

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 22.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1896

No. 138

Spectacles!

We carry a full line of Fine Glass and Pebble Spectacles. Eye Glasses in Steel, Nickel Alloy or Gold. For best quality of Goods give us a trial.

Prices Are Very Moderate.

Challoner & Mitchell,

Jewellers, 47 Government Street.

The Best Way

When the inquisitive owner of the camel asked that patient quadruped "would you rather go up hill or down?" the camel was Yankee enough to answer the question by asking another, "Pray, master, is the level way across the plain shut up?" So with us, we have travelled no dubious route to popularity. Straight bargains, straight prices, and straight methods have been enough for us.

Here's What it Does:

50 pairs 76x58 in. Blankets at \$1 per pair. 1,000 yds. Dress Ginghams, at 8c. per yd. 500 doz. Brooks' 4-card best quality spool cotton (200 yds.) at 25c. per doz. After all...

The Best Advertisement

Is a well pleased customer. Just now we would rather make customers than a one—rather have a big crowd and a small profit than a big profit and a small crowd. Eventually we know, like Constantine, BY THESE SIGNS WE SHALL CONQUER

The Westside.

J. Hutchison & Co.

Victoria, 8th February, '96

The Devil Has Little Chance



Against a strong stomach and healthy mind—the result of using our Tea and Coffee. Our blend at 20c. is a great favorite and growing more tenacious every day. Our special blend at 50c. is a great drawer for 1 o'clock teas and kettle drinks. Assams, Ceylon, Hyson, young and old, are cupbearers of Temeiry—that's the T.

Our 50c. Coffee, best in town, no grounds for complaint. Rolled Oats! Well, just for fun, 7 lbs. for 40c. to 7 lbs. for 25c. Just for instance we will give you 10 lbs. for 25c.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

GEO. POWELL & CO., Cheapside.

The Oxford Range

Leads them all in Style, Economy and Price. Just the Range you want. Our Lines of Tinware, Glassware, Crockery and Hardware are complete.

Carpenters Tools a Specialty.

CHEAPSIDE, 127 Government St.

For Fifteen Years

We have been engaged in the Merchant Tailoring business in this city, and while we have not amassed a tremendously large fortune, we have built up a reputation for reliability and square dealing of which we are somewhat proud. We offer exceptional bargains in Suits, Trousers, and Overcoatings during this month.

A. Gregg & Son,

Merchant Tailors, Yates Street.

Curling Iron Heaters

We have just received the latest assortment of these goods ever shown here. Also a full line of Curling Irons.

John Cochran,

Prescription Druggist, N. W. cor. Yates and Douglas streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board; bath, etc. 9 South Park st. 11-2
LOST—In Victoria, February 11th, clasp purse, containing two ten dollar bills, a little silver, and one or two foreign stamps, etc. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office. fcl1-1

WANTED—Ten young ladies from 15 to 18 years of age to make paper boxes, fold circulars, etc. No experience necessary. Address stating salary expected, P. O. Box 275, City. fcl1-1

WANTED—One or two good rooms where power can be furnished. Three or four horse-power all required. Address "Power," Times office. fcl1-1

WANTED—Young girl for light upstairs work; small family; wages \$7 per month. Address, with reference, P. O. Drawer 6, Victoria. fcl1-2

DO YOU WANT TO KEEP WARM—Buy Wellington coal at lowest market rates. Apply Mann, Holland & Co., 26 1-2 Broad street (opposite Dryard). ja23-1f

NEW WALL PAPER—J. W. Mellor, Fort street, above Douglas.

CREOSOTE OIL, for shingles; 45c. per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

MIXED PAINTS—\$1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent per word each insertion, and are received at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p. m.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS—"Changes" for standing advertisements must be handed in at the office before 11 a. m. of the day the "Change" is desired to appear.

To Rent or Lease

THE SIDNEY SAW MILL

Equipped with all modern improvements. For Terms and further information apply to—

HEISTERMAN & CO.,
75 Government St.

DEAN & HISCOCKS,

CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Yates and Broad sts.

E. H. Hiscocks, late with Langley & Co., and a Chemist and Druggist by examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

AUCTION

On Saturday, February 15th at 2 p. m.

TEAMING OUTFIT.

I have been instructed by the executors of the late R. B. ANDREWS, to sell at my Sale-room, 22 Yates Street, A FINE GREY DRAUGHT HORSE, Weight about 1,400 lbs., staunch and gentle; 1 Dump Cart, 1 Dray, A good Strong Express Wagon, with cover; Lot of Harness, Chaff Cutter, Etc., Etc. G. BYRNER, Auctioneer, fcl1

Wellington Coal!

From the Old Wellington. Collieries, and weighed on E. & N. R. R. scales. Sold in any quantity by

W. WALKER,

Store St., Opp. Telegraph Bldg.

Orders may be left at Parker's Market, Fort Street Telephone 485. fl1-1m

CEYLON.

The Purest,
Cleanest,
Healthiest,
Most Delicious

TEAS.

WE SELL THEM.

Victoria Tea House,
79 Government St.

Dominion Election.

Opposition Ward Committee No. 4 will meet for the transaction of important business at Central Committee Rooms, Broad Street, To-Morrow, (Wednesday) at 8 p. m.

FROM HER MAJESTY.

The Queen's Speech Read at the Opening of the Imperial Parliament To-day.

Afghanistan Bound, a Line Settled—That of Venezuela Touch-ed Upon.

The Sultan's Acceptance of the Principal Reforms Recommended for Armenia.

A Searching Enquiry to be Made In-to the Recent Incursion into the Transvaal.

Her Majesty Acknowledges the Sympathy Shown by the Empire in Her Trouble.

London, Feb. 11.—The Queen's speech, which was read previous to the opening of parliament to-day, with the customary ceremonies, was as follows: My Lords and Gentlemen,—I continue to receive from other powers assurances of their friendly sentiments. An agreement has been concluded between my government and the government of the French republic, having for its principal object the more secure establishment of the independence of the Kingdom of Siam. A copy of this agreement will be laid before you. Commissioners for the delimitation of the frontier which separates my Indian empire and the territory of Afghanistan from the dominions of the Emperor of Russia, have agreed upon a line which has been accepted by myself and the Emperor. The government of the United States has expressed a wish to co-operate in terminating the differences which have existed for many years between my government and the republic of Venezuela upon the boundary of that country and my colony of British Guiana. I have expressed my sympathy with the desire to come to some equitable arrangement and I trust that further negotiations will lead to a satisfactory settlement.

The Sultan of Turkey has sanctioned the principal reforms in the government of the Armenian province, which, in conjunction with the Emperor of Russia and the president of the French republic, I felt it my duty to press. I deeply regret that a fanatical outbreak upon the part of a section of the Turkish population has resulted in a series of massacres which caused the deepest indignation in this country. The papers on the transactions carried on will be laid before you.

A sudden incursion into the Transvaal by the South Africa Company resulted in a deplorable collision with the Boer forces. My ministers, at the earliest possible moment, intervened to prohibit, through the high commissioner, all my subjects throughout South Africa from taking part in this hostile action or aiding it. The origin of and the circumstances attending these proceedings will form the subject of a searching enquiry. The president of the South African republic, who has acted in this matter with moderation and wisdom, has agreed to place the prisoners in the hands of my high commissioner and I have undertaken to bring to trial the leaders of the expedition. The conduct of the president upon this occasion, and the assurance which he has voluntarily given, lead me to believe that he recognizes the importance of redressing the legitimate grievances of which complaint has been made by a majority of the persons now inhabiting the Transvaal.

The speech has a reference to the Chitral and Ashanti expeditions, regarding which it says: "While I rejoice to be able to announce that the objects of the Ashanti expedition have been achieved without bloodshed, I have to deplore the loss, from the severities of the climate of some valuable lives, including that of my beloved son-in-law, Prince Henry of Battenberg, who voluntarily placed his services at the disposal of myself and his adopted country. My dear daughter and myself have been greatly touched and comforted in this heavy bereavement by the widespread sympathy shown by my subjects throughout the empire, at home and abroad."

In the second message, or the portion of the Queen's address to the house of commons Her Majesty says: "The estimates have been prepared with the utmost regard for economy, but the exigencies of the times require an increase in the expenditures."

In the third message the Queen remarks: "My Lords and Gentlemen,—The extension and improvement of the naval defence of the empire is the most important subject to which your efforts can be directed, and will doubtless occupy your most earnest attention. I regret to say that the condition of husbandry is disastrous beyond any recent experience. Measures will be laid before you with the object of mitigating the distress prevailing in that industry."

The speech then announces the approaching introduction of bills for the assistance of voluntary schools, providing compensation for injuries to workmen, to amend defects in the various Irish land acts, for the avoidance and settlement of trade disputes, to facilitate building light railways in the United Kingdom, for checking the immigration of destitute aliens, to institute a board of husbandry in Ireland, and other minor bills.

An unusual amount of interest was manifested in the many important questions which will come before the present session. The usual ceremony of inspecting the building, which has prevailed since the days of Guy Fawkes, was carried out yesterday. The yeomen of the guard, clad in the quaint attire, bearing their old-fashioned lanterns, and accompanied by an official of the house and representatives of the police, passed through each room in the various buildings from basement to roof and carefully inspected each apartment. Both houses assembled at 2 o'clock. The house was crowded.

Havana, Feb. 11.—General Weyler is the subject of much interested speculation and study on all sides as to his character and as to his plans in his new office of captain-general. The observer concludes that his countenance reveals the real military character, and shows him to be endowed with very superior intelligence. He knows the character of the Cubans well, his knowledge having been gained by his former residence among them. He has clear ideas on the necessities of the situation. The new captain-general allows it to be announced that he will devote all his energies, before everything else, to the pursuit of warfare against the insurgents, hoping by this to establish early peace. He counts himself an adherent to the energetic policy endorsed by the Conservatives both of Cuba and Spain. He will not, however, be guided by party considerations while the rebellion lasts, as he understands that his whole mission is to make an end of the war. The press in general will have all suitable liberty, publication being prohibited only of that which refers to the movements of the troops and which directly favors the rebels. It is obvious that General Weyler's presence has produced a great effect, due not only to his presence but his talks and proclamations. It is the general opinion that the spirits of Spanish sympathizers have been greatly raised. Until long after midnight last night crowds of people remained at the Plaza de Armas, shouting acclamations for Weyler, in whom hopes are centered for seeing the rebellion soon ended.

WATCHING WEYLER.

The New Captain-General an Object of Interested Speculation in Cuba.

He Issues a Proclamation That His Mission is to Close the War.

In his proclamation to the people, General Weyler says he is determined that Cuba will never be given up by him; that he will keep it in the possession of Spain. He relies upon the gallantry and discipline of the army and navy, upon the patriotic troops, and more especially upon the support of the loyal inhabitants born of Cuba. He promises to be generous with the conquered, and to all those doing any service to the Spanish cause, but will not lack the decision and energy of his character to punish, with all rigor, as he enacts those who in any way shall help the enemy or shall calumniate the prestige of the nation. Putting aside at present any idea of politics, he says his mission is the honorable one of finishing the war.

The department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa, has at last decided to take steps towards securing the removal of the wreck of the San Pedro from Brothie Ledge. The marine department has been asked several times by the board of trade and others to remove the San Pedro, but the excuse was always offered that the owners had not yet abandoned her, and the department did not wish to act while they had hopes of doing something with the wreck. Some time ago the owners were requested to remove the wreck forthwith or the department would take such action. As a result of this demand are being called for by Wm. Smith, deputy minister of marine and fisheries, for the removal of the wreck. Persons tendering to explain the method by which they propose to remove the obstruction, and the contract is to be made subject to the satisfactory and complete removal by approved means, and subject to disposal of material removed in a manner approved by the department. The wreck, when removed, is complete, but not before, is to become the property of the contractor. The tenders are to be endorsed "Tenders for the removal of the wreck of the steamer San Pedro," and will be received by Mr. Smith at Ottawa up to the last day of the present month.

SAN PEDRO WRECK

The Department of Marine Calling for Tenders for Its Removal.

The Wreckage When Complete Will Become the Property of Contractor.

The department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa, has at last decided to take steps towards securing the removal of the wreck of the San Pedro from Brothie Ledge. The marine department has been asked several times by the board of trade and others to remove the San Pedro, but the excuse was always offered that the owners had not yet abandoned her, and the department did not wish to act while they had hopes of doing something with the wreck. Some time ago the owners were requested to remove the wreck forthwith or the department would take such action. As a result of this demand are being called for by Wm. Smith, deputy minister of marine and fisheries, for the removal of the wreck. Persons tendering to explain the method by which they propose to remove the obstruction, and the contract is to be made subject to the satisfactory and complete removal by approved means, and subject to disposal of material removed in a manner approved by the department. The wreck, when removed, is complete, but not before, is to become the property of the contractor. The tenders are to be endorsed "Tenders for the removal of the wreck of the steamer San Pedro," and will be received by Mr. Smith at Ottawa up to the last day of the present month.

ROYAL Baking Powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report

JUST A FEW SURMISES.

Some Prominent Conservatives think the Remedial Bill Will Pass Flying.

The Reason Why the Hierarchy Accepted the Terms of the Measure.

Petitions Against Bonussing Immigration of Pauper Children Into Canada.

Monks at Oka Made and Sold Much Whiskey Till Revenue Officers Called.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—It is said by some prominent Conservative members and Orangemen that the remedial bill as proposed will pass flying because Mr. Greenway's government failed to put Catholics and Protestants on equal footing by refusing to secularize the schools. Under the government's remedial bill separate schools would soon starve to death if ignored by the provincial authorities and the public grant withheld. This is the view Ontario M. P.'s are now taking, and many of them who would have opposed a more drastic measure are disposed to accept the one outlined a few days ago. The hierarchy accepted the bill in the hope that Manitoba will extend to them a large share of parental charity.

The proceedings in parliament yesterday were not of general interest. Petitions were presented from Ontario councils pointing out that many paper children sent to this country were physically and mentally incapable of becoming useful and intelligent citizens, a considerable proportion eventually become absorbed into the vicious and criminal classes of the community. The petitions urge the abolition of bonuses for bringing in this class of immigrants.

At the Conservative caucus held this morning Dr. Roome presided. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper were both present. Premier Bowell assigned his fight to the leadership, but for all that Sir Charles did most of the talking. The whole subject discussed was the remedial bill. Mr. Dickey explained its provisions. He also said the government was going to stand by the remedial bill or be defeated. Sir Charles Tupper read a letter from Sir William Dawson, stating that he was a supporter of remedial legislation, and that the Presbyterians were all in favor of it. Mr. Haggart also spoke strongly for remedial legislation, asking the Ontario kickers to stand by it. There were lots of kickers against it, and the outlook of carrying the measure is poor. Col. Prior also spoke in favor of the bill. The remedial bill will be introduced to-morrow.

Sir Chas. Tupper was to-day introduced to the house by Hon. Mr. Foster and Mr. McDougall and Mr. Angers was introduced by Hon. Mr. Laurier and Mr. Choquette, amidst great applause.

The remedial bill, which was introduced to-day, is about the same as that already published. Mr. Dickey could not say when the bill would be printed, but probably in a day or two, and he could not arrange for a day for second reading. The bill was read a first time.

Montreal, Feb. 11.—Montreal excisemen have seized an illicit still at the Trappist monastery in Oka. For 18 months past the officials of the inland revenue department were aware that quite a lot of whiskey was coming into town from the little settlement of Oka, but the source could not be guessed at. Officer Brabant at last suspected the monastery. The first search revealed nothing, but a second and more successful raid resulted in discovering a whiskey still with a capacity of 25 gallons per day. The superiors claim that the whiskey was distilled without their knowledge. The machinery was seized. On Saturday two monks from Oka called at the revenue office and offered to pay the fine for illicit distillation of whiskey. They were referred to Ottawa.

Cleveland, Feb. 11.—At an early hour this morning the immense water main on Franklin avenue burst and did immense damage, as well as causing some loss of life and injuring several persons. Chicago, Feb. 11.—A collection of priceless tapestries and beautiful vases, selected from the private collection of the Mikado, has been sent through his minister to Mrs. Walter Gresham, widow of the late secretary of state, and formally presented to her by gifts forwarded from Japan. During the war between Japan and China, the late secretary of state was often required to pass upon delicate questions of international importance, and Minister Kurino was thus thrown into Gresham's company a great deal.

Danmore, N. Y., Feb. 11.—"Bat" Shea was electrocuted at the prison at 9:15 this morning.

F. Landsberg, of the Victoria Loan Office, has made a satisfactory settlement with his creditors. Mr. Gus Leiser, the assessor, has re-transferred the business to Mr. Landsberg, who intends to continue the same in the old stand, 133 Government street.

"Odorama" imparts beauty to the teeth, fragrance to the breath and health to the gums.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

ELEVENTH DAY.

Monday, Feb. 10.

Mr. Booth, Speaker pro tem, took the chair shortly after 2 o'clock.

Mr. Hunter presented a report of the private bills committee stating that the standing orders had been complied with in the following petitions referred to the committee: British Columbia Southern railway, the Nelson Electric Light Co., the New Westminster and Burrard Inlet Telephone Co., the Vernon and Nelson Telephone Co., New Westminster and Vancouver Short Line Railway Co.

Hon. Col. Baker presented a return conveying a statement of bonds furnished by provincial employes in positions of trust.

Mr. Smith introduced an act to amend the B. C. Southern act, and Mr. Kellie an act to incorporate the Nelson Electric Light Co. Both bills were read a first time and set down for second reading at the next sitting of the house.

CARIMANAH TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Rithet moved: Whereas a resolution is before this house pointing out the urgent necessity for a vessel to render assistance to vessels and their crews in case of shipwreck on the west coast of Vancouver Island; and whereas in order to render such service of the greatest utility it is desirable that telegraphic communication should be maintained as far as possible between Victoria and Carimannah Point, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and whereas the telegraph line now existing between Victoria and Carimannah Point, is maintained and operated by a private company, and communication is frequently interrupted for long intervals on account of the wires being down; and whereas this service is one which is of the greatest importance and necessity, and might be made of greater utility and efficiency if managed and controlled by some of the departments of the Dominion Government at Victoria instead of as at present; be it resolved, that a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Gov., requesting him to press upon the Dominion government the desirability of placing the telegraph line and service between Victoria and Carimannah Point under the direct management and control of some department of the Dominion government at Victoria, with a view to its greater efficiency and utility in the public interest, humane as well as commercial.

Mr. Rithet wished it to be understood that in bringing forward this resolution he did not wish to interfere with any private right. The object was one purely of public interest. When the public realized that no benefit was derived from the service they will appreciate the necessity for having the service placed directly in the control of the government. This service, to be of any use, must be efficiently maintained.

Hon. Mr. Turner said the resolution dealt with a matter of much interest, and seemed to be of such a nature that the Dominion government should take hold of it at once.

The resolution was passed. Mr. Semlin moved: That an order of the house be granted for the report of the provincial auditor in reference to accounts of the road superintendent of East Lillooet.

NEW LEGISLATION.

Hon. Col. Baker introduced an act to repeal the "Development of Quartz Mines and Amending Act."

Hon. Mr. Eberts introduced the following bills: An act to further amend the Supreme Court act, an act for the relief of the municipal corporation of the township of Langley, an act to further amend the Fire Insurance Policy act, and act to further amend the Sheriffs act. All were read a first time and placed on the orders for second reading to-morrow.

QUESTIONS AND RETURNS.

Mr. Semlin asked the hon. minister of finance: 1. At what expense was the office of mining recorder removed from Richmond to Barkerville (i.e. to winter quarters)? 2. Was there any opposition to such removal on the part of the people living there? 3. Why was this office so removed? 4. Is the assayer employed at Barkerville competent to assay refractory ores? 5. Has this assayer ever passed an examination for assaying? 6. At what cost were the chlorination works erected? 7. Does the government own the reduction works on Island Mountain? If so, have they been leased to any parties, and what rental is to be paid; also the term for which the lease is to be held, and by whom?

Hon. Mr. Turner replied that the expense was \$300. The government did not hear of any opposition on the part of the people of the district; it was deemed more convenient to the residents generally to have the office at Barkerville, the principal business centre. The assayer has passed an examination for assaying. The reduction works on Island Mountain are leased for \$100 per annum and three per cent. royalty on the ores taken there.

Hon. Col. Baker presented a supplementary return relative to the appointment of a commission to revise the statutes. This comprises simply the commission to the Hon. Theodore Davie, appointing him sole revisor to consolidate and revise the statutes of the province and the statute law of England relating to this province.

Hon. Col. Baker also presented a return regarding the settlement of the dispute between the Dominion and Provincial governments as to the titles to lands within the railway belt, contains little that was not made public at the time of the settlement. The terms formally proposed by the Dominion were approved of by a committee of the executive council of British Columbia, who, on the 6th day of December, 1895, reported recommending procedure to give effect to the agreement, and among other things as follows:

The province shall by order in council make provision under which Dominion titles shall be registered in the land registry offices of the province.

The provincial government, obtaining from Arthur Stanhope Farwell, Gustavus Blinn Wright, Simon John Tunstall and James K. Callbreath, George Robin Martin and James Charles Prevost; Charles Edward Perry, George Byrnes, David McEwen Eberts, James McIntosh (to whom grants have been issued by the provincial government on the 16th of January 1895), or their successors in title, releases and surrenders of the land within the railway belt severally granted to them, which releases

and surrenders shall be accepted by the Dominion government in discharge and satisfaction of the several judgments of the Exchequer court and the Supreme court of Canada and the costs thereof, and the Dominion government shall thereupon issue patents in fee simple to the parties named or their successors. The provincial government to pay the Dominion for these, \$1 per acre, the purchase money already received by the province. This arrangement is not to affect the Sumas dyke lands, which are to be conveyed by the Dominion to the province as provided by the act.

Mr. Macpherson asked the hon. the provincial secretary: 1. Are there any physicians receiving government aid where more than one practise in the same district? 2. If any, how many? 3. If any, name and district. 4. If any, at whose request were such grant or grants, and appointment or appointments, made? If by petition from residents of district, give names on such petition.

Hon. Col. Baker answered: 1. Assuming that the question means, "Are there more than one physician in any electoral district receiving government aid?" the answer is "Yes." 2. Five; two, 3. A. M. Sutton, Nichol; E. J. Offerhaus, Spallumcheen; J. R. Williams, Ashcroft; B. F. Boyce, Okanagan Mission; and R. W. Jakos, Midway—all in Yale district. 4. M. Callahan and H. Watt, 150 Mile House, lower part of Cariboo district. 4. A. M. Sutton and A. R. Williams by petition. In answer to 5 several pages of names are given.

Mr. Macpherson asked the hon. the minister of finance: 1. Is it the intention of the government during the present session to amend section 26 of the Assessment Act, as amended by section 5 of the Assessment Act Amendment Act, 1891? If yes, what will be the nature of such amendment?

Hon. Mr. Turner answered: No. The house then took up the consideration of the report on the Miscellaneous Animals Act, which was considered and further adjourned.

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Hon. Mr. Martin presented a message from the Lieut.-Governor conveying a bill to provide a fund for educational purposes by the sale of public lands.

The standing orders were suspended, and the bill then read a first time.

BILLS ADVANCED.

The Notaries bill was committed with Mr. Stoddart in the chair. Hon. Mr. Eberts moved that the committee rise and report the bill complete without amendments.

Mr. Sword said he understood it was the Attorney-General's intention to introduce some amendment in the direction of providing for the examination of candidates for notaries.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said he had made such a promise, but on looking at the bill he had found that provision was made for the Lieut.-Governor in council to make rules governing these examinations. Mr. Eberts, however, changed his motion to one that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

The report of the Royal Inland Hospital was adopted and the bill set down for third reading to-morrow.

WAGES BILL.

Mr. Kellie moved the second reading of the wages bill, which, he explained, provides that employes shall have three months' preference claim for wages, and come in with the other creditors for any balance.

The bill was read a second time. The line fences and water courses act which merely corrects a mistake in the present act, was also read a second time. The Cattle Bill was also read a second time.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Adams—To introduce a bill to prescribe the trunk road between Ashcroft and Barkerville.

Mr. Sword—For a return showing the fees obtained for log scaling up to 31st December, 1895; the localities where such logs were scaled, and particulars of each case.

Mr. Sword—For a return of all papers in connection with the floating of the recent loan of \$420,000, including a copy of the prospectus and of the instructions given to Messrs. Woolston and Beaton.

Mr. Williams—For a return of the report of the provincial auditors in reference to the accounts of W. H. Falding and James Charles Prevost.

Mr. Helmecken—To introduce a bill to amend the distress for rent act, 1866.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT.

Mr. Sword—As to the names of official receivers, their salaries and the bonds they have given.

Mr. Sword—Did the government receive any intimation that they could have the amount of the loan of \$420,000 subscribed in Victoria. If so, what was the rate offered and what would have been the amount received by the government?

Mr. Sword—To ask the finance minister—Did you state in Montreal, as reported in the Colonist of 2nd of October last, that parties went on the stock exchange in London and offered British Columbia bonds at a lower rate than they were selling at when you arrived there? What amount of bonds were so offered? Did you call the attention of the trustees of the sinking funds of the province to this opportunity of making a profitable investment of any funds in their hands?

Mr. Cotton—Has the government appointed any person as an immigration agent to Eastern Canada or the United Kingdom? If so, what is the name of such person, the amount of his salary and any allowance made him for expenses?

—The use of Hall's Hair Renewer promotes the growth of the hair, and restores its natural color and beauty, from the scalp of dandruff, tetter, and all impurities.

—A toilet requisite and a toilet ornament—O-d-r-o-m-a.

Creditor—Can't you pay something on account of that bill you owe me? Debtor—How much do you want? Creditor—I'd like enough to meet the fees of a lawyer to sue for the balance.

Do not suffer from a sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

—Carpenter tools at Cheapside.

Extra copies of the Times Annual are now ready. Get one. 400 pages. 25 cents.

LIBERAL PLATFORM

...ADOPTED BY THE...

NATIONAL LIBERAL CONVENTION,

OTTAWA, JUNE, 1893.

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled, declare:

1.—FREER TRADE—REDUCED TAXATION.

That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service;

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been by the government, as a corrupting agency wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few;

It has checked immigration;

It has caused great loss of population;

It has discriminated with Great Britain;

In these and many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity as long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand the removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government;

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessities of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of people who honestly supported it, and that the country, in the light of experience, is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this question is now clearly defined.

The government themselves admit of the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes; but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound, and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

2.—ENLARGED MARKETS—RECIPROCIDTY.

That having regard to the prosperity of Canada and the United States as adjoining countries, with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal trade intercourse between them;

That the interests alike of the Dominion and of the Empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of such relations;

That the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity to the British North American colonies;

That the pretext under which the government appealed to the country in 1891 respecting negotiation for a treaty with the United States was misleading and dishonest and intended to deceive the electorate;

That no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty, but that, on the contrary, it is manifest that the present government, controlled as they are by monopolies and combines, are not desirous of securing such a treaty;

That the first step towards obtaining the end in view, is to place a party in power who are sincerely desirous of promoting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries;

That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries, would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two people, would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the governments of both countries, and would promote those friendly relations between the Empire and the Republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity;

And the Liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view of obtaining such a treaty, including a well considered list of manufactured articles, and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the assent of Her Majesty's government, without whose approval no treaty can be made.

3.—PURITY OF ADMINISTRATION—CONDEMN CORRUPTION.

That the convention deploras the gross corruption in the management and expenditure of public moneys which for years past has existed under the rule of the Conservative party, and the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of inquiry have brought about disgrace upon the fair name of Canada.

The government, which profited politically by these expenditures of public

moneys of which the people have been defrauded, and which, nevertheless, have never punished the guilty parties, must be held responsible for the wrong doing. We arraign the government for retaining in office a minister of the Crown proved to have accepted very large contributions of money for election purposes from the funds of a railway company, which, while paying the political contributions to him, a member of the government, with one hand, was receiving government subsidies with the other.

The conduct of the minister and the approval of his colleagues after the proof became known to them are calculated to degrade Canada in the estimation of the world and deserve the severe condemnation of the people.

4.—DEMAND STRICTEST ECONOMY—DECREASED EXPENDITURE.

We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the governments that have been continuous in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country.

5.—FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

That the convention regrets that by the action of the ministers and their supporters in parliament, in one case in which serious charges were made against a minister of the Crown, investigation was altogether refused, while in another case the charges preferred were altered and then referred to a commission appointed upon the advice of the minister, contrary to the well settled practice of parliament; and this convention affirms:

That it is the ancient and undoubted right of the house of commons to inquire into all matters of public expenditure, and into all such charges of misconduct in office against ministers of the Crown, and the reference of such matters to royal commissions created upon the advice of the accused is at variance with the due responsibility of ministers of the house of commons, and tends to weaken the authority of the house over the executive government, and this convention affirms that the powers of the people's representatives in this regard should on all fitting occasions be upheld.

6.—THE LAND FOR THE SETTLER—NOT FOR THE SPECULATOR.

That in the opinion of this convention the sales of public lands of the Dominion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler.

7.—OPPOSE THE DOMINION FRANCHISE ACT—FAVOR THE PROVINCIAL FRANCHISE.

That the Franchise Act since its introduction has cost the Dominion treasury over a million of dollars, besides entailing a heavy expenditure to both political parties;

That each revision involves an additional expenditure of a further quarter of a million;

That this expenditure has prevented an annual revision, as originally intended, in the absence of which young voters entitled to the franchise have, in numerous instances, been prevented from exercising their natural rights;

That it has failed to secure uniformity, which was the principal reason assigned for its introduction;

That it has produced gross abuses by partisan revising barristers appointed by the government of the day;

That its provisions are less liberal than those existing in many provinces of the Dominion, and that in the opinion of this convention the act should be repealed, and we should revert to the provincial franchise.

8.—AGAINST THE GERRYMANDER—THE COUNTY BOUNDARIES SHOULD BE PRESERVED.

That by the Gerrymander Acts, the electoral divisions for the return of members to the house of commons have been so made as to prevent a fair expression of the opinion of the country at the general elections, and to secure to the party now in power a strength out of all proportion greater than the number of electors supporting them would warrant. To put an end to this abuse, to make the house of commons a fair exponent of public opinion, and to preserve the historic continuity of counties, it is desirable that in the formation of electoral divisions, county boundaries should be preserved, and that in no case parts of different counties should be put in one electoral division.

9.—THE SENATE DEFECTIVE—AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

The present constitution of the senate is inconsistent with the federal principle in our system of government, and is in other respects defective, as it makes the senate independent of the people and uncontrolled by the public opinion of the country, and should be so amended as to bring it in harmony with the principles of popular government.

10.—QUESTION OF PROHIBITION—A DOMINION PLEBISCITE.

That whereas public attention is at present much directed to the consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the mind of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of prohibition by means of a Dominion plebiscite.



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W. TEMPLEMAN, MANAGER.



Calendar for February showing days of the week and dates from 1 to 29.

JOSHUA DAVIES AUCTIONEER, Room 7, Board of Trade Building.

The Daily Times.

A GLORIOUS RECORD INDEED.

Minister Foster and some of the government organs having ventured to boast of the "glorious record" of the Conservative regime...

1. The gross debt of Canada increased by \$144,000,000—from \$174,000,000 to \$318,000,000—since 1878. The net debt of Canada increased by \$113,000,000—from \$140,000,000 to \$253,000,000—since 1878.

2. The public expenditure increased from \$23,500,000 to \$38,000,000 since 1878 notwithstanding the promise of Sir Charles Tupper that the Tory government would govern the country for a million dollars less than the Mackenzie government did.

3. Deficits aggregating \$17,730,000—\$4,153,000 in the last fiscal year—withstanding the pledges made in 1878 that the Tory government, with the aid of the national policy, would forever abolish deficits.

4. Taxation increased from \$17,841,000 in 1878 to \$25,446,000 in 1885—\$30,314,000 in 1891—withstanding the declaration of Sir John Macdonald that they did not propose to increase, only to readjust, taxation.

5. Our trade with Great Britain is \$8,000,000 less than it was twenty years ago, notwithstanding that one of the avowed functions of the N. P. was to increase our trade with the mother country.

6. Our imports from Great Britain \$6,000,000 less than they were in 1878.

7. Our imports from the United States \$6,000,000 more than they were in 1878, notwithstanding that one of the avowed functions of the N. P. was to discourage trade with our American neighbors and increase our trade with the mother country.

8. Several periods of depression since 1878—the severest and most long-continued being now—withstanding the promises of the national policy god-fathers that it would restore and retain uninterrupted prosperity.

This looks decidedly like a record of failures. But in one respect the Conservative administration has been entirely successful, namely in the extraction of money from the public chest for the benefits of pets and hangers-on. Some of its achievements in this line are thus enumerated:—

1. The Underdonk scandal in which Sir Charles Tupper figured, and which cost the people of Canada \$1,118,000.

2. The McGreevy-Connolly scandal which resulted in the booting of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars of public money.

3. The "hard-pan" claims scandal with its steal of \$272,000.

4. The Carran bridge scandal with its steal of \$270,000.

5. The loan of \$300,000 to the Fredericton Bridge Company, on which no interest has been paid, and which is yet dishonestly paraded by the government as an interest bearing asset of Canada.

6. The waste of \$476,000 on the Tay canal for the especial benefit of Minister Haggart's mill.

7. The waste of \$224,000 on the Caracquet railway job.

8. The waste of \$124,000 on the Little Rapids lock—a useless work which has no traffic and yields no revenue.

9. The waste of \$600,000 on the Galops Rapids channel, which shipping men will not use because of its danger.

10. Wasted, stolen or hoarded on the St. Charles branch of the I. C. R.—\$1,500,000.

Nobody will be foolish enough to suppose that the record would improve under the guiding hand of the gentleman whom the Toronto Mail styled the "prince of political crackmen" and the Conservative Atlantic Weekly described as "unscrupulous."

Toronto Globe: Driving Sir Mackenzie Bowell into the remedial order business was an essential part of a scheme to lop off the official head and keep the Tupper epidemics whole. It is working out nicely. What do you think of it, Sir Mackenzie?

The following from a Halifax newspaper has attracted a good deal of attention: "The two young men charged with burglary from Adams' store, were sentenced by Judge Johnston to six months each in the county jail. An effort is being made to get the prisoners on the North-West mounted police, and if it is successful they will be allowed to go. But if at the expiration of six months such arrangements have not been made they will be sentenced for the Hubley and Grant burglaries." The idea of putting burglars on the mounted police force must have originated in the brain of a genius. In parliament the other day the matter was taken up, and Minister Dickey promised that the government would "look into it." We should think there is need to do so.

STATUTE REVISION.

To the Editor: While public attention is concentrated, perhaps more keenly than ever before on the revision of the statutes, it may be worth while to recall to mind some features of the previous works of that kind in British Columbia.

The first revision was in 1871, and was entrusted to Mr. Justice (now Sir Henry) Crease, Mr. Phillippe, then Attorney-General, and Mr. Alston, then Registrar-General. The result of their labors appears in a volume of 640 pages known as the Revised Laws, 1871. It is a revised edition of the then existing statute law in the original chronological order, omitting obsolete matter and referring in marginal notes to amendments. No classification or consolidation is attempted; indeed neither was within the scope of the commission. The work was always recognized as accurate and authoritative, and was for many years very useful. The writer does not know what it cost.

Next we come to the Consolidated Statutes, 1877. The commissioners were Mr. Justice Crease, Mr. Elliott, then Attorney-General, and Mr. McCright, then a leading member of the bar, now a judge of the Supreme Court. In this case the commission authorized consolidation as well as revision, and alteration of the numbers of the acts and sections. Only sparing use was made of the power to consolidate; and no rearrangement of sections was effected beyond inserting the amendments at the places indicated by the amending statutes. But a very useful novelty introduced in this edition was the alphabetical arrangement. The work was well done, but for want of formal authentication was not recognized in court. The commissioners received, it is believed, \$1000 each for their services; and the total cost of the revision, according to the appropriation acts, was \$4257.

The third and last revision was authorized by the act, chap. 19 of 1886, under which the commissioners were required to classify, revise and consolidate. The late Mr. A. E. B. Davy, who was then Attorney-General, entrusted this commission to the writer and Mr. Charles Wilson, Q. C., Vancouver. In the meantime an enormous mass of chaotic legislation had been accumulating—735 separate acts had to be dealt with. The process is described in the second report of the commissioners, prefacing the draft consolidation. "After the obsolete matter had been struck out and the detached portions of acts had to be brought together and many others distributed under more appropriate heads, some sections and sub-sections united and others divided, and the whole matter re-arranged, then it became necessary to re-number the sections and alter the words referring to other sections and acts. Our aim has been to reproduce, in the most convenient form, the law as it now stands, making as few verbal alterations as possible. Where grammatical or clerical errors were noticed their correction is suggested; and in a few instances slight alterations are proposed to avoid some difficulty of construction. All words in the original text which it is proposed to omit are enclosed within brackets, and all words which it is proposed to insert are printed in italics." The commissioners personally revised the proofs of this draft, and sent in with it a table of the original acts, showing where each section was consolidated or how it was otherwise disposed of. Advance sheets were sent to the bench and the bar as the work progressed, and advice and criticism were invited.

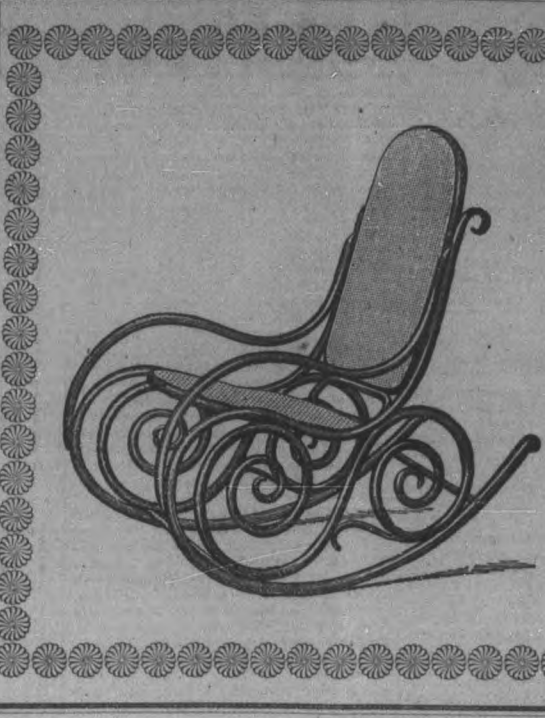
The volume was laid before the legislative assembly in 1888; but no debate on it ensued. The commissioners afterwards inserted the legislation of that session, and again revised the entire work. They also prepared an act to give it effect. The whole was then re-printed in a complete form by the government printer, the proofs being this time read by two gentlemen employed by the commissioners. The complete consolidation was laid before the legislative assembly in 1889, and at once brought into force without opposition or criticism. The unconsolidated acts were also revised and prepared for the press by the commissioners and printed at the government printing office. They comprise the acts conferring powers or privileges on specific corporations or persons, loan and other temporary acts, and acts relating to the federal relations.

After all this had been accomplished, a long and on one side an acrimonious controversy as to the remuneration of the commissioners ensued, and was only brought to an end in November, 1891, after arbitration by Mr. Justice Burdidge, who awarded the commissioners \$2000 above what had been previously paid. The entire cost of the revision was \$6,000, exclusive of the government printing.

The pending revision is of a widely different character. So far as the public know it originated entirely with the late Attorney-General and Premier, and it was the crowning act of his political career. The act was passed on the 21st of February last under his signature, and immediately afterwards he accepted the new sphere of Chief Justice of the province, local judge in admiralty, and sole commissioner for the revision of the statutes.

The act empowers the commissioner to prepare a new edition of the laws of British Columbia, and also, should the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia see fit, of the statute law of England in force in and applicable to this province; to revise and alter the language of the acts, not so as to change the sense, but so as to give better effect to the spirit and meaning of the law, and to frame and draw new provisions and suggestions for the improvement of the law. These powers go far beyond any previously delegated by our legislature in any country. That they have been vested in one commissioner makes the novelty more acute; and it appears that the executive council has given him all the powers mentioned in the act.

The contemplated cost of the work is announced at a sum more than four times the amount paid for any previous revision. It would be interesting to know who furnished the estimate and who has valued the instalment already paid for.



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judicial decisions show to be necessary." The learned gentleman is doubtless quite competent to decide, in his judicial capacity, after hearing counsel on both sides, whether any specific statute is valid or invalid; but opinions have always differed as to what changes are necessary or expedient. If the decision in the latter case is to be delegated to one man, we have set up a successor to King Alfred. EDWIN JOHNSON, Comoxia, Corfield P.O., 8th Feb., '96.

A FEW QUESTIONS.

To the Editor—1. Is it not about time that the intelligent ratepayers of this city, took some concerted action in regard to school matters?

2. Can not the mayor be asked to call a public meeting so that this question, of such vital interest to us all, can be discussed?

3. If our schools are reduced in standing below those of any other city in the province, how are our boys and girls to hold their own with competitors from the north, the east, the south, and the west, when in a few years time they will be called upon to take their turn in some one part of this busy world's great workshop?

4. Why do our trustees hide their light under a bushel by meeting privately in the secretary's office to transact the city's business?

5. Do we the ratepayers pay rent to our public minded secretary for such use of his room?

6. How about the telephones?

7. Is the \$35-a-month-secretary to participate in the general cut?

8. Is the trustee officer a paying concern? PATERFAMILIAS.

THE MORALS OF THE CITY.

To the Editor—I have perused with no small degree of interest, and anxiety, too, the deliberations of our civic authorities last evening on the above subject, and its negative result has created no little surprise in my mind and I presume in many more. Whilst admitting our police force to be under the supervision of the commissioners, yet considering the fact that they are paid by the city the very least that could be done under such circumstances, would have been for the two bodies to act in concert at this most important crisis. The right of the city to speak hereon cannot be questioned. Has the employer no jurisdiction over his employe? And then, again, the city is very experimentally concerned (or should be), because of these flagrant evils were a thing of the past, or materially abated, and we had a force of police that was resolved to do its duty, it is obvious that our expenditure for the maintenance of law and order would be considerably less. We have a force sufficient in large for a city double the size of Victoria. Now, as the police have been assailed for neglect of duty, etc., one would think if there was no truth in such complaints that as a body they would indignantly rise and demand an investigation. Anyhow, there should be one to prove either that Rev. Trotter's complaints are false or otherwise. If the latter let the authorities rise as the servants of the public and dismiss such negligent employes. ANXIOUS. Victoria, Feb. 11.

A COMPARISON OF FORCES.

What the English May Have and What Americans Could Do.

M. Vignaud's statement that the American fleet would be able to destroy or to paralyze in one month, all the commerce of England, and that the United States would immediately find the millions for as many warships as they might need, has not influenced the English. Confident of the power of their 44 battle-ships, their 42 cruisers, and their 110 torpedo boats, our neighbors on the other side of the strait look with a certain contempt upon the fleet of the United States, which numbers only about 40 vessels, or nine battle-ships, 25 cruisers, and a few torpedo boats. This disproportion of forces appears to the English so utterly crushing that they will not admit the possibility of a repulse.

On the other hand, the Americans, in blowing the war trumpet immediately after the defeat message of President Cleveland, seem to be a little too hasty. It is evident the recollection of the wonders accomplished by their sailors during the war of the rebellion fires their ardor. It is true that during that fratricidal struggle, which lasted during four years, the federals and confederates succeeded in creating fleets almost out of nothing.

It is also true that, taking advantage of the initiative spirit and the boldness which have never deserted the Americans, the men of both north and south were able to revolutionize the art of naval warfare. They made improvements, introduced novelties, and invent-

ed new engines, such as ironclads, monitors, and torpedo boats.

But in 1861, at the commencement of hostilities, the two adversaries were evenly matched in the means at their disposal, means which were utterly insufficient, if not completely worthless. The conditions of the possible future conflict are altogether different. If the spirit of invention and of enterprise still remains as active as ever among the Americans, if their industrial resources have been developed during the past few years in marvellous proportions, if by intelligent and patient efforts they have been able to create an effective fleet, without drawing upon any foreign products, it must now be less be remembered that they propose to quarrel with a power essentially maritime, which on the other hand, occupies in an industrial point of view, an incomparable position, and on the other possesses the greatest navy in the world.

Englishmen would do well to remember that in 1812 the Americans made war upon them with a fleet small in number, and weak in preparation. But for all that five English frigates fell into the hands of the enemy during the very first months of the struggle, and it did not take long for those in London to become convinced that their enemy, so much despised on the outbreak of hostilities, were well worthy of serious consideration. What happened at that time might be repeated again, and the American navy of 1895, however small it may be in the number of its ships, might well be able to make a more imposing enemy suffer very considerable loss. A nation that lives upon its maritime commerce alone, has much to dread from the attacks of cruisers boldly commanded. And since the Americans have refused to sign a sanction of the treaty of Paris, which would bind them to the suppression of privateering, they are at perfect liberty to create any number they please of auxiliary cruisers upon English steamers and sailing vessels might be redoubtable in the extreme.—Figaro.

2. Good digestion means good appetite, but what's the use without good teeth—The Odorama for your teeth; it not only prevents decay, but preserves them permanently.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A LIVER.

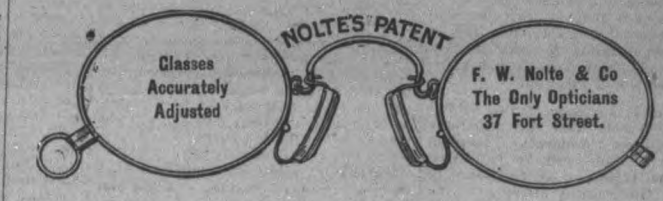
Thousands Suffer Because the Liver Is Deranged—South American Nerine Is the Great Panacea of the Day for a Diseased Liver and All Stomach Troubles, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervousness and General Debility.

When a well known author wrote his book entitled "Is Life Worth Living?" Mr. Punch, with a shrewd, practical common sense, replied to the query, "That depends on the liver." And who doubtedly it is the case that when the liver is diseased untold troubles follow. Dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, nervousness and general debility are all species of stomach trouble that come from this source. The practical question is, "What are you going to do about it?" That great discovery of the century, South American Nerine, with ten thousand voices says, "I will cure." We might easily quote the words of well known Canadian citizens to fill this entire page. Let one or two suffice. Mr. John Boyer, banker, of Kincardine, says: "I was very much troubled with indigestion, giving rise to those distressing feelings that can hardly be described in any language, but that are so common to the dyspeptic." I tried South American Nerine, and it cured me. I have no hesitation in recommending it to any person afflicted with any stomach trouble." Mr. J. W. Dinwoodie, of Campbellford, Ont., the large railroad contractor, says: "I keep South American Nerine always in the house, and I do not hesitate to say that it is the very best medicine I have ever taken, and most confidently recommend it to any one troubled with nervousness of whatever form and the attendant diseases of the liver and stomach that follow this weakness."

Mrs. A. V. Galbraith, of Shelburne, Ont., says: "South American Nerine cured me completely of indigestion. I never fail to recommend it to my friends."

It is not an experiment with any one who used this great discovery. It has been tested and proven over and over again, with the one result, that it provides a certain cure. For sale by Dean & Crydeman and Hall & Co.

—Get your carpets beaten by Weiler Bros; their "machine" process is a great improvement on the old method. —The best value for your money at Shore's Hardware.



AUCTION SALES. AUCTION FARM IN LAKE DISTRICT. Monday, February 24th, at 11 a.m. Re Samuel Ricketts, Deceased.

I have been instructed by the Executors to sell at my salesroom, Yates street, that well known property, Section XXII, in Lake District, partly bordered by Prospect Lake Road, and adjoining Mr. R. Porter's property. There are about 15 acres under cultivation; the balance is good grazing land. Improvements consist of a good dwelling house, barn, shed, stable, granary, chicken house, fencing, etc. TITLE GOOD. Terms of sale, cash. G. BYRNES, Auctioneer. Feb-11-96

AMUSEMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE. ONE NIGHT ONLY. Wednesday, Feb. 12th. MARIE WAINWRIGHT and Excellent Supporting Company, including: MR. NATHANIEL HARTWIG, MR. BARTON HILL and HATTIE RUSSELL.

In Sheridan Knowles' Best Comedy "The Love Chase" Prices \$1.50 and \$1.00; gallery 50c. Seats now on sale at Jamieson's. Feb-10-96

VICTORIA THEATRE. MATINEE AND NIGHT. Friday, Feb. 14th. SOUSA'S

Peerless Concert Band. Fifty Eminent Musicians. AMERICA'S MARCH KING. JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, CONDUCTOR.

Brilliant Assisting Artists: MISS MYRTLE FRENCH... Soprano. MISS CHERIE DUKE... Violinist. MR. ARTHUR PRYOR... Trombone.

Matinee prices—1.50 and \$1.00; gallery 50c. Evening—\$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00; gallery 75c. Sale of seats opens Thursday morning, February 12, at 9 o'clock, at Jamieson's. Feb-10-96

Dominion Election.

Members of Opposition Sub-Committee No. 5 are requested to meet Tuesday evening at Central Committee Rooms, Broad Street at 7:30.

Notice.

Belleville Street, between McClure Street and Birdcage Walk is closed to Public Traffic. E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer. Feb-11-96

Dominion Election. OPPOSITION CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 22 BROAD ST. All persons opposed to the present Dominion Government, and who are willing to assist by their votes and influence in effecting a change of administration, are invited to call at the above address and leave their names with the secretary. Open day and evening.

Frequent Clearing Out Sales among Dry Goods Merchants have not yet resulted in Free Dry Goods; but it has placed first-class materials within the reach of all. So with Book Binding. You can now obtain first-class Bindings at less than half the former prices. No necessity to let your Magazines or Music become destroyed for want of a cover, when a few cents will give a cheap and serviceable binding. Now is the time and 32 Langley St. the place. Phil R. Smith, PRINTER, BOOK BINDER and MANUFACTURING STATIONER.

Wall Paper!

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THE VICTORIA HOTEL

Is now ready for the reception of guests. The Victoria will be conducted as a first-class FAMILY HOTEL. Rates reasonable—quoted on application. First-class bar in connection. JOSEPH BYRNE, Proprietor.

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Our door is never locked. A licensed pharmacist always on hand to attend to your wants.

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LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Twenty meals for \$4 at The Wilson.

—We supply shaving outfits that we guarantee. Get one, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Provincial Officer McKenna left this morning for New Westminster with Charles Warwick.

—W. A. Carlyle, provincial mineralogist, delivered an interesting lecture in the Board of Trade rooms last evening. He gave some valuable advice on prospecting.

—The committee appointed to consider the proposal to erect a memorial to the late Bishop Hills will report this evening to a meeting to be held in Christ Church Cathedral school room.

—About a thousand dollars have been guaranteed by Victorians to induce the Tavery Opera Company to come here. It is thought that Victoria and Vancouver will raise the necessary \$5,000.

—Mr. Clement Rowlands denies the rumor that he is about to leave the city. He has received a good offer from a musical organization to sing in San Francisco and New York, but has decided to remain in this city.

—The ladies' auxiliary of the Jubilee Hospital will hold their last At Home before Lent, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 12th. Tickets can be had from any of the ladies or at Chalmers & Mitchell's, Government street.

—Walter Lawry, the four year old boy, who left his home on Saturday is still missing. This morning a boy who had wandered from his home on Dallas Road, was picked up on the street by Officer Cameron. He said he was Walter Lawry. It afterwards turned out that his name was Pritchard.

—Milton Lodge, No. 311, Sons of St. George, held its regular meeting Monday evening, and the ball committee attended and gave their final report before the ball which takes place on St. Valentine's day. The prizes are now on view at Davidson Bros, Government street. Every effort has been made to make this ball surpass in every way their previous popular masques.

—Evangelistic services are being held every night this week in James Bay Methodist church, corner of Michigan and Munzie streets. Rev. Jas. Woodworth, superintendent of missions for British Columbia and the Northwest, will speak to-night. Wednesday evening the pastor will take for his subject "Popular excuses why I am not a Christian." The song service commences at 8:15.

—The Ministerial Association yesterday passed the following resolution: "Whereas the Rev. Ralph Trotter is a member of the committee appointed by this association on July 8, 1895 for the purpose of securing such information as would lead to the reform of abuses existing in the city of Victoria, we hereby express our hearty approval and support of the campaign of which the first notes have been sounded by the Rev. Ralph Trotter."

—Lenz & Leiser this morning took possession of the stock-in-trade of the Manchester House, which was heretofore conducted by Messrs. T. Haughton & Co. This action was taken by Messrs. Lenz & Leiser to satisfy their chattel mortgages, which is for a large amount. They have closed the premises to arrange the stock for a great sale which is to commence on Monday next. Mr. John H. Wark is in charge for the mortgagees.

—Miss Marie Wainwright has added more than one to her legitimate comedy triumphs by her performance of Constance in Sheridan Knowles' most famous play, "The Love Chase." It is in this that she will appear at the Victoria Theatre on Wednesday evening next, supported by Nathaniel Hartwig as Wildrake and Barton Hill and Hattie Russell, specially engaged for Sir William Penderlove and Widow Green. The New York Mail and Express says: "Miss Wainwright's display of temper was decidedly life-like and won great applause. Miss Hattie Russell excelled her best previous efforts in her impersonation of the confirmed flirt, the Widow Green. She was enthusiastically received by those in front. Nathaniel Hartwig, as the chief lover of the ever changing love scene, acquitted himself well. Miss Gertrude Elliott as Lydia was exceptionally entertaining. Barton Hill was as clever as ever and in the gavotte arranged by Mme. Malvina, exhibited a grace that his young colleagues might study to advantage. The epilogue written by Julian Magnus was well rendered by Miss Wainwright, and as well received."

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

THE CADZOW FOREST

Dominion Steamer Quadra Ordered to Go in Search of the Missing Bark.

Extensive Repairs to the Steamer Danube—Other Shipping Items.

Acting under instructions from the Department of Marine, the steamer Quadra, Capt. Walbran, will leave Wednesday night or early Thursday morning to search for the British vessel Cadzow Forest. The British consul at Portland wrote Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney, stating that it was reported that a vessel answering the description of the Cadzow Forest was seen near the west coast of Vancouver Island and asking if a steamer could not be sent to aid her. The Lieut.-Gov. handed the letter to Capt. Gaudin, marine agent, and he telegraphed for instructions to Ottawa. A telegram was received to-day to send the Quadra. Capt. Walbran intends making a thorough search of Vancouver Island and also along the coast of Queen Charlotte Islands. Marine men are almost confident that the Cadzow Forest has gone to the bottom. She is a British vessel of 1098 tons register. She arrived at the mouth of the Columbia river in ballast from Callao on Jan. 4th, and after taking Gresham, a Columbia river pilot, on board was compelled to put to sea again for safety. She has not since been heard of. The schooner Sailor Boy and the barkentine Portland, which arrived in Port Townsend on Jan. 26th, reported seeing a vessel in a dangerous position near Clayoquot Sound. It is probable that the British consul at Portland acted on this report.

Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 11.—The three masted schooner Alliance, which left New York last Sunday, went ashore on Plum Island last night, and was stove to fragments. Four of the crew of the schooner were saved and three were drowned. The schooner had 400 tons of coal for St. John, N. B., and was commanded by Capt. Mellon. She was en route to Cape Cod yesterday Friday, and made Cape Cod yesterday afternoon. The captain kept off shore in the teeth of a striking northeast gale, but he soon heard the whistling buoy, and signalled Plum Island light. Before they realized it, the schooner struck, and was driven up against the beach through the breakers. She struck head on, the spar came out, and she went to pieces. The men drowned were Capt. Mellon, St. John, N. B., 30 years old, unmarried, John Reid, Calais, Me., aged 26; Andrew —, cook, Spring Hill, N. S., 40 years of age.

Amesbury, Mass., Ber. 10.—The schooner Florida, from Belfast, Me., was wrecked last night and her crew of seven men drowned. She struck on the sand belt, a very dangerous spot, where the schooner Jennie was wrecked about a year ago and her crew thrown into the sea. All efforts of the life-saving crew to go to the rescue of the Iowa-jug men, were unavailing on account of the roughness of the sea. The drowned are: Arthur Brown, captain; M. R. McCullough, Albert Williams, Gus Smith, John E. Johnson, Walter Bell, William Willis.

During the time the C. P. R. Co.'s steamer Danube has been out of service extensive alterations and repairs have been made. Several staterooms have been enlarged and her saloons have been overhauled and refitted. The alterations will give the steamer greater accommodation for the increased passenger traffic that is expected on the northern route next season. The Danube left for the marine slip, Esquimalt, this afternoon to have her hull cleaned and painted. She will leave for the Skeena and way ports about the first of March.

Tacoma, Feb. 9.—The steamship Strathnevis was released from the hands of the United States court on Saturday upon the giving of bonds amounting to \$175,000, \$100,000 being in favor of the steamship Minneloa, and \$75,000 in favor of the Minwera. The bondsmen are Burrell & Son, of Glasgow, owners of the Strathnevis, who furnish as surety the American Surety Company, of New York. She will go to sea to-morrow.

To float the stranded ship Kilbrannan from off Point Wilson, a novel plan is to be adopted. It is proposed to utilize a monster dredger and from deep water to the stern of the vessel's beam a dredged space forty feet wide and four feet deep is to be made. With an eight foot rise in the tide this will give twelve feet of water. It is believed the vessel can be floated when all the spars and ballast are removed.

The American sailing schooner Wilber Almsworth, Crockett master, bound from Seattle to Yokohama, put into Honolulu on the 30th ult. in distress. She ran into a storm on the 28th while off the island of Molokai that carried away her topmast and rear mast.

Port Townsend, Feb. 11.—The schooner Aida, twenty-six days from Shanghai, arrived to-night, having made the best passage across the Pacific ocean on record for a sailing vessel.

The steamer Rainbow returned from her initial trip to Sooke yesterday. The Rainbow will in the future make weekly trips there, leaving here every Tuesday morning at nine o'clock.

Inspector R. Collister left for Head Island on the tug Constance to-day to make a survey of the burnt steamer Mary Har.

Owing to the large amount of freight to be handled, the steamer Maude was unable to leave for the west coast last night. She will sail this evening.

Sydney, N. S. W., Feb. 11.—The Canadian-Australian steamship Warrimoo arrived yesterday from Victoria, A. W.

—Sheffield cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

In New Quarters

We are now located at 64 Yates Street, next door to Dalby & Claxton. We make a specialty of Manufacturing and Repairing.

Pennock & Lowe, 64 Yates Street, Manufacturing Jewelers.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The appeal in Clark vs. Eholt was partly argued before Divisional court this morning and then adjourned until tomorrow. This present action is brought on a judgment in an old action of Clark et al. vs. Carson et al. for damages against Joseph and Louis Eholt and Carson for taking an excess of water from Pavilion creek near Clinton. On the 31st of December last Sir Henry Crease made an order compelling Carson to reduce his ditch so as to allow only 200 inches of water to flow and also gave interlocutory judgment to Clark against Carson and the Eholts—the damages to be assessed at the Clinton assizes. Carson now appeals. H. D. Helmickson, Q. C., for appellant and Gordon Hunter for respondent Clark. Mr. Justice Drake yesterday decided that Frank Adams must deliver up Snohomish Boy to C. L. Lawry of Snohomish, or pay \$650 and in addition pay \$25 damages in any event. J. C. Johnston swore that he had complete control of the horse since 1894, when he agreed with Elwell, who was then owner, to trot the horse and take half the proceeds, and if he could sell the horse he was to have any excess over \$250. He sold the horse and did not pay anything to Elwell, as Elwell was in his debt or account of some other transactions. He admitted sending a telegram to Elwell asking him if he could sell the horse and the answer from Elwell saying he was not willing to sell. Messrs. W. J. Chambers, H. Fields and T. Barlow gave evidence of the value of horses of Snohomish Boy's class—values ranging from \$200 to \$350. Mr. Alkman for the defendant contended that Lawry, by letting the horse come here under the apparent ownership of Johnston, was now estopped in his action. His lordship held that Adams acquired no title, and also that he did not take proper precautions to ascertain the true ownership before purchasing. The judgment is for the recovery of the horse and \$25 damages, or if the horse be not delivered by noon to-day \$650 must be paid for him. Mr. G. E. Powell appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant has asked for a stay of proceedings pending an appeal.

Yesterday the appeal in Cook vs. Cook from the decision of Magistrate Macrae was struck out with costs by Mr. Justice Drake. Mr. George J. Cook, the applicant, was some time ago, by the magistrate's decision, bound over to keep the peace for twelve months on account of using threatening language to his wife; he appealed and yesterday was set for the argument. Mr. W. H. Lang appeared for Mrs. Cook and asked to have the appeal dismissed as applicant did not appear. Ordered accordingly.

NEW BILLS.

Sale of Public Lands for Educational Funds—Other Legislation.

This bill introduced by the government yesterday to provide a fund for educational purposes by the sale of public lands recites the facts that the expenditure for such purposes out of revenue is a heavy burden upon the finances of the province, and that in other provinces educational funds are procured by the sale of public lands. It is provided in the bill, that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to sell an area of the public lands, not exceeding five hundred thousand acres in any one year, and the proceeds shall be devoted to educational purposes, under certain prescribed regulations for such purposes out of the proceeds, and the apportionment of the moneys derived from such sales. The proposal is to issue land warrants, to be sold by public auction, each warrant entitling the bearer to 100 acres of the unreserved and unoccupied public lands of the province. "A" warrants are to cover pastoral lands, of which the upset price will be \$1 per acre; "B" warrants, agricultural lands, upset price \$2.50 per acre; "C" warrants, timber lands, \$5 per acre. Each sale is to be advertised for six weeks, details being furnished of number and class of warrants to be offered, etc. Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale and the remainder within 90 days, on pain of forfeiture. As to the appropriation of the proceeds the bill enacts: "The proceeds of the sales of the land warrants shall be paid into the provincial treasury to the account of

the educational department, and the moneys may be applied towards the expenses for education (voted annually by the legislature) in amounts at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; and the proceeds of the sale of the said lands which are not so applied shall be invested by the minister of finance in trust securities, and the interest thereon shall be paid to the provincial treasury to the account of the education fund.

A bill was introduced yesterday to repeal "an Act to aid in the development of quartz mines," being chapter 85 of the "Consolidated Acts, 1888" and the Quartz Mines Development Act, 1889. A bill introduced by the Hon. the Attorney-General repeals section 4 of the Fire Insurance Policy Amendment Act of 1895, and section 8 of the Fire Insurance Act of 1893, and provides that the latter act as amended shall come into force on the 1st of July next.

A bill brought in extends the time for the construction of the eastern section of the B. C. Southern railway till Dec. 31, 1898, and of the western section till Dec. 31, 1900.

The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with anything. I gave him a 75 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases, such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by all druggists, Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Max Katzauer has been found guilty by a San Francisco jury of forging Chinese certificates. He was a member of the Ciprico-Greenwald gang.

—Mother writes: "No trouble now getting the children to attend to their teeth, they like Odorama so much."

BERLIN RESTAURANT BUSES.

A certain innovation has been introduced by the Berlin Omnibus Company. This company has placed into service ten restaurant buses, running between the centre of Berlin and the outlying suburbs, wherein various refreshments, hot coffee and tea, are dispensed at very reasonable rates during the trip. It seems that this innovation meets with general favor, particularly at night, when the public coming from places of amusement take their refreshments on the way home instead of tarrying in the restaurants in town. Another novelty is the small checks of aluminum issued by the company in place of tickets, since they sell eleven such checks for 1 mark, and each check entitles to a ride for which 10 pennings in currency must be paid, there was a great rush for such checks at the company's office, and the receipts for the first two days amounted to 147 marks.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE BEST MOUTH TONIC IN THE WORLD. Odorama THE PERFECT TOOTH POWDER. IT LEAVES THE MOUTH IN A MOST DELICIOUS STATE OF FRESHNESS. DRUGGISTS 75c.

DONT FORGET THE MASQUERADE DANCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13th, at 8 o'clock, given by the Seand. Soc. Valhalla, Odette's hall. Prizes awarded to best dressed lady and the most comically dressed gentleman. Refreshments free. Collis & Beard's orchestra. Admission, gent., 50c.; ladies, 25c. Feb-13-13

Revolution in Chewing Tobacco,

Tuckett's T & B Mahogany. Is the latest and best. See that the T & B Tin Tag is on each plug. Manufactured by The G. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd Hamilton, Ont.

For a Man With Moderate Capital.

A Profitable Manufacturing Business, With plant complete, located in the city. A long lease can be had at a very low rental. Liberal terms. Address "X. Y. Z." Times office. Ja20-14

George Marsden General News Agent

Is now located in the ADELPHI BLOCK

A Choice Stock of Tobacco and Cigars.

All Coast Papers on sale.

THE GARRICK'S HEAD, Bastion Street, has been reopened by the undersigned, where he will dispense the best of wines, liquors and cigars. GYNER COCKTAILS a specialty. Visitors can depend upon polite service. R. J. JOHNSON. Victoria, Feb. 5, 1896.

Extra copies of the Times Annual are now ready. Get one. 400 pages. 25 cents.

The Talk That Talks

The kind of talk one wants when one parts with one's money is not mere newspaper talk. It is this. Here are the goods for the price, return any time and get your money back. That's the talk that talks. Here are a few of the goods we want you to take around and compare. Lots more at the store.

Men's CAMERON, The Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson Street. Good Heavy Ribbed Underwear . . . 35c. Good Plain Underwear . . . 50c. Extra Heavy Navy Melton Overshirts, \$1.00 Good Strong All-Wool Tweed Pants, \$1.75 Good Striped Cottons and Overalls . . . 75c. Good Stiff Hats \$1.00

Wet Feet, Eh?

No need of that. We announce a Special Clearance Sale in Cork Soled Boots. REDUCED FROM \$5.00 to \$3.50. \$4.50 to \$3.25. We are also disposing of all Felt Goods at Cost. J. Fullerton, 103 Government Street.

What You Like WHICH IS IT.

Best Brandon Rolled Oats, 8 lbs. for 25c. Yankee Ft. Dodge Rolled Oats, 8 lbs. 25c. Breakfast Gem, Pettibone's, per pkg. 15c. Breakfast Gem, Pettibone's, 2-pkg. for 25c, single package, 15c. Hominy, per package, 20c. Pancake flour, per package, 15c. Geru. Meal and whole Green Peas. Hungarian Flour, \$1.15 and \$1.20. Rolled Oats, cheapest per 90 lb. sack (fresh lot). Pratt's Best Oil, \$1.45 per can (keep no other). Pandray's Electric Soap (name on wrapper), 20 bars for 65c. Beardley's Shredded Codfish, per pkg., 10c.

HARDRESS CLARKE, Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

Hello! Here We Are! THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND

Has just received 850 dozen of Manufacturer's Samples Which consist of Shirts, Drawers and Overshirts. We have bought them for Spot Cash for one-third of the actual cost of manufacturing them, and each and every one of these goods does not cost less than from \$1.00 to \$1.50. We are going to put them on a special sale for Only 25c. and 50c.

Remember that such a thing has never been known in Victoria, a shirt cheaper than \$1.00, now for the special sale only, at 25 cents. Avoid the rush and come early, as we are starting the sale for MONDAY, January 27th, at 3 p.m.

REMEMBER THE PLACE H. FREEMAN, 109-111-115 Government St.

A RARE CHANCE C. C. C.

STANDS FOR Columbia, Cleveland, Crescent Bicycles. THREE OF A KIND THAT CANNOT BE BEATEN. M. W. Waitt & Co. Sole Agents for 1896.

Notice. I hereby give notice that from this date I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, ALEXIA McCRIMMON, without my written order. ARCHIE McCRIMMON, Victoria, B. C., Feb 5th, 1896.

NOTICE—I have not contracted any debts in my husband, ARCHIE McCRIMMON'S NAME, since he left Victoria six months ago. But I have paid debts he had incurred, out of my own earnings. He has only sent \$57 towards the support of his family during his absence. ALEXIA McCRIMMON, Feb-5

Medium. Are you in trouble? Do you need assistance and advice? If so call on MRS. L. H. MEARCHANT. She gives valuable information on all business, uniting the separated, and can talk to your spirit friends, free reasonable. New York Hotel, Feb-2w

Now About Underwear. During the continuance of our Winter Sale we offer our entire stock of Underwear, which is unexcelled in the city, at 20 per Cent Off usual prices, for cash. We invite you to call and inspect our Bargains. S. REID, 122 Government Street.

For Business Men.

ONLY AN AD. Only a little ad. Written in catchy style. When trade was very bad. Customers were scarce. Only a little space. Bought in the Daily Times. Meeting the reader's face. Tells where to spend his dime. Only a crowded store. As a result next day. Where silence reigned before. Now business has full sway! Only a rapid sale. Yielding a profit large. Changing the merchant's fate. At a very trifling charge. Only a merchant glad. Customers satisfied. All through a little ad. Most opportunely tried. Go, then, and likewise. If you would boom your trade. Skillfully advertise. And you've a success made!

ADVERTISING FOR WOMEN.

A successful advertiser studies his public long and carefully. He makes himself as familiar as possible with the minds of the people he appeals to so that he may know what style of advertisement most deeply impresses them. He who bids for woman's trade has a difficult problem before him. While woman may be unreasoning and changeable, there are a few well-established principles to guide the advertiser who hopes to open her dainty purse. One thing must be borne in mind is that in most women the sense of humor is feeble, and in many cases it is totally lacking. Even women who are exceptions to the rule take their toilets seriously. There must be no joking about gloves and bonnets. A man can scarcely do a more maladroit thing than indulge in chaff on the subject of his wife's gown.

It follows that advertising intended for women should be serious. It need not, therefore, be dull. There is no more excuse for a dull advertisement than for a dull sermon.

After all that is said about the extravagance of women, the fact remains that they are not free with tips. They want a good reason for spending their money, and they are by no means as credulous as some of the lords of creation imagine. Let any storekeeper notice how long a woman lingers over a purchase, and he will see why his advertisements should contain detailed exact information in strong and positive language. Woman passes readily from the general to the particular. She has little taste for abstractions. Expatriate before her on the beauty of benevolence as a rule of life, and she listens with languid attention. Tell her that a mother and four children are perishing with hunger three blocks away, and she will hurry to relieve them.

Is it likely that minds so constituted are moved by the tumid boasting in which many advertisers waste it to indulge? Is it not more reasonable to assume that they will study the advertisement that is precise and definite?

The woman who has no sense of beauty is happily rare. This feeling is manifested not only in dress and personal adornment, but in household decoration, and even in the fittings of an office. Tastes differ, to be sure, and the use to which an ignorant woman puts form and color sometimes makes her forthright sister shudder. But from unenlightened love of beauty is practically universal, and that is why it is worth while to make an advertisement for women artistically pleasing. It is worth while to have clear and pleasing cuts and pretty borders. An ill-displayed slovenly advertisement meets with as much favor among women as a man with unpolished boots and dirty finger nails.

TACT IN BUSINESS.

There is no quality in business which can be less easily spared than simple tact. Often those who think they have it most really have it least. Perhaps as close a definition of this quality as is possible would be in the statement that it is the art of doing or saying the right thing at the right time. There have probably been more customers lost through absence of tact than from any other reason. Occasions often arise when men and women have to be put on the back, smoothed down, as it were, and such a patting and smoothing means more than it seems on the surface. It is all very well to be sure that you are right, and we don't recommend cringing for anybody, but there is a way of carrying your point, when it is a correct one, and at the same time making the other fellow think he is carrying his. This is tact. To a great extent this is an inborn faculty, but it can be acquired to a degree by close study.

You pay your clerk high salary. And honor him for his work. The ad works longer, costs much less. And sends more goods than seven clerks.

FRENCH ANARCHISM.

About 2000 persons in France are marked as Anarchists, and are constantly watched by the police of the various European countries. Of these 500 are French and 1500 foreigners, Italy leading with 540, followed by Switzerland with 200, Germany and Russia with 200 each, Austria and Belgium with 60 each. As regards occupation, shoemakers, carpenters and day laborers of all nations furnish large proportions of the Anarchists, while the educated professions hardly appear. German tailors and printers, Swiss watchmakers and farmers, Italian clerks and bakers, and French waiters and persons without obvious business tend more to Anarchy than those of other nationalities. The Russians differ from all the others in that 30 per cent. of the persons under surveillance are students, another 30 per cent. professional men, and hardly one per cent. have occupations requiring no education.

Hood's is Wonderful. No less than wonderful are the cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla, even after other preparations and physician's prescriptions have failed. The reason, however, is simple. When the blood is enriched and purified, disease disappears and good health returns, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt and efficient and do not purge, pain or grip. 25c. Baby's Buggy must be the best we can secure for the money. Weller Bros. is the place to secure them.

Extra copies of the Times Annual are now ready. Get one. 400 pages. 25 cents.

Now Ready Times Annual

And Encyclopaedia of Useful Information

... For 1896 ...

400 Pages. Price 25 cents. Now Ready for Delivery.

Subscribers to the Twice-a-Week Times, who have paid for 1896, and subscribers to the Daily Times who pay for two months in advance, will receive copies free. As the supply is limited, subscribers who wish to receive copies of this valuable reference book, should comply with the conditions at once.

First Come First Served.

Address

The Times,

Victoria, B. C.

WATER WAS NOT POPULAR.

An English Medical View of It Three Centuries Ago.

It needed a bold man to resist the medical testimony of three centuries ago against water drinking. Few writers can be found in any good word for it. One or two only are concerned to maintain that "when begun early in life it may be pretty freely drunk with impunity." They quote the curious instance given by Sir Thomas Elyot in his Castle of Health, 1541, of the Cornish men, "many of the poorer sort, who never, or seldom, drink any other drink, be notwithstanding strong of body and like and live well until they be of great age." Thomas Cogan, the medical schoolmaster of Manchester fame, confessed in his Haven of Health, 1588, designed for the use of students, that he knew some who drink cold water at night or fasting in the morning without hurt; and Dr. James Hart, writing about fifty years later, could even claim among his acquaintance "some honorable and worshipful ladies who drink little other drink, and they enjoy more perfect health than most of them that drink of the strongest." The phenomenon was undeniable, but the natural inference was none the less very consistent. Sir Thomas Elyot himself is very certain, in spite of the Cornish men, that "there be in water causes of divers diseases, as of the swelling of the spleen and liver." He complains oddly also that "it blitheth and swimmeth," and concludes that "to young men, and them that be of hot complexion, it doeth less harm, and sometimes it profiteth; but to them that are feeble, old, and melancholy, it is not convenient." "Water is not wholesome cool by itself for an Englishman," was the opinion of Andrew Borne-book, Physician Bishop, ambassador and writer on sanitation as the result of a life's experience. And to quote the Englishman's doctor: "Both water and small beer we make no question. Are enemies to health and good digestion. But the most formal indictment against water is that of Venner, who writing in 1622, ponderously pronounces "who dwellers in cold countries it doth very greatly deject their appetites, destroy the natural heat and overthrow the strength of the stomach, and consequently confounding the concoction, is the causes of crudities, flatulencies and windiness in the body." The Hospital.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

First crook (sadly)—I'm de onickiest man in der world. I sandbugged a fellow coming out of a bank fer find out he's flat been in and deposited all his dough. Second crook—Why didn't you sandbug one gold in der? First crook—I did. He was gold in ter draw some money.

—People of good taste use Odoroma for their teeth—Do you? —Men's Mackintosh costs \$12. 00 more & McCandless.

—We have a line of Launch Baskets to hand; they are neat, compact and suitable for shopping purposes as well. Weller Bros.

—Gardening tools at Chenpelds.

—We have just received another line of handsome piano lamps, together with a few wrought iron table lamps. Weller Bros.

—Wool door mats in crimson, white and gold at Weller Bros., also a line of sheep and goat skin rugs.

\$25.00 REWARD.

The above reward is hereby offered for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons tampering or interfering in any way with any manhole, ventilator, flush tank, or other part of the sewerage system of the City of Victoria, or causing any impediment or obstruction to the proper and effective operation of any portion of the said system, except when acting under instructions from the City Engineer or Sanitary Officer.

By order. WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, O. M. & Victoria, B.C., August 1st, 1896.

TRANSPORTATION

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master. Calls as follows calling at way ports as freight and passengers may order. Lv. Victoria... Tuesday, 7 a.m. Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m. Lv. Comox for Nanaimo... Friday, 7 a.m. Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or storerooms apply on board, or at the company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store street.

TO ALL POINTS ON PUGET SOUND.

SS. "ROSALIE"

Leaves Victoria Daily at 5:30 p.m. except Sundays. Arriving at Victoria Daily except Sundays at 5 p.m. Leaves Seattle at 10 a.m. Daily except Sundays.

For tickets and information call on J. K. DEVLIN, Agent, 75 Government Street.

TRANSPORTATION. From London For Victoria Direct

The Four Masted Bark DRUMROCK

3182 Tons Gross Register. Will be dispatched from London for this port during the month of February. Cargo may be engaged at favorable rates on application to J. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.

LONDON TO VICTORIA

The Fine British Iron Ship DRUMCLIFF,

2468 Tons Register. Will sail from London about the middle of February. For rates of freight and other particulars apply to ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD., Temple Building, J. 14-15

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7 am., 4 pm. Leave Sidney at 8:15 am. 5:15 pm.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS. Leave Victoria at 7 am., 2 pm. Leave Sidney at 8:15 am., 5:15 pm.

STEAMER MARY HARE

Running in connection with the Victoria & Sidney Railway, will sail, weather permitting and business offering as follows:

MONDAYS—Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train for Victoria. TUESDAYS—Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Ganges Harbor and way ports. Returning, connects with evening train for Victoria.

WEDNESDAYS—Same as Monday. THURSDAYS—Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Nanaimo, via Ganges Harbor and way ports. FRIDAYS—Leave Nanaimo at 7 a.m. for Sidney and way ports, connecting with evening train for Victoria.

For further particulars apply to the captain on board, or to Victoria & Sidney Railway agents. T. W. PATTERSON, Manager.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Passengers taken through... WITHOUT CHANGE To all Points...

EAST AND SOUTHEAST.

Through First-Class Sleepers and Tourist Cars

BOSTON, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG & ST. PAUL.

For particulars regarding rates, etc., apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria. GEO. McL. BROWN, Dis. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 27, Taking effect June 21st, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE. Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock. Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE. Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 12:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE. Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE. Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager. G. A. Carleton, General Agent.

ATLANTIC Steamship Agency

THROUGH TICKETS TO AND FROM ALL EUROPEAN POINTS. At Lowest Rates.

Saloon fares from \$40 to \$100, according to location of berth. Second cabin \$30 to \$40. Steerage, \$24.50.

SPECIAL RATE. Parties sending for their friends in Europe will receive the benefit of a great reduction by purchasing their tickets here.

For location of berths, sailing lists, etc., apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria. Cor. Port and Government streets.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 25. To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Monday, Oct. 28th, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH. Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington... 3:00 3:30 Ar. Nanaimo... 11:40 6:38 Ar. Wellington... 12:09 6:53

GOING SOUTH. Lv. Wellington for Victoria... 8:20 3:30 Ar. Nanaimo... 8:21 3:45 Ar. Victoria... 12:30 7:00

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices. A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt. H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Stocan Falls.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7 A.M. Lv. Spokane... Ar. 5:30 P.M. Commencing January 5th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m., same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m., same days.

PACIFIC COAST S.S. CO'Y

Dispatch a Steamer Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails FROM OCEAN WHARF AT 8 P.M.

CITY OF PUEBLA FEB. 12

B. F. RITHET & CO., Agents.

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CHINA AND JAPAN.

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PUGET SOUND & CENTRAL AMERICA S.S. CO'Y

The S. S. TRANSIT, Capt. Berg, will leave Seattle on 12th December, for Central American ports.

For particulars apply to F. O. Davidge & Co., Commission Merchants and shipping Agents, Importers of Japanese Rice, Silk and General Merchandise, Board of Trade Building.



Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom st., San Francisco.

FOR HONOLULU ONLY S. S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, Feb. 15th, 1896, at 10 a.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change The splendid, new 3,000 tons steel screw steamer Monowai, Thursday, March 5, at 2 p.m. or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

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To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and All Points East and South. Also to China and Japan via Northern Pacific S.S. Co.

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THROUGH TICKETS

FOR

Puget Sound Points.

TAKE THE FINE STEAMER

"City of Kingston"

Speed, 18 knots. Tonnage, 1187.

9:00 am Lv. Victoria... 11:00 Ar. 4:15 am 11:45 am Lv. Seattle... 12:15 Ar. 12:30 pm 1:45 pm Ar. Seattle... 2:15 Ar. 7:30 pm

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south. *Daily except Monday. **Daily except Sunday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agt., Victoria, B. C.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A GREAT BONSPIEL.

Winnipeggers Having a Grand Time With the Besom—Donoghue's Latest.

Where Prize Fighting Ends—Pugs Unable to Find a Place to Fight.

THE KING. WHERE IT ENDS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 10.—As a result of a prize fight in this city on Saturday night, Frederick Schlechter, aged 40 years, one of the principals, died today. Ex-policeman Henry Pluck-Felder, aged 30 years, the other principal, is in jail charged with murder. Schlechter was knocked down and his head hit the floor so hard that his skull was fractured.

WILL IT OR WILL IT NOT?

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 10.—Day by day the interest increases in the proposed conflict between Fitzsimmons and Maher. The New Mexican border is protected by a posse of deputy sheriffs. At Juarez, Mexico, are five companies of Mexican infantry, two of the companies having been transferred to Juarez barracks within the past ten days. One report regarding a conference between Dan Stuart and the citizens is that the citizens' committee of El Paso gave him permission to use in securing the battle field part of \$10,000, which he was to receive from local sources if he brings off the fight near El Paso on February 15th. Stuart, it is stated, gave bonds for the use of the money. The bond is to be forfeited if Maher and Fitzsimmons do not come together. The kitescope people, too, would doubtless come up handsomely rather than have the fight called off; they are already out \$17,000. Maher for several days, it is said, has been suspicious of the alleged agreement between Fitzsimmons and the carnival managers. Maher seems to think that Fitzsimmons has been given an interest in the kitescope enterprise and is getting the big end of the bargain. Maher, however, has given no intimation of any intention to back out and refuse to fight.

A telegram announces that matchmaker Jack Kennedy, representing the Empire Athletic Club, of Long Island, is on his way here. It is supposed that he will come to pick up some matches if the worst comes to the worst with the carnival programme here. The Dixon-Marshall and Barry-Murphy fights are supposed to be what he is after.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister here, said today that it was his understanding that the Mexican state authorities would certainly prevent the Maher-Fitzsimmons mill from taking place on Mexican soil.

WHERE, OH, WHERE?

Washington, Feb. 11.—Gov. Culbertson has gone to the front to direct in person the movements of the militia to prevent a battle taking place. Texas will undoubtedly assume jurisdiction of the disputed territory for the time being if it is definitely known that the fight is to come off, if that jurisdiction can arrest the principals before a breach of the peace takes place.

Senor Romero was in consultation with Secretary Olney today. The lines of the law on both sides of the Rio Grande are drawing more and more closely around the party of pugilists who are standing on the border of the United States and Mexico, and developments extremely unpleasant in their results to sports may occur at any moment. Senor Romero says the authorities of the Mexican state of Chihuahua are thoroughly in earnest to stop the fight and he points out that if the sports get across the line into Mexico they will be subject to immediate arrest. In other words, it will not be necessary for the Mexican officials to wait until an effort is made to fight actually, but having now satisfactory evidence that there is a deliberate intention on the part of pugilists to break the laws of Mexico, the legal officers of the state of Chihuahua are now, under the Mexican practice, at liberty to arrest every member of the party, including would-be spectators, who by their presence give encouragement to the offense as soon as they cross the boundary line. As for New Mexico soil, it is certain that the territorial officers, with the assurance they have received from the federal government of the fullest measure of support in their efforts, first to prevent the fight coming off there, and second to secure the punishment of all participants, if it is pulled off, regardless of where they may seek refuge in the United States, are now fully able to meet any movement of the fighters. In Texas, also, the way seems to be closed against the sports by the active steps taken by Gov. Culbertson, who has assembled the Texas Rangers near the border of the rendezvous, and it moreover reported here that some surprising developments may be looked for in that state that will discomfit the pugilists. In reference to the current rumor that an attempt will be made to pull off the fight on some of the islands of the Rio Grande, or other lands which cannot now be accurately said to be in either Mexico or Texas, it is said here that if in such case the Mexican officials see fit to assume jurisdiction over any such tract for the prevention of an act in violation of the laws of both the United States and Mexico, our government will not be disposed to make any point against them.

Port Worth, Feb. 11.—John L. Sullivan, van. Parson Davis and Paddy Ryan, after spending Sunday in the city, left with other sports this morning for El Paso.

Austin, Feb. 11.—Adjutant General

Maher and a troop of Texas rangers are now at El Paso, under Gov. Culbertson's instructions. It is understood that United States troops from San Antonio left there this morning for El Paso to prevent the fight on any neutral ground. Gov. Culbertson says there will be no fight on Texas soil so long as there is a man left in the Texas rangers. He does not think Stuart will attempt to pull off the fight in Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Winnipeg, Feb. 11.—The eighth annual curling bonspiel was inaugurated yesterday by holding the semi-annual meeting of the Manitoba branch of the R. C. C. C. Mayor Jamieson made a fitting speech in extending to all knights of the besom and staves a cordial welcome to the prairie city. The city hoped to maintain its reputation for hospitality and his desire was that their reception would be such this year that they would be glad to come again. He hoped the visiting rinks would be successful in carrying off prizes, but warned that Winnipeg curlers had a reputation to sustain. Meanwhile he would be satisfied if the visitors undertook to run the city for the next week.

The secretary reported that all the clubs had returned their semi-annual reports, which were of a very gratifying nature. There were now 7900 members on the rolls of the association; new clubs had applied from Glenboro, Kaslo, Moosejaw, the Winnipeg Dragoons, Carberry, Rapid City and Mountain-side. The first draw was from the New York Life Assurance grand challenge event, which commenced last evening on thirteen sheets of ice in three of the leading rinks. This morning the ice in two of the rinks was also utilized, making altogether twenty-seven sheets occupied. This enables the management to rush off all preliminary games today, to-morrow and Thursday; then the semi-final and final games will be played in the regular curling rinks more leisurely. In the play last night several crack rinks were pitted against each other and some close and very exciting games were witnessed. Rochon, of Fort William, defeated Portage, Granite rink, Winnipeg, 16 to 11, and Conklin, Granite, defeated Courtney, Rat Portage; Mulock, Assiniboine, Winnipeg, beat Sterling, Rat Portage. Dunbar, the Thistle champion, achieved a great victory over Ewart, the Assiniboine champion, 20 to 11, and Tom Kelly, of the Granites, knocked out Ed. Sparling, of Portage la Prairie, 15 to 14.

DONOGHUE AGAIN.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Joe Donoghue, of Newburgh, N.Y., lowered the world's mile record for skating at the Washington ice palace here last night. His record for the first half mile was 1:18, which broke the half mile record of 1:20:2 1-5, held by Nilson, of Montreal. His time for the mile was 2:38.

LIVED WITHOUT BRAINS.

An autopsy held on the remains of John Bly, of Watsonova, Pa., revealed that young man to be a wonder to the medical world. Without an ounce of brains he survived for years, was perfectly rational, could walk, possessed of excellent memory, had a fine olfactory sense, was able to taste, talk fluently and, in fact, could do anything that ordinary mortals accomplish except see. He had been blind for three years preceding his death. For five years Bly, who was 20 years of age, suffered from a tumor which grew at the base of the brain. The growth had a visible effect on Bly's brain, and he became a curiosity to the physicians, who awaited his death, which they could do nothing to prevent, with interest.

When Bly's skull was opened by the surgeon a tumor nearly the size of a billiard ball was discovered, situated so as to demoralize the entire sight centre. The entire brain, with the exception of a thin shell composed of tougher substance, had been destroyed. When the surgeon's knife touched the shell it collapsed.—New York Journal.

Threw Away His Canes.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly affected with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He said this liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatments put together. For sale at 75 cents a bottle by all druggists, Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

SAVED BY HIS HARD SKULL.

A Mexican was condemned to death for stealing a can of kerosene. He was taken out by a party of soldiers, received a volley of bullets at close range and was left for dead. As soon as the soldiers had gone he sprang to his feet and walked to the City of Mexico, many miles away, where he entered a hospital. The doctors found three rifle bullets embedded in his skull, but he was not fatally injured. Now the authorities of the town which ordered him executed want him back in order to shoot him again.

But he objects. He argues that if subjected to the discomfort of execution a second time his health might be endangered. There is logic in that. The man's plea ought to hold good. It is a serious menace to a man's health to be taken out and shot, and the fellow who survives the experience once should be spared a second exposure, in order that he may come to the States and go the rounds of the museums as the man with the iron skull.—Buffalo Express.

—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

CHINESE CANNIBALS

Dreadful Punishment Meted Out to Japs Who Fall Into the Hands of Formosan Rebels.

Considerable Fighting Required to Abate the 16-bell n on the Island.

Riot in Corea Over the introduction of a Western Custom.

The C. P. R. steamer Empress of China arrived off the Outer wharf at 10:20 this morning, having made a record trip, for this time of the week across the Pacific. She left Yokohama on January 31 and encountered nothing to change the monotony in the trip, which was of the pleasing one throughout. She brought eleven cabin passengers, and 131 steerage passengers. The cabin passengers were: Mr. J. A. Grogan, Mr. A. H. Groom, Mr. J. A. Hicks, Misses Mrs. H. G. Groom, Capt. P. G. Murray, Mr. K. Shimomura, Capt. Stewart, R. E. Lieut. Von Foerster, Mr. L. Ede, Lieut. Capt. W. E. White.

Lieut. Von Foerster-Mittan and Dr. von Foerster both belong to the German navy. They are travelling around the world for pleasure and are spending the day in Victoria. Capt. Stewart, of the Royal Engineers, has been stationed at Hong Kong. He is on his way home. Capt. W. E. White, is marine superintendent of the Fort Star line.

The Empress' cargo consisted of 2,136 tons, chiefly overland freight.

The rebellion in Formosa gives signs of abatement, although not without considerable fighting. The insurgents offered stubborn resistance to large reinforcements arrived from Japan. Early in January the rebels took possession of the village of Keelung, an important Japanese port, and sent to attack the place, and after considerable opposition succeeded in driving the rebels off, capturing the village, which was afterwards freed.

The correspondent of the Japan Mail, speaking of the arrival of the Japanese troops in the village says: The troops were horrified at the ghastly spectacle of nineteen bodies of their countrymen beheaded and rightfully mutilated. They were the railway workmen who had met their death at the hands of the rebels. Many of your readers may not be aware of the cannibalism that exists among the Chinese, although there is, probably, not a foreigner in Formosa but knows of the eating of portions of the bodies of the savages, or is unaware of the markets in Formosa settlements containing the human flesh of the savages for sale. During the savage outbreak of 1891, so great was the loss of life that savage flesh was brought in and sold the same as pork in the markets. The mutilated bodies of the Japanese were found, several of them disemboweled and the hearts cut out, also many other parts of the body. Some were found who had been burnt at the stake, the embers still smoking. The charred bones with the hands and bodies still fastened, were an awful spectacle even for the soldiers, hardened to the sight of death. Very fortunately for the rebels they had retreated out of sight. The most terrible feature of the whole affair is the heartless torture these unfortunate Japanese were subjected to. They were without weapons, and to defend themselves against the savages they were obliged to use their arms with which to guard. The rebels were possessed of guns and ammunition, but none were used. None of the soldiers had the mark of a bullet, and why? The reason is only too evident; the celestial fiends reserved the men for another death, the torture, the lingering death, it is too horrible to contemplate. The arms were found buried in the ground, and the hands cut off in the attempt to ward off the blows—while in several instances the rebels were found gnawing at the hands cut off in the attempt to ward off their futile attempts to avoid capture.

The rebels also captured the village of Paedon, and were afterwards driven out by the Japanese. Here the same ghastly spectacle met their eyes. Seven Japanese teachers were taken from a school house, where they had barricaded themselves. The remains were found by the Japanese troops in the same mutilated condition as those at Sakkow, the heads, hearts, kidneys, livers, and in several instances feet and hands were missing. Eight Japanese carpenters were treated in the same manner.

At Kimpaoli, Chinese forced an entrance into a house occupied by seventeen gendarmes. The gendarmes made a charge through the line of rebels who were closing in from the rear toward a river a few short distance away, for across it were woods from which they could expect at least a chance of escape. But the seventeen only two reached the shelter, their fifteen comrades falling into the hands of the Chinese to meet their death in a manner suited to the pleasure of these beasts. At Kanton, which is between Taipei and Hak, the attack was so successful that the Chinese telegraph construction corps fell easy victims and were disposed of in the characteristic Chinese manner.

Attempts were made to capture Taipei, and Hobe, but they failed, and upon the arrival of reinforcements from Japan the rebels disappeared.

A rebellion was caused in Corea by the King issuing a proclamation, and the report that soldiers were to enforce it. Many of the high officials resigned, and consternation was caused among the masses. An official explanation pacified most of the rioters, but when the latest advices were received 400 men were still under arms, and a force was to be sent to quell them.

One cholera case and two deaths were reported in Yamato District, and one case and one death in Utsunomiya District. Clubs prefecture, on January 22nd, making a total of 22 cases and 16 deaths from the beginning of the outbreak.

PERSONAL.

J. H. Smith, Brantford, is at the Oriental.

J. K. Devlin returned from the Sound last evening.

W. B. Lord, Lulu Island, is a guest at the Oriental.

C. Foster, Seattle, is a guest at the New England.

J. P. Richards, of Walla Walla, is registered at the New England.

Capt. Robert Taylor, a passenger from the Sound on the Rosalie last evening.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Jas Wright, Carl Sheehan, S. H. Kenny, W. Goodchild, Mrs. Richards, C. Foster, Mrs. W. S. Chandler, G. Brown and wife, H. H. McDonald, W. Whitney, Mrs. E. Clements, J. H. Smith, T. Porter and wife, J. H. Brennan, S. Gilbert, W. H. Cameron, Mrs. J. L. Stinson, H. McArthur, C. D. Gorin.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—J. K. Devlin, Capt. Roberts, J. S. Macaulay, J. Balcan, Mrs. McTilly, A. W. Hoivins, W. C. Leuk, R. Porter, J. Kingston, J. M. Hapley, Capt. T. Harma, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Lord, Ellen Mignon.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—Marlin & H. Gilmore & McC., W. & J. G. A. Richardson & Co., Hy. Young & Co., J. Fullerton, Lenz & Leiser, J. Pierce & Co., Nicholles & B. Wm. MeMillan & H. Parson, Prad Co., P. J. Patton, S. Leiser, J. Wright, Central Fish Market, Mrs. F. L. Stinson, John Wilson, H. E. Levy.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—J. T. Dick, John Wilson, Mrs. P. McTilly, R. Porter, Braekman & Ker.

—A young man in Lowell, Mass., troubled for years with a constant succession of boils on his neck, was completely cured by taking only three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Another result of the treatment was greatly improved digestion with increased avoirdupois.

OUTWITTED BY AN INDIAN.

While it is true that most red men are ridiculously superstitious and others again so stolid and indifferent that you might enter their presence with a brass band, troop handorgans, before them, smile, weep, have convulsions or do some other outrageous thing, and yet they will sit and look at you with cold, reserved glance and disinterested eye, still there are some who have the bump of humor pretty well developed, and are intense wags in their own way. The trader at Fort Berthod, on the Upper Missouri, caught a Tartar one day.

A Cree Indian had given him considerable annoyance by hanging round the store in a half-drunken condition, and was told that in case he was seen again with a bottle, it would be taken from him and thrown into the fire. A few days afterward the Indian appeared with a pint flask in his blanket, as usual. The trader was as good as his word, and demanded the bottle, which was given up without protest, and then the reekin darted for the door. The trader threw the flask into the stove, when bang! went the stove and out came the windows, the trader following. Had he stopped to investigate before throwing, he would have found that the flask contained gunpowder, not whisky.—Buffalo Express.

—Board and room by the day, week or month at The Wilson.

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—Pocket knives, scissors, etc., a specialty at Shore's Hardware.

—Single meals 25c. at The Wilson.

—Coal hods at Cheapside.

Cheap Clothing

We have decided to reduce our stock of men's suits and probably give up this branch of our business. We intend to devote more attention to Boys' clothing, Gent's furnishings, etc. Here is a sample of our reductions:

Men's Prince Albert, Black Worsted Suits, Reduced from \$30 to \$18.

Men's Dress Suits, Black Worsted, Reduced from \$30 to 20.

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75 Tweed Suits, Frock Coats, Half Price.

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We have a large stock of extra sizes in suits and pants, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 50 inch. Drop in and see us.

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Or other industrious persons of fair education to whom \$75.00 a month would be an inducement. Write me with references. Could also engage a few ladies at their own homes. T. H. LINSKOTT, Toronto, 125 Bay street.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla
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AYER'S PILLS Regulate the Bowels.

TENDERS

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until Saturday, the 15th day of February, instant, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the machinery, engines, chains, iron and personal property whatsoever now situated on the wharf at the foot of Menzies street, James Bay, and known as Provost's wharf. Terms cash. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Dated this 7th day of February, 1896. DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN, Feb 11

The Wilson Hotel

and Dining Room now being under one management in better prepared than ever to accommodate the public to the satisfaction of all.

McCABE & IRVING, Proprietors.

Notice.

THE FISH AND FRUIT MARKET,
No. 44 1-2 Government St.

Opposite the office of E. M. Johnson, has been purchased by me. I beg to solicit the patronage of all old customers and as many new ones as possible to this market. It will be my aim to keep on hand a fine supply of FISH, GAME, FRUITS AND POULTRY, at reasonable and of first quality, at moderate prices to suit the times.

J. P. SARANTIS,
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 22, 1896.