martin Julian and Tom O'Rourke have settled the dispute over the $2,500 check put up by Sharkey to cover Fitzsimmons' forfeit. The check is to be changed to cash to-morrow, and all parties are to meet in Chicago or New York next week to sign articles for the fight, which is to be 25 rounds or more, the winner to take all, and to take place before the club offering the best purse, barring the Lenox Club of New York.

COSTA RICANS LOOK ON.

Will Not Get Excited About the Canal Until They See It Commencing.

London, Feb. 3.—The Daily News publishes this morning an interview with Senor Yglesias, president of Costa Rica, in the course of which he is reported as saying: "The construction of the Nicaraguan canal is of course an important matter for Costa Rica, but the Costa Rican government and myself as executive are content to wait for the ripening of the plans before assuming any definite attitude toward the project."

UNHAPPY FRANCE.

Prosecutions Innumerable Suggested by the Dreyfus Bickerings.

Paris, Feb. 3.—The revision committee of the chamber of deputies held a five hours' informal sitting to-day which was attended by Mons. Dupuy, the premier, and Mons. Lebret, minister of justice. No official note has been issued regarding what occurred and nothing has leaked out but the fact that the two ministers were present excites the keenest interest. It is asserted that the committee insists that either Mons. Beaureapaire be prosecuted for his accusations against certain magistrates or that the magistrates themselves be arraigned before a superior council of magistrates. For several days members of the revision committee have been receiving threatening letters.

FRANCES WILLARD.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 2.—A movement was started here to-day for the erection of a bronze statue in honor of the late Frances E. Willard in the national capitol at Washington. Illinois is entitled to two places in the statuary hall, and it is proposed to commemorate Miss Willard's life and work by constructing an appropriate memorial of her. A bill was introduced in the legislature to-day which appropriates $9,000 for the expense to be incurred.

The camel is a beast of great strength and endurance. Nothing hurts it until the proverbial "last straw" is added to its burden. The human digestive system is very much like a camel. It is really astonishing how much abuse it will stand. Sometimes, however, something worse than usual will be eaten, and will go through the stomach into the bowels, and there it will stick—that's constipation. Nine-tenths of all human sickness is due to constipation. Some of the simplest symptoms are coated tongue and foul breath, dizziness, heartburn, flatulence, sallowness, distress after eating, headaches and lassitude. A little thing will cause constipation, and a little thing will relieve it. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a certain cure for constipation. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules, mild and natural in their action. There is nothing injurious about them. Sold by druggists.

Address with 31 cents in one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and get a free copy of the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

TRAVELLERS IN A RAGE.

Detained on Pier in New York for Inquisition Into Their Operations Abroad.

New York, Feb. 2.—Passengers from Europe yesterday had a lot of uncomplimentary things to say at Uncle Sam as they turned their trunks and bags upside down on the piers and shivered while the inspector examined everything from hairpins to fur cloaks. Under the new customs inspection law, which went into effect yesterday, incoming passengers must make out a list of goods, little or big, dutiable or not, purchased abroad and submit the list. Passengers on the Aller from Genoa and the Westernland from Antwerp, which arrived yesterday morning, spent most of the day undergoing examinations.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Lindsay, Feb. 3.—Wm. Higgs, a brakeman, was picked up from the track to-day, dead. No one saw the accident, and it is supposed he fell from a train.

BERLIN TO BE STUPEFIED.

Emperor William's Punishment for Election of Wrong Man for Mayor.

Berlin, Feb. 2.—A conflict between the Berlin municipalities and the Kaiser appears to be imminent. The election of chief mayor of Berlin, Kirschener, which took place in August, is still unconfirmed by the Emperor. It was reported that this was because of the Emperor's disapproval of Kirschener's political views. To-day comes the rumor that as a solution of the difficulties a bill is about to be introduced in the Prussian diet abolishing self-government for Berlin and putting the city under the so-called president of the government, who is the head of the provinces. It is related that the Kaiser said recently in private: "Berlin will be stupefied at the solution of the mayorship question."

EVENTS OF OKANAGAN

January Thunder Storm Scatters the Wood Choppers—Mr. F. G. Vernon Coming.

Attorney-General Martin Marches Off a Constable—Progressive Farmers.

From the Vernon News.

A severe storm passed over Lumby on Saturday afternoon last, accompanied by thunder and lightning, a very unusual occurrence for this time of year. The day had been calm and still, the sun shining brightly from a cloudless sky, when at about 2:30 p.m., the sky to the north was suddenly darkened, and heavy peals of thunder were heard, accompanied by bright flashes of lightning. Then the roar of the gale was heard as it came sweeping down the valley, tearing down trees, and causing a general stampede of wood cutters, who made the best of their way to the open to escape the falling timber. There were several very narrow escapes. Threes have fallen across the main road in several places from Blue Springs to Vernon. The storm was accompanied by hail, which afterwards changed to rain. By evening it had calmed down as though nothing had happened.

The Armstrong mill last week closed with the Steel Storage & Elevator Construction Company of Buffalo, N.Y., for the erection of two steel storage tanks, each with a capacity of 700 tons of wheat, fitted with pneumatic machinery for conveying the grain to and from the tanks. The tanks will be 100 feet distant from the mill and a saving of five per cent. on insurance will be made. Mr. Will, the Buffalo company's secretary, was in Armstrong from Saturday to Monday, when all preliminaries were finally settled. The tanks will be in full working order on the 1st of May next. The farmers owning the mill are nothing if not progressive. Their plant will be the third of its kind in the Dominion; one of the C.P.R. elevator of 1,500,000 bushels at Fort William, and the other at St. Thomas, Ont.

L. V. Cuppage left last week for the coast, where he will make preparations to take in a large stock of supplies to the Omineca country, for a mining syndicate which is carrying on extensive hydraulic operations in that section.

The Kelowna constable has received orders from Joe Martin to leave at once for Gladstone, and Kelowna is not in future to have a resident constable. A correspondent writes: 'While the district has been a very orderly one of late, still to be without a constable would mean that we and our property would be at the mercy of all the roughs and thoughs in the country. It is the duty of the government to give us proper protection, and we naturally expect them to increase that protection, not lessen it. A petition has been sent in with over one hundred signatures, asking the government to reconsider their action, and leave Mr. Lowe here, or at any rate to wait until a successor to Mr. Lowe has been appointed. A prominent citizen telegraphed Mr. Martin asking him to postpone further action until after the petition arrived, and he received the following curt telegram in reply: 'Cannot defer removal of constable.' There is a strong feeling of indignation here over Mr. Martin's action, it being the general opinion that before taking such action he should have consulted with someone who knew the district, as he certainly does not."

A meeting of those interested in the dairy business was held at Kelowna on Friday afternoon, for the purpose of seeing if a creamery could not be started in the valley. After a great deal of discussion it was decided to canvass the farmers and report at a larger meeting.

Word has been received that F. G. Vernon, late provincial commissioner in London, will be in this province early next April, and will pay a welcome visit to many old friends in this city and district.

The engine and tender of the S. & O. train got off the track near the station in this city on Tuesday afternoon, and it took about three hours' hard work to get them again on the rails. They were placed in position, however, in time to permit of making the usual connections at Sicamous with No. 1.

Many here will learn with regret of the death of Wm. Johnson, which occurred last week at Mitchell, Ont. Mr. Johnson was for several years an employee of the B. X. ranch and was a young man of great promise. He left for the East last year for his health, and his friends here hoped to see him back again within a few months. The deceased was a steady, industrious young man who made many warm friends, and his death will cause sincere sorrow from all acquainted with him.

Two of the Peachland young people stole a march on the remainder of the community this week by buying tickets for Vernon and there binding their lives together in the golden bonds of wedlock. The bride is Miss Florence England, of Reston, Man., and the groom is Mr. John Parrott, of the firm of Parrott & Smith, Peachland.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Mr. Joseph Johns, an old time resident of Spallumcheen, and well and favorably known to many in this district. The death occurred on Friday of last week, the deceased having succumbed to a persistent attack of asthma. Mr. Johns was a Cornishman by birth, and came to this country eighteen years ago. He was about fifty years of age and possessed many sterling qualities of character, which may be summed up in the expression that "his word was as good as his bond." The funeral took place at Lansdowne, on Sunday and was largely attended by many friends desirous of showing the last token of respect to one whom they held in high esteem. His valuable farm and other property is, by will, divided between three sisters, who reside still in his native Cornish home.

HE WAS CUT UP.

"Do you believe Cholly was really so cut up over being jilted as he pretended?"

"Yes, I do. He actually neglected to crease his trousers for a week."—Indianapolis Journal.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Denver, Col., Feb. 2.—The house has decided by a vote of 45 to 30 that equal suffrage in Colorado is a success, and that the elective franchise should be forever extended to women.

Every household should have on hand a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment. The diversity of uses to which it can be put and the many doctor's bills it saves warrants it in taking first place in the family medicine chest. All dealers sell and recommend it.

MR. BOSTOCK'S TROUBLES.

No End of Murmuring Among His One Time Friends in Kootenay.

From the Kaslo Prospector.

It is announced that Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M. P. for Kootenay-Yale-Cariboo riding of British Columbia, will address his Kaslo supporters and constituents upon public affairs on Tuesday evening next. The honorable gentleman, in visiting this city after many months of absence, will find that he has a difficult task before him, quite apart from giving an account of his stewardship during the lengthy period of absence. He will find here a political house so divided and split up within itself that it will require all his eloquence and all his persuasive powers to bring harmony out of discord and unity out of diversity. He will painfully realize, before he has been many hours in the city, that he has listened too attentively, yielded too complacently to the voice of the charmer, charming not wisely, but with primal view to personal interests. He will meet a party divided almost to the verge of irreconcilability, and with scarcely a mental element in common amongst its divided head. He will be surrounded by exigent leaders, clamoring for recognition and a fairer distribution of local patronage. The old and the new are at outs, and peace does not even hover around their respective banners. Facing such a condition, the representative's task will not be an enviable one, when he makes his renewed appearance before a people who supported him so handsomely.

But these are not the whole of his difficulties. He will have other explanations to make, acts to defend, omissions to justify. The Kaslo & Slocan railway company, or its representatives in the audience, may desire to know by what moral right he voted to deprive it of a portion of its vested right, and to annul in part at least, the charter granted it, and the rights assured it by the local legislature, and which it accepted in good faith. The mining men will be pleased to hear what steps have been taken by him and the ministry which he supports to encourage and stimulate their industry, as requested by representative business men and associations of business men all over his constituency. Then, too, he may be asked to tell us something of the international commission which has been sitting for so long a time at Washington, and the effects of its deliberations upon the industries of British Columbia, and the Kootenays in particular. It would be interesting, too, if Mr. Bostock would consent to take his friends in Kaslo into his confidence and tell us of the dissensions in the ranks of his party at the Coast, and to what is due the establishment of a new Liberal newspaper in the city of Victoria. Kootenay's representative in the Commons is suave and resourceful, but he will require all his art and all his ability to steer a safe course amidst the rocks and shoals which abound within his his own party in this section of his constituency.

ANOTHER PACIFIC LINE.

North German Lloyds to Compete for Traffic Between America and the Orient.

A Berlin despatch of January 11, which has just reached Seattle and made no little stir in shipping circles there, reads as follows: "According to the news received from New York, the North German Lloyd intends to create a new regular service between Hongkong and Seattle, via Yokohama and Manila. Seattle has been chosen as the American port in order to connect the steamship line directly with the Great Northern railway, and more especially as the Deutsche bank, which possesses at Seattle most valuable estates, is greatly interested in the German company, as well as in the Great Northern railway."

If the new line is established it will, no doubt, like all the rest, make Victoria a port of call. The service of the North German Lloyd to-day includes three distinct lines between Bremen and the United States, two to New York and one to Baltimore, and another line between New York and Mediterranean ports, by way of Gibraltar. South America is connected with Bremen by two lines, one by way of Antwerp, Lisbon and Bahia to Rio Janeiro and Santos, and a second to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, by way of Antwerp, Southampton and Corunna, and Vigo, Spain.

The Eastern service of the company, upon which some of its most modern steamships are employed, includes a line from Bremen to Hongkong and Shanghai, by way of Antwerp, Southampton, Genoa, Naples, the Suez Canal, Colombo, Ceylon and Singapore, with a branch from Hongkong to Yokohama. Another high-class service is maintained between Bremen and Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, by way of Antwerp, Southampton, Genoa, Naples, the Suez Canal and Colombo. There is another line from Bremen to Galveston, Tex., direct.

Upon the various lines fifty-seven first-class steamships, with a net tonnage of 275,000, are in commission, twenty-three of them having been built by the company since 1892. The Shipping World, in publishing a comparative statement of all the passengers landed in New York during 1897, shows that the North German Lloyd led all competitors, having carried 55,611, as against 32,499 brought over the Atlantic by the Cunard line, its strongest competitor.

THE LOLLARDS' TOWER.

An Interesting Place for Sight-Seers in Lambeth Palace.

The visitor is shown over the palace by the porter (who is also the archbishop's apparitor). This functionary is a walking guide book, and has the history of the palace at his fingers' ends. He takes us first to the Lollard's Tower, which dates from the twelfth century, a lonely old building of grey stone enveloped in ivy. This was the prison of the palace, though it is doubtful if any Lollards were ever confined in it. The large cell is pannelled in oak, covered with initials, and here and there bearing marks of burning, supposed to be from the branding iron. The fireplace is rather a mystery, for the chimney is bricked up, and it is said that prisoners were suffocated with charcoal burnt in it. One escape is recorded from this tower. The Rev. Francis Wake made his way through the window into a boat brought by his wife. In doing so he broke his legs, the rope being too short; but he escaped safely to France. He afterwards returned and at the Reformation became Bishop of St. Albans.

From the roof of the tower a fine view of London and the suburbs may be obtained, extending as far south as the Crystal Palace. On the opposite side of the river is St. Bartholomew's church, with its four towers. It is related of this building that Queen Elizabeth, on being asked after what style she would wish it built, kicked over her footstool, saying, "Build it thus."

Descending the broken and tortuous stairs, we are led to the guard room of the palace. In the west wall is the water-gate, now plastered up. This is one of the most interesting features of the palace which we picture to ourselves the host of kings, princes and captains who must have passed beneath it on visits to the archbishops. Catherine of Aragon, shortly before her death, alighting at this gate when she came to have her sentence of divorcement confirmed by Cramner.

We next enter the private chapel. On the wall to the right and left of the door are marble tablets bearing the names of all the archbishops of Canterbury, beginning with St. Augustine. The carved oak screen is of the date of Charles I, and the roof is quite modern, though copied from ancient work in the crypt. The stained windows are also modern, though copied from "The Poor Man's Bible," and consist of a series of representations of biblical events from the Creation to the Last Judgment. The last window, as an inscription bears witness, was erected by the American bishops visiting Lambeth some ten years ago.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES.

From the Monetary Times.

The exercise of political influence on the part of the fishermen of the Fraser River has resulted in the enactment of legislation which the canners and boards of the trade on the Pacific Coast declare will be injurious, if not fatal, to the canning of salmon in British Columbia. We have previously referred to some of the provisions of this law, but as the new season draws near, and the agitation for the repeal of the law increases, another word of comment may not be out of place. The principal objection which the canners urge against the law is that under it the fishermen are compelled to register in order to obtain fishing licenses in April, while fishing does not commence until June. There are, it is said, only about 500 fishermen who make their home permanently on the banks of the Fraser, while 6,000 men are required in the midst of the fishing season. By the regulations now in existence the men who have come from all over the province to engage in the industry will be shut out, as they could not afford to visit the fishing grounds in April and wait until June for work to commence. The question of alien labor does not enter into the matter, as all parties agree that licenses should be given to only British subjects. In addition to the licenses given to individual fishermen it is but fair to state that each cannery is allowed ten licenses, but this is a considerable reduction from the forty licenses to which at one time we believe they were entitled.

There has been too much of a disposition on the part of the Dominion government to regulate the British Columbia fisheries and canneries without regard to the competition to which they are subjected by similar interests across the border-line. It is not asked that the Canadian fishermen should be allowed the use of trap nets, which contribute so much to the prolific catch of the Americans, but it does seem reasonable that among British subjects there ought to be unrestricted trade in fishing licenses. If this should tend to deplete the fisheries, then the price of the licenses might well be raised from ten to say fifteen dollars and the proceeds devoted to the maintenance of hatcheries on a larger and more efficient basis. In most industries where the product is so largely exported as is canned salmon, no restriction would be placed upon the imports of raw material and this trade is one well adapted to the working of a rebate upon exports. The salmon canners do a great deal for British Columbia and for that matter the Dominion, and are entitled to the best consideration of the government.

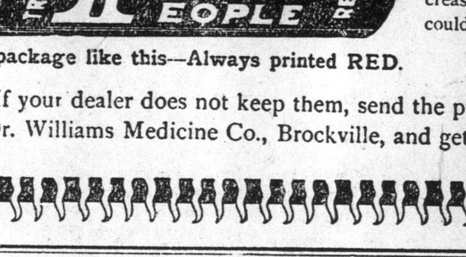
Too Little Blood

That is what makes men and women look pale, sallow and languid. That is what makes them drag along, always tired, never hungry, unable to digest their food, breathless and palpitating at the heart after slight exertion, so that it is a trouble to go up stairs. They are "Anæmic," doctors tell them; and that is Greek for having "too little blood." Are you like that? Are your gums pale instead of being scarlet? Pull down your eyelid—Is the lining of it bloodshot and pale? That is where "too little blood" shows.

More anæmic and weak people have been made strong, energetic, cheerful men and women by taking

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

than by any other means. They are the finest Tonic in the world; they have cured more people than any other medicine, but you must get the genuine—substitutes are worse than useless, they are dangerous.



In package like this—Always printed RED.

David R. McKay, the well-known baker, of Stellarton, N. S., writes—"I cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was very badly run down; could not work and could not sleep at night. My appetite was poor and I was loosing flesh. I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and was surprised at the rapidity with which they built me up. In a few weeks my weight increased from 130 to 149 pounds. My appetite returned, I could sleep well, and could do my work without feeling tired.

If your dealer does not keep them, send the price, 50 cents a box or $2.50 for six boxes, to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, and get the genuine by return mail.

COFFEES — DISCRIMINATING BUYERS Will find it profitable to handle only the best in... — SPICES

PURE COFFEES, PURE SPICES and PURE BAKING POWDER.

HIGHEST STANDARD GUARANTEED.

STEMLER & EARLE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS VICTORIA.

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ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

At the London Institution Dr. H. R. Mill delivered a lecture entitled "The Story of the Antarctic," in which he briefly traced the history of Antarctic exploration. Beginning with the early Greek idea of the world as a flat disk, surrounded by the river Oceanus, he showed how it was gradually modified by the notion of the spherical form of the earth and the increase of knowledge generally, till in the second century we found on Ptolemy's great map the first conception of that Antarctic continent which had given rise to so many daring explorations, says the London Times.

Then followed a long period of intellectual sleep, the depth of which was illustrated from two maps in which the earth was again represented flat as a pancake. The lecturer then referred to the voyages of the Portuguese, and described how Vasco de Gama's discovery of the open sea route cut off Africa from the Antarctic continent.

After a mention of the theorizing of the sixteeneh century, including Leon da Vinci's lucky guess at the form of the land under the southern pole, he described the Spanish attempts to find an independent passage to the Spice Islands, and told how Magellan, who missed Australia by about 100 miles, showed that the continents of the north were cut off from the Antarctic continent. In 1722 a French expedition was sent to look for the supposed far southern land, and later the two expeditions of Kerguelan resulted in the discovery and occupation of the land of desolation

But it was not only the French army who were seized with the idea of the greatness of the southern land. A Scotchman named Dalrymple was so convinced of the immense extent of unexplored territory in the south that he obtained the concession of the rights to exploit it. The first ship, however, to cross the antarctic circle was that of his rival, Capt. Cook. It was the latter who in his second voyage, undertaken to find out whether there was any continent, gave the first real account of the southern ocean, and proved that there was no southern land reaching up into the temperate zone. Thenceforward antarctic exploration became a scientific, not a commercial question. Between 1837 and 1843 three great government expeditions were dispatched—one American, one French and one British, under Ross. The achievements of the last-named explorer, who was accompanied by Sir Joseph Hooker, now the last survivor of the expedition, were briefly described, and it was mentioned that he reached at far south at Baffin and Hudson had reached north 300 years ago. A period of averted interest ensued, broken in 1892 by the visit of Dundee and Norwegian whalers to these southern regions. The Challenger expedition, too, got just within the antarctic circle, and its results were interesting, because they indirectly proved the existence of land within the circle. At the present time two expeditions were in the field—one sent from Belgium, the other by Sir George Newnes.

After showing some statistical diagrams, intended to make the audience realize the huge extent of the unexplored ara lying under the southern pole, the lecturer concluded by referring to the German expedition now being organized and to the efforts put forth by the Royal Geographical Society, after failing to gain the aid of the government, to obtain the interest and support of the public for a British antarctic expedition.

La Grippe and Pneumonia

The Former is Cured, the Latter Prevented by Dr. Chase's Great Twin Remedies.

A glance at the newspapers is sufficient to arouse alarm at the unusual number of deaths from puenmonia, and in almost every case the illness began with la grippe.

But while many are dying, thousands are being cured of la grippe and saved from pneumonia and death by using Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure relieves the pressure which causes headache, clears the head, stops running at the nose and eyes and droppings into the throat.

Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine allays the inflammation in the throat and bronchial tubes, and soothes and heals all ulceration. By using this great remedy freely you prevent all danger from pneumonia or other serious lung troubles.

POLITICIANS LINE UP.

Montreal Postmaster Resigning to Take Charge of French Campaign—Conservative Preparations.

Montreal, Feb. 4.—Sir Chas. Tupper's visit to Montreal has infused new life into local Conservative ranks and the practical steps taken for a thorough organization for the next elections show the broad grasp he has of the situation. His appointment of Mr. Dalby, as organizer, and Mr. Crathern, as treasurer, is warmly endorsed and has been received with enthusiasm.

The air is full of political rumors, the most interesting of which is that Mr. Dansereau has sent in his resignation as postmaster of Montreal, to accept the editorship of La Presse of this city. A correspondent asked him last evening whether he was to change his position and said: "You can state that the report is probably true, but I will have to see Sir Wilfrid Laurier respecting my resignation."

Don't think all amateur photographers are pessimists because they take poor views of life.—Chicago News.

FRESH MEAT CONTRACT

Victoria Man Does Substantial Business with White Pass Railway Company.

Americans in Atlin Aghast at Cancellation of Their Rights as Free Miners.

Mr. N. P. Shaw, of this city, who has been at Skagway for a few weeks, returned on the Dirigo yesterday morning, the steamer making a special call at Victoria to enable him to land. Mr. Shaw went north with the view of contracting for the supply of fresh meat to the White Pass & Yukon railway, and was entirely successful, having secured the contract for a year. This is the largest single contract for supplies that the company will make, and there will be general satisfaction in knowing that it has been given to Victoria people. Shipments will be made immediately. Mr. Shaw was seen by a Colonist reporter and asked what chance he thought British Columbia people would have in furnishing supplies to the railway company. In reply he said:

"The fact that they gave me and my associates the fresh meat contract shows that, other things being equal, British Columbians can get the trade. But I have it from Mr. Hawkins, the general manager, that he wants to buy every dollar's worth of supplies in British Columbia that will be used in constructioin beyond the summit."

"Will the demand be large?"

"There are about 1,500 men at work now, and these will need a good deal of provisions and other merchandise, and when spring opens the number is likely to be more than doubled."

"Do you know what the company's plans are?"

"Only in a general way. They will certainly build to Bennett this year, and they contemplate pushing the line 160 miles further to Fort Selkirk, and building a branch to Atlin."

"Do you think they will alter their plans?"

"I have no reason to suppose they will, but the passage of the alien exclusion act is not calculated to encourage them. The road is being built with English capital, and while it is true that the exclusion act does not apply to the Klondike, it will not be the easiest thing in the world to make the British public understand that. I am of course only giving my views as to the effect of the law, but I think they are reasonable."

"What do the people in Skagway and that neighborhood think of the exclusion bill?"

"Naturally they are opposed to it. I was in favor of keeping our placers for British subjects as a general proposition, but after talking with hundreds of miners, business men and others, I am convinced it is a mistake. There is one thing that I do not think there can be any question about, and it is this: There are hundreds of American citizens up there who took out free miners' certificates in the belief that they were good for year. They spent a lot of money in outfitting and going North. They have done a good deal of prospecting and in many cases made discoveries. Now they find that if they did not get claims recorded before the passage of the act, they have had all their trouble and expense for nothing. I do not think any man can say this is fair. To me it looks like a great outrage, and a very mean way to treat strangers who have come into the country relying upon British fair play. It is so real a grievance that the American miners are sure to lay their case before their government, and we may find ourselves met by some troublesome restrictions at Skagway, by way of retaliation."

"Do you think the Atlin miners would buy in this province?"

"So far as I could judge they all were willing to buy in British Columbia. It was only a question of price with them, and I don't suppose that Canadians would be willing to pay more here than they could get the same goods for elsewhere. I found that it was becoming generally known that prices were as low in British Columbia, and the duty of course is a great thing in our favor; but from what I learned it will be necessary for our merchants to do business on the principle of 'quick returns and small profits,' if they expect to control the Northern trade. If they do this, they can do the biggest part of the business. Of course after a very short time, the trade of the country will be supplied by wholesale houses on the ground, or by retailers buying their goods here or in Vancouver. The day of individual outfitting will not last much longer."

"What about the railway?"

"I do not profess to know anything about railway building, but as far as I can judge, and I have been over every transcontinental line many times, the railway as far as built, is a wonderful piece of work. It reflects the greatest credit upon all concerned in its construction. Speaking of the people at the head of the enterprise, I can tell the Victoria business men that they will look far and not find a better lot to have dealings with. The building of this railway means thousands of dollars to British Columbia merchants, farmers and cattle men."

WRETCHED MAIL SERVICE.

Chorus of Complaints from British Columbia Points While Mr. Mulock Trifles With New Stamps.

Notwithstanding the visit of Inspector McLeod and the promise of better service in the future, the people of Boundary Creek are still enjoying some delightfully interesting irregularities in connection with the delivery and conveyance of Her Majesty's mail. A business letter sent from this office to Cascade City on December 19 reached its destination on January 14, or, as our correspondent aptly puts it, the letter took 26 days to make a distance of 37 miles. Fortunately it was adorned with a three-cent stamp. It would be really too bad if the new two-cent stamp with the high sounding "We hold a vaster empire than has been," should find a resting place on a letter that was carried less than one and a half miles per day. In the days of the most modest empire and the ordinary three-cent stamp, a faster service was occasionally provided. The Rossland mail has also been very irregular for several weeks, but this is perhaps caused by the difficulty in crossing the Columbia river on account of ice. Altogether mail to and from the Boundary Creek country is handled in a very unsatisfactory manner, and it should be part of the duties of the inspector to attend to the matter. Every week petitions and complaints are being sent in to the department and no attention is being paid to them. It is of the highest importance that the letter service at least should be regular.—Boundary Creek Times.

It is hard to understand the workings of government. That part of our federal dealing with the prompt and safe delivery of mail has not kept up to the growing time of the Kootenays. And it is not mail from the C. N. P. towns alone that comes irregularly. Mail matter from the East, posted at one time, will arrive in various lots with a day's interval between them. On several occasions the Lake mail has become mixed, New Denver mail coming here, ours to New Denver, much to the annoyance of business men in both towns. Someone, somewhere is guilty at times of gross negligence. Cannot this be remedied?—Silverton Silvertonian.

Seldom a week passes but one or more newspapers of the district have a vigorous and righteous protest against the very unsatisfactory condition of the postal service. It seems impossible to make the authorities understand the rapid settlement and growth of this section. Reforms and improvements of the service are never made until several months after it has been discovered that they are necessary. The conduct of the officials is wholly inexcusable, and the only reasonable conclusion left is that they are hopelessly incompetent. We attribute the outrageous state of affairs to the vicious custom of appointing men to office for political rather than any other reasons, a custom which has become painfully common in the last few years. The Dominion should have as servants the ablest and most conscientious men available, but of late the public service, in more than one department, has been filled up with political hangers-on, who would be incapable of earning a decent livelihood at any other occupation. There must be an end to this incompetency; the people will not tolerate it.—Rossland Miner.

Now that there is no railway deal on in connection with the Stikine river, the Dominion ministers seems to have forgotten all the good things they said about the excellence of that route. The people of Glenora complain that they have had no communication with the outside world since the 27th of September last, though there are 1,200 people in the neighborhood, expecting mail by the Stikine river, many of them brought there by the representations of the government. Like a great many other people in the West they have lost faith in Mr. Sifton.—Montreal Gazette.

MUSIC AND COMEDY.

"Black Patti" and Her Troubadors To-Night—"What Happened to Jones."

Vaudeville, comedy, burlesque and opera interpreted by 30 of the best artists ever organized for this style of entertainments will be the stage offering of "Black Patti's Troubadours" at the Victoria Theatre to-night. The comedy is practically a double one, with "Black Patti" as the star of the operatic and singing forces and Ernest Hogan, the greatest of all ebony comedians as the leader of the fun-makers. "At Jolly Coney Island" is the title of the opening skit, which introduces the company on the "Bowery" of this famous resort, a scene which has been faithfully reproduced on canvass by Harley Merry and sons, and which has been painted from sketches taken on the spot. Here is where the fun begins and where the audience is led to view all the humorous characteristics of this resort by the sea. The skit, to use a theatrical term, is full of "hot stuff," song, story and dance, in which the entire company invest all the enthusiasm characteristic of their race, reigns supreme for forty minutes. Incidental to the scenes, various character types are introduced, such as the "Bathing Girl," the "New Bicycle Woman," the "Coon Singer" and "Buck Dancer," the "Bunco Steerer," the "Con Men with glad Hand," and the "Couchee Girl" from the Midway and many other peculiar creatures which Coney Island's Bowery is noted for. Following the swit comes the great vaudeville olio in which all the clever specialty performers contribute their star acts. Then comes the greatest feature of the performance which is called the operatic kaleidoscope in which the singing forces of the company, led by Black Patti, present reminiscences of "Faust," "Carman," "Trovatore," "Grand Duchess," "Tar and Tartar," and "Daughter of the Regiment," "Bohemian Girl," "Maritana," "Rigoletto," and "Lucia." It is said that the solo and ensemble singing of Black Patti and her associates in the operatic review is incomparably grand. Such a blending of voices in inspiring operatic selections has rarely been equalled by the great Italian opera companies. It is in this work where the company is absolutely supreme, and which affords a music feast which never fails of pleasing everybody. The public approval of this portion of the entertainment sometimes take a sensational form for it is not uncommon for audiences to reward Black Patti's song with cheers as hearty and vociferous as any accorded to the eloquence of a Bryan or a Cochran.

Among the very good things provided for the theatre-goers of this city, will be the engagement of the well-known and popular young comedian, Harry Corson Clarke, at the Victoria Theatre next Tuesday evening, when he will present the latest New York and London farcial success, "What Happened to Jones," which at his hands, has had a most complete presentation and has been greeted by the most enthusiastic of audiences in every city which he has visited. It is seldom that a young actor jumps immediately in to extreme popularity, and Mr. Clarke is a notable exception to the rule, as he has met with great financial as well as artistic success, on this, his first venture as a star. The great theatre-going public has learned to distinguish from the many, the notable attraction, and is most liberal in its patronage of a really talented performance. One in which every character of the play is in the hands of an artist and in which no detail is slighted. The most popular, too, is the lighter form of amusement for all love to laugh and be merry.

RAILWAY RATES IN PORTO RICO.

A short line is in operation between Yauco and Ponce, a distance of 22 miles, with two stations on the line at Guayanilla and Tallaboa. This road has an average annual income of $2,760 per mile, but it should be noted that, because of the high freight rates, $2.25 per ton for a 22 mile haul, or ten cents per ton-mile, a great part of the freight carrying between Yauco and Ponce is performed by ox-carts, in successful competition with the railroad. The freight rates of the ox-carts are not much lower than those of the railway, and the speed about the same. Besides this excessive charge, the railway does not offer the facilities which should obtain in this district, as it does not reach to the harbor of Ponce, where the great bulk of business is done. Bulk must be broken and the goods transferred.—Antonio Mattei Lluveras in The Engineering Magazine for February.

ALLEGED HUMOR.

Mrs. Outertowne—Oh, Harry! our new cook is a star!"
Outertowne (fervently)—If she only proves a fixed one!—Brooklyn Life.

"Who," asked the horny-fisted man, after the rest of the crowd had departed from the grocery, "who is this here John C. Depew that they was talkin' about?"—Indianapolis Journal.

M. de France—You wind up ze clock to make him go?"
English Tutor—Exactly.
M. de France—Zen what you wind up ze beesiness to make him stop?—Jewellers' Weekly.

CURRENT COMMENT

KOOTENAY ON ALIEN ACT.

The legislature with only slight opposition has passed through committee the Placer Mining act, which restricts the privilege of taking out a free miner's certificate under the Placer Mining act to British subjects. It is among the pledges of the government that they will bring in a bill to repeal the clause of the mineral act which requires laboring miners to hold a mining certificate this will apply to subjects and aliens alike. Aliens are thus to be prohibited from going into Cassiar and Cariboo but encouraged to come into Kootenay. The glaring inconsistency of this will after a while attract the attention of statesmen even as muddle headed as J. Fred Hume or Joseph Martin, and it will then be followed up by the exclusion of aliens from quartz mines as well. The international commission is seeking among other things to bring about the repeal of alien labor laws on both sides of the line. British Columbia steps forward with an object lesson as to the futility of any treaty that might be made by the British Empire and exhibits to the United States an illustration of how completely a province can neutralize the value of a concession they may bargain for. In Kootenay we are aching with anxiety for a favorable result as regards the tariff on silver-lead ores, when a minister of mines representing a Kootenay constituency comes forward with a measure which immediately provokes a storm of angry protest from those whom it should have been our first object to conciliate. The state legislature of Washington has rushed off to the President and congress of the United States a memorial on the subject and have accompanied it with a request that a northwest man be appointed to succeed the late Mr. Dingley on the international committee we fear that our chances for free lead have received a serious set back.—Kaslo Kootenaian.

MR. SIFTON'S ONE PLEA.

Sifton's immigration record is to be the test by which he is to be tried. No matter what Yukon steal he may admit; no matter how many million dollars' worth of the people's property he may give away to his political friends; no matter how shockingly he may mismanage affairs in the Yukon region; no matter how many relations he appoints to office; no matter what crookedness he may be guilty of—all these are to be answered with the statement that his immigration policy brings more people to Canada than came in under the regime of his predecessors. It matters not what manner of immigrants they are; they may be the most worthless of the off-scourings of Europe; but so long as they figure up big in the immigration tables everything is all right. To this end a lot of poverty-stricken wretches are being imported to be fed and coddled by the government, until they can do for themselves, and these unfortunates figure in the returns as immigrants. From the slums of London, and from odd corners of Europe, Mr. Sifton's agents are hiring paupers to come to Canada to swell the immigration returns, that his Grit friends may point to the figures with pride whenever a political enemy hints at any of his evil works.—Hamilton Spectator.

SLOCAN NOT SATISFIED.

Captain Hayward, of the steamer International, who has excellent opportunities for ascertaining the drift of public sentiment, is of the opinion that the Alien Exclusion bill, which was recently adopted by the provincial legislature, will have a depressing effect upon the development of the Slocan. While it is well understood that the measure as it passed the legislature deals exclusively with placer mining, there is nevertheless a general feeling of uneasiness on the part of the American mining men that sooner or later similar provisions will be framed to apply to quartz mining. As the result of many conversations with well-known mining men operating in the Slocan who travel on the steamers, Captain Hayward is of the opinion that as a result of the passage of the exclusion bill there will be much less development done in the Slocan this coming summer than there would otherwise have been. As the bulk of this work has been done by Americans in the past, their withdrawal will have a noticeable effect upon the mining industry of the Slocan, more particularly in view of the fact that Canadians or Englishmen will not take the chances which Americans take, and which it is necessary that some one should take in order that the worth of prospects may be determined.—Nelson Tribune.

ANOTHER OBJECTION.

The Alien Placer Mining act, passed within the last few days by our provincial legislature, has called forth a great amount of criticism by the press, not only Canadian but also American papers devoting considerable space to the subject. The sweeping and radical changes that this act makes in our mining laws, were untimely unlooked for, by the mining public. By this one act, British Columbia passes from the most liberal of the most conservative of mining states in the world, in her treatment of the aliens within her borders, following the vocation of placer mining. Her undeniable right to pass a bill of this nature, if so inclined, cannot be questioned. The intention of the bill to reserve the placer mines of the province for British subjects, is laudable and reasonable, but is this not amply accomplished by restricting their location to British subjects? The prohibition placed upon the locator to sell to an alien and the lack of a provision in the bill by which an alien, being the direct heir, can inherit a placer property, is a restriction placed upon the mining industry by no other civilized people.—Silverton Silvertonian.

POLITICS ON THE RAILWAY.

Reports from the Maritime Provinces fail to give the impression that the Liberals have redeemed their pledges in another regard, and taken the Intercolonial out of politics. The fact of the matter seems to be that Mr. Blair is permitting the line to fall back into the old position when it was frankly a party instrument, and came up smiling every budget day for a "hand-out" from the Finance Minister. Western Canada will certainly not be pleased if the promise of better things given us for a few years under the hand of Mr. Haggart is lost. The Intercolonial ought not to be a burden on the country. Those who once contended that it must be, were answered once and for all when the Conservative government succeeded in making it show a surplus. Thus it was demonstrated that it can earn its way; and when Mr. Blair comes up with the old request for a little cash to make his books balance, there is a feeling that something has been wrong in the management of the road, or this humiliating appeal would not be necessary.—Montreal Gazette.

A VICIOUS MEASURE.

The new government of British Columbia does not seem to be very improvement on its predecessor. Indeed it seems likely to turn out a great deal worse. Joe Martin has evidently obtained control, and the result is as might be expected, a reckless and criminal line of conduct. The Montreal Gazette gives the following succinct statement of the latest outrage, which is a sample of many others. * * * This is as bad as anything that has ever occurred in the United States, where contested elections are settled by the majorities in the respective legislatures. It is, in fact, a deliberate violation of the principle of non-interference with the courts. It may be that as Mr. Martin is a professed annexationist, he wishes to begin work by introducing into Canada one of the most vicious of United States legislative practices, a practice that is denounced and deplored by all the better element in the republic.—Halifax Herald.

MR. HUME'S SEAT.

The resignation of Hon. J. Fred. Hume, minister of mines, necessitates the holding of a bye-election in the Nelson district. We shall be very much surprised if there is no contest. Mr. A. S. Farwell, who made such a good run at the last general elections, may be induced to again oppose Mr. Hume, and should he do so, the chances are that he will defeat the honorable minister by a good round majority. But in the event that Mr. Farwell decides not to be a candidate, there is no lack of good opposition timber. Nelson is fortunate in having as citizens not a few men of more than ordinary ability, who would be very useful in the legislative assembly. Particularly is this the case with W. A. Macdonald, Q. C., and S. S. Taylor, Q. C. Either of these gentlemen would make a first rate representative.—Rossland Miner.

VICTORIA'S BUSINESS MEN.

Some people who don't often visit Victoria are of the impression that it is not a good business city. A visit to the Island town will convince anyone of their mistake. It is a lively, bustling town and a very large amount of business is being done. The reason for it being that they have good, lively and thoroughly reliable firms that have been known for many years and who do business on the square—in other words they do not sell one class of goods and deliver another. It is a pleasant place in which to spend a few weeks.—Ashcroft Mining Journal.

PEG-LEG BROWN AGAIN.

His Story of Kidnapping From the State of Washington to Victoria.

Marion Brown, the colored man under arrest and awaiting trial at London for the murder of Policeman Michael Toohey, has made a sworn affidavit to support the charge that he was kidnapped in the State of Washington and brought to Canada. A copy of this document was sent to the State Department at Washington, and a second copy is in the possession of the Attorney-General's Department of Ontario. It was in consequence of the allegations set forth in the affidavit that the United States authorities were led to demand from the Canadian government an explanation of the circumstances of Brown's arrest.

The peg-led prisoner declares in his sworn statement that he was formerly of the town of Lampass, in the State of Washington, and is an American citizen. He denies positively and emphatically that he committed the crime with which he is charged, and asserts that he was not within the boundaries of Canada on June 24th, 1898, when the murder took place. He makes the following statement in regard to his arrest:

"That, on or about the month of September, 1898, I was, and had been for some little time previous thereto, working in and around the town of North Yakima, Washington territory, when one evening while attending a play in the opera house there I was approached by and arrested by one A. L. Dilly, a United States marshal, charged, as he told me, at the time of my arrest, with the offence or crime of selling liquor to Indians, and I was forthwith taken by Dilly to the gaol at North Yakimo and confined there for about the space of 15 days without ever having been brought before a judge or magistrate or other person for my trial.

"That, after having been confined in the said gaol on the said charge of selling liquor to Indians for about the space of 15 days, and without having been brought before any judge or magistrate for trial, the said Dilly and one Thomas Nichol, a Canadian officer, came to the North Yakima gaol one night about 11 o'clock, as near as I can judge, asked me to get up and dress, as they were going to take me to Seattle that night to have the charge of selling liquor as aforesaid against me disposed of. I got up and dressed as requested, and accompanied the said two officers to Seattle, believing, as I did thoroughly believe, that I was being taken there for the purpose of having the said alleged liquor charge against me disposed of.

"That, having arrived at Seattle, I was then and there told that I would have to remain there until the boat went out, that they, the officers, were going to take me to Olympia, the capital of the state, as I was told, to have the said charge of selling liquor against me there and then disposed of, and I so consented to go with them to the said town of Olympia, and when I got on the boat at Seattle I was under the firm and honest belief that I was being taken to Olympia, and not to Victoria, British Columbia, in Canadian territory, as it afterwards transpired I was.

"That the said boat which I boarded at Seattle landed me at Victoria, B. C., and it was not until after I set foot on Canadian territory at Victoria that I ever knew or had he least idea where I was being taken to, or what I was charged with, other than the said charge of selling liquor to Indians but the moment I put my foot on Canadian territory I was approached by a Canadian officer there who came up to me and said he arrested me for the crime of murdering one P. C. Michael Toohey at London, Ontario, Canada, on the 24th of June 1898 and that was the first time in my life that I ever heard of a murder being committed at London, Canada, on the said date, in which I was charged or even suspected, nothwithstanding all or any allegations to the contrary."

Brown denies emphatically that at the time of his arrest he knew of any charge of murder against him, or that he was aware when apprehended that he was to be taken to Canada.

Thomas Nichol, of London, the detective who brought Brown from the coast, has made a sworn statement in reply to the prisoner, in which he says:

"I accompanied the Mr. Dilly mentioned to the gaol at North Yakima and I say that I did not speak to the said Marion Brown in any manner whatsoever, but the said Dilly said to him "Come Tom, get ready, get your clothes on,' and nothing more was said to the said Brown, and the said Marion Brown thereupon got up and dressed and came away with the said Dilly from the said gaol, and not one word was said by either the said Dilly or myself that we or either of us were or was going to take the said Brown to Seattle that night to have the charge of selling liquor disposed of. It was not said by me or in my presence or hearing by any officer or officers therein mentioned that they were going to take the said Marion Brown to Olympia."

Mr. P. McPhillips, Brown's counsel, declares his intention of pushing the matter to the utmost, and says that he will not rest satisfied until some decision is given on the subject. Brown, he says, has been harshly and illegally dealt with, and brought into Canada without any color of right, and should be returned to the United States as a matter of justice.

"What do you think of this theory that lying is a disease?"
"It must be highly contagious."—Indianapolis Journal.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Oriental Labor Act Left to Government to Settle with Authorities at Ottawa.

Attorney General Martin Commences His Assault Upon Court House at Victoria.

THURSDAY, February 2.

This was another day of business in the house, several rather important bills being given their second reading and made ready for the committee stage. Mr. Helmcken's motion expressing unwillingness to withdraw the legislation passed by the house for the exclusion of Japanese from coal mines and from being employed in certain railroad construction work, and which has formed the subject of correspondence between the Dominion and the Imperial governments consequent upon a protest having been received from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, was withdrawn at the suggestion of the Premier, who said that correspondence was going on between his government and the Dominion government. Hon. Joseph Martin took another opportunity of decrying things as he has found them in British Columbia, saying that the Victoria court house is the worst adapted building for its purpose of any in the whole world, and being in return rapped rather severely by Colonel Baker, who thought the enlargement of the scope of the Medical act meant the importation of another Manitoban to take up a good billet in this province. Although a good deal of business was put through, the house adjourned early, which called forth a protest from Col. Baker, who thought it would be much more in the interest of the province that public business should be proceeded with until the regular hour of adjournment.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock and prayers were read by Rev. J. C. Speer.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The chairman of the railway committee, Mr. Macpherson, brought in a report from that committee to the effect that the Cariboo & Skeena railway bill had been withdrawn, and that the bills of the Kitimaat Railway Amendment act and the Kootenay & Northwest Railway Amendment act had been favorably considered by the committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The President of the Council introduced a bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation act, and another to further amend the same act; both were read a first time and the second readings set for the next sitting of the house.

The Finance Minister introduced a bill respecting the department of the provincial secretary, which has for its object the establishment of a civil service in that department, and the better regulation of the department.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.

The Finance Minister submitted the customary resolutioin that supply be granted to Her Majesty, and that this house go into committee of the whole on Tuesday next to consider the resolution. This was formally seconded by the Premier and carried without discussion.

THE JAPANESE QUESTION.

Mr. Helmcken moved a resolution reviewing in the preamble the legislation passed by the house and which had been reserved for the pleasure of the Governor-General-in-council, and had subsequently been re-enacted under the title of the Labor Regulation act, 1898, and had formed the subject of correspondence between the Dominion and Imperial governments. The motion was in the following terms: "That in the opinion of this house, as the said act is conceived to be in the best interests of the province, this house is not prepared to pass an act to repeal the said act." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Robertson (Cowichan).

Mr. Helmcken, in submitting the resolution to the house, said he thought little, if anything, need be said to commend it to the favorable consideration of honorable members. He reviewed briefly the legislation that had been passed, reminding the house in passing that the legislation had been passed well nigh unanimously, and it seemed to him that there could be no disputing the statement that the legislation was well within the rights of the province as guaranteed under the British North America act. He had perused the return brought down by the Premier and the correspondence which had been exchanged between the Dominion and the Imperial governments, consequent upon the protest entered by the Emperor of Japan, and as it was admitted that this legislation was conceived in the interests of the great industrial population of the province he could see no good reason why the province should not stand by the right they had to legislate upon affairs which were their own immediate concern. He quoted Lord Derby as reported in Hansard, to the effect that when the Australian colonies passed legislation of a similar nature, it was recommended that the colony be not interfered with. The Duke of Devonshire had also said that in all self-governing colonies of the Empire it was recognized that the legislation affecting the internal arrangements of that colony was under the control of the parliament of that colony. It had been claimed that the Japanese should not be made subject to the same legislation as was applied to the Chinese, because they "were built of a better material." It might be said that British Columbia was to have an open door, but it certainly seemed to him that as the admissioin of Japanese was a thing which affected the people of this province more than those of any other province in the Dominion, it was a question upon which the people of this province might well use their right to legislate. He hoped the resolution would be supported by every member of the house.

Mr. A. W. Munro (Chilliwack) thought the matter had better be left in the hands of the government and moved an amendment to that effect. It was intended to be an amendment, the honorable member said, but the Speaker ruled that in the shape in which it had been sent up it was another resolution, and it had to be sent back to the member to be made into an amendment.

Hon. Mr. Semlin thanked the member for Victoria City for the resume he had given of the circumstances of the matter involved in the resolution, but in view of the fact that correspondence was now going on between the Provincial and Dominion governments he urged upon the honorable member the consideration whether it would not be better to leave the matter in the hands of the government. The supporters of the government had made anti-Japanese legislation a feature of the late campaign and had expressed a determination to maintain intact the legislation which had been passed Under these circumstances, with the assurance from him that the interests of the province were in safe hands, he hoped the honorable member would either withdraw the resolution or accept the amendment.

Col. Baker appreciated the object the senior member for Victoria had in view in moving the resolution, but admitted the possibility that it might be treading on dangerous ground. There were the three governments, the Imperial, the Dominion and the Provincial, to be considered, and although it might well be maintained that the province had the right to legislate in this direction, at the same time it must be borne in mind that the Dominion had the right of veto. Of course the province could then appeal and get the judgment of the highest authority in the land. He was willing to admit that the amendment of the member for Chilliwack commended itself favorably to him, the government having in their possession all the necessary correspondence and information to enable them to deal with the matter in a proper way and without the danger of creating undue friction with the authorities at Washington.

Mr. Eberts asked the Premier whether the correspondence now going on between the Provincial and Dominion governments would be completed before the end of the session. Hon. Mr. Semlin was not able to give a definite reply to that question.

Mr. Helmcken said that his object in bringing the motion before the house was simply for the purpose of strengthening the hands of the government in the negotiations they were conducting, the assurance that the house were unanimous or nearly so in sustaining the legislation being likely to have its due effect upon the authorities at Ottawa. He read a communication he had received from the Trades and Labor Council in which he was urged to strenuously oppose the cancellation of the legislation which had been enacted for the restriction of Japanese labor. However in view of the statement of the Premier, and to prove that he had no desire to hamper the government, he was willing to withdraw his resolution. This was done, and the house passed on to the consideration of other matters.

COLUMBIA & WESTERN.

In moving the second reading of the Columbia & Western Railway bill, the Premier explained that the promoters had complied with the requirements of the act but the government had been unable to take advantage of the provisions. This act would place the parties in exactly the same position as they occupied on January 17 last.

Col. Baker saw no objection to the bill, and the second reading was agreed to, the bill to be committed at the next sitting.

MORE ROOM FOR MANITOBANS.

Hon. Dr. McKechnie, president of the council, moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Medical act, which provides for the appointment of unregistered persons to positions under the provincial government. He said that the present act was too limited in its scope and there are many reasons why the hands of the government should not be too strictly tied in the making of appointments. It could easily be proven for instance by a reference to the asylum for the insane, to take the position of medical superintendent for which there was not a man in the province who was competent. The treatment of the insane was a special branch of medicine, and although a medical practitioner might make himself a specialist in most other branches he could not in the treatment of insanity. Even he would not claim to be competent to take that position and believed that every honest medical man in the province would say the same, as the average member of the medical fraternity would not come in contact with more than four lunatics in the course of a year.

Col. Baker though tthat it would require very special circumstances to arise to warrant a government in going outside of the province to find a man to take an appointment, and he was afraid it was only another attempt to find room for another importation from Manitoba.

Hon. Dr. McKechnie replied that he had not heard there was any such intention, and Mr. Kellie shouted across the floor of the house the question of how long Col. Baker had been in British Columbia. He was informed by that gentleman that the Colonel's residence here was much longer than that of the member for Revelstoke, and Hon. Mr. Martin interjected the statement that the Colonel had at any rate been imported some time.

After these little pleasantries the second reading of the bill was agreed to, the committee stage to be taken up to-morrow.

HEALTH ACT.

Mr. Eberts asked the President of the Council to allow the second reading of the Health act stand over, to allow the details of the bill to be studied by the members. This was consented to.

DENTISTS EXEMPTED.

Hon. Mr. Martin moved the second reading of the bill providing for the exemeption of dentists from jury duty. He briefly explained that it seemed as desirable that the members of this profession should be exempted as well as the members of other professions.

It seemed as if the bill would go through the second reading without any more ado, but Mr. Helgesen, the irrepressible member for Cariboo, took the opportunity of saying that dentistry appeared to him to be a purely mechanical occupation, and that if the members of that industry were to be exempted, in all fairness the same liberality should be shown to other mechanics.

Mr. Tisdall (Vancouver) told the honorable member that if he were in the dentist's chair some morning suffering from a violent toothache and the mechanic who was operating upon him for his relief were to be called away for jury duty and told him to come again to-morrow he would look with a more kindly eye on the legislation.

Mr. Helgesen was equal to the occasion, for he retorted amid laughter that he hadn't a tooth in his head.

Second reading agreed to; committee stage to-morrow.

MR. MARTIN'S COMPLAINT.

The next business was the second reading of the bill to provide vault accommodation for the Supreme court in the parliament buildings, and it was made the occasion by Hon. Mr. Martin for another expression of his opinion in regard to British Columbia institutions. He accused the late government of having erected a court house which perhaps was the least adapted to its purpose of any building in the world. He believed that in addition to being ill-suited for the conduct of the business of the province, there was not a fire-proof vault in the whole building, and although if the building were burned down it would not be an unmixed blessing, but rather a boon to all who had to work there and who had business to transact there, still there were many valuable documents stored therein, among them many original wills, the loss of which would be a catastrophe. As there was more accommodation of this kind in the parliament buildings than could be made use of, it was proposed to utilize them for the safe keeping of those documents now jeopardized in that utterly inadequate court house.

Col. Baker commiserated with the Attorney-General that he could find nothing good in British Columbia. He had condemned our laws, our buildings, and now our vaults. Perhaps before midnight he would also be finding fault with our electors. It had been the intention of the late government to remove the registry building to the parliament buildings, and he might inform the honorable gentleman of that fact. The present museum building had been intended for that purpose. He complimented the government on again showing their appreciation of the policy of the late government by carrying it into effect.

Mr. Eberts fully agreed with the Attorney-General as to the inadequacy of the present court house, and took pleasure in the reflection that after what the Attorney-General had said the government would undoubtedly include in the estimates a good big sum for the erection of a more suitable building. He would remind the members of the government that in the estimates of last year there had been included the sum of $7,000 for the extension of the court house, for the purpose of rendering it more suitable for the purpose for which it was intended. He could see from the smiling approval of his honorable friend the Finance Minister that he was right in his conjecture that the government would make a liberal appropriation for a new building this year.

Hon. Mr. Cotton said that this was another case of the opposition trying to claim the government's policy for their own. He accused the late administration of having diverted the sum of $75,000, appropriated for a registry building for the purpose of a building for the accommodation of stuffed animals.

The second reading carried, the committee stage to be taken to-morrow.

ESCHEATS BILL.

The second reading of this measure providing for the sale of an estate which may fall into the hands of the crown to any person who may appear to have a legal or moral claim upon the person to whom the estate had belonged was moved by the Attorney-General. He thought the honorable members would agree that in the case of an illigitimate the family might naturally be supposed to keep the estate, especially if it were a homestead, in the family, and this bill will provide for the option of purchase to be given to the members of such a family at the full value. Second reading carried, committee stage next sitting.

TO APPOINT DEPUTIES.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Interpretation act, which provides that the Lieut.-Governor shall have the power to appoint deputies for any official who may be appointed. He explained that the provision was copied from Manitoba, whence honorable members seemed to think nothing good could come. He warned them, however, that it was the policy of the government to copy any good legislation either from Manitoba or Ontario or Nova Scotia or any other province so long as it seemed an improvement upon that which existed in this province.

Second reading agreed to; committee stage to-morrow.

STANDARD TIME.

Hon. Mr. Cotton thought it would not be necessary for him to explain the advantage of having one uniform time observed for all legal purposes in the province. As it is now, in one portion of the province Mountain time is observed, while in another Pacific time rules. The object of the measure was to make Pacific time the observed standard eight hours behind Greenwich being the standard.

Second reading passed and the committee stage set for the next sitting.

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

Hon. Mr. Cotton moved the second reading of the bill providing for the collection of succession duty on all policies held by persons dying in the province being domiciled in the province at the time of their death. He quoted a case which had arisen wherein the action of the government in collecting succession duty on such a policy was ruled illegal by the court. The object of the bill was to remedy this.

Second reading agreed to; committee stage to-morrow.

FOR PUBLIC SAFETY.

Hon. Mr. Cotton moved the second reading of the act making it compulsory for all doors in public places of entertainment to be so made that they will open outwards. He reminded honorable members of the dreadful catastrophes that had happened owing to the non-observance of this rule. Those buildings already constructed will have to be made to conform to these regulations within thirty days.

Second reading agreed to; committee stage to-morrow.

KAMLOOPS & ATLIN RAILWAY.

Mr. Helmcken was not prepared to go on with the second reading of this bill, not having yet obtained the map showing the route, but promised to have it ready to-morrow, so the second reading went over until then.

ADJOURNMENT.

Hon. Mr. Stmlin was proposing to move the adjournment of the house when Col. Baker protested against the consequent waste of time. Here it was only a quarter to four and the government could not go on with business. It would be much better to have something to do and remain in session until the regular hour to adjournment. Another point he wished to call attention to was the fact that so many honorable members did not take the trouble to have their bills printed and they were put on the orders of the day but could not be proceeded with because of that neglect.

Hon. Mr. Semlin said that Col. Baker yesterday was anxious to have a holiday to-day for some reason and therefore the government had expedited the business of the day to allow the honorable gentleman and his friends to get away early.

The house rose at 3:45.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Mr. Clifford—To introduce a bill to amend the Placer Mining act.

By Hon. Mr. Martin—To introduce a bill to amend the Counties Definition act.

By Hon. Mr. Cotton—To introduce a bill respecting the department of mines.

By Mr. Kidd—To introduce a bill to amend the Municipal Clauses act.

By Hon. Mr. Semlin—To introduce a bill respecting the department of lands and works.

Julian Ralph, who has been for some years in England, writes for the December Cosmopolitan a very clever analysis of what seems to him the English ideas of a gentleman and Mr. John Brisben Walker attempts to consider the American ideals. We are in the formative stage of American manners, and too much stress can scarcely be given to the dangers of introducing those ideals which are least admirable in the character of our English cousins.

Corning, N.Y., Feb. 2.—A locomotive drawing an Erie railway freight train exploded with terrific force near Cameron station last night. The engineer and fireman were blown 50 feet and badly bruised and scalded. The fireman died to-day and the engineer is in a critical condition.

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BUSY WATERFRONT DAY

Big Fleet of Klondike Ships Create a Bustle Along the Wharves.

A Nanaimo Pilot Sloop Disappears in Tuesday Night's Heavy Storm.

Yesterday was a very busy day on the water front, there being up along the wharves the Amur and Tees taking cargo for Lynn Canal ports; the Danube, just down from Skagway; the Willapa, loading for northern British Columbia ports; the Queen City, loading for the West Coast; and the regular Mainland boats, besides the Riojun Maru, just in from China and Japan; and the City of Kingston, which in consequence of the storm did not leave until 10 o'clock yesterday morning, instead of 8:30 the previous evening. The Danube left Skagway just one day behind the City of Seattle—that is on Tuesday last—and in coming down passed quite a fleet of Klondike ships. She had a light list of passengers, among them being F. R. Bennett, manager of the Bank of Commerce, who was north opening branch concerns at Skagway, Bennett and Atlin. J. Dixon, a Copper river prospector who has good faith in the richness of the creeks of that river, was another passenger, and is said to have made some fairly promising finds. G. G. Davies is a recent arrival from Dawson; so are D. Robinson, J. A. Boyle, W. Quickback, P. H. Hunter, W. Dick, B. and C. Atwater and G. Leslie. These late arrivals from Dawson say that the river steamer Willie Irving is frozen in just opposite the A. C. store at Dawson, and is likely to be a wreck in the spring.

The Riojun Maru, though in quarantine all day, did not berth at the outer wharf till evening. She brings a general cargo, 150 tons of which is for Victoria, besides four Japs and nine Chinamen. Her saloon passengers were J. H. G. Riley, of Fairview, B. C., who has been making a business trip to Japan; R. Brereton, Miss Hisa Nigano, J. Hamilton, H. Buckley and M. Churick.

The Queen City and Willapa sailed last evening, the former having 300 sacks of flour as part cargo for a West Coast store, and Messrs. Gibson and Hayes being among her passengers; while the latter carried a full cargo and a number of canners as passengers, notably Messrs. Draney, S. A. Spencer, R. Cunningham and F. Imrig.

The Tees' passengers—sailing early this morning—will be Dr. Gilchrist, M. Hamburger, H. Claxton, George Wallace, Inspector Primrose, J. H. Holland and party of 13, J. H. Ward and party of six, and Messrs. Godson, Williams and F. G. White.

The Amur's passengers, sailing for Lynn Canal last evening, were W. Bryce, G. A. Sheppard, J. Turtle, B. Adams, Joseph Horan, F. Dorothy, H. McDonald, F. J. Hildridge, A. J. Powell, W. L. Powell, C. W. Roberts, A. D. Merryman, A. Dicher, E. W. Dooley, H. Ferrell, F. Banon, C. L. Irtman, J. H. Watt, S. L. Hileneau, C. Armstrong, D. Johnston and J. Morris. Others will embark at Vancouver and Nanaimo, and by the time the steamer leaves the latter port she will have all the freight she can carry.

A MISSING SLOOP.

The Nanaimo pilot sloop with two boatmen aboard was missing yesterday. She went out the previous night with Capt. Christensen, who was put aboard the Titania to pilot her up to Nanaimo. A man called "Big Gus" and another boatman remained aboard and were seen about eight oclock. Apparently the heavy wind carried the sloop past William Head and likely the vessel reached some little cove safely and anchored until the storm goes down. The sloop is about fourteen tons and safe enough but rather tricky. The Sadie was out looking for her yesterday, but without success.

BISHOP PERRIN'S VISIT.

Proceedings of the Convention at Sacramento at Which He Was Present.

The San Francisco Chronicle, in its report of the proceedings of the convention of bishops at Sacramento, says:

After the transaction of routine business Bishop Nichols called upon the Lord Bishop of Columbia to address the convention. In responding the latter took occasion to thank the good Californians who were taking such infinite pains to make his stay among them pleasant. He said that his visit to these scenes would give him renewed hope and vigor for the work in his own jurisdiction. He had a pleasant surprise for the convention in greetings which he brought from the leaders of the Canadian and English churches. He told in pleasing narrative that when he received the invitation from Bishop Nichols to participate in the consecration of the Bishop of Sacramento he wrote to Archbishop McChrae, of Rupert's Land and to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and that he was more happy than his hearers could realize at the prompt reply and the special interest shown at this signal event in the American church. In reading the letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, who sent an autograph letter, the Lord Bishop said it was hard to appreciate what such a message meant for this man, who, absorbed in his own work, paid but little heed to that of other places, and concerned himself little about the pleasant conventionalities of life. The letter read as follows:

My Dear Bishop of Columbia.—I rejoice at your being invited to attend the consecration of the Bishop of Sacramento, and nothing can help the church more than a thorough good understanding with our brothers in the United States. May I beg of you to express to the bishops whom you will meet the warm feeling of regard with which I sympathize with the work which they are doing with such splendid zeal. God has given the church in the United States a great mission, and the bishops are pressing on to the full discharge of the duty thus laid on them with the steady earnestness that characterize the race to which they belong. My prayers are with them always. I am, my dear lord, yours affectionately, F. CANTUAR.

The Archbishop of Rupert's Land and Primate of Canada wrote in a personal letter to Bishop Perrin as follows:

Kindly express for me to the bishops presiding at the consecration the sympathy of the church of Canada with the growth and expansion of the American church, and my prayers that the Holy Spirit may be given in such fullness to the new Bishop of Sacramento that he may be a great blessing to the diocese of the church.

A COPPER MOUNTAIN.

Well-Known Mining Engineer Returns From Similkameen With Glowing Reports.

From the Boundary Creek Times.

The district of Southern Yale is full of surprises for mining men. Nature has husbanded her mineral riches in a manner that laughs at every mining precedent and bewilders the mining expert. When it was announced that a tunnel crossed the Knob Hill ledge for a distance of over four hundred feet, mining men were incredulous. They are now being convinced that the big Knob Hill ledge is a certainty. A bigger surprise for the mining men is to be found in the Similkameen district. For months men interested in that district brought the most startling reports regarding the mineral wealth of Copper mountain. Those reports were always discredited, but when an experienced and reliable mining engineer spends three months on the mountain, his report is worthy of serious consideration.

Mr. Voight, a mining engineer well known in Kootenay, returned from the Similkameen country on Friday last. He went in there last fall and has been working several claims on Copper mountain. This mountain for a distance of two and a half miles back from the Similkameen river appears to be solid copper ore. Over five hundred claims have been located on this belt. Shafts have been sunk on over 150 claims. In every shaft there is found the same copper ore and no barren rock. These shafts are from 50 to 100 feet deep and are all in ore. There is no foot wall nor hanging wall. It appears to be a mountain of solid ore.

Across the Similkameen from Copper mountain is Kennedy mountain, where the locations are equally numerous and the ore body equally large. The Similkameen river has made an almost perpendicular cut 1,200 feet deep through an ore belt five miles in width. Many years ago ex-Governor Dewdney and Mr. Allison located a mineral claim on the Similkameen river at the foot of Copper mountain. They ran a tunnel from which they got ore that ran $100 in gold and 50 to 60 per cent. copper. The claim was crown-granted and has remained undeveloped for several years. The Similkameen at this point runs between almost perpendicular walls that rise for 1,200 feet, so that it is no easy matter to take ore from a tunnel near the river side. The ore in the shafts on Copper mountain 1,200 feet above the river is a bornite mixed with streaks of chalcopyrite. It averages $10 in gold and silver and 8 per cent. copper. The central claim and first location on Copper mountain is the Sunset, owned by R. A. Brown, of Grand Forks. The Sunset is under bond to the British American Corporation, who intend working it in the spring.

Mr. Voight went over to Rossland, but will return to the Similkameen in the course of a week. It will be interesting to watch the development of claims on Copper mountain. The mountain is only eight miles from the richest farming country in British Columbia, and towards Nicola are promising coal fields.

SWEATING THE DOCTORS.

New Government's Impositions to the Profession Resented by a Cariboo Physician.

Editor Mining Journal—Sir: I shall be much obliged if you will publish the following correspondence to explain to my many friends why I have declined to accept the subsidy of $300 which their persistence forced the government to offer me.

I ought to say that the late government attached no condition, except "your charge shall be reasonable," to the subsidy of $500 which they gave to the stronghold of Mr. Semlin.

As the question of a health officer for Ashcroft probably interests you readers, I also subjoin a copy of a letter I have sent to the Attorney-General.

Yours truly,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Victoria, 20th Jan., 1899.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that it is expected that all medical officers in receipt of a government subsidy will, in the case of professional attendance on destitute persons, or when called upon to give a certificate of lunacy, and generally when acting in cases where a fee is prescribed by an act, give their services without compensation, and to request that you will govern yourself accordingly.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
J. FRED. HUME,
Provincial Secretary.

J. R. Williams, Esq., M.R.C.S., Ashcroft.

Ashcroft, B.C., Jan. 25, 1899.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary:

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 20th inst., but was not only posted in Victoria on the 23rd inst. and which reached me to-day.

In reply, I have never refused medical aid to a destitute person, although in all civilized countries, except Canada, the government pays for such attendance, and I do not suppose I ever shall refuse such aid. I have, however, always claimed the right of saying who is and who is not destitute, and I do not think that the small balance, if any, which would be left out of the $300, after paying the travelling and other expenses incurred in carrying out the multitudinous duties you wish to impose on the recipient of the subsidy, is sufficient to pay me for relinquishing the right of judging whether a person is destitute or not.

I must, therefore, decline to receive the subsidy now such duties are attached to it.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS.

Ashcroft, B.C., Jan. 25, 1899.

The Honorable the Attorney-General:

Sir,—I have to-day received a letter from the provincial secretary informing me that the government subsidy given to Ashcroft is only given on condition that I attend poor people free of charge, and make no charge for acting as coroner and health officer, or for performing any services the government may require from me. As the expenses incurred in performing these duties will amount to as much or more than the subsidy, I have written to decline the subsidy and such duties are attached to it.

I have, therefore, to inform you that on receiving from you an understanding that my professional charges for acting as health officer will be paid, I will continue to act as such officer; but until I receive that promise I will do nothing, as I do not consider the province of British Columbia poor enough to be entitled to medical charity.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS.

PLANS FOR NEW PANAMA CANAL

Under the direction of the Comite Technique the whole of the route of the canal and of its collateral works was accurately surveyed and contoured; borings were made, trial pits sunk, streams large and small (including the wayward Charges) gauged, meteorological observations made and recorded, and generally a mass of facts accumulated through which the Comite was enabled to agree upon a project for the completion of the Panama canal, with which the new company is prepared to face—indeed, to invite—the criticism of the world.

The terminal of the canal are and m The terminin of the canal are Colon on the Atlantic coast, and Panama on the Pacific. The distance between them is 46½ miles, mtasured on the line of the canal.

The canal is to be dividided into six reaches—a maritime channel on either sea-coast, and four intermediate ponds of varying lengths.

The channel on the Atlantic coast covers nearly one-third of the length of the canal, being itself 24.20 kilometres in length. The bottom width of the channel will be 30 metres, and the depth below the mean level of the sea (which is here practically tideless) will be 9 metres. The Atlantic channel is already completed.—W. Henry Hunter, in The Engineering Magazine for February.

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 2.—A large force of Italians were at work to-day laying a new sewer pipe from the Elmhurst reservoir to this city. One of the men struck with his pick a charge of dynamite which had been overlooked yesterday. A terrific explosioin followed which threw rock, earth and men into the air. Francisco Griffa and Luigi Scarini died after being removed to a hospital and Antonio Batto is believed to be fatally injured.

A WOMAN'S GOOD GRIT

Mrs. Porr of Stockton Makes the Long Winter Tramp Out From Dawson City.

Says That Hundreds Are Dying of Actual Want—Scores of Bodies Await Burial.

A woman of 59 years of age with a comfortable home and sufficient of this world's goods to live upon in ease during the remainder of her days, is not the person one would expect to find making a trip over the Northern trails, with the thermometer down to 60 below zero. Mrs. Porr, who arrived yesterday on the Danube and is now the guest of Mrs. McKeown, of the Oriental hotel, is just such a lady, however, and to-day she bears the distinction of being the first woman of her years ever to have made the trip.

Her home is in Stockton, California, and for that city she will leave this evening, quite content, as she herself states, to travel in future through the warm valleys of that southern state in preference to facing the rigors of the Far North.

Mrs. Porr has had a trying experience since leaving California, but has had the courage few men much less her age possess, and has come through all with a lightness of heart that is refreshing.

Her experience cost her $5,000. When starting out she was intent upon entering the restaurant business in Dawson. She took with her what would furnish and stock a restaurant, and looked forward to doing a lucrative business.

The first misfortune came at St. Michael; something happened the river steamer carrying the freight up the Yukon. The voyage was long and tedious, and Mrs. Porr found on arrival at Dawson that her plans had been upset; that her freight had been in part lost, and that the Golden City of the North was not what she had dreamed to find it.

Sometime afterwards she went to live with some California friends and remained with them until the 7th of last December, when despite their entreaties, and the severe cold, she determined on crossing the trails.

It was then 60 below zero. A party of four men with a dog team of nine were coming out at the same time, and Mrs. Porr took advantage of it. She paid $300 for the passage, and, though having the privilege of riding, found that walking was preferable.

Consequently, of the 600 miles of trail she walked 400 miles. Nearing Tagish the cold was felt severest, and one day for three miles she walked through water, walking for twenty miles afterwards. This was the hardest of the whole tramp. There was a cutting wind blowing and from being in the water the woman's toes were frozen. Her eyelashes were small icicles; her forehead and several parts of her face were frostbitten.

At Tagish the Mounted Police compelled the leader of the party to renew his dog team, but these poor beasts proved to be of little use and the members of the party had themselves to break the trail.

Mrs. Porr has a different impression of life in Dawson to many people have recently arrived from there. She says hundreds are there who will never be well enough to leave the country. They are dying from actual want, and the bodies of scores are to be found about nearly every hospital, wrapped in sacks, but not interred, the benevolent societies having insufficient money at their disposal to give them proper burial. A short time before she left Dawson a prospector was found dead in his cabin on Bonanza creek, a note being found on his person which told a sad story of his wretched struggle for life.

ISLAM TO RISE.

The Sultan to Inflame Fanatics to Save His Throne.

In official and diplomatic circles here great apprehension prevails with regard to the condition of affairs at Constantinople, from whence news is expected at any moment either that the sultan has been assassinated, or that there has been a massacre not only of the Armenians, but an attack by the more fanatical element of the Moslem population upon the Christian inhabitants of every race and nationality. In fact, it is considered here that one of these two alternatives is inevitable in the near future, and many of the rich levantine residents of Constantinople are availing themselves of various pretexts to take their families and their valuables abroad, says a Vienna cablegram to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Until recently the sultan has been able to count implicitly upon the loyalty and dog-like fidelity of his Albanian officers and bodyguard, upon whom he relied to protect him against Christian and Mohammedan alike. Indeed, it was on this account that he tolerated all their shortcomings and closed his eyes to the outrages and acts of savagery of which these lawless mountaineers rendered themselves guilty. But their sentiments toward him have changed since the day his most trusted aide de camp, Hafiz Pasha, shot down presumably by his orders, one of their principal officers, Ghani Bey. They are convinced that no one would have dared to take the life of Ghani Bey without the sultan's orders, and this view is strengthened by the fact that the pasha who did the deed was one of the sultan's chief favorites, and that he was permitted to escape without punishment. In fact, it has been ascertained that the sultan helped the pasha to get away unharmed on board one of the outgoing steamers.

The Albanian, like the Corsicans and the Sicilians, are addicted to the vendetta, and deem it their most sacred duty to avenge their murdered officer and comrade, if not on the actual assassin, then upon those who instigated the deed, and that is why they have ceased to be an element of protection for the sultan, and have become instead a serious danger.

With regard to the attitude of the people at large in Constantinople, and especially of the religious element, which takes its cue from the Sheik ul Islam, or principal ecclesiastical dignitary of the Ottoman empire, no better illustration of their irritation and disloyalty toward the sultan can be given than the treatment accorded a few days ago to several Kurdish chiefs visiting Stamboul, who had been arrested and brought before the cadi, accused of publicly abusing the sultan and declaring that he favored unbelievers at the expense of the true followers of the prophet that he had given to unbelievers sites sacred to the Moslem faith, and that inasmuch as he was incapable of protecting his Mohammedan subjects or their territory, and preferred the friendship of heretics, he was unworthy of allegiance or of obedience.

These charges were proved against them, but the Stamboul cadi, or semi-ecclesiastical judge, before whom they were brought for punishment, after consulting the Sheik ul Islam, decreed their liberation and acquittal, on the ground that their remarks were justified, and so impressed and terrified is the sultan by this incident that he has until now made no attempt either to punish the Kurdish chiefs or to call to account the cadi or the Shiek ul Islam.

It is true that at no moment of the reign of the present sultan has his prestige been at so low an ebb as now, the action of the English in ignoring his rights as suzerain over the Soudan and establishing an English protectorate there instead having proved the climax. It is, therefore, quite on the cards—and that is the view held by diplomats here who are regarded as authorities with regard to Turkish affairs—that the sultan may at an early moment instigate a Moslem rising against the Armenian and other Christian inhabitants of Constantinople, and permit the looting of Christian property. This, especially if it remained unpunished by the foreign powers, in consequence of international jealosies, would go a long way toward restoring his prestige in the eyes of his Moslem subjects.

That something of this kind is on the cards is shown by the extraordinary number of Kurds who have within the past few weeks reached Constantinople. They are the most fanatic and lawless subjects of the sultan, and have always taken a leading part in every Moslem massacre of the Christians. They constitute, indeed, the most dangerous class of the Ottoman empire and may be relied upon, if an outbreak occurs, to slaughter Christians without mercy and without distinction, native or foreign

Two years ago the Christian and Moslem population were about equal in Constantinople. To-day the Christian population has dwindled to 30 per cent., while the Mohammedan population, especially the least desirable element of the Moslems, is increasing every day. Everybody here whose opinion carries any weight expresses the conviction that the next great European crisis will take place at Constantinople, and that, if we wish to be prepared for events, it is in that direction that we must turn our eyes.

NOT DEAD, BUT IN A TRANCE.

Wisconsin Lad Revives While Being Prepared for Burial.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis., Jan. 25.—Jacob Grath, son of Charles Grath, of Nasewaupee, had been ill for some time, and respiration having ceased, he was thought to be dead. Relatives were telegraphed for, the casket ordered, and the undertaker proceeded to prepare the remains for the coffin. While the undertaker was washing the body, the supposed corpse sprang up, dashed through the house, frightening every member therein, and became violently insane. Young Grath had been in a trance 48 hours. He was finally captured, and on examination was taken to Sturgeon Bay for commitment to an asylum. It is thought that rubbing of the muscles caused reaction, otherwise the boy would have been buried alive.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

Electricity is used to fire the powder in a new flashlight apparatus, a sparking device being operated by pushing a button at the end of a grip held in the hand, which closes the circuit and sets fire to a fuse running to a pile of the powder.

In a newly designed vest one buttonhole edge is shorter than the other, the longer edge being arranged for a double-breasted front. By turning the vest the other side out the shorter edge is brought uppermost and forms a single-breasted vest.

An Englishman has patented a bicycle tire which has a double row of airtight tubes overlapping each other inside the shoe, with a valve for each tube, the advantage being that in case of puncture of the outer tube the inner takes its place.

For use in holding the work while sewing it Kansas woman has invented a new device which has a pair of spring jaws to grip the work, with a screw clamp at the rear, to be attached to the edge of a table or sewing machine to keep the holder in place.—Chicago News.

LOCAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Quotations and Transactions Reported by Cuthbert & Company.

Thursday, Feb. 2.

Wheat is still on the downwaid grade, but it is most probable that it will not reed its lowest point. It seems a very good investment at the price. Sugar was considerably weaker to-day, but that was to be expected after the great strength displayed two days ago. Tobacco was firm, as also were all the New York stocks.

B. C. Mining stocks on the local market were firm and fairly active considering the inclement weather. The greatest activity was in Athabasca, Dardanelles, Rambler-Cariboo and B. C. Goldfields.

On the Eastern Exchanges business was very brisk, especially in B. C. Goldfields, Athabasca and War Eagle. The activity of the latter was phenomenal and it is a healthy sign that this favorite stock should be in such demand. The following was quotations as nearly as it is possible to get them:

Chicago, Feb. 2.—The following quotations ruled on the board of trade to-day:

May wheat—Opening, 74⅝@74¾; highest, 75½@¾; lowest, 73¾; closing, 73¾ bid; closed yesterday, 74½.

Stocks—Local Quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Athabasca	.51c.	56c.
B. C. Goldfields	.07c.	.08c.
Dardanelles	.16c.	.17c.
Deer Park	.17c.	.19c.
Evening Star	.05½c.	.07½c.
Iron Colt	.10¼c.	.11¼c.
Monte Christo Con.	.10c.	.11½c.
Noble Five	.16½c.	.18c.
Rambler-Cariboo	.26½c.	.27c.
Van Anda	.03c.	.03½c.
War Eagle	$3.46	$3.50

B. C. Stocks—Eastern Quotations:

Athabasca	55	90
B. C. Goldfields	7	7½
Cariboo Camp McKinley	1.45	1.46
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	$50	$55
Dardanelles	16½	17
Dundee	32½	33½
Knob Hill	80	81
Montana	17½	18
Smuggler	7	8
War Eagle	$3.42	$3.46½

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

Ladies' and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. se1u-dy&w

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.—Iron Duke, Count of Monte Cristo and Condor mineral claims, situate in the West Coast, Vancouver Island, Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: On Monte Cristo mountain, Tranquil Creek basin, Tofino Inlet.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, acting as agent for James M. Ashton, Free Miner's Certificate No. 32,547a, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 57, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1898.
A. S. GOING.

SIXTY DAYS after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land in Cassiar District, as follows: Commencing at Wm. Field's N.E. post, thence E. 20 chains, thence S.80 chains thence W. 20 chains, thence N. 80 chains to place of commencement.

THOS. TUGWELL, Jr.

Dec. 17th, 1898.

Carelessness in girlhood causes the greatest suffering and unhappiness in after life. Little irregularities and weaknesses in girls should be looked after promptly and treatment given at once. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription promotes regularity of all feminine functions, makes strength and builds up a sturdy health with which to meet the trials to come. The Favorite Prescription is not a universal panacea, it is good for but one thing. It is directed solely at one set of organs.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a 1008-page medical work, profusely illustrated, will be sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to cover postage only. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an act incorporating the British Columbia Electrical Supply Company, Limited.

The objects for which the company is to be established and the rights and powers sought to be acquired are as follows:

1st. The acquisition of water and water power by records of unrecorded water; or by the purchase of water records or water privileges for and the application of such water and water power to all or any of the purposes and in the manner or methods following:

(a) For rendering water and water power available for use, application and distribution, by erecting dams, increasing the head of water in any existing body of water, or extending the area thereof; diverting the waters of any stream, pond or lake into any other channel or channels; laying or erecting any line or flume pipe or wire; constructing any raceway, reservoir, aqueduct, weir wheel, building or other erection or work which may be required in connection with the improvement and use of the said water and water power; or by altering, renewing, extending, improving, repairing or maintaining any such work or any part thereof.

(b) The use of water or water power for hydraulic mining purposes; for general irrigation purposes within any part of the Province of British Columbia; and for milling, manufacturing, industrial and mechanical purposes, other than the generation of electricity.

(c) For producing any form of power and for producing and generating electricity for the purpose of light, heat and power.

(d) For constructing, operating and maintaining electric works, power houses, generating plant, and such other appliances and conveniences as are necessary and proper for the generating of electricity or electric power, or any other form of developed power, and for transmitting the same to be used by the power company, or by persons or companies contracting with the power company therefor, as a motive power for the operation of motors, machinery or electric lighting or other works; or to be supplied by the power company to consumers for heating or as a motive power for propelling tramways; or for driving, hauling, lifting, pumping, lighting, crushing, smelting, drilling and milling; or for any other operations to which it may be adapted; or to be used or applied for in connection with any other purposes for which electricity or electric power may be applied or required.

2. For placing, sinking, laying, fitting, maintaining and repairing electric lines, accumulators, storage batteries, electric cables, mains, wires, pipes, switches, connections, branches, electric motors, dynamos, engines, machines or other apparatus or devices; cuts, drains, water courses, pipes, poles, buildings and other erections and works; and erecting and placing any electric line, cable, main, wire, or other electric apparatus above or below ground.

(f) Constructing, equipping, operating and maintaining electric cables or other tramways, railways, railways for the conveyance of passengers and freight; constructing, equipping, operating and maintaining telegraph and telephone systems and lines.

(g) The supplying of compressed air, electricity, electric power or any other form of developed power to customers; for any purposes for which compressed air, electric power or any other form of developed power may be applied or required.

2nd. To supply air for or in connection with refrigerators, cold storage, ventilation, cooling purposes and other like purposes; to utilize air in the manufacture of ice, and in and about all other purposes to which air, hot or cold, is or may be applied.

3rd. To develop water power; to convert such water power into compressed air; to distribute such compressed air through pipes, lines and conduits; and to apply such compressed air to the driving of percussion drills, hoists, engines and all kinds of machinery.

4th. To avail itself of, and to have, hold, exercise and enjoy all the rights, powers privileges, advantages, priorities and immunities in and by Parts IV. and VI. of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897," created, provided and conferred, or which hereafter may by any amendment thereto, be created, provided and conferred.

5th. To avail itself of, and have, hold, exercise and enjoy all the rights, powers, privileges, advantages, priorities and immunities created, provided and conferred in and by the "Companies Clauses Act, 1897," or any section or sections thereof, or which may hereafter, by any amendment thereto, be created, provided and conferred.

6th. To construct, maintain and operate tramways, street railways and telephone systems within the Province of British Columbia.

7th. To purchase, lease or exchange, hire or otherwise acquire land, property, mill sites, or water rights, records or other like privileges which may seem to the company conducive to its objects, directly or indirectly, or capable of becoming dealt with in connection with the company's objects, property or rights, including the rights and franchises of other companies with powers of amalgamation.

8th. And for any or all of the purposes aforesaid, the company to enter upon and expropriate lands for sites, power houses, dams, raceways, flumes, pipe lines, electric or telephone poles, lines, ties, rails, and such other works as may be necessary; and to construct and maintain on all lands so expropriated or otherwise acquired by the company, all works, buildings, erections, flumes, pipes, poles, wires, appliances or conveniences necessary or proper, or which may from time to time be required by the company.

9th. To open and break up the soil and pavements of roads, streets, highways and bridges for the purposes aforesaid.

10th. And to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and for all such powers as may be necessary in the premises.

Dated at the City of Rossland this 12th day of December, 1898.

DALY & HAMILTON,
Solicitors for Applicants.

No. 126.

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

Companies Act, 1897.

Canada:
Province of Brit-ish Columbia.

This is to certify that "The Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate at No. 64 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £20,000, divided into 20,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is at Burns' Creek, District of Cariboo, and Samuel Medlicott, mining engineer, whose address is Burns' Creek aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:—

(1.) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire certain mining lands, claims or rights in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, or any interest therein, respectively, and with that end in view to adopt and carry into effect, with or without modification, an agreement which has already been prepared and expressed to be made between Samuel Medlicott, by Frederick de la Fontaine Williams, of the Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, in the County of London, his lawful attorney, of the one part, and the Company of the other part, and is to be signed and adopted immediately on the incorporation of the Company, and a copy whereof has, for the purpose of indentification, been subscribed by a director of the said Company, and to work, sell, dispose of or otherwise deal with the same or any part thereof:

(2.) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire lands, estates, mines, quarries, collieries, mineral grants, gravel deposits, mining rights and privileges, ores, minerals and premises containing or supposed to contain mines, minerals, ores, stones, metals of any kind, and any other property, real or personal, together with any right of water, outlets and surface rights appertaining thereto, in Canada, British Columbia or elsewhere. To search for, prospect, examine and explore mines and ground containing or supposed to contain metals, minerals, ores or precious stones, and to search for and obtain information in regard to mines and mining districts, claims or localities:

(3.) To work, explore, develop, turn to account, and maintain the lands, estates, mines, minerals, rights and other properties that may at any time be acquired by the Company or held on its behalf, or with respect to which it may be interested, and to purchase and erect all necessary buildings, stores and machinery for the purpose of exploring, developing and working the same, and to dress and prepare for market produce, ores, metals, minerals, metalliferous quartz or precious stones, and to purchase, sell, traffic and deal in the same:

(4.) To cultivate, improve and develop the resources of any lands, estates and properties that may be acquired by the Company, and for such purposes to erect dwelling-houses and other buildings, to purchase and deal in horses, mules, cattle, stock, seeds, implements of every description, as may seem necessary for cultivating, farming and pasturing the lands, and from time to time to sell all or any part of the live or dead stock and the produce of the said lands:

(5.) To carry on the business of smelters, ore refiners and reducers of ores, metals and minerals, whether obtained from the Company's or from any other property or mines, and to purchase, treat, crush, reduce, smelt and otherwise treat ores, minerals and metals and other substances, and for the purpose thereof to purchase or erect buildings, works, furnaces, engines, machinery and other appliances, and to render the minerals and metals more commercially valuable, and to sell the same, and to purchase and deal in mines, minerals, metals, plant, machinery, implements, tools, and appliances generally:

(6.) To acquire, construct, build, equip, maintain, control or work or aid in and subscribe towards the building, construction, equipment, maintenance, and management of ways, roads, tramways, railways, engines, rolling stock, bridges, reservoirs, wells, water-courses, flumes, aqueducts, viaducts, wharves, furnaces, saw-mills, hydraulic works, electrical works and any works of any other description, factories, warehouses, ships, and any other works as may be deemed by the Company, directly or indirectly, conducive to the prosperity of the Company, and to purchase, take on lease, exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire such lands, roads, tramways, ways, water rights, easements, privileges, rolling stock and other property, as may be necessary or deemed expedient:

(7.) To enter into any arrangements with any government or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, which may seem conducive to this Company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, charters, privileges and concessions which the Company may think it desirable to obtain, and to perform, carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, acts, privileges, concessions and charters:

(8.) To purchase, hire or acquire any patents, patent rights or inventions, licenses, options or claims, and to sell or grant licenses for the use of, or otherwise deal with, any inventions, and to work, use and develop the same or manufacture thereunder, and to venture and deal with the moneys of the Company in experimenting or testing any such patents, patent rights or inventions respectively:

(9.) To purchase, subscribe for and hold shares in any other company; also to promote and establish any company for the purpose of acquiring the whole or any part of the property or assets of this or any other undertaking; also to purchase from any other company, syndicate or person their or his business, good-will or interest in any trade, property, liabilities and assets, and to enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing property, reciprocal concession, union of interests, amalgamation, co operation, either in whole or in part, with any such company, partnership or person:

(10.) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required, upon such security or in such manner as may from time to time be determined:

(11.) To pay out of the funds of the Company all expenses of or incidental to the formation, promotion registration and establishment of the Company and the issue of its capital, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for and placing or guaranteeing the shares or other securities of the Company, or any expenses attending the issue of any circular or notice, for the printing or circulation of proxies or other similar instruments by the shareholders of this or any other company, and to undertake the management and secretarial work, duties and business of any company on such terms as may be determined:

The head office of the company is situate in England.

The amount of the capital of the company is £100,000, divided into 100,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at the office of Turner, Beeton & Co., Yates block, Wharf street, Victoria, and J. H. Turner, merchant, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are set out in the certificate of registration granted to the company on the 26th day of March, 1895, and published in the British Columbia Gazette on the 28th March, 1895.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 13th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply for a special licence to cut timber on the following described lands viz.: Beginning at a stake on the east bank of Lake Linderman about three miles from the lower end of said lake; thence following said east bank in a southerly direction one mile; thence east one and a half miles; thence north one mile; thence west to initial point; containing 960 acres, more or less.

F. P. ARMSTRONG.
Lake Bennett, B. C., 16th January, 1898.

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada: Province of British Columbia.

No. 120.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Cariboo Exploration Syndicate, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at No. 64 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £20,000, divided into 20,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is at Burns' Creek, District of Cariboo, and Samuel Medlicott, mining engineer, whose address is Burns' Creek aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:—

(1.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Attorney-General Refuses to Hear a Word About Re-election of Victoria Members.

Plan for Reorganizing Departments and Providing an Additional Salaried Minister.

Friday, February 3.

Victoria's "Big Four" was made complete in the house this afternoon, when Messrs. Turner, Hall and McPhillips were formally escorted back to their seats in triumph, while both sides of the house joined with the galleries in expressing satisfaction at the result of Thursday's bye-election. Another interesting development of the day was the giving of the six months' hoist to Mr. Helgesen's Dentistry bill, to which Attorney-General Martin gave his heartiest support, but on which the opposition had the support of a considerable proportion of the government side, including two of the cabinet.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:15, prayers being read by Rev. J. C. Speer.

VICTORIA CITY ELECTIONS.

The clerk read the certificate of election of Messrs. J. H. Turner, Richard Hall and A. E. McPhillips for the city of Victoria.

Col. Baker, preparatory to moving that the certificate and return of the election be entered on the returns of the house, said that he was delighted to hear from the clerk the result of the election in Victoria. He was proceeding to say that the people of Victoria had shown themselves—

The Speaker here interrupted that the leader of the opposition was out of order.

Col. Baker protested that he was speaking to a question of privilege. The leader of the government, on the return to the house of Mr. Tisdall, had seen fit to make a few remarks in connection with his re-election, and surely that precedent would justify the house in listening to what he had to say in resigning the leadership of the opposition back into the hands of Mr. Turner. Would any one in the house object to hearing him?

Hon. Mr. Martin—Certainly; I object to any such nonsense. We are met here for the transaction of public business, not to listen to the stump speaking of the member for South East Kootenay.

In order that he might have an opportunity to introduce his observations, Col. Baker then moved that "the house at its rising to-night do stand adjourned until 2 o'clock on Monday next."

Mr. Speaker ruled that this motion was not in order, no question of great public moment being under consideration or involved. It was simply that the member for East Kootenay might indulge in a little comment on the bye-election, and could not be admitted.

Mr. Higgins took the point of order that the formal motion of the government, preliminary to the motion for adjournment, was not a motion to adjourn, and quoted copiously from May in contending that the Speaker might not permit the member for East Kootenay to proceed.

Col. Baker then moved an adjournment, claiming his right under Rule 30; he subsequently withdrew the motion, however, rather than delay the admittance of his colleagues, who were waiting in the lobby. The motion that the return be entered on the journals of the house was agreed to, and the re-elected members for Victoria City entered and were introduced to Mr. Speaker, who congratulated each in return, amid storms of applause from both sides of the house and the crowded galleries.

Mr. Turner was presented by Mr. Eberts and Mr. A. W. Smith; Mr. Hall by Col. Baker and Mr. Helmcken; and Mr. McPhillips by Mr. Pooley and Mr. McBride.

ADVANCED A STAGE.

The following government bills were then considered in committee of the house, each being in return reported complete without amendment and passing its third reading:

Columbia & Western Railway Subsidy act—Hon. Mr. Semlin.

Medical Act Amendment bill—Hon. Dr. McKechnie.

Jurors bill—Hon. Mr. Martin.

Bill for setting aside vault accommodation in the parliament buildings for use of the Supreme court—Hon. Mr. Martin.

Escheats bill—Hon. Mr. Martin.

Interpretation act—Hon. Mr. Martin.

Fire Escapes bill—Hon. Mr. Cotton.

Definition of Time bill—Hon. Mr. Cotton.

Succession Duty bill—Hon. Mr. Cotton.

STOOD OVER BY REQUEST.

At the request of various members, the second reading of the Health bill, the Provincial Elections bill, the Queen's Counsel bill, and the bills to amend and to further amend the Coal Mines Regulations bill, act were deferred.

CONSTITUTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Hon. Mr. Martin, in moving the second reading of the Constitution Act Amendment bill, explained briefly the meaning of the various clauses. He maintained that the office of minister of education, under the administration, had been an anomaly, no power existing under the Constitution act for its creation. At the same time the late government had provided for a fifth minister with salary, and had not seen fit to appoint a fifth salaried minister. It was now intended to make the portfolio of minister of mines a much more important one, attaching a salary to the office, and making the department of the minister of mines a substantial and independent one, by removing from the lands and works department all work in connection with mining claims. The bill, second reading of which he moved, also specified for the appointment of a president of the council, and that the quorum of the house be legally fixed at ten inclusive of the Speaker, the House of Commons rule of twenty at present applying, although conflicting with the rules of the house. Sections 12, 13 and 62 of the old act it was proposed to repeal, not because they had been found inexpedient, but because they came more properly under the Provincial Elections act where it was intended to place them. The taking the charge of elections out of the hands of the registrar of the Supreme court and placing it with the deputy provincial secretary was in the direction of public policy and convenience, and the paying of members' mileage from their place of residence rather than from the constituency was in the direction of economy with fairness. The final section of the bill dealing with exemptions from arrest under civil process, it was merely intended to cancel as covered effectually by another section.

Mr. Turner had no objection to the bill, but thought that the power to create the office of minister of education rested with the executive under the act, the Attorney-General being wrong in his statement of the case insofar as this point was concerned.

The bill passed its second reading, and will be committed at the next sitting of the house.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION.

The bill for the definition of the powers and duties of the several departments—the Attorney-General's and the Provincial Secretary—were given their second reading unopposed, the Attorney-General explaining that the finance department was already working under similar legislation secured under the late government.

PRIVATE LEGISLATION.

The reports of committee on the North Star and Arrow Lake railway and the Vancouver, Northern and Yukon railway bills were adopted, and these measures were read a third time and passed.

NOXIOUS WEEDS BILL.

The house then went into committee, Mr. McBride presiding, on the bill to amend the Noxious Weeds act (Mr. Kidd).

The bill was reported complete with amendments, the report to be considered at the next sitting of the house.

DENTISTRY BILL.

The last business of the afternoon was the consideration of the second reading of the Dentistry bill (Mr. Helgesen), the mover explaining that it was in the direction of removing the protective wall hedging about the members of the dental profession, by the doing away with the six months' residence qualification.

The measure received most cordial support from Attorney-General Martin, who in two effective speeches favored the abolition of professional monopolies, who said that he would willingly apply the same principle to the legal profession.

The necessity of a residence qualification was as warmly championed by the President of the Council, while the debate was participated in by Messrs. Semlin, Neill, McPhillips, J. M. Martin and Tisdall, the latter of whom moved the six months' hoist.

The motion for the shelving of the measure was carried on a division of 19 to 10.

Afterwards the house adjourned until Monday.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The private bills committee meets on Monday at 10 o'clock to consider the Pine Creek Flume Co. bill.

The representative farmers of the province are at present in conference at the department of agriculture here, sitting yesterday and meeting again to-day. They are drafting a number of amendments that it is intended to propose for incorporation in the act governing the operation of farmers' institutes.

The new bills to amend the Coal Mines Regulation act provide in the first place for the exclusion of Japanese as well as Chinese from underground workings, and for the following: Payment by weight before screening; appointment and qualification of inspectors of mines; examination by the inspectors of persons employed in a colliery, upon application of resident miners; a decision being given within 21 days; arbtration in case of an adverse decision to the miners; and the repeal of the sections providing for security for costs.

MR. WILMOT'S POSITION.

The Petition for His Reinstatement as City Engineer.

At the regular meeting of the city council on Monday evening last the following petition was submitted and placed on file concerning the recent dismissal of City Engineer E. A. Wilmot:

To His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Victoria:

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned ratepayers of the city of Victoria, desire respectfully to suggest to your honorable body the advantage and propriety of reconsidering your recent action in summarily dismissing the city engineer.

In our opinion it is contrary to the first principles of British fair play that any man should be thus condemned, without an opportunity of defending himself; besides which the pending lawsuits against the city makes it an exceedingly ill-advised proceeding to dispense at this time with the services of a most important witness, and the only one, we believe, who is able to give expert testimony on some of the cases now in litigation.

Signed by J. H. Todd, T. Lubbe, R. Seabrook, Thos. Earle, Charles W. Wylby, Clark & Pearson, Jos. Clearihue, Joseph Wilson, B. W. Pearse, E. B. Marvin, P. McGuire & Son, Luke Pither, Lenz & Leiser, Alex. Clearihue, Wm. McKeon, Turner, Beeton & Co., J. H. Turner, G. A. Kirk, Simon Leiser, G. F. Mathews, E. G. Prior & Co., Limited Liability, (per G. F. Mathews, vice-president), Thomas Shotbolt, T. N. Hibben & Co., Henry Young & Co., Victoria Book & Stationery Co., (per P. H. S. Henderson), D. R. Harris, S. Perry Mills, J. Beeowitz & Sons, E. Dewdney, F. B. Pemberton, Weller Bros., The B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd. (per C. A. Holland), C. A. Holland, J. A. Lawrence, D. R. Brown, Joseph Loewen, Geo. Gillespie, A. J. W. Bridgman, British Columbia Market Co., Ltd. (per E. E. Welch), Robert Porter, L. Goodacre, Frank Bunnell, J. D. Pemberton, H. Hirschel Cohen, J. Gerhard Tiarks, E. Baynes Reed, Robert Day, A. W. Jones, A. W. More, L. T. Dupont, J. D. Prentice, G. H. Barnard, A. E. McPhillips, H Saunders, H. P. Bell, John B. McKilligan, Chas. H. Lugrin, D. E. Campbell, David Spencer, Redon & Hartnagel, J. Nicholles, Erskine, Wall & Co., A. C. Flumerfelt, F. C. Davidge, Geo. L. Courtney, J. S. Harvey, D. R. Ker, Robert Beaven, Chas. A. Vernon and Joshua Davies.

KEY TO PANAMA CANAL PROBLEM.

In the design of the canal, the answer to the crucial question (1) as to the alienation of the "divide" and (2) as to the regulation of the floods of the Charges have been answered in a proposal as bold as it is free from complexity and, so far as can be foreseen, as certain to be effectual as any engineering effort to control the forces of nature can well be.

At Alhajuela, lying about 16 kilos to the noreastward of the lines of the canal, the river flows through a rocky gorge which forms a construction of such sort as almost to lead one to regard it as a special provision of nature. In this rocky gorge, on the rock of which it is formed, and of the rock by which it is surrounded, it is proposed to construct a great dam, after the style and character of that built by Mr. Fteley as a part of his magnificent works for the water supply of New York.

The proposed dam will be about 286 metres in length, measured along its crest and about 50 metres in height, measured from foundation to summit at the deepest part of the valley. Behind it a second great lake will be formed, furnishing a vast capacity for the storage of flood waters, which can in this way be impounded and employed as required for the feeding of the canal.

Between the dam and the line of the canal a feed-water conduit will be formed, similar in many respects to the "flumes" of California. It will serve the same purpose as they do, and in the same manner, but on a larger scale.—W. Henry Hunter, in The Engineering Magazine for February.

ROYAL PEACE MAKERS

Queen Victoria's Deep Sympathy with the Young Czar's Great Undertaking.

Suggested Congress of the Rulers of Europe at London Next Spring.

Bloodshed, terrorism and all the horrors of foreign and civil war characterized the closing of the eighteenth century to such an extent that many people on yonder side of the Atlantic were led to believe that the end of the world was at hand. The year which opens to-day, which is so near the close of the nineteenth century, bids fair to present a striking contrast to 1799, in so far that it is likely to constitute the inauguration of an era of peace which may extend far into the new cycle. In fact, if royal and imperial projects for the ensuing 12 months are realized, the condition of affairs will present so many elements of the millennium that people will be led to look for the advent of the Day of Judgment in the same way as their ancestors one hundred years ago, though on different grounds.

Received first of all with amazement, then with skepticism and likewise with a certain amount of derision, the extraordinary manifesto which the young czar issued three months ago in favor of a general disarmament has devolved into a project for universal peace, and in lieu of the congress of statesmen and ministers which, according to the suggestion of Emperor Nicholas, was to meet in March or April at St. Petersburg, a conference of the rulers of the nations comprised under the head of the great powers, says the New York Tribune, is to be held in London in May under the presidency of the venerable sovereign who is popularly known as "the Grandmother of Europe," namely, Queen Victoria.

THE QUEEN'S FIXED IDEA.

Her majesty rightly claims that throughout her long and glorious reign of more than 60 years her influence has invariably been exercised in behalf of peace. The preservation of the latter has become to her what the French describe as "une idee fixe," that is to say, a positive mania. She is determined to proceed to any lengths in order to avert the horrors of war, a fact which has hampered the foreign policy of Lord Salisbury, while it has strengthened the hands of foreign governments in dealing with him, and the dream of her life is to signalize the close of her tenure of the British throne by devising some scheme of an international agreement which would assure not only to her own people, but likewise to those of other friendly powers, the blessing of a long era of uninterrupted peace. That is why she welcomed with so much satisfaction the scheme projected by the generous minded and humanitarian young czar, giving therein a means of developing the project which she herself has long had in view.

OBJECTION TO THE PROPOSAL.

Chimerical and fantastic as the proposal of a congress of the great powers in London may at first sight appear, it is infinitely more likely to bring about beneficial and satisfactory results than the czar's plan for a general disarmament. There are many objections to the proposal of the czar. There come to mind to that of Queen Victoria. Obligatory military service in Europe is not by any means such a curse as it is generally described to be. It no longer takes a man away from his family and profession for a period of seven years, as in times gone by, but only for two or three years at the most, while if a youth is proved to possess a certain amount of educational training his services with the colors is restricted to merely 12 months. The time which he spends in the army or in the navy may be regarded as constituting the finishing touch of his education.

Queen Victoria's proposal, although it has the same object in view as that of the czar, namely, peace, and is the outcome of his manifesto, is far more promising. Her long and unrivaled experience as the monarch of the greatest empire of the world has convinced her that it is just as idle to ask the governments of Germany, of Russia and of France to diminish their armaments as it would be to ask that Great Britain should dispense with the greater part of her magnificent navy.

PEACE UNTIL CRIMEA.

But there is no reason whatsoever why the rulers of the great powers should not meet in congress and come to some understanding on the subject of all points at issue in such a manner as might be calculated to avert any international misunderstanding or conflict for many years to come. It may be remembered that the last congress of this kind was that which followed the overthrow of the first Napoleon, when the sovereigns of Austria, of Russia, and of Prussia, after first restoring King Louis XVIII. to the throne of France, and taking counsel with him, proceeded to London to confer with King George IV., then prince regent. The result of these meetings between the principal monarchs of Europe was a peace which lasted up to the time of the Crimean war, nearly half a century later, the great powers constituting themselves a sort of police for the purpose of keeping the minor states in proper order.

That is perhaps the main reason why the czar's project for a general disarmament was regarded as impracticable from the outset. A realization of the scheme propounded in his manifesto would have involved too radical a change from a system which has been in force for nearly one hundred years to admit of its being put into execution within any given period. It would merely have had the effect of disturbing and throwing into disorder the entire economy, administration and even social life of every continental nation in Europe, and by the confusion which it would have created would probably have brought about the very evil which the czar desired to prevent, namely, war.

REVELATION TO THE CZAR.

It is impossible to refrain from the conviction that Nicholas realized this almost as soon as his manifesto had been issued. For instead of there having been any tendency on the part of Russia to diminish her armaments since last September she has on the contrary increased them considerably, and her example in this matter has been followed by nearly every other great power in Europe. While every government accepted the czar's invitation to attend his congress for the purpose of devising means for an international disarmament, each one of them at once set to work to augment its naval and military resources to a greater extent than ever before. In one word, a general disarmament, which, it may be remembered, was first proposed away back in the sixties by that visionary French emperor, Napoleon III., is recognized as impracticable by all the most sensible statesmen of the present day, and there is all the less disposition on the part of those who are now in power to overcome the insurmountable obstacles which stand in the way of the execution of the scheme, since the benefits that might result therefrom are open to much question and are problematical in the extreme.

At the time of the fall of the first Napoleon the princes of the old world were still overwhelmed with the horror of the terrible scenes that had signalized the overthrow of monarchy in France and the subsequent revolution. It was therefore only natural that their union should take the form of an agreement to combat everything that partook of the nature of republicanism and democracy, and while England did not openly join what was known as the Holy Alliance, she to all intents and purposes formed part of the latter until the deaths of King George IV. and of his brother and successor, William IV. In one word, the members of the last congress of monarchs were convinced that democracy was a foe to social order and as such must be crushed.

PEACE VS. DIVINE RIGHT.

No such idea prevails to-day, not even on the steps of the thrones of Europe. There is not a sovereign in Europe who is not imbued with the belief that the will of the people constitutes a sounder basis for the throne than divine right, and who is not impressed with the idea that inasmuch as it is impossible to crush democracy it is necessary to establish a permanent alliance therewith—in fact, to keep the crown abreast with democracy in the path of progress and enlightenment. Even the czar realizes this, and there is far less autocracy in his empire and an infinitely greater degree of regard for the will of the people than most foreigners would be tempted to believe. If I lay stress on this fact it is merely in order to dispel any apprehensions that might be entertained as to the possibility of Queen Victoria's congress developing into the same obstacle and foe to democracy as the congress of sovereigns earlier in the century.

Queen Victoria's scheme is to assemble next May in London not only the emperor and empress of Germany, the czar and czarina, Emperor Francis Joseph, King Humbert and Queen Marguerite, but likewise the chief magistrates of the United States and of France. President Faure, I have reason to know, has already been sounded on the subject, and has expressed his readiness to accept the invitation of her British majesty, while there is every reason to believe that an analogous invitation has been addressed to President McKinley. The rulers of Russia, Germany, Austria and Italy have all signified their approval of the project and their willingness to attend the London congress, which if it takes place will prove the most remarkable gathering that has ever been organized—an assembly which cannot fail to exercise an incalculable influence for the good of mankind, and for the maintenance of peace during the forthcoming century.

A BIG FAMILY PARTY.

It is a picturesque idea, this congress, and well worthy of the sagacious and venerable sovereign to whom belongs the merit of its proposal. The rulers of the two greatest powers of Europe, namely, the czar and the kaiser, are her grandsons, the former by birth and the other by marriage, and both of them revere her, not only as their grandmother, but likewise as the doyenne of all the crowned heads of the world. The emperor of Austria is her cousin, as well as an old and tried friend. Indeed, the bond of sympathy between them is a very strong one. They address each other as "du" or "thou," which in the German language indicates most intimate friendship and relationship, and their mutual regard has gone on steadily increasing ever since Francis Joseph became, at the age of 18, Emperor of Austria, just 11 years after Queen Victoria had at identically the same age ascended the thrones of Great Britain and Ireland. King Humbert and Queen Marguerite belong to a younger generation, and although cousins of Victoria, invariably address the venerable lady as "aunt," their example in the matter being followed by the Queen Regent of Spain. King Carlos of Portugal, as well as King Leopold of Belgium, the two queens of Holland and King Charles of Roumania.

The congress in London will therefore partake essentially of a family gathering, the only two persons present who are not related to the Grandmother of Europe being the presidents of the United States and of France, who, as is well known, are invariably addressed by European sovereigns as "my good friends." That they would be treated not only as "good friends," but likewise with sovereign honors, similar in every respect to those accorded to czar and kaiser, is demonstrated by the manner in which Felix Faure was welcomed two years ago at the court of St. Petersburg, the ceremonial followed on that occasion serving as a precedent. It is hardly necessary to add that aside from the official welcome which would be accorded by British court and government as well as by visiting sovereigns to the president of the United States, he would enjoy the most enthusiastic reception ever conceded in England to any kinsman from across the seas.

RULERS VS. MINISTERS.

The question will naturally arise as to why a congress of the rulers of the various nations should be more productive of beneficial resuts that a conference of their ministers and of statesmen subject to their orders. This is easy to explain. Ministers rise and fall, their tenure of office being dependent either upon the ever-changing and ephemeral majorities of parliament or else upon the equally capricious personal favor of the monarchs whose cloth they wear. It is the sovereign alone who embodies what may be described as the continuity of the policy of the nation, especially with regard to its foreign relations. There is no monarch in the world who has more honorably observed the stipulations of the national constitution than Queen Victoria. According to the constitution the conduct of the external policy of the nation should be vested in the hands of that member of the cabinet who is responsible to parliament for the same. Yet everyone knows that it is Queen Victoria who has herself been the foreign minister of the British empire throughout her reign, and who has maintained a strong hold on the affairs of the nation, thanks to which circumstance alone war was averted between England and the United States at the time of the Trent controversy in 1861. In the same way it is Emperor William who virtually directs the foreign policy of Germany, while the Counts Muraveiff and Goluchowski are more the clerks than the ministers of the czar and the emperor of Austria respectively. President Faure contributed more to bring about the alliance between his country and Russia than any other French statesman, while everyone in this country is aware of the masterly role played by President McKinley in the management of the foreign relations of the United States throughout the year which has just been brought to so glorious a close for America.

This in itself serves to show how much more important it is that rulers themselves should meet rather than their ministers or delegates. A thorough understanding between the former, even if merely verbal, would be far more efficacious toward the maintenance of peace than any treaty signed by plenipotentiaries. For it would have the weight that only those can give who by reason of their position as the head of a great nation are entitled to speak and act in the name of the people, whose destinies are confided to their guidance.

SICK IN YUKON'S SOLITUDE.

Young Man Lies Two Months Helpless in His Cabin—Rescued at Point of Death.

Dr. H. W. Yemans, agent of the Empire Transportation company at Dawson, who came down on the steamship Dirigo from Skagway, brought a story of the most awful distress of a young miner on Galena creek, in the Klondike country. Telling the story in Seattle he said:

"The most horrible case of helpless misery which has come to light this winter occurred on Galena creek the past month. Galena is a little known creek which empties into the Yukon opposite Monte Cristo island. During the past summer a party of two young men decided to build a cabin about four miles from its mouth and prospect there for the winter. A little over two months ago one partner decided to go out over the ice. James Gill, the younger of the two, and about 25 years old, had a peculiarly weak feeling about the lower limbs and decided not to attempt the trip himself. Gill had plenty of good provisions, and before leaving his partner cut him a good supply of wood for use till he should become strong again.

"Shortly after the partner's departure the unfortunate youth found himself utterly unable to move about at all. For several days he lay in his sleeping bag, without fire and without meals. He made up his mind that this meant death if persisted in, so he determined upon one more effort to help himself. Crawling from his bag he made an attempt to stand up, but fell on the floor in an unconscious heap. He does not know how long he lay, though it was probably but a few moments, or he would have frozen to death. When he roused up he found his hands and feet frosted—frozen he thought them at the time.

"This occurred nearly two months ago. He crawled into his bag again and set himself the task of waiting for help to arrive—from God knows where. Day after day he patiently reached over his head to where a calendar hung upon the wall and checked off the days and weeks. His only food was sugar and flour mixed with a little water, the water being secured by picking some of the frost from the walls and melting it in a tin cup over a candle.

"Saturday, December 17, Gill marked off the thirtieth day of his helpless confinement in bed. His case was more hopeless than usual, for he found the coldness of death creeping up his limbs and over his body. He could keep warm no longer; his wasted frame refused to manufacture the necessary heat, and that dreadful coldness and numbness precursing death had already reached breast high. His scurvy-swelled gums had reached down and covered his teeth, while those teeth were so loosened in the jaws they could readily be extracted with thumb and forefinger.

"In a cabin on the Yukon opposite the mouth of Galena creek dwells a party of five prospectors. On Saturday three of them went on a hunting expedition up the creek. Noon found them too far away to return for dinner. The men thus were George Huffman, Joseph Fox and Nels Bremlin. By accident they stumbled across the blazed trail which led to the lonesome cabin of horrors occupied by Gill.

"Noticing at least a foot of snow on top of the stove-pipe, they decided the cabin was empty, but forced an entrance and found the sick man. A fire was started instanter and a mouthful of warm tea given him. His stomach refused it, and it was some time before the weakened intestines would retain even a trifle of warm soup. The boys then proceeded to "swamp" out a trail down the five miles to their own cabin, and on Sunday sledded the sick man down. This was not hard to do, as he had fallen away to 75 pounds. Everything has been done for him that could be done with the limited means at their disposal, and taking into consideration that the entire party hadn't an ounce of any kind of medicine. It was decided to notify the police, and on Thursday this was done. The department despatched a dog team at once, and if Gill is not dead he will find himself very shortly in a Dawson hospital."

AN OLD STORY RETOLD.

Mr. Rhodes is a masterful genius who commands general admiration—and obedience. He is sometimes a mighty match. The brainy young editor of a Rhodesian journal (?Salisbury) had consistently "slated" Rhodes and all his works. Hearing that this journalist was in Cape Town (?London) the Colossus invited him to the Burlington hotel to "talk him over." When the young man entered the room his host snorted: "Sit down!" "No, thanks, I prefer to stand," said the visitor very cooly. Mr. Rhodes glanced at him, frowned at this independent attitude and said bruspuely: "What do you want?" "I don't want anything; you sent for me." "But your paper—why are you always attacking my work—what do you want?" persisted Mr. Rhodes, convinced that a subsidy was the one thing required. "Look here, Mr. Rhodes," shouted the journalist, "you are besieged by a crowd of scoundrelly blackmailers, who bleed you. I am not one of that gang. You can't buy me up!" The great man nearly had an apoplectic fit. Never had he been thus hectored. He swore, he snorted, he paced feverishly up and down the room. Finally, he strode up to his critic and roared: "But I can ruin you—you and your d——d 'rag.' Do you know that?" "Oh, no you can't, my friend!" retorted the young man, quite coolly. "It's my 'rag,' and I shall write what I like in it. If you have nothing further to tell me, let me say 'Good day,' I am just leaving for Rhodeshia!" And he walked out with a calm assurance which quite staggered Mr. Rhodes. The young man has since changed his views, and is now one of Mr. Rhodes' most fanatical admirers, and the mayor of a Rhodesian city.

PAIN IN THE BACK.

Being troubled off and on with pains in my back, caused by constipation, I tried several kinds of pills I had seen advertised, and to put the truth in a nut shell Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the only pills that have proved effectual in my case. I can heartily recommend them.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.

THE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION.

Sir: Now that the acute interest in politics has subsided and citizens have a breathing spell, I wish to call their attention to a matter, which, though not so keenly exciting, nevertheless not less important than the issues of the recent contest.

I wish to present for their consideration the merits of a course in political economy, political science and sociology being one of the courses prescribed by the University Association, of which I am the representative in British Columbia. The University Association is the outcome of a congress of university men in Chicago during the World's Fair, being one of a series of social congresses which are more or less familiar to all. It had for its object to devise ways and means, among other things, of extending the benefits of university education, so as to bring it within the reach of all in a practical and popular way. The courses so far include universal history, universal literature, religion and theology, political economy, geology and astronomy. The instruction is conveyed by means of a monthly syllabus, of which there are twelve, constituting one year's course in each study. Over fifty university professors, more or less distinguished as specialists, are associated with the work, which, I may say, is not identified with any particular university, but the leading universities of the world. Lectures by these professors are given in the monthly syllabus on the various topics dealt with, just as they would be in the university classes, and these are supplemented by a large number of extracts from the best authorities and standard works, the plan thereby furnishing a wide range of the very best reading, useful not only for instruction, but in familiarizing students with the various phases and schools of thought, and the literary style of the greatest writers of all ages. The whole course, including examinations, is only $3.75. The plan recommended is home reading of from fifteen to thirty minutes each day, and a weekly meeting to review and discuss under a leader. The latter is of course, optional. Examinations are had at the end of each course and a certificate of proficiency granted on the basis of 80 per cent. of the questions being correctly answered. The examinations are, of course, optional too.

What is proposed here is the organization of a business men's association, to take up the political economy course. In the United States this is a very popular course, and is being largely taken advantage of. It is a practical course dealing with all the modern phases of political and social life, embracing the many problems of the day—municipal government, taxation, trusts and monopolies, railways, legislation, banking, the money question industrial co-operation, tariffs, public finances, in fact, everything connected with public and social affairs and economic conditions—a complete course of 1,000 pages. It has impressed me with all seriousness that nothing at the present time could be more opportune or more desirable than that this course should have the attention of our citizens, and I recommend it to members of the board of trade, members of parliament, school trustees, aldermen, members of the Trades and Labor Council, teachers, business and professional men, and to the Committee of Fifty. I do not suggest that such a course will solve the problems the Committee of Fifty have immediately in hand, but I contend that the achieving of their objects will be greatly facilitated. The chief difficulty, I apprehend, in bringing about much needed reforms is the indifference of ratepayers to public matters affecting their material interest, and inasmuch as the course is highly educational it is strictly in line with the efforts of the committee. The object in both instances is to arouse thought and enquiry; these lead to convictions being formed, and conviction leads to action. The conditions in this city and throughout this province emphasize the importance of more attention being given to public affairs, municipal and provincial, and to cause people to think on lines suggested by a systematic course of practical reading—careful study—is of the utmost importance and will lead to highly desirable results. I feel confident that if this study be taken up earnestly by a few hundreds of our citizens the effects will be so radically apparent that within five years the whole methods and public character of the city will be revolutionized. Not that the course in itself is a specific and a cure-all, but because its effect will be to set new agencies in operation. The work of the committee of fifty is excellent, but it will die out for lack of fuel; but a study extending over twelve months will give it a permanency and wider range.

I may say that it is the attention of the association to establish a local advisory board of representative men, and in addition to the regular course a special course will be organized for the benefit of literature, constitutional law and civics from a Canadian point of view for the benefit of the people of this province, and I look to the inauguration of the work there as a precursor of what is really needed and that is the establishment of a British Columbia university and school of practical science and technical industry. In conclusion I may say I have decided to take the course proposed at the suggestion of several business men in Victoria, who are anxious to take the subject up in conjunction with others if a class can be formed. I shall be absent from the city for several weeks, but if names are left with Mr. Flewwelling, secretary board of trade, measures will be taken without delay to effect the organization.

R. E. GOSNELL,
General Secretary for B. C.

QUEBEC AND THE POPE.

Interesting Correspondence Between the Lieutenant-Governor and His Holiness.

Quebec, Jan. 25.—A question put to the provincial government by one of the members of the legislature, in regard to correspondence with Cardinal Rampolla, has brought forth a reply that has created a good deal of interest.

Premier Marchand said he never had any correspondence with the Pope's secretary, but the late Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau did.

The Montreal Star contains a despatch from Quebec, which says:

When the Archbishop of Montreal went to Rome in 1897 he was granted an audience with Pope Leo, who enquired as to the state of the church in the province of Quebec. Mgr. Bruchesi answered that the faithful were thoroughly submissive, but that the provincial government were about to put before the legislature an educational bill the tenor of which was subversive to the Roman Catholic principles.

"Then, if that is the case," the Pope stated, "that measure should not be adopted now."

Immediately after the Bishop left the Papal chambers, he cabled to Sir Adolphe Chapleau, then Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, the following message:

"Pope demande sursis bill instruction publique." Pope asks delay bill public instruction.

Sir Adolphe called for his prime minister, Hon. Mr. Marchand, and showed him the despatch.

The Premier was surprised at the manner in which Mgr. Bruchesi must have been reporting to Rome the government's policy. The bill of public instruction was then in the hands of the proposer and seconder of the address, as the legislature had been summoned to meet in a few days. Moreover, the bill had been advertised, so to speak, in all the government newspapers, and could not very well be withdrawn.

Under such circumstances the prime minister boldly stated to Sir Adolphe that before dropping the measure the cabinet should resign. The Lieutenant-Governor, whose influence in Rome had always been preponderant, immediately wired to Rampolla that it was impossible to withdraw the bill and that he was writing at once and giving the reason of the government. The Cardinal answered that the Pope had not ordered the withdrawal of the measure. However, Sir Adolphe wrote on that same day, as promised, a very long letter, in which he strenuously took the defence of his government's proposed law, which he contended, instead of being detrimental to Catholic education was very favorable, as it afforded to the clerical authorities the assistance of the state. He also eulogized the ministers' good disposition towards the church.

Sir Adolphe also wrote to Monsignor Merry del Val, the ex-papal delegate to Canada, and assured him that the proposed education bill was within the line of the Catholic dogma. He included in his letter a copy of that which he had written to Cardinal Rampolla.

In the meantime, Mr. Marchand, who had seen himself on the verge of resignation, thought he would at least say something to the Archbishop of Montreal. He accordingly wrote to the latter, a two-paged typewritten document in which he humbly expressed his surprise at the prelate's conduct in the Vatican. He (Mr. Marchand) had permitted himself, said he, to believe that over sixty years of submission and devoutness to the church entitled him to the full confidence of his superiors. Unfortunately, he had been mistaken. He was astonished that an archbishop would inform the Pope on a public measure without the official documents. In fact, all that his Grace could rely upon were reports of Conservative newspapers, the authors of which were perfect strangers to the bill itself.

Mgr Merry de Val, on the other hand, wrote in answer to Sir Adolphe Chapleau, that he had failed to understand Mgr. Bruchesi's position

THE HORSE'S MOUTH.

From the Farmers' Advocate.

There is no point in connection with a horse that contributes so much to the pleasure, comfort and safety of either riding or driving him as what might be called a responsive mouth, which obeys the slightest intimation promptly of restraint or guidance. Dr. F. C. Greenside, who for a number of years was professor of veterinary science at the Ontario Agricultural college, read a paper upon this subject at a recent New York veterinary convention, which has appeared in the journal of Veterinary Archives of Philadelphia, from which we summarize the chief points. He says:

"Horses whose mouths are not good are very subject to soreness occasioned from injury from the bit, and the result of this soreness is manifested in a variety of ways. Curb bits with stiff mouthpieces often bruise the branches of the lower jaw, but sometimes press the cheeks against the forward molars, and abrade the inner surface of the cheeks.

"Of the numerous ill results of soreness and discomfort in connection with the mouth the following faults and troubles are mentioned as being noticeable when riding or driving, viz.; Crossing the jaws, keeping the mouth more or less open, lolling the tongue, slobbering, tossing the head, carrying the head on one side or the other, pulling out in double harness, or crowding in, going cornerwise, sidelining, not going into the bit, carrying the head unsteadily, pulling, balking, rearing, plunging or rushing when starting off, especially out of the stable, restlessness in standing, breaking or going unsteadily in harness when going within the horse's sight, mixing, kicking or hopping either in front or behind, interfering, and bridle lameness. Other causes operate in producing the faults enumerated, but the most prolific one, in the majority of instances is some discomfort with the mouth.

"As a rule troubles attributed to the mouth are sought to be corrected by rasping the teeth, when the real source of irritation—the bit—it used day after day applied to the tender spots. It is not a matter for wonder that a horse with an abrazed jaw should hang back, especially in the morning when first taken out. Such horses, if predisposed, become balkers. The high-couraged horse, though he may hesitate at first, will, as soon as the part becomes numbed by pressure, or he becomes desperate with the pain he is suffering, begin to pull and show evidence of the discomfort in the many ways in this province already described, such as crossing jaws, going with the mouth open, head on one side, etc. The irritable, sensitive horse is apt to manifest his pain in a more demonstrative manner, and we may find him going off with a rear, rush or plunge, which may soon become a confirmed, dangerous and disagreeable habit. Fortunately, the condition is by no means uncommon and could be easily prevented were it realized that it is due to soreness of the mouth, and rational measures adopted.

"Besides the discomfort, difficulty and danger of driving a horse with a bad mouth, there is also apt to be produced irregularity of the gait and impaired control of the legs. What is called "hitching" or hopping off one leg, generally a blind one, although due to weakness, too heavy a load, driving beyond speed, heavy shoes, etc., is not infrequently due to tenderness or soreness of the mouth or placing the bit too high in the mouth. Young or high-couraged horses whose mouths have become permanently injured from the bit, it is a difficult matter to overcome the habit, but if the mouth is allowed to heal thoroughly, the bit placed so low in it as the animal will stand and face it with a moderate degree of firmness, and not put his tongue over it, the fault will often be remedied.

"Seeming lameness from a sore mouth is by no means uncommon. A horse will nod his head or hitch on a hind leg as rhythmically as if he were actually lame, and it is very difficult to persuade people sometimes that a horse is not lame when he nods or hitches from a sore mouth. Sometimes green horses with sore mouths will appear to be lame when driven with a certain kind of bit, that will go all right with another, and occasionally a horse will show lameness on one side in a pair that will show no irregularity when driven on the other. Before deciding such horses are lame they should be jogged on the line.

"While want of balancing or proper distribution of weight in shoeing will to some extent cause mixing of gait, trouble in the mouth is more commonly to blame. A horse inclined to mix usually has a unsteady mouth. He does not take the bit with necessary firmness, and keeps retracting his tongue or putting it over the bit, so that the pressure usually comes on the branches of the lower jaw, giving rise to irritability and a want of confidence in the animal's manner of going. In such cases a comfortable bit should be used and placed well up in the mouth. Sometimes a bit with a flexible rubber mouthpiece or an arched stiff one will answer, and it is also well to leave the bit in mouth for several hours a day in the stable so as to get the tongue used to its pressure. Applied pressure from day to day with a dumb jocky is also recommended.

"A driver should exercise much vigilance in placing the bit in a horse's mouth. The lower the bit is placed in the mouth within certain limits the better providing the horse will take it. With a moderate degree of firmness keep his head steady and his tongue under it. In those horses, however, which do not force the bit steadily, it is usually better to raise it in the mouth, and as the mouth becomes firmer lower it. Fatigue, bad shoeing, rough and slippery roads, and the swaying of a heavy cart are all exciting causes of interfering, but there is no doubt that imperfect bitting, with incidental soreness, is an important exciting factor in causing the awkwardness of 'striking' or 'bruising.'"

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