

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 22.

VICTORIA, B. C. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1896.

No. 143

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 70x58 in. Blankets at \$1 per pair, 1,000 yds. Dress Gingham, at 8c. per yd. 500 doz. Brooks' 6-cord 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 money—rather have a big crowd and a small profit than a small profit and a big crowd. Eventually we know, like Constantine, BY THESE SIGNS WE SHALL CONQUER.

The Westside.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

Victoria, 8th February, '96

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

100 Government Street.

Fire Agency—

The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co. Losses settled without reference to Head or other branch office.

Marine Agency—

The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, Lloyd's Underwriters, London.

Life and Accident—

The Traveler's Insurance Company.

Railway Agents—

The Union Pacific Railway Co'y.

Steamship Agents—

Atlantic Steamship Lines. Berths reserved by wire. Orders from Europe issued at lowest rates.

Coal Office—

THE WELLINGTON COAL YARD. Best Wellington Household, Nut, and Co-mo Steam and Blacksmith Coal, constantly on hand, delivered in quantities to suit.

You Are in a Position



To make a handsome living. Everyone should not only make a good living, but make that living good, all, healthful and invigorating. A first-class table is as bracing as mountain air. You must eat well to live well and be well. Good eaters must have good things to eat. We have them; the best of everything—domestic, imported, farm, garden, dairy, and orchard products. Goods of all kinds. Top qualities and bottom prices. Our customers are good liver and money savers. We defy competition in PRICE or QUALITY. Satisfaction every time and no back talk. Rolled Oats going at 10 lbs. for 25c. Fresh Eggs 20c.; 2 doz. for 35c.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.



GEO. POWELL & CO.,

Cheapside.

The Oxford Range

Lends 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.

Curling Iron Heaters

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

John Cochrane,

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CLEVELAND AND CRESCENT Bicycles—Our samples of these wheels have just arrived. They are beautiful. Call and see them. M. W. Waite & Co.

MUNN, HOLLAND & CO. have best Wellington Coal at lowest market rates. Apply at office, Broad street, opposite Driehotel.

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.

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.

WOOD CUT

By Steam Saw Machine at reasonable rates. **JOHN SMITH,** 253 Cook Street.

WALTHAM WATCHES, \$5

In stemwind nickel cases guaranteed for five years.

S. A. STODDART.

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68 1-2 YATES STREET.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c. New Main Spring 75c.; Balance and Pal'et Staffs, \$1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

DEAN & HISCOCKS,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, Corner of Yates and Broad sts.

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

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.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, carrying on business at 45 Yates street, Victoria, B. C., under the name of W. N. Carmichael & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to W. N. Carmichael and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said W. N. Carmichael by whom the same will be settled. Dated this 1st day of February, 1896.

W. N. CARMICHAEL,
J. A. McINTOSH.

The said W. N. Carmichael has formed a partnership with Alfred Hood and will in future carry on business together under the name of Carmichael & Hood.

W. N. CARMICHAEL,
A. HOOD.

Two Charming Homes

For sale cheap in vicinity of Cadboro Bay Head. One a two story house with nice grounds, the other a Brick Cottage (barndoor) with stable. These are most desirable places and should sell this week; also a house and lot on Kingston street, two story house on Quadra street and several other residences. Vacant lots in all parts of the city. We do not take any notice of property which, in our opinion, is not very cheap at the price asked.

H. OUTHBERT & CO.,
Auctioneers and Brokers.
Feb 17-3t

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.

America's Representative Tragedian

Mr. Louis James

And his Excellent Supporting Company in Shakespeare's Repertory

To-Night, "Hamlet"

Tuesday Night, "Macbeth"

Wednesday Night, "Othello"

PRICES—Orchestra chairs, \$1.50, orchestra circle and dress circle, \$1.00; gallery, 50c.

Public Meeting

Having been requested to convene a meeting for the purpose of discussing the question of charging a tuition fee for pupils entering the High School, I ask the ratepayers to meet in the City Hall on Wednesday Evening, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the above purpose. The School Trustees are invited to be present.

ROBERT BEAVEN,
17th February, 1896. Mayor.

Gardening tools at Cheapside.

ADVISES ARBITRATION

The London Times Makes Some Important Suggestions on the Venezuelan Question.

A Radical Change in the Attitude of the Thunderer in This Matter.

It May Be But a Feeler Thrown Out Preceding an Official Announcement.

London, Feb. 17.—An editorial in the Times this morning contains important and interesting suggestions on the subject of Venezuela. The Times suggests, for the sake of enlightening parliament and the public, that England appoint a strong and independent commission to investigate the dispute over the boundary lines, as early as the Washington commission shall report. It adds there will be no difficulty in finding eminent men whose conclusions would be unhesitatingly accepted. This editorial utterance is looked upon as most significant. The Times has hitherto maintained silence in its editorial columns, although printing every day letters from Mr. Smalley, its American correspondent, which iterated and reiterated statements to the effect that there was danger of another outbreak of war feeling in the United States as an outcome of Lord Salisbury's continued contentious attitude. Prior to that the Times had taken ground against the surrender by Lord Salisbury of his original contention, in Ambassador Pauncefote's dispatches, and up to within a week or so. The Times is supposed to still sustain the Premier in this position. Its utterance this morning, following upon the heels of the prominent publication of a series of unabridged and uncontradicted letters from America, is thought to indicate a radical change in the attitude of this semi-official ministerial organ. Further, it is thought that it is possible the prime minister himself has been forced to admit, by the latest developments of sentiment and circumstances, that not only the Schomburgk line is no longer regarded as an irreducible limit, but that the settlement by Englishmen of any question that may arise between them and foreigners, should, except in certain instances, be subject to arbitration. It would be, however, too much to expect that Lord Salisbury is ready now to uphold a reference to arbitration of his people. If such a change of heart has taken place, it will provoke a smile on the face of admirers of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who all along have claimed that this Anglo-Venezuelan question belongs to his department to settle, which it does not, since the foreign office alone has jurisdiction. Now that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela are reopened, Mr. Chamberlain will speedily arrange a settlement to the satisfaction of the people of all three countries involved. It has been remarked by some of these gentlemen that Lord Salisbury's shock at the surrender of British colonists to foreign jurisdiction in a disputed territory will be regarded inconsistent, in view of his own very recent exchange of Heligoland with 2000 population for certain other territory in South Africa. But, on the other hand, nothing less is common and than the concession in government affairs, another, or recession from one position to take up another far less aggressive. Such withdrawals are not infrequently heralded by some utterances of the press, waving the flag from a newer and more impregnable ground, and it is very likely now that this editorial of the Times presages a revision of the ministerial policy. If not, it must sicken Lord Salisbury to find one of his proposals taken away from him. The general feeling, however, is that there is shortly to be an utterance from the foreign office quite as surprising and quite in line with to-day's utterance in the Thunderer.

The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to a correspondent who asked him on the subject, has written a letter saying there is no truth in the report that the Berne tribunal has ordered the sale of the Delagoa Bay railway.

Under-secretary, Mr. Geo. M. Curzon.

DOMINION ELECTION.

Members of Opposition Sub-Committee No. 1 are requested to meet to-morrow evening at Central Committee Rooms, Broad Street, at 7:30.

DOMINION ELECTION.

Opposition Ward Committee No. 6 will meet for the transaction of important business at Central Committee Rooms, Broad Street, This (Monday) Evening at 8 o'clock.

replying in the house of commons today to questions on the subject, said the powers had not informed Russia that her occupation of Armenia would not be objected to. Such occupation without the consent of the sultan would be a violation of the treaties of Paris and Berlin. He also said the statement of the Russian minister for foreign affairs, Prince Lobanoff, Hostovsky, that Russia was not willing to undertake to maintain order in Armenia was "spontaneous."

STRIKE AMONG THE TAILORS.

Twenty-five Hundred Workers Out in New York—Others Affected.

New York, Feb. 17.—Some 2,500 pant makers of this city, Brooklyn and Brownsville have declared a strike against the bosses, and, as a result, 150 shops here were deserted to-day; 50 in Brooklyn and 25 in Brownsville are affected. The employees demand a weekly schedule of nine hours' labor and remuneration ranging from \$10 to \$14 per week.

SIR CHARLES IS ILL.

He is at His Son's Residence, and Cannot be Seen at Present.

An Interview Sought Regarding the Alleged Telegrams From Rev. Dr. Murray.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—Sir Charles Tupper is lying very ill at his son's residence at New Edinburgh. A reporter called on him to-day to ascertain what truth there was in the report that he had read forged telegrams at the recent election at Cape Breton. This refers to the alleged telegram from Rev. Dr. Murray, supporting Sir Charles Tupper, Dr. Murray having since said he did not send it. The reporter was told that Sir Charles was sick in bed and could not be seen.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

And the National Holiday—The Monroe Doctrine Again Explained.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The question of national holidays came up in the senate to-day in connection with a petition presented by Mr. Hoare, (rep. Mass.), in which Marie Shipley, nee Brown, urged that June 24th, the anniversary of Cabot's first sighting of the North American continent, be made a national holiday. Mr. Hill (dem. N. Y.) said there was considerable doubt as to the right of the federal government to establish a holiday except for the District of Columbia and the territories. The resolution went to the judiciary committee.

Another resolution by Mr. Morgan was adopted, calling upon the secretary of the treasury for all reports during 1894-95 concerning the condition of gold in Behring sea.

Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, secured recognition at 1:30 for his speech on a resolution framed by him enunciating the policy of the United States on the Monroe doctrine. "It is a matter of current observation," he said, "that each year our foreign relations increase in difficulty, complexity and importance. This results from the growth of our nation and the tendency of the times to bring together nations in social and commercial intercourse." It was this tendency, said the senator, which explained the fact that the United States was involved in more difficulties with Great Britain than with all other countries combined. He was glad to know, however, that last month brought some amelioration of the immediate difficulties which the attention of the country had been given. If these new conditions were founded on the Monroe doctrine, then they would receive the warmest approval of the American people; if they involve any concession of principles laid down by President Monroe then the people of this country would visit upon such concessions their condemnation and disapproval. Mr. Davis, as he understood the Monroe doctrine, said it was an assertion by the United States that it would regard as an infringement any attempt of any European power to take or acquire any new or additional territory on the American continent or islands adjacent thereto, or any right of sovereignty or dominion in the same, and that such infringement would be deemed dangerous to the policy and safety of the United States.

GRAIN MEN ARE INDIGNANT.

Montreal and Toronto Dealers Want Representation on the Board.

Toronto, Feb. 17.—At a meeting of the grain section of the Board of Trade held on Saturday a strong protest was made against the proposed legislation by the government which will have the effect of excluding Montreal and Toronto from representation on the board for the establishment of Manitoba grain standards. Mr. McLaughlin, who presided, H. N. Baird, W. D. Matthews and John Brown, uttered a brief but strong protest against the proposed change. It was finally resolved to cooperate with the Montreal board in sending a deputation to the government to urge that Montreal and Toronto be represented on the board as heretofore. Geo. Chapman was selected as a delegate to meet the Montreal delegates at Ottawa.

ROYAL Baking Powder.

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

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE

Chamber of Deputies Defies the Senate—There Are Political Rocks Ahead.

Politicians Consider a Constitutional Solution of the Problem is Impossible.

All Parties Agree That a Dissolution of Parliament is Advisable.

Paris, Feb. 17.—The political crisis which has arisen out of the demand of the senate for a vigorous and thorough inquiry into the Southern Railway scandals, that body having emphasized its attitude in the matter by twice refusing a vote of confidence in the Bourgeois ministry, has now become practically a struggle between the chamber of deputies, which has supported the radical ministry, and the senate, which seems bent upon overthrowing it even at the cost of most serious disturbances. However, in spite of the acute crisis and the possibility of the downfall of the Bourgeois ministry, or even the dissolution of parliament, there is little or no excitement here this morning outside of the newspaper offices. But it is claimed that the resignation of the ministry would not alter matters in any great degree. It appears to be no longer a question of confidence in the cabinet. The chamber of deputies, it is asserted, practically by defying the senate has endangered the constitution and the result is a state of affairs about as threatening as any since the troublesome times of 1870-71.

The newspapers are filled with excited articles and vivid reproductions of interviews with political leaders, many of whom have expressed the opinion that a constitutional solution of the problem is impossible. The Conservatives and Socialists demand a dissolution of parliament, the moderates and republicans agree that a dissolution is advisable, but claim that it should take place under another cabinet.

BAPTISING ROYALTY.

Albert Frederick George Arthur the Name of the Duke of York's Son.

London, Feb. 17.—The baptism of the second son of the Duke and Duchess of York took place to-day at the church at Sandringham. The occasion was made a general holiday in the neighborhood. The outside of the sacred edifice was decorated with flags, and the interior, which was crowded, was plentifully hung with floral emblems of all descriptions. Among those present were the Prince and Princess of Wales, their daughters, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise. The Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Sir Matthew White Ridley, court officials and the Duke and Duchess of York entered together, the Duke of York being the last party and carrying in his arms his eldest son, Prince Edward Albert, born June 23rd, 1894. Accompanying the infant prince, Dr. Sheepshanks officiated. The Princess of Wales pronounced the name, Albert Frederick George Arthur. A hymn and blessing finished the ceremony.

25,000 VICTIMS

The Number of Armenians Massacred Officially is 25,000.

London, Feb. 17.—Another blue book on Armenia was published to-day. It contains dispatches covering the period between September 3rd, 1895, and Feb. 11th, 1896. It also contains a table prepared by the committee of delegates from the embassies of the six powers, showing the total number of persons massacred, and concerning whose fate there is accurate information, as 25,000.

DR. NANSEN.

News About the Celebrated Explorer Confirmed.

London, Feb. 17.—The British vice-consul at Archangel, it is now known received the news of Dr. Nansen's safety from the governor of Archangel. It is not stated whence the latter obtained his information.

SMALLPOX FROM THE SOUTH.

Port Townsend Receives Two Cases on the City of Hankow.

Port Townsend, Feb. 17.—The British ship City of Hankow, from Callao, arrived here this morning with two cases of smallpox on board and was quarantined. She made the run from Callao in the remarkably short time of 35 days.

American News.

Malone, N.Y., Feb. 17.—Not since the weather bureau was established here some years ago has the mercury dropped as low as it did in Malone this morning, 30 degrees below zero having been registered, 40 below at Manheim and 32 at Mountain View.

Saratoga, N.Y., Feb. 17.—The weather is intensely cold here; the mercury dropped to 32 degrees below.

Saranac Lake, N.Y., Feb. 17.—The temperature reached the lowest mark last night ever recorded in this place, 49 degrees below zero.

PRIOR'S POSITION.

Views of the Leader of the Opposition on Col. Prior's Doubtful Position.

Our Member's Status in the Government Without a Precedent.

(From our own correspondent.)

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—A very full report of what took place in the house on the motion of Mr. Laurier for the correspondence, etc., regarding the appointment of Messrs. Prior and Wood to the privy council of Canada has already been telegraphed to the Times, but a further reference to the debate will be of interest in showing the humiliating position that Lieut.-Col. Prior has been driven into on account of the desperate straits of the party to carry the city of Victoria. During the contest Mr. Prior on more than one occasion said that the law was changed or to be changed so that he might become a cabinet minister. There is little doubt but Mr. Prior imagined that such was the case from the character of the telegrams that came from the ministers. On reaching here he discovered that he was badly "foiled," to use a vulgarism. He lost no time in trying to remedy the matter, but has been thwarted by the silly attitude of the Colonist newspaper, as if he were a cabinet minister already, and that therefore the government does not require to carry out its pledge to the province. In other words the Colonist insists that a controller, who is the subordinate of a cabinet minister, is what British Columbia wants, and not a "full fledged cabinet minister."

My own personal opinion is that the Colonist is to some extent right. As a controller Mr. Prior will have less influence on the government than he would have as a cabinet minister, and as the whole influence of the present aggregation is against the best interests of the country the weaker the support they have got the better it is. For instance, it is of far greater importance to British Columbia and the country that Mr. Prior, the cabinet minister, should be defeated than Mr. Prior the controller. The strong attitude taken by the Liberal party in the province has already thrust upon the administration the fact that British Columbia must be represented in the cabinet, and if proper representation has not been obtained, the government has been compelled to acknowledge the principle.

After quoting from May and Todd, Mr. Laurier pointed to the anomalous position which the controllers were said to have held. He continued: "They are not responsible to parliament, but responsible to another minister, to one of their own colleagues, as advisers of the crown. This, it seems to me, is a singular anomaly, it is a violation of the principles of responsible government. Suppose, for instance, that the administration of the department of customs were not satisfactory to parliament; at the present time parliament has no means of making the holder of the office amenable to its jurisdiction, because the holder of the office is not responsible to parliament, but somebody else is responsible for him; the minister of trade and commerce is responsible for the actions of the controller of customs. The minister of trade and commerce is responsible for the administration of the controller of inland revenue. In no proper sense, and they could not be in any proper sense, members of the cabinet; they could not be advisers of the crown, because they have no responsibility to the people, no responsibility to the crown itself, but they are responsible to the hon. gentleman who is responsible both to the crown and to parliament for their administration. And therefore, under the circumstances, it seems to me that it is, to say the least, a very singular anomaly, to see those hon. gentlemen members of the cabinet, because, I contend, by the nature of their office, they are debarred from being members of the cabinet. Perhaps it may be said they might be members of the privy council. There is a question as to that. Members of the privy council need not be members of the two houses of parliament; members of the privy council are at present honorary advisers of the crown, and under our system we have several members of the privy council without portfolios. But I contend that in this case, when an hon. gentleman who holds an office under the administration, but who is at the same time not responsible directly either to the crown or to the people, but is directly responsible to another officer, to a minister, who is himself responsible to the crown and to parliament, is debarred by the very nature of responsible government from holding a position as an adviser of the crown and forming part of the cabinet. He may be part of the administration—I do not contend that he may not be; but to be a member of the cabinet and a member of the administration are two different matters."

Mr. Laurier proceeded to show from the Hansard that Sir John Macdonald contemplated the controllers being under secretaries. He also read from the statute appointing the controllers, showing, as I have done on several occasions, that they cannot be controllers and at the same time cabinet ministers, no matter what name we may be pleased to call them. Mr. Laurier is a good constitutional lawyer and that is what he says:

"It is a matter of history," said Mr. Laurier, "that this act, which was passed in 1887, was left in abeyance for several years, and was not put into practical effect until two or three years ago; and when it was put into effect it was put into effect in the manner provided by the act, that is to say, those two gentlemen, the controller of customs and the controller of inland revenue, while they were taken into the cabinet, they were not made cabinet ministers, they were not made members of the privy council, they did not hold the rank of advisers of the crown, and for the obvious reason, and for the well known reason that being debarred by their office from having direct responsibility themselves, it was of course felt that they should not hold positions as cabinet ministers."

The Liberal leader then went on to show how Mr. Prior was appointed in the same way as his predecessor, but afterwards there came a telegram from Lieut.-Governor Dewdney and a reply from Bowell which was to the effect that Prior was to be taken into the cabinet, which was an electoral expediency. In conclusion he said that for the controllers to be in the cabinet was altogether antagonistic, not only to the principles of parliamentary government, but also antagonistic to the letter of the statute, which created both of these offices.

Sir Adolphe Caron did not see why the government should not have done as they did. That is all the information he could give on the subject. Hon. David Mills pointed out that in England no such thing was ever heard of as a subordinate of another minister being made a cabinet minister. After reading the statute appointing the controllers, Mr. Mills said: "Now, Sir, it is perfectly clear from the provisions of this statute that these two offices were to be ministers, but not cabinet ministers. They were to be responsible for the actual discharge of the duties of their departments; but in the public policy of the cabinet, in its general direction, in anything that concerned the policy of the various departments, the one minister who was responsible, both for the acts of the controller of customs and for those of the controller of inland revenue, was either the minister of trade and commerce or the minister of finance, as the government placed these subjects under the one or under the other. That position is one altogether out of keeping with seats in the cabinet." And again Mr. Mills said: "Now, Sir, there is but one way known to the law of the constitution, I believe, of making an officer a member of the privy council. I am not now speaking of the cabinet; that is, by his appearing personally before the representative of the crown and being sworn in of the privy council—being sworn to keep the secrets of Her Majesty and to advise her truly, and subscribing to the privy council roll. Now, what do these hon. gentlemen say? The late minister of justice, in a communication by telegraph to the present controller of inland revenue, said this: 'His Excellency informed me last night, (that is, on the 27th December), that he had signed the minute of council approving of your appointment as a member of the cabinet and of the privy council.' Now, I would like to know whether that is true. I would like to know by what authority an appointment was made in that way. I would like to know how Mr. Prior became a member of the privy council without taking the oath or subscribing to the roll. It is a novel proceeding, which is wholly unknown to the law, and if that is the way in which Mr. Prior has been made a member of the privy council I will venture to say that in law he is not a member yet." Further Mr. Mills says: "I admit that the crown may make any member of this house, or even Mr. Annette Jones, a member of the privy council. They are about that. But to make him a member of the cabinet in virtue of his holding the office of controller of customs or that of controller of inland revenue, when the law intends that he shall not be such, is a most extraordinary proceeding. Now, Sir, I venture to say that you will not find in the whole history of England an instance in which any one holding an office of subordinate nature, or any one of the subordinate offices as an assistant to a minister, has been raised to the position of a cabinet minister."

Mr. Dickey admitted the anomalous position of the controllers. He said: "The presence of the controllers in the cabinet, or their absence from the cabinet, does not affect in any way the responsibility of the minister to the house. The responsibility for the policy and the administration of that department is exactly as it was before these gentlemen became sworn of the privy council."

Mr. Davies—"These officers were appointed merely as administrative officers, to take their orders from the minister of trade and commerce who was to have the forming of the policy which it was to be their duty to carry out."

These parasites of the government who have been abusing myself personally for what I telegraphed during the recent election as to the position of Mr. Prior will find interesting reading in the above. If they want Mr. Prior to be made a "fall-fledged minister" they should rather assist him in his efforts to obtain that position with its higher honors, greater responsibilities, and better pay in preference to insisting that he has got all these things now when he really has not. SLABTOWN.

ANOTHER BRITISH BULL DOG.

The New Third Class Cruiser "Pelorus" Launched Successfully To-day.

London, Feb. 17.—The new British third class cruiser Pelorus, the construction of which was begun at the dock yards at Sheerness, May 21, 1895, was launched to-day. The Pelorus is designed to develop a speed of 20 knots an hour. She is 200 feet long, with carry eight four-inch guns, eight quick-firing three pounders, two Maxim guns and two torpedo tubes.

MONKEYS' ALPHABET

Professor Garner Thinks He Knows the Language of the "Missing Link."

Dr. Donald Smith Discovers a New Race of Pygmies in Darkest Africa.

New York, Feb. 17.—Professor Robert L. Garner, of Roanoke, Va., who was discharged last summer on a second trip to the jungles of Africa by the African Research Society, of Chicago, arrived to-day on the Etruria. He went for the purpose of completing his monkey alphabet and learning more about the language of the monkeys. Professor S. H. Peabody, of the University of Chicago, was one of the backers of Prof. Garner's enterprise, and Prof. Garner returns, he says, with much new information. He has in his portfolio photographs of the most brutal gorilla man in Africa. This gorilla man would be called in Australia a bushman.

Prof. Garner considers that his mission for perfecting himself in the monkey tongue has been largely accomplished.

"I am convinced that the monkeys can talk to each other," said he, "and some of them possess higher intelligence and greater fluency of language than many of the African natives."

Dr. Donald Smith, the young Philadelphia physician, who recently experienced some stirring adventures on his expedition to Lake Rudolf, Africa, arrived here on board the St. Louis, in the best of health and looking bronzed and well. The greatest popular interest will be in his discovery of many new tribes whose existence was previously unknown. Among these is a race of pygmies, whose discovery has caused something like a commotion in scientific circles. These curious people are of the negro type; they are coal black and absolutely naked. Although of great physical beauty, with well formed limbs, they are barely removed from animals and their code of morality is very lax. Those remarkable people are all between four and five feet high and live in primitive conical huts. Their only industry is coin raising and the rearing of sheep and goats. They are born hunters. In warfare they use poisoned arrows, the wounds inflicted by which prove fatal within an hour.

WE HAVE MOSQUITOS HERE.

While Easterners Are Having Frost and Snow.

Watertown, N.Y., Feb. 17.—The coldest weather of the winter was experienced last night, when the thermometer registered from 35 to 38 below zero in this city.

WANTED HIS STEP-DAUGHTER.

So He Promised His Wife to Get Her Out of the Way.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 17.—A sensation has been caused here by Henry David Hearn, a leading light in the Baptist church, who is accused of causing the death of his wife by administering nitric acid. The arrest was made upon the information of the accused's step-daughter. An alleged anti-mortem statement of the deceased woman who died suddenly in convulsions, attributed the cause of death to poisoning by the husband. Hearn denied that he administered nitric acid to his wife. The appearance against him, however, is, besides the wife's dying statement, half the contents of a two-ounce bottle of nitric acid are missing. There has been coldness in the Hearn family ever since he was charged some time ago with making a proposition to his step-daughter to marry him in the event of her mother's death.

CUBANS CLEAR THE WAY.

Received Everywhere With Open Arms—Amunition and Stores Expected.

New York, Feb. 17.—The following letter, written by W. W. Wilson at Bayamo, Cuba, and mailed at Kingston, Jamaica, has been received at the headquarters of the Cuba Junta:

Bayamo, Cuba, Jan. 28, 1896. Senor Estrada Palma, President Cuban Junta. My Dear Sir: Having an opportunity to send you a few lines, I write to inform you of our great success. We are now occupying Bayamo, which we took from the enemy on Jan. 16. We made the attack on the 9th, but finding the enemy outnumbered us two to one, we withdrew and made preparations for the use of dynamite in order to force our way in, and not with the intention of slaughtering so many. There were 320 killed in the explosion and nearly as many wounded.

I have sent 300 men and a pack train under Lieut. Munson to accompany Sergeant Anderson to the south coast, when the latter will leave in a small boat with two natives for Port Antonio, Jamaica. They will meet a steamer from New York bringing 1,000 rifles, 1,000,000 cartridges, 500 machetes, and two or more small field pieces, together with a lot of small arms and dynamite. These have all been secured by private subscription. Immediately on receipt of this war material I will leave here for the west and co-operate with Generals Gomez and Maceo. I have taken a large supply of arms from the enemy here. I will leave with about 1800 men or 2000 men, all armed.

We have been received with open arms by all except enemies and we have forced ourselves on the latter in such a way that they can not resist us. I hope that you may never hear of our defeat and that all strife will soon end with victory for Cuba.

The Match that has the Name: "E. B. EDDY'S."

The Name that has the Fame: THE E. B. EDDY CO.

HAWAIIANS ARE HAPPY. They do Not Trouble Very Much About Political Matters.

Honolulu, via San Francisco, Cal., per steamer Monowal, Feb. 17.—President Dole returned to this city on the fourth, after paying an extended visit to the island of Hawaii. In an interview the president said: "When I visited Hawaii fourteen months ago, I saw very few natives; they did not exhibit any inclination to see me and be friendly, and I did not intrude upon them. This time it seemed different, there being every evidence of kindly feeling on their part. In nearly every place I visited I was asked to address the people. At the close of the meeting they were profuse in the expression of their feelings by cordial handshaking. Politics are not deeply seated in the hearts of the Hawaiians, the majority of them do not seem to care particularly for the monarchy, but are interested in the land, which, to my mind, is encouraging."

Minister Cooper received a communication from Signor S. Decanarro, Portuguese charge d'affaires, yesterday with a diplomatic acknowledgment of the receipt of a letter from the foreign office inviting him to observe January 17th as a national holiday. He says that owing to his absence in Kanual on important business at that time, he will be unable to participate in the celebration.

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.

EVADING SUCCESSION TAX. Wealthy Men in Ontario Convey Much Property in Trust.

Toronto, Feb. 17.—The members of the Ontario government are endeavoring to frame a bill which will prevent large estates from escaping the succession duties, as they are now doing. The succession tax, applied to estates over a value of \$100,000, was inaugurated three years ago, and has proved so fruitful that the estimates this year will show receipts in excess of \$300,000 from this source. A number of wealthy men, however, made preparations to evade this tax and save so much money for their heirs. Hiram Walker, the millionaire distiller, of Walkerville, gave away property to the amount of \$15,000,000, in trust, and Sir David Macpherson and other Toronto men of wealth have done the same thing. An amendment will be placed in the bill providing that such a transfer, unless made a certain number of years before the owner's death will not prevent the tax being levied. It is quite probable, too, that the limit will be lowered and estates of the value of \$50,000 will be made liable to the duty.

A LIGHTNING LEGISLATURE. Nova Scotia Parliament Does Much Work in a Short Time.

Halifax, Feb. 17.—The Nova Scotia legislature prorogued Saturday afternoon, after a session of five weeks, the shortest in the history of the province. One hundred and thirty-five bills were passed in all.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES. Can be Obtained from your Chemist. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. Don't forget, these Remedies have been PUBLICLY TESTED and proved to be superior to any other.

Sold by all Chemists and direct from Langley & Co.

"LOOK IT UP." Yes, dear reader, they have been "looking it up," and now that the HOUSES ARE LET, EXCEPT THE BIG ONE, we are turning our attention to the arable acreage that we offer at prices to defy competition.

Yes, MOUNT TOLMIE ESTATE, values have suffered, but by a favorable financial arrangement we are meeting the drop in prices. We must pay our past due taxes or be "SOLD UP."

Call for map and get particulars of FIVE and TEN acre plots, all ready for the plow, that will produce anything that will grow on Vancouver Island.

J. H. BROWNLEE, Financial Agent. Rooms 38 and 39, Board of Trade Building.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Only True Blood Purifier. Prominently in the public eye today. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. Do not be induced to buy and other.

Hood's Pills. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Only True Blood Purifier. Prominently in the public eye today. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. Do not be induced to buy and other.

Hood's Pills. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Only True Blood Purifier. Prominently in the public eye today. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. Do not be induced to buy and other.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Licensing Court at its next sitting for a transfer to George T. Williams, of Victoria, of my license to sell wine and liquors upon the premises known as the Mirror Saloon, and situated on the corner of Broad and Yates streets, Victoria City.

Notice. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Licensing Court at its next sitting for a transfer to James Williams and Henry J. O'Leary, of Victoria, of my license to sell wine and liquors upon the premises known as the Regatta Saloon, situated on the south-west corner of Johnson and Douglas streets, Victoria, to Frederick M. acter, of the city of Victoria.

Notice. Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for the City of Victoria for a transfer of the license held by us to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises known as the Regatta Saloon, situated on the south-west corner of Johnson and Douglas streets, Victoria, to Frederick M. acter, of the city of Victoria.

Notice. Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at The Hall, situated at No. 20, Fort Street, to Joseph Carpenter.

UNDERTAKERS. CHAS. HAYWARD (Established 1867.)

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER. Government Street, Victoria.

SOCIETIES. B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society is Messrs. Hooper, Broad Street, is open daily from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VETERINARY. S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate Ont. Vet. Col. Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 100 Johnson Street, Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS. JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER. Successor to John Doolan, 77 Yates and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Peck & Co., Fort Street, grocers; Cochrane & Munro, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver Street, Telephone, 130.

WANTS. SOBER middle-aged man wants work as private driver; used to horses, gardening, and cooking; useful in general way; wages moderate; good reference. Address "A. H." this office. f61-5

WANTED—A furnished house in good locality. Address, stating terms, Draynor 49, City. f61-5

WANTED—At Beaver Lake, 50 men; residence preferred; board optional. Walker, King & Casey. f61-10

WANTED—Farmers and builders to leave their orders at Shore's hardware store, 67 Johnson Street. d62-10

FOR SALE. FOR SALE—New and second hand sailing boats, anchor and chain, water casks, stove and stern davits. Apply at Grant's wharf. j17-10

TO LET. TO LET—Two-story house, cor. Rock Bay Ave. and Fort Street, hot and cold water, bath, etc. Rent \$11. B. U. L. & I. Co. f61-5

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

PIANOFORTE TUNING, regulating and repairing. Old pianos made equal to new. All kinds of musical instruments properly regulated and repaired. The undersigned having had many years of practical experience in this business, purchased all the Government pianos, suitable for making pianos, can be found at his workshop, No. 88 1/2 Government Street, up stairs. All orders put on my plate will be carefully attended to, or at Lombard's or Fletcher's music stores. James Sheridan. f6

A & W WILSON. PLUMBERS AND GASSFITTERS. Sell Hoppers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best description of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Sold and repaired at lowest rates. Broad Street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 118.

All Eyes. Will be turned toward British Columbia during the next few years. Your friends in the East or the Old Country will want to know the best method of furnishing this desired information by forwarding them regularly the Twice-a-Week Times. Which tells of the progress of this great province; its immense and varied resources; its development; its industries; and its people. Subscribe Now. Sent to any address in Canada, United States or New Zealand for \$1.50 per annum. Other countries, postage extra. Sample Copies Free for the Asking. Notice. Belleville Street, between McClure Street and Bridge Walk is closed to Public traffic. E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

POLICIES COMPARED

Wm. Paterson, of Brant, Speaks of the Results of Conservative Government.

The Fallacy Involved in Minister Foster's Claim of Remission of Taxes.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—The principal speech in the budget debate to-day was made by Wm. Paterson, M.P., for South Brant. He started out by saying that both he and Sir Hibbert were Canadians and each of them would like to speak well of the country. There was, however, nothing to be gained by extravagant statements about one's country. The past predictions of Sir Hibbert were not well founded. In this connection, Tupper gave some very wild predictions in regard to the census. Instead of those predictions being carried out, what was the result? For instance, in 1883, when Sir Hibbert was seconding the address he said that 106,000 immigrants came into the Dominion. Take this 106,000 for 30 years and the immigration would have amounted to 3,180,000 in the decade. Where did the million of people go to? In respect to the statement that Canada could not be governed for one dollar less he disputed the fact. This led him up to the question of taxation. He showed that the customs and excise duties for the last sixteen years were \$112.1-2 per head higher than it was for the five years that the Liberals were in power. What did that mean? Take the population as being at four million—although it was considerably over these figures—and it would be seen that this extra taxation for the 10 years, as shown by the duties paid in customs and excise, amounted to \$72,000,000. This had no reference to what was taken out of the pockets of the people and did not find its way into the treasury.

Mr. Davies—And you calculated at only four millions?

Mr. Paterson—Yes; I wanted to put it well within the mark, so that there should be no disputing it. Referring to the removal of the sugar duties, which Mr. Foster referred to, the minister of finance would have to admit that since he was now remitting that taxation he was taking from the people before he did so a larger amount of taxation than was necessary. The member for Pictou (Tupper) held at one time that the opposition had no policy, and at another time that its policy was free trade and direct taxation. But what right had Sir Hibbert Tupper and his political friends to speak for the Liberals? He was 30 years a member of the parliament, and for 24 years was a trusted member, but it was not until that account that he would ask to be heard on that point. It was not because he seconded the resolution in convention, nor because his leader moved it, that became the platform of the Liberals, but the real reason why it should be accepted as being the platform of the party was from the unanimous ratification that it received by that great convention. (Cheers.)

The Conservatives dare not meet in convention. The Conservative policy was not ratified by a convention. As for the Liberal policy, a tariff for revenue was well known. What is necessary is that the revenue should find its way to the treasury and if anything should happen to go towards protection it was an incident. On the other side a protective tariff was designed to protect and only part of the revenue went to the treasury and the other part to the pockets of certain manufacturers.

Mr. Paterson continuing after recess characterized as incorrect the statement of a leading member of the government that the Liberal party said that industries should not be established in this country.

Do these gentlemen, asked Mr. Paterson, suppose that they alone are interested in Canada? Do they suppose that they own Canada? Do they suppose that it is their money and their money alone that has invested in the various manufacturing industries of Canada? Do these gentlemen not know that the Liberal party, I am inclined to believe to a great extent in common with the Conservative party, have been forward in advancing as much as they could, all the industries of the country? Connected with the various manufacturing industries of this country are men who are firm and steadfast in their allegiance to the Liberal party. He denied that the effect of the Liberal policy would be to destroy the industries of the country. The revenue tariff policy had been in operation in Canada and it was well known the last year of Mr. Mackenzie's regime Canada was making what she required in many lines of manufactured goods for the consumption of her own people, and besides, exported over four million dollars' worth of manufactured goods to nearly thirty different countries. In the 17 years that elapsed since Canada had not made anything like the progress that she should. In 1885, after 17 years of the N. P., the exports were only seven or eight million dollars, and these included one million's worth of household effects. At this point he referred to how Canadians were leaving the country under the national policy.

Canada had not made the progress that she should have made when her circumstances, resources and people were taken into consideration. That she had not retrograded that she had not lost in population, that the people had not lost all their wealth, seemed to be a matter for congratulation to the government. During Mr. Mackenzie's administration, when the revenue tariff prevailed, the population had increased 18 per cent., while under the national policy the increase had only been 11 per cent. Trade and commerce were what enriched a nation and to speak of restricting them as a means of producing prosperity was something that was not admitted on the Liberal side of the house. What town ever thought of re-

stricting its trade—confining trade within its bounds and refusing to have anything to do with the outside country. The raising of a revenue was the only justification for the restriction of trade. Under a revenue tariff the manufacturers of Canada had prospered, and they would do it again under similar circumstances. The re-adjustment of the tariff to a revenue basis would be made with care, thought and deliberation by a government constituted of men who understood the needs of the treasury and the conditions of the country. It would have regard to what was set out in the Liberal platform, and in that reform of the tariff injustice would be done to no class in the country. More than that, it would recognize not the individual rights, but the fact that having lived under a system for fifteen years conditions had been created the effect of which would go beyond the individual and become larger in their nature, so that possibly reforms that might be desired might not be effected all at once, but as prudently and carefully as it could be done with safety and in the interests of the country. The reform of the tariff would be carried on to the benefit of all classes, the manufacturers as well as others.

Mr. Paterson devoted some attention to the slanderous attack of Conservative speakers upon Liberal leaders and the Liberal party. He referred to the conduct of the government in interfering with the independence of members of parliament. Members of parliament ought to be in a position to be independent, and not looking for favors from the government, a franchise act and other corrupting influences, the government also interfered with the independence of members. He also referred to the action of the government in advocating protection for England. When, if England adopted it, it would put a tax on Canadian cheese, Canadian cattle and other produce, thereby shutting off the British market from the Canadian farmer. The British market was now treated with the hostile tariff which the government refused to give. English let's proposition to accept Mr. Danforth's proposition to give English goods a chance, which would result in preserving to the Canadian farmer the British market. (Cheers.)

TO MAKE FOR PEACE. A Suggestion from Chicago Relative to Washington's Birthday.

From the Rev. George Simpson, of the Chicago Interior, formerly editor of the Canada Presbyterian, the Times has received a copy of the following circular, which bears the signatures of prominent residents of Chicago:

To the Press and People: A great political campaign is about to be inaugurated which will absorb the attention of the whole people till near the close of the year.

But an issue of larger importance, vastly more momentous, looms for the near and remote future, than those involved in any presidential campaign, is before us. Shall the English-speaking people of the world be friends or enemies? Shall there be constant possibility and menace of destructive war, or shall there be assured and established peace, with honor and justice?

The suddenness with which the possibility of hostilities broke upon the people of the United States and Great Britain, wholly unexpected, profoundly disturbing, fraught with peril to the enlightenment, civilization, prosperity, property, and human life, is sufficient reason why the people of both countries should employ their strength, not in preparations to destroy each other, but in assuring peace between the two nations upon eternal and immovable foundations.

On the 22nd of this February, the people of the United States will celebrate the birthday of George Washington. Let the people make that day even more glorious by inaugurating a movement for cementing all the English-speaking people of the world in peace and fraternal unity.

We therefore suggest and propose that the people of all cities and towns of the Union, at their meetings to celebrate the birth of Washington, or at special meetings called for the purpose on the Sunday afternoon next following, or in the meetings of their societies, clubs, churches, social, religious or commercial organizations, nearest in time to Washington's birthday, shall embody their views, each assemblage in its own way, on the following questions:

1. Do we wish the governments of the United States and Great Britain, by formal treaty, to establish arbitration as the method of concluding all differences, which may fail of settlement by diplomacy between the two powers?

2. What is our opinion of war as a mode of deciding controversies between the United States and Great Britain?

Dr. William C. Gray, 9 Dearborn street, Chicago, and William E. Dodge, 11 Cliff street, New York, will receive the proceedings, which should be sent in duplicate, and arrange them for transmission to the President of the United States and the Queen of England.

We request our newspapers, religious and secular, if this proposal shall appear to them to be good and wise, to give it their sanction, and urge the people in all parts of the Union to consecrate this celebration of the birth of Washington to this cause, by taking appropriate action on that day, or upon convenient occasions clustering around it.

(Signed,) George B. Swift, Norman Williams, Lyman J. Gage, Marshall Field, Philip D. Armour, Potter Palmer, W. T. Baker, Marvin Huggitt, George M. Pullman, Charles B. Farwell, Henry W. King, Cyrus H. McCormick, T. B. Blackstone, A. A. Sprague, Henry W. Bishop, Franklin McVeigh, A. C. Bartlett, Francis C. Peabody, Lambert Tree, E. G. Keith, R. W. Patterson, Victor F. Lawson, O. W. Nixon, H. H. Kohlman, Thomas Kane, William C. Gray.

MAX LEBAUDY. Death has Exposed a Scandal. Revellon! Paris en fête, myriads of lights gleaming through the mist of the boulevards, music, laughter, crowds bounding in front of the little wooden booths that line the pavement, gay groups of beautifully dressed women and men in evening dress passing to the restaurants, and the only thing I can think of is the little soldier, the little Max Lebaudy, once the gayest of all, lying in a ward at the military hospital at the garcon of Amelie-le-Bains. Here's a bit of Parisian real life for you, the story of this little French millionaire—a story with a moral, half a dozen morals if you will; at any rate, perhaps as well worth telling and reading as half the novels we read nowadays.

Max Lebaudy was the son of the celebrated singer, Refine Lebaudy, whose unique preoccupation in life was that of amassing a fortune of two hundred and fifteen million francs. This fortune once amassed, the only thing the father could find to do was to die and leave it to his wife and four children, in such proportion that each child inherited twenty-seven million of francs, or nearly five millions and a half of dollars. This perhaps does not sound much to American ears, but in French society it represents an immense fortune.

A few months later Paris learned for the first time of the existence of a "little Max," the modern prodigal, who in that short time had managed to make himself the leader of "the world where one amuses himself," and to become the object of such a special and marked popularity that he was given a nickname, that of "Le Petit Scierier," or the little sugar basin, by which he was in future known. The talent of making money is given but to few, the talent of spending it wisely is rarer. This last talent was something that had never been possessed by Lebaudy; it was something that was never taught her son by Lebaudy's money. He became "the young man in a mode," and he heard perpetually of his extravagances and follies.

It was he that the chansons were sung at in the cafe concerts; it was he that Forain caricatured in his sketches, and he that was meant for in La Vie Parisienne. Small in stature, simple, good-hearted and generous, everybody took advantage of him. They wanted to sell him houses, factories, forests, every impractical and impossible thing one could imagine, and they borrowed money off him for still wilder and more impossible enterprises of every conceivable description. He gave money right and left, and wherever he went he was surrounded by a cortege of money lenders and borrowers, of hangers on, and courtiers that one might say was made up of the minor characters in one of Balzac's novels. His income was limited up to his coming of age and he borrowed and gave mortgages on his property with the reckless ardor of a gay young millionaire, to whom, in the first flush of his fortune, bits of money seem like pebbles or sands of the sea.

Madame Lebaudy, absorbed in her charitable works, never going into society or anywhere with her son, tried to change the tenor of his thoughts by a voyage around the world. She bought a yacht, the Semiramis, for six hundred thousand francs, and tried to get Max to embark on it. He and his retinue of followers thought differently. His mother appealed to the courts for a "judicial counsel," to keep Max under control. Max opposed it and got one of the most brilliant lawyers in Paris, Waldeck-Rousseau, to defend him, who won the case; and on what ground do you suppose? On a wonderfully clever plea for the "social utility of prodigals."

With all his passions, he said in summing up his argument, "have their social role; and in signing notes to those who have forced him, payable at his majority, the young prodigal, after all, only puts back into circulation the millions amassed by his father." M. Waldeck-Rousseau further added, however, with proofs, that in spite of his expenditures, Max Lebaudy's debts did not exceed the total sum of his revenues. In all of which the question seems to have been only of money. Nobody apparently considered the future of the prodigal.

Max Lebaudy watched the coming on of the day of his majority with all those dreams and good resolutions common to all poor human creatures here below. In the moments when he destiny, as it were, "stope and chances," he said, "I shall spend my income, but nothing more," he wrote, the first of February '94—we can almost see the boy penning it. "As to my capital, I am resolved to preserve it, and even to defend it. My pleasures shall not dominate all my actions, and now that I am of age and master of my fortune, let all those brave workmen who helped my father build it up rejoice with me in my inheritance," and he sends thousands of francs to the families employed in his father's factory, 10,000 francs each to all the principal charities of Paris, 25,000 to the Soldiers' Aid Society, 25,000 to aid the troops in Madagascar and is as prodigal in his charities as he has been in his follies.

But the feverish side of Paris life absorbs him even more. What education has the boy for that unequal fight with the world? He commits every possible extravagance, even to setting up a private bull-fight at Maisons-Laffitte, with bulls and toradors from Spain, and the code is a mort. He founds a private race course at the same time as he lays the foundation of a private free hospital for the children of the poor, to be carried on at his expense.

And then the only hand, that is stronger than that of parents, stronger than that of the law, steps in and takes hold of little Max Lebaudy, and carries him away, like the son of the poorest laborer, to be a conscript and do his military service of three years. Little Max is gone, to his credit be it said, he asks for no dispensation and goes to his garrison like a soldier. In November, '94 he complains for the first time of the severity of the service. Everybody thinks he is simply trying to shirk. In December he falls seriously ill and is sent to the hospital. The physician of the regiment examines him, and pronounces him of too delicate a constitution for active service, so he is employed in the office of one of the command-

ers. From that moment the newspapers take him up and he is no longer little Max Lebaudy, le petit scierier of other days, but a political target, the object of one of the fiercest political campaigns that the press has known of late. All the envy, hatred and jealousy of the poorer classes for the rich take shape into themselves in the form of venomous newspaper polemics launched like poisoned arrows at his head. The minister of war is too cowardly to interfere, and the chief of his squadron is reduced when he gives the soldier Lebaudy, like every other conscript, leave of absence for twenty-four hours to send him mysteriously from the barracks to the station hidden away like a prisoner. He has not even the rights of a peasant.

Little Max grows weaker; he coughs, and is put under surveillance in the military hospital at Rouen. A commission pronounces him in consumption, and that military service for him means certain death. He is sent from hospital to hospital, from Fontainebleau to Vernon, from Vernon to Rouen, from Rouen to Val de Grace. Everywhere unanimity of opinion among the doctors—the soldier Lebaudy is dying of consumption and should be discharged.

"They all declare," writes little Max to a friend, "that I am ill, that to keep me under the flag means certain death, and no one will give me back to life because my name is Lebaudy, and they won't run the risk of being attacked by certain newspapers. Pity me, and believe me yours, Max."

At the military hospital of Amelie-le-Bains, then the little conscript, Max Lebaudy waited for death. "I am here dying in the midst of the dying," he wrote a few weeks ago. "It seems to me that I live in the midst of phantoms, amorphous spectres. I try to relieve the misery of others when they let me, I have as neighbor in the bed next mine, an old workman of Maisons-Laffitte, who has seen me more brilliant, alas, than today, and more gay. We have suffered much, each of us, before being stranded here."

On Christmas eve he died, just at the moment when his friends of other days, the gay Paris world that looked him in his follies as well as in his faults, were thronging into the Paris restaurants to celebrate joyously the revellon. He died on his little soldier bed like the poorest peasant, with no one beside him but his brother and one friend, and it was the workman of Maisons-Laffitte who helped to lay him on his bier. If his death is a comment on the emptiness of wealth, what does it say on the horror of war, even in time of peace? —Katharine De Forest in Harper's Bazar.

NINETY PER CENT. Of all the people need to take a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season to prevent that run down and debilitated condition which invites disease. The money invested in half a dozen bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will come back with large returns in the health and vigor of body and strength of nerves.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. Cure all liver ills. 25c.

"Don't you ever get tired of doing nothing?" asked one. "Yes," replied the other, languidly. "Well, what do you do then?" "Take a seat."

scrofula

Any doctor will tell you that Professor Hare, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, is one of the highest authorities in the world on the action of drugs. In his last work, speaking of the treatment of scrofula, he says:

He also says that the hypophosphites should be combined with the oil. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is precisely such a preparation.

It is hardly necessary to state that cod-liver oil is the best remedy of all. The oil should be given in emulsion, so prepared as to be palatable.

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.

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;

That it has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

That it has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few;

That it has checked immigration;

That it has caused great loss of population;

That 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—RECIPROCIITY.

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 deplores 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 wrongdoing. 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.

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 continuously 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 in 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.

Calendar for February showing days of the week and dates from 2 to 29.

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

The Daily Times.

A DESPERATE CASE.

Some good Conservatives, the News-Advertiser for example, appear to have been a little premature in giving forth sighs of relief because of the accession of Sir Charles Tupper to the virtual leadership of their new party.

The Columbian says of the school lands act now before the legislature: "Its effect within the province will be to encourage present extravagance, while it will add enormously to the future burdens of the people; to retard settlement and check prosperity, and to stand as a barrier in the way of future reform."

Tacoma Ledger: "In view of the relations now existing between Great Britain and the United States the time is most opportune for this country to take the lead in establishing a fixed policy in this direction."

The Toronto Star (Conservative) continues its outspoken criticism of the government, its policy and its methods of maintaining itself in power.

your leave before being so rudely told to stand and take our medicine."

When Hon. Mr. Laurier brought up the question of the Controversy's dual positions, the minister of justice, Mr. Dickey, admitted that Col. Prior is not responsible to parliament for the administration of the department of inland revenue.

Halifax Chronicle: The Antigonish Casket says that Bishop Cameron issued no pastoral to the priests of the country of Cape Breton, and that the extract wired the Chronicle was "a garbled extract from a private letter, marked as such."

The gross earnings of the Northern Pacific railroad for the six months ending December 31, were \$11,989,283, and the operating expenses \$6,136,000, leaving \$5,853,283 net earnings.

PUBLIC MEETING.

To the Editor: I see from a brief notice among the locals in Saturday's Times that the mayor has called a public meeting for to-morrow, Tuesday evening, in the city hall to discuss the action of the school trustees in cutting down the teachers' salaries.

Why was not the customary notice given by public advertisement?

CITIZEN B.

IN MEMORIAM.

Rev. Dr. Campbell's Reference to Deaths Lately Recorded.

Rev. Dr. Campbell last evening in the First Presbyterian church took for his text Job 20: 23. He said sick people generally speak of getting well, and their friends when they visit them, even when they see the signs of death in their faces and the doctor has given them up, speak to them of restoration to health.

"We live for those who love us, For those who know us true, For the Heaven that shines above us, And the good that we can do."

A TRUST BETRAYED.

When word came o'er the wires to say That in the cabinet Prior would be, We felt it was the proudest day That we could ever hope to see.

"INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY."

The Subject of Mr. Scaife's Address at the Y. M. C. A.

At the regular Sunday afternoon meeting of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday Mr. A. H. Scaife gave an interesting address to young men and voters. He said that the Y. M. C. A. should have called itself after them the deluge. It is well to inquire: Are we not suffering from mistakes in the past? To remember that we are parts of a whole? Take the consensus of opinion, and we find that there is more good than harm in man.

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

Money To Loan.

THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT SECURITY & SAVINGS CO.

Apply to the Local Agents, Shedden, Goward & Co.

Public Accountants, Insurance Agents, Etc. 16 Trousseau Ave., Victoria, B. C.

ESTABLISHED 1884. VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE,

125 GOVERNMENT ST. MONEY TO LOAN

On any approved security. Business strictly confidential.

Private entrance, Pandora street. F. Landsberg, Prop.

P. O. Box 300. Telephone 121-17

Isn't That Fair?

We say that our stock of General Housefurnishings is large and complete. We say that the goods we handle are the best on the market—Reliable and Stylish. We say that our Prices are lower than those of our competitors.

Isn't It?

B. C. Furniture Co., Government St. JACOB SEHL, Manager

Great Mortgage Sale

The mortgagees having taken possession of the Manchester House, Yates Street, formerly conducted by Messrs T. Haughton & Co., the store is now closed, but a Great Bonafide Clearance Sale will commence on Saturday, 15th inst., at 9:30 a.m.

AUCTION SALES. JOSHUA DAVIES AUCTIONEER.

Will Sell by Public Auction on Saturday, April 11th, 1896.

At his Salesroom, Bastion Square, at 12 o'clock noon, all the property and franchises as a going concern of the

Victoria Electric Ry & Lighting Company, LIMITED.

For full particulars apply to MESSRS. McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD, SOLICITORS, Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria.

AUCTION

FARM IN LAKE DISTRICT.

Monday, February 24th, at 11 a.m.

By Samuel Rickotts, 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 bounded by Prospect Lake Road, and adjoining Mr. R. Porter's property.

3a27-4d Auctioneer.

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

Advertisement for Nolte's Patent eyeglasses, featuring an illustration of a pair of glasses and text: 'Classes Accurately Adjusted' and 'F. W. Nolte & Co The Only Opticians 37 Fort Street.'

Advertisement for Weiler Bros., featuring the text: 'Weiler Bros., HAVE A... New Stock... Table Linen, Dining Napkins, Sheetting, Towels, Counterpanes, Glass Cloth, Roller Towelling, Etc., Right & Prices.'

Advertisement for a rare change, featuring the text: 'A RARE CHANGE For a Man With Moderate Capital. To be sold as a going concern, on account of advertiser having other large interests away from Victoria: 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. 3a30-14'

Advertisement for George Marsden, featuring the text: 'George Marsden General News Agent. Is now located in the ADELPHI BLOCK A Choice Stock of Tobacco and Cigars. All Coast Papers on sale.'

Advertisement for The Garrick's Head, featuring the text: 'THE GARRICK'S HEAD, Bastion Street, has been reopened by the undersigned, where he will dispense the best of wines, liquors and cigars, OYSTERS COCKTAILS a specialty. Visitors can depend upon polite service. B. J. JOHNSON. Victoria, Feb. 6, 1896.'

Walk Right In

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

BOWEN'S Dispensary Prescriptions. Beside the Postoffice, 100 Gov't St. Telephone 425.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Prov. News in a Condensed Form.

We supply shaving outfits that we guarantee. Get one, at Fox's, 75 Government street.

Mr. Lindley Crease has taken into partnership Mr. A. D. Crease who recently passed his examination for admission to the Bar.

An assault case, the defendant in which was George Prior, and the prosecutor Mr. Holland, an expressman, was settled in the police court this morning by Prior being ordered to pay \$2 and costs.

Dispatches to-day from the east record heavy cold snaps, while here it is spring-like in the extreme.

A concert and theatrical performance in aid of North Saanich church will be held in Agricultural hall, Saanich, to-morrow evening.

In his sermon at Calvary Baptist church last evening, Rev. Ralph W. Trotter made, by passing reference to the recent charges against the police force.

The Ladies' Guild of St. John's church have completed arrangements for a social entertainment to be given in the school room on Herald street this evening.

James McIntosh, a boy 12 years of age, was given a private hearing by Magistrate Macrae this morning on the charge of obtaining \$2.50 from Mrs. E. A. Carter under false pretences.

A. B. Hunt, ex-chief of the Seattle fire department, has been acquitted of the charge of obtaining citizenship papers on false representations.

Louis James, one of the most accomplished actors the American stage can boast, and the representative tragedian of the day, will be seen at the Victoria theatre this evening.

On Saturday afternoon committees from the B. C. Benevolent Association and the Friendly Help Society met for the purpose of arranging some method by which the two organizations can work together for the common object of relieving distress.

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Advertisement for DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER, MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

ed of the persons receiving assistance, so that the work will be more systematic. Should the funds of one society be unable to meet all demands the other society will be called upon for help.

Every grocer in Victoria sells Okell & Morris' pure preserves.

It was reported this morning that a rich strike of quartz had been made near Clayoquot Sound. The report could not be confirmed.

The members of the Alexandra Club entertained their friends this afternoon in the new club rooms over Chaloner & Mitchell's store.

A fire was started in the roof of the Naval hospital this morning by sparks from a chimney. The blaze was checked by the attendants before much damage was done.

Several Vancouverites are in the city to-day lobbying in connection with the private bills that are to come before the legislature. To-morrow a delegation from Vancouver city council will be down to ask for certain amendments to the charter.

Hon. Speaker Higgins appeared in the legislative assembly room to-day for the first time since he was taken ill, and was given a hearty and spontaneous welcome by the members of the house.

Contracts for supplies for the light-houses on the British Columbia coast waters and the Dominion government steamer Quada, for the current year, have been awarded as follows: E. B. Martin & Co., ship chandlery; Joiner, E. J. Saunders & Co.; meats, John Parker; bread, M. R. Smith & Co.; coal, Union Colliery Co.

Messrs. Shedden, Goward & Co. state that the record for promptitude in settlement of fire insurance claims belongs to the Connecticut Fire Insurance company, which on the 12th of December last settled a claim on a stock damaged by fire in a Government street store and obtained discharge thereof considerably inside of twelve hours.

H. M. S. Royal Arthur leaves to-morrow on a cruise to Comox and Vancouver. She will be away nine or ten days. H. M. S. Satellite was to have left this morning for Comox, but her orders have been countermanded.

Mr. Dennis Jordan, of the West Wellington coal mine, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Messrs. J. H. Pleace, E. Quennell and G. F. Cane, of Nanaimo.

Seal fishers discredit the statement that comes from Santa Cruz of the remarkable catch of the schooner J. Epinger, which is reported to have put in at that port with 500 fur seals taken between Santa Cruz and Pigeon Point.

At present the overdue vessels are: Bareralg, New York to Shanghai, 292 days; 90 per cent. Imberhorne, Sydney to London, 169 days, 5 per cent. Mary G. Reed, Rosario to New York, 108 days, 35 per cent. Ben Nevis, Liverpool to Callao, 181 days, 7-1-2 per cent. Maravilla, Newcastle, N. S. W., to Panama, 128 days, 25 per cent. Steamer Wild Flower, Philadelphia to Rome, 62 days, 50 per cent. posted; St. John, New York to Port Los Angeles, 179 days, 15 per cent. Lina, Hongkong to Callao, 160 days, 30 per cent. County of Chare, Norfolk, Va., to Buenos Ayres, 107 days, 25 per cent. Cadsw Forest, Callao to Astoria, 95 days, 75 per cent.

The steamer Walla Walla leaves for San Francisco this evening with the following passengers on board: W. H. Elliot and wife, Miss E. Marston, D. H. Ross, Miss E. McKeown, Miss A. McClelland, Miss B. McClelland, W. Lee, R. H. Wallace, G. P. Drew, C. H. Daley, wife and two children, M. Salmon, S. O. Haywood, Mrs. W. E. Smith, J. Tippet, Mrs. K. Langridge and child, J. Hartin, M. H. How, wife and daughter, Mrs. H. Noble and child, David H. Molech, George Mercler, Robert Girdlestone, N. Offenbach.

The British bark Candida, Captain Kerr, which arrived from Liverpool a short time ago with a general cargo for Victoria and Vancouver, is at present loading wheat at Tacoma for South Africa. Besides the Candida there are two other vessels loading for South Africa at Tacoma. The British steamer Ardenberg, Captain Kinley, is taking a cargo of lumber, flour and canned goods, and the British ship Ancalos is loading wheat.

On Friday morning the steamship Strathnevis left Tacoma for the Orient. She carried her original cargo with the exception of 6,400 sacks of damaged flour, which were sold at 43 1/2 cents per sack.

To-morrow morning at nine o'clock the C. P. N. steamer Rainbow will leave on her regular weekly trip to Sooke and Otter Point. She carries a fair cargo.

Beauty to the Teeth, Fragrance to the Breath, And that rosy, beautiful color to the gums. O-D-O-R-O-M-A pronounced by expert chemists.

The Perfect Tooth Powder.

In New Quarters

We are now located at 64 Yates Street, next door to Dalby & Claxton.

Pennock & Lowe, 64 Yates Street, Manufacturing Jewelers.

DOWN FROM ALASKA

The City of Topeka Delayed for Two Days by Bad Weather.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co. Have Competition for Sound Trade.

The steamship City of Topeka arrived at the outer wharf about noon yesterday and left for Sound ports a couple of hours afterwards. Capt. Wallace reports having experienced the coldest and most disagreeable weather known in Alaska during the last thirty years.

There is quite a rate war on between the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and the managers of the steamer Lakme, which has made several trips from California ports to the Sound cities.

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Advertisement for ODOROMA tooth powder, The Perfect Tooth Powder.

of provisions and supplies for the settlers.

The Unatilla arrived from San Francisco last evening with a number of passengers and 88 tons of freight for Victoria merchants.

Part of the cargo of the N.P.R. steamer Tacoma for the Orient will be 4,500 kegs of nails from the Everett works.

The Stimson lumber company of Seattle has chartered the schooner Challenger to load lumber for Central America.

A ship and a bark passed Otter Point this afternoon bound for Victoria. The ship was in tow and the bark sailing.

The N. P. R. steamship Tacoma is due here from the Orient on Thursday next.

MAINLAND ODDFELLOWSHIP. Grand Master Holmes' Recent Tour Among the Lodges.

The grand master of the I. O. O. F., W. E. Holmes, returned from the Mainland by the Charmer last evening. During the time he was away he instituted Fidelity lodge No. 10 of the degree of Rebekah at Ladner's last Wednesday night.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Newby took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Kermod, 87 Henry street. Rev. Mr. Betts conducted the services at the house and at the cemetery.

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Advertisement for CEYLON TEAS, The Purest, Cleanest, Healthiest, Most Delicious TEAS. WE SELL THEM. Victoria Tea House, 79 Government St.

Advertisement for Honesty Is the Best Policy. When you have a discount sale you sometimes hit the nail. Yet it goes through people's minds like a sieve.

Advertisement for Billiard Supplies of All Kinds, WAITT'S, 64 Government St.

Advertisement for There is a Point. In the down grade of Quality and Price where cheapness ceases to be economy. Our Clothing never crosses that line, but there's lots of it in Victoria.

Advertisement for Whole Fruit Preserves. The Preserves made by us, and BEARING OUR LABEL, are of the same High Quality as those supplied to His Excellency the Governor-General.

Advertisement for Wet Feet, Eh? No need of that. We announce a Special Clearance Sale in Cork Soled Boots. REDUCED FROM \$5.00 to \$3.50.

Advertisement for New Seeds (Flower and Vegetables). From the Famous Seedsmen D. M. FERRY and STEELE, BRIGGS & CO. Large Variety. Art and Special Seeds. Rolled Oats Cheapest.

Advertisement for The Workingman's Friend. Has just received a shipment of \$5,000 worth of Clothing, bought direct from the factory, for spot cash; so you see that we have no profits to divide with the middle man.

Advertisement for H. FREEMAN, 111 and 113 Government Stret. A. Gregg & Son, TAILORS, 62 Yates St. - Victoria.

BIRDS IN SIBERIA.

Naturalist Seebohm's Remarkable Discoveries in the Northern Wilderness.

Millions of Birds That Nest in the "Tundra"—Their Liberal Food Supply.

The death of Henry Seebohm removes from the list of English ornithologists the most original figure since the days of Macgillivray. He came of an old Quaker family, was born at Bradford, and from childhood was an enthusiastic observer and collector. He became a large steel manufacturer at Sheffield, and, while carrying on his business, visited Russia, Siberia, Greece, Asia Minor, Norway, Denmark, Heligoland and France, to see for himself the English migratory birds in their foreign homes. He held that this kind of original observation was the work in which English naturalists excelled those of the continent; but he wrote much and well, and the result was the best history of British birds and their eggs ever written, a connected theory of the geographical distribution of English birds, and accounts of his visits to the valleys of the Petchora and the Yenisei, which rank among the best descriptive natural history ever written. Mr. Seebohm's Siberia in Europe, the account of his sojourn on the Petchora river, bears the same relation to his latter work on the geographical distribution of birds that Charles Darwin's Naturalist's Voyage Round the World does to the Origin of Species.

His expedition to the Petchora was suggested by two lines of thought. There were a half dozen of by no means rare birds, constant winter visitors to Britain, which vanished every spring as completely as if they had flown to another planet. Their breeding place might be either an unknown land, or more probably some region which was not undiscovered, but was never visited by educated Europeans. The birds were the grey plover, the curlew sandpiper, the sandwidge, the little snail, the knot and "Bevick's swan," a small wild species found on the coasts in winter. Secondly, but in reference to the first, Mr. Seebohm, on two visits to Norway and Archangel, had noted the great difference between the birds found on the White sea and those of Norway. He concluded, therefore, that if he went some ten degrees further to the east, he might not only find the breeding grounds of new species, but the unknown summer home of those which vanish for a season.

The desired position coincided geographically with the valley of the Petchora river, which flows from the Ural mountain northward, and falls into the Arctic Ocean opposite Norway. Zombia, there was a delightful uncertainty as to the results of the contemplated expedition. The only existing records of previous visits to the river were exactly the same as those used by Milton to compile his pamphlet on Moscovia, the latest being an account of old voyages in 1614 and 1615 to Ust Zylma, on the lower Petchora, to trade in beaver skins, for which the river was then famous. But the promise held out by the map was sufficient. The thousand miles of the Petchora's stream, though lying inside the boundary of Europe, cut the two characteristic tracts of the North Siberian region which run without a break from above Archangel to Behring Sea. On the upper river was the great Siberian forest; while on the lower, on either bank, beyond the limit of trees, was the "tundra," which fringes the whole length of the northern coast.

On the maps the tundra has a bad name. It is called the "region of treeless swamp." It is uninhabited, and for eight months out of the twelve it is covered with snow. Yet this Mr. Seebohm found to be the unknown land which drains the old world of half its bird population, at the time when the temperate and tropical zones are in their most enlivening mood. For love of "the region of treeless swamp," the birds gladly turn their backs on the English spring and fly across Europe to sojourn in what Mr. Seebohm terms "an ornithological Cathay." He not only discovered the fact, but the still stranger reason which accounts for it, but his story should be followed without anticipating its conclusion. At the beginning of April he reached the town of Ust Zylma, 300 miles from the mouth of the Petchora. The river was fifteen times as broad as the Thames at Hammer-smith bridge, the surface was frozen as far as the eye could reach, up stream and down stream, and the frozen forest was as "bare of life as the desert of Sahara." Except one or two ravens, there was not a bird to be seen. Suddenly summer came, and with it—almost on the same day—the birds arrived also. The ice on the Petchora split and disappeared, the banks steamed in the sun; geese, swans, ducks, redstarts, wagtails, plovers, snipe, ducks, redstarts, wagtails, plovers, snipe and hawks pursuing them, arrived in 48 hours after the first warmth; the cuckoo sang all day long, and the Siberian forest became a paradise of beauty peopled with birds and stocked with last year's fruits, preserved by seven months' frost and snow.

But among all the migratory myriads, not one of the species whose nest he sought passed over the upper Petchora. Mr. Seebohm and Harvie Brown, who accompanied him, then descended the river, and encamped on the tundra. The tundra was, in fact, a moor, with here and there a large, flat bog with abundant lakes. It was covered with moss, lichens, heath-like plants, dwarf birch and millions of acres of cloud-berries and cranberries. As far as the eye could reach this region stretched east and west, intersected by low ridges of tussocks, like the rim of a melon.

Here they found the nests of three of the six species whose eggs were unknown. The eggs of the gray plover were found in the first day's bird-nesting on the tundra, and the birds were identified. These plovers, which feed in the Thames marshes in autumn, thus fly to the most northern corner of Europe to rear their young. Lower down the river the eggs of Bevick's swan were also found by a fisherman, and later on the eggs of the snail, on the tundra itself. The knot and the sand-

ling were not found breeding on the tundra; they go farther north, to Grinnell land—the furthest limit of human habitation. In summing up his observations, Mr. Seebohm declared that the number of birds which go to the Arctic regions to breed is vast beyond conception. They go, not by thousands, but by millions, to rear their young on the tundra. Of the cause which attracts them he was equally certain. It was because nowhere in the world does nature provide, at the same time and in the same place, such a lavish prodigality of food.

That the barren swamps of the tundra should yield a food supply so great as to tempt birds to make journeys of thousands of miles to rear their young in a land of plenty only to be found beyond the Arctic circle seems incredible. Mr. Seebohm explained the apparent paradox. The vegetation largely consists of cranberry, cloud-berries and crowberry bushes. Forced by the perpetual sunshine of the Arctic summer, these "bear enormous crops of fruit, but the crop is not ripe till the middle and end of the Arctic summer, and if the fruit-eating birds had to wait until it was ripe they would starve, for, as has been already noted, they arrive on the very day of the melting of the snow. But each year the snow descends on this immense crop of ripe fruit before the birds have time to gather it. It is then preserved beneath the snow, perfectly fresh and pure, and the melting of the snow discloses the luscious but unconsumed last year's crop hanging on them, or lying ready to be eaten on the ground. The frozen meal stretches across the breadth of Asia. It never decays and is accessible the moment the snow melts. Ages have taught the birds that they have only to fly to the Arctic circle to find such a store of crystallized fruits as will last them till the bushes are once more forced into bearing by the perpetual sunlight.

The same facts which free the fruits from being the most prolific insect life in the world—the mosquito swarms on the tundra. No European can live there without a veil after the snow is gone; the gun barrels are black with them, and the cloud often obscures the sight. Thus the insect-eating birds have only to open their mouths to have them filled with mosquitoes, and the presence of swarms of tender little warblers, cliff-chaffs, plovers and wagtails is accounted for.

Having found by his visit to the Petchora where the birds went to and why they went, Mr. Seebohm made his next expedition to the valley of the Yenisei in Asiatic Siberia. This adventure was hardly so fruitful in results as the first. It included "two shipwrecks, which were not part of the original programme," and he wintered too far north to encounter the main stream of migrating birds. But he was unable to define the geographical limits of many European, Central Asian and Chinese species, and recorded, among other observations in his second book, Siberia in Asia, that Siberia "is a second Canada in reserve, waiting for a European overland."

To his Siberia in Europe he added a chapter describing the scene at the lighthouse in Heligoland on a "migration night." He was paying a visit to Dr. Gull, but it was written twenty years before the translation of Dr. Gull's work appeared in England. He was awakened at ten o'clock to find that the whole population was moving toward the lighthouse, nets in hand, to capture the birds which strayed from the main body.

"The whole zone of light within range of the mirrors was alive with birds coming and going. Nothing else was visible in the darkness but the lantern of the lighthouse, signposted in the drifting east clouds of birds were continually emerging in an uninterrupted stream; a few swerved from their course, first for a moment, as if dazed by the light, and then vanished with the rest in the western gloom. Occasionally one wheeled around the lighthouse and then passed on, and occasionally one fluttered against the glass like a moth against a lamp, tried to perch on the wire netting and was caught by the lighthouse man. I should be afraid to hazard a guess as to the hundreds of thousands that must have passed in a couple of hours, but the stray birds which the lighthouse men succeeded in securing amounted to nearly 300. The scene from the balcony of the lighthouse was equally interesting; in every direction the birds were flying like a swarm of bees."

This is the locus classicus of the literature of bird migration. Yet the writer was a Yorkshire "ironmaster," who was equally interested, as we learn from one of his notes, when discussing with a "Sheffield grinder well up in dogs and fancy pigeons," the identity of a flock of winged in a suburban garden in the capital of Hallamshire.—New York Times.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD CANARD. What is the meaning of the expression "a canard" when a wonderful story that has no foundation in fact is meant? Even Frenchmen cannot say. It is now claimed that the honor of its invention belongs to M. Carnaudin, a member of the Academy at Brussels. He had noticed some wonderful "varna" in the daily paper to which he subscribed, and in order to satirize the writers, he sent in one himself, as a joke. It was about a pretended experiment with twenty-five ducks, and tended to show that ducks are cannibals. He had, he said, killed the ducks one by one and fed the survivors exclusively on the body, and in course of time there remained but one duck of the whole twenty-five. This last of the ducks was said to have had a post mortem examination made of its body, when it was found to be suffering from internal injuries as the supposed consequence of its strange diet.

The paragraph, which the writer never intended to see in print, was published and sent the rounds. It got to America, whence it was constantly coming back and the phrase "it is another canard" or "duck," became common in newspaper offices.—London Daily News.

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.

Gilmore & McCandless quote some attractive prices in men's clothing.

The best value for your money at Shore's Hardware.

WOMAN'S BIBLE. A Bible Translated, Edited, and Commented Upon by Women.

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

Notice of Assignment.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Haughton, of the city of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, Merchant, and Alfred E. Westcott, of Victoria, Merchant, carrying on business in partnership under the firm name of Thomas Haughton and Company, have by deed dated the 14th day of February, 1896, assigned all their personal estate, credits and effects which may be seized or sold under execution, and all the real estate of them and either of them, to John Leander Beckwith, of the city of Victoria aforesaid, Commission Merchant, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said Thomas Haughton and Alfred E. Westcott.

The said deed was executed by the said Thomas Haughton and Alfred E. Westcott and John Leander Beckwith on the 14th day of February, 1896.

All creditors are requested to send full particulars of their claims to the trustee on or before the 31st day of March, 1896. Dated the 14th day of February, 1896.

H. G. HALL, Solicitor for the Trustee.

CREDITORS' MEETING. A meeting of the Creditors of the said Thomas Haughton and Alfred E. Westcott, will be held at my office, No. 40 Johnson street, Victoria, on Saturday, the 22nd day of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

J. L. BECKWITH, Trustee.

\$10 REWARD. The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing, injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order, WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.O.

\$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, C.M.O.

Victoria, B.C., August 1st, 1896.

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 will be engaged at favorable rates on application to

R. P. RITHEB & CO., LTD. 14-15

LONDON TO VICTORIA. The Fine British Iron Ship DRUMCLIFF,

2408 Tons Register. Will sail from London about the middle of February. For rates of freight and other particulars apply to

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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.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY. For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. Gen. Supt. H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

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E. F. RITHEB & CO., Agents.

SS. "ROSALIE" Leaves Victoria Daily at 5:30 p.m. except Sunday. 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.

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TRANSPORTATION. CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. WITHOUT CHANGE

TO ALL PORTS. 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. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria.

Di. 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 2 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 Plumper Pass 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 indentments are filed to 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 notice.

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 \$80, 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. Daily ready

Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington... 8:00 3:20

Ar. Nanaimo... 11:40 6:38

Ar. Wellington... 12:01 6:53

GOING SOUTH. Daily ready

Lv. Wellington for Victoria... 8:20 3:20

Lv. Victoria for Esquimalt... 8:47 3:45

Ar. Esquimalt... 12:30 7:00

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. Gen. Supt. H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

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E. F. RITHEB & CO., Agents.

TRANSPORTATION. Oregon-Asiatic Steamship Line.

FOR HONOLULU, CHINA and JAPAN.

S. S. ASLOUN, 4300 tons dead weight, due 24th February.

MOUNT LEBANON, 3000 tons dead weight, due 20th March.

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

S. S. TRANSIT—Sailing monthly for Central American ports.

For freight and particulars apply to F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Agents.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO'Y, Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, IMPORTERS OF

Japanese Rice, Silk and General Merchandise. Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

Smoke, read

and write, amid comfort and luxury in the Buffet Smoking Library Coach on "North-Western Limited" via "The North-Western Line" leaving Minneapolis every night 7:30, St. Paul 8:10 arriving Chicago 9:30 a.m. This Coach has been truly termed "a club room on wheels," and besides having a library of the best standard works and all the latest periodicals, has equipment for serving light refreshments. Your Home Agent will sell you tickets via this first class line. For further information and Illustrated Folder, Free, please address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

F. W. Parker, Puget Sound Agent, Seattle.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

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

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change the splendid, new 3,000 tons steel screw steamer Monowai, Thursday, March 6, at 2 p.m. or immediately on arrival of the English mail.

FOR HONOLULU ONLY S. S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Tuesday, March 10th, 1896, at 10 a.m.

For passage apply to 114 Montgomery street. For freight apply to 327 Market St. J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

R. P. RITHEB & CO., Victoria.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. RUNS

Through Pullman Sleeping Cars, Elegant Dining Cars, Tourist Sleeping Cars,

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

For full information, time cards, maps, etc., call on or address

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agt., Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 22 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

THROUGH TICKETS

FOR THE FINE STEAMER "City of Kingston"

Speed, 18 knots. Tonnage, 1147.

8:00 am Lv. Victoria... 11:45 ar. 4:15 am

11:45 am Lv. Victoria... 2:15 ar. 12:30 am

3:0

BRITISH COLUMBIA

DISCANS. (From our own correspondent.) Duncan's, Feb. 17.—On the evening of the 15th the Gospel Temperance mission will hold a meeting at McPherson's station. Local clergymen are to deliver addresses. At Duncan's on the 24th Bishop Perrin will address the regular monthly meeting of the G. T. M. in the agricultural hall.

BURGOYNE BAY. (From our own correspondent.) Burgoyne Bay, Feb. 15.—Mr. W. Burns arrived here on Monday, on his yearly inspection of the Island schools. Beaver Point was visited on Monday afternoon. The whole of Tuesday was devoted to Burgoyne Bay school, there being 32 pupils present. On Wednesday the Yeavering Bay and north end schools were visited. Inspector Burns returned on Wednesday evening to Burgoyne Bay, and delivered a lecture in the school house, the subject being "Charles Dickens." The school room was filled by a very appreciative audience. Mr. F. Raines, school trustee, occupied the chair. The lecturer spoke under three heads: "A sketch of Dickens' life," "the object of his writings," and "some characters in his works." The lecture was exceedingly interesting, as Mr. Burns told several anecdotes in connection with the great novelist, whom he personally knew. At the close he was loudly applauded. A vote of thanks proposed by Mr. A. W. Cooke was accepted, and seconded by Mr. A. Wilson, brought a very pleasant and instructive evening to a close.

WELLINGTON. (From our own correspondent.) Wellington, Feb. 17.—The new Methodist church will be formally opened on Sunday next. Rev. Solomon Cleaver will preach at both morning and evening services.

ROSSLAND. Rossland Prospector. The grading of the narrow-gauge railway, in the various curves around and across the townsite, is proceeding briskly in spite of the recent snowfalls. In solid ore is the most common expression used describing the work now being done on several Champion Creek claims. In speaking of the remarkable growth of business in this Camp Mining Recorder Kirkup cites the fact that while the receipts of his office for the month of January, 1895, were only \$263.75, the receipts for January, 1896, were \$2,014.15, or nearly ten times as much. The records show that considerable assessment work is being done in camp. Twenty-six assessments were recorded last month, and as 25 claims were located in February last year and 25 in March, it may be presumed that nearly a hundred assessments will be recorded in the corresponding months of this year.

ARMSTRONG. Vernon News. E. C. Carsill & Co. shipped a carload of logs to the coast on Saturday. All the warehouses of the Okanagan mill company are now almost filled to their utmost capacity, there now being about two thousand tons on hand. Evidently the politicians of Victoria are not acquainted with the state of things in the Okanagan valley, and that matter almost every valley in British Columbia, or they would not attempt to pass a law to force ranchmen to either hold their stock or fence a large tract of land for grazing purposes. A majority of the ranchmen in this valley are not able to fence a large part of the ranges, neither can they fence a part of their ranches for pasture as they have no pasture land. It is also almost impossible to herd cattle among the woods in this vicinity, and the people of this community will do some vigorous kicking if such a law is passed.

KAMLOOPS. Inland Sentinel. The certificate of the incorporation of Kamloops board of trade has been received from Ottawa. News has been received in this city that Williamson, a rancher at Soda creek, committed suicide recently. He was found with a bullet hole through his head behind a straw stack. The provincial home has now a family of 35 persons, six having come recently. These were William J. Jones, J. Holmes, William Tully and Michael Flanagan from Victoria, the latter of whom was a sea captain and is now 85 years of age, though comparatively active, and William H. Curran, of Nanaimo, and Thomas O'Connor, who has been in the hospital for some time, but previous to that lived in Fort Steele. Mr. Curran at one time opposed Mr. Planta as a candidate for the commons. For some weeks there has been on an average six men who were too ill to leave their beds, and this has entailed a great deal of work on the superintendent and matron. A serious accident occurred to Beverly Goddard, freeman on No. 1, which passed through Kamloops on Wednesday night. Owing to the thaw and boulders had fallen on the track in many places, rendering progress very

slow, and the train did not reach Spence's Bridge until about 11 o'clock. After passing that station it was followed by a work train taking out a gang. When about three miles on this side of Lytton a stop had to be made to make some repairs under the engine, damaged by striking a boulder. While thus engaged, the engine of the work train struck the back end of the passenger train, crushing Mr. Goddard beneath the engine. His left leg and shoulder were very badly crushed and his head bruised. No bones were broken, but how bad the injuries are or whether any are internal cannot yet be said definitely.

VERNON. (Vernon News.) On Wednesday last week Mr. Geo. Kieffer, son of Mr. G. Kieffer, sr., of Colstream, was married by the Rev. T. W. Outerbridge to Miss Edith Tronson of this city.

Two Siwash, accused of stealing goods from a cabin across the line and bringing the stolen property into this country by way of Osoyoos, were brought up on Thursday before Judge Spinks, having elected to be summarily tried.

Mr. Robert Wood, who has been down to the coast on a brief business trip, returned on Wednesday to Greenwood, the new Boundary Creek town. Mr. Wood's opinion of the mineral country stretching from the foot of Okanagan Lake to Kettle River is very interesting. He believes that it is second to none on earth. Smelters will be erected, he predicts, at more than one point during the present year, and nothing now remains to start the biggest mining boom ever known in British Columbia but railway transportation facilities. Mr. Wood is endeavoring to effect an arrangement whereby the different mineral claims at Luna Lake camp, near Boundary, may be pooled and a company formed to develop the most promising of the claims.

ROSSLAND. Rossland Prospector. The grading of the narrow-gauge railway, in the various curves around and across the townsite, is proceeding briskly in spite of the recent snowfalls. In solid ore is the most common expression used describing the work now being done on several Champion Creek claims. In speaking of the remarkable growth of business in this Camp Mining Recorder Kirkup cites the fact that while the receipts of his office for the month of January, 1895, were only \$263.75, the receipts for January, 1896, were \$2,014.15, or nearly ten times as much. The records show that considerable assessment work is being done in camp. Twenty-six assessments were recorded last month, and as 25 claims were located in February last year and 25 in March, it may be presumed that nearly a hundred assessments will be recorded in the corresponding months of this year.

Air compressors, drills and boiler for the Cliff mine have been ordered from the Road Drill Company, and will be shipped at once. The Homestead is now shipping ore, about twenty tons being the daily output. This can be doubled as soon as the tramway is in operation. The future looks rosy at the Crown Point. A rich ore body has been struck in the south level at the bottom of the shaft, which went over \$50 to the ton. Mr. H. Witt Bostock, who holds the bond on the Pittsburg group of claims, lying between the Crown Point and the Occidental, has had six men at work on the properties all winter sinking shafts and running tunnels, with only partial success. A quantity of mineralized rock is encountered, but the ore is not solid. Mr. A. B. Irwin returned Thursday from Chicago, where he met the members of the Trail Creek Mining Company, owners of the Columbia, Kootenay, Copper Jack, Tip Top and other properties on Columbia Mountain, one mile northeast of Rossland. While at Chicago Mr. Irwin went out to the camp and saw there the machinery which the company expects to send here and use in honeycombing Columbia Mountain. As it is intended to bring the machinery from Northport in the snow it will be shipped soon.

MIDWAY. Midway Advance. Mr. John Weir, who was here in connection with the Thompson and Fowler deal, left on Wednesday last for Spokane, after having made satisfactory arrangements with the owners of three of the properties included in the deal for the transfer of their interests. The Cariboo company are not going to allow anything to stand in their way of proving the enormous extent and value of their property at Camp McKinney, and with this object they are now dropping down a shaft at the end of the drift recently run on the ore body, and by following the vein down will soon determine just at what depth to start their next drift on the lead ore to give them plenty of stopping ground. Another drift on ore started 60 feet below the present one would give them 120 feet of stopping, which extended at 800 feet in length, the distance drifted upon the ledge at the 80 foot level, would insure the ore for a four or five years' run with the mill's present stamping capacity. For nearly two years the Cariboo has held first place as a free gold quartz producer in the province, from which many thousands of dollars in gold have been taken and by present indications the mine will hold the proud position for many years to come.

One Honest Man. Dear Editor:—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particularly of genuine, honest, home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak shrunk parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, and thank heaven I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp, L. A. Edwards, Jarvis, Ont.

—See the prize puzzle in the window at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson St.

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

DOCTOR DOVER, BUCCANEER.

Discovered Selkirk, Sacked Guayaquil, Invented Liver's Powders. Not many persons who have taken a doctor's powder have any idea of the quack career of the man who gave his name to the preparation. Prof. Ober of Johns Hopkins University, in a paper published in the Lancet, tells his story. Thomas Dover was born in Warwickshire in about 1690, and after studying at Cambridge, settled down at Bristol, for centuries the home port for adventurers, privateers and slave traders. He was nearly blind when he joined in a number of Bristol merchants. Two ships, the Duke and the Duchess, were fitted out for voyages to the South seas. Dover went third in command to Captain Rogers, and appears in his narrative as Captain Dover's boy.

Feb. 1, 1700, the ships arrived off the Island of Juan Fernandez, and Captain Rogers, who was sent ashore in the ship, brought back with him to the ship a couple of days later a man clad in goat skins, who had been left on the island for years, a half-breed. This was Alexander Selkirk, the original Robinson Crusoe. Later the expedition sailed up the South American coast, and found what it was seeking in the two cities of Guayaquil, which it attacked and sacked. The powder which cured the sailors of the plague which broke out after the capture of the two cities.

After cruising in the Pacific for another two years for the Spanish treasure ships they returned to England in 1711, having collected under the name of \$50,000. Dover's share made him a wealthy man. He settled down as a physician in London in 1713, carrying with him the secret of his success. To attract public attention he published his book, "The Ancient Physician's Legacy."

The book ran through eight editions, the last apparently being published in 1771. Dover's name is still mentioned in the formula for his famous powder. "Take opium one ounce, saltpetre and tartar vitriolated each four ounces, ipecacuanha one ounce. Put the saltpetre and tartar into a red-hot mortar, stirring with a spoon until they are done to powder, and powder them very fine; then mix the opium, grind them to powder, and then mix the other powders with them. Dose, from four to six grains, or seven grains in a glass of white wine, to be taken covering in warm, and drinking a white or three plants of the Linnæus; drink white wine." The publication of the book made a great noise, and brought Dover into the notice of his fellow practitioners, who treated him as a quack. He carried on a bitter war against his enemies in the London of 1740. His work is still in the British pharmacopœia.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

LOGGING IN NEW ENGLAND. The Use of Railways has Caused Many Changes in the Business.

For many years the lumber business of New Hampshire and Maine was handled by water routes, logs were cut and landed on the banks of driving streams or lakes, and driven to mills or places of manufacture. Townships were sold according to their value as well watered or poorly watered. Many lots of land were not considered of much value which could not be reached within easy haul of drivable waters. For all these years the sole lumbering was conducted on driving streams and rivers along the sea coast, where lumber could be loaded by rafts or vessels.

While containing rivers, like the Penobscot, Kennebec, St. John, Androscoggin, Merrimack and Connecticut are still made routes for driving logs and floating lumber manufacturing, yet they are losing their prestige, and to-day more lumbering is done by rail than is done by water. A great many new railroads, branching out from the main trunk lines have been constructed within the past ten years, reaching into well-lumbered townships heretofore inaccessible by any economical means, and now made thereby doubly valuable by railway facilities for transportation. A large part of the income of the Maine Central and Grand Trunk, the Boston and Maine systems, is derived from the transport of logs and manufactured lumber. It is only within a very few years that the trunk lines of roads would transport logs from their lines to sawmills and lumber manufacturing plants. Now this is quite a business. All the roads do more or less in the transportation of logs, and such as the little logging railroads and local roads are pushing up their business in accessible large supplies of spruce and hardwood.

Year by year the lumber mills and pulp mills are learning to value the prompt, safe and certain transportation of logs by rail, rather than depending upon the uncertain delivery of logs by rivers and streams. Pulp mills, especially, appreciate the certain delivery at stated periods of what expensive and risky for pulp mills to be forced to receive their entire year's stock on some great river in a spring freshet, and be obliged to burn the same or haul it out on to the main land, and thus take care of so large and bulky a product in one week or month. Far better is it to receive the same at stated intervals by cars, and in such a way as to be handled with economy and safety by the extension of these logging railroads into the forests is the utilization of large woods, and of some other products, which have heretofore been wasted or allowed to stand, by reason of their inaccessibility. As the forests become diminished to extent greater enterprise is developed in working up all the growth, and in utilizing every feature of forest product. It is safe to predict that a very large percentage of the lumber and logs which are to be marketed in the future will be produced by railroads, either through the lines which now exist or new lines which may be projected in the near future.

Lumber operations are becoming of any greater certainty in logging operations, and which will enable them to be carried on in a more profitable and practicable way by logging teams. Owners of large tracts of land are co-operating in the building of roads, which have heretofore been difficult to sell, now become even more valuable than lands, and are being sold in large tracts, and facilities are provided.

Among the many advantages of logging by railroad are the ease of forwarding supplies, the possibility of buying supplies in any demand, and thus taking advantage of the rise and fall of market prices, and also the ease and safety of the supplies may be forwarded from time to time, rather than sent forward in one large quantity, as in operating in distant townships only provided with water transportation, and that in spring, summer and fall. Logging railroads permit the delivery of logs, not only in winter, but in summer, facilitate the erection of inexpensive mills along their lines, and the nearly products with small expense for hauling. Many a little mill is established where the only expense is yarding the logs from the site of waste can be utilized and forwarded; valuable timber, and railway facilities, some townships have been sold this fall which have been in the market for many years, and from the fact that the lumbered could inaugurate lines of narrow gauge logging railroads at moderate expense, and thus at slight bills of expense for hauling. All this leads to the development of forest resources, and the opening up of a supply of logs from the deficiency in supply in other townships which have been worked for many years. It is a great benefit to the economy and efficiency in railroad logging that it is a subject worthy of consideration by those lumbermen who possess what have hitherto been called back townships, far distant from driving waters. These markets are being opened up by the building of a large proportion of the forest land which has hitherto been undeveloped.—Mechanics, Mechanics.

Imported blood cures that tired feeling. Boer's Sarsaparilla purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, and gives vigor and vitality.

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

ERYSIPELAS MICROBE.

Discovered in Paris, Where Sufferers Have Been Successfully Treated. A remedy for erysipelas has just been discovered by Dr. Martorek, an Austrian physician of the Pasteur Institute at Paris, says the New York World. The microbe which causes this disease, too, has been definitely classified. This new microbe is called the streptococcus, and like all others is infinitely small in size. It was pronounced to be also the cause of various inflammation in the cellular tissues beneath the skin, such as whitlow, and in the dangerous element in the fever that follows childbirth.

The streptococcus is one of the most active workers toward the ruin of the human organism, this French physician says, and since the human race has walked the earth it has been its active agent in the carrying off of the millions who have died of fever, especially those which follow wounds or surgical operations.

Erysipelas is also known as St. Anthony's fire, and is characterized by a profuse inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, spreading from its initial site and accompanied by fever and other general disturbance. The methods of research were the same as those pursued by Dr. Pasteur. The experiment was first tried of inoculating horses and guinea pigs with the erysipelas microbe after the disease had appeared in a violent form, injections of the new serum were given. So successful was the result that the fact that it was pronounced safe to make a trial of it on human beings.

Many of the great Parisian hospitals have special wards for erysipelas patients, the largest number being treated at Tronseau. Here, it is said, Dr. Martorek tried his remedy upon the sufferers with unvarying good results. Equally successful in other hospitals were his confreres, Drs. Chantre, Basse, Bar, Guiffre, Severette, and Dieudonné. The detailed results of their work will not be made public, however, for some weeks to come, when a full report will be made to the Academy of Medicine.

Owing to the excessive violence of the streptococcus, the serum which is employed is said to be particularly powerful. The difficulty of its preparation is apparent from the fact that twenty-five different operations are necessary to prepare it. Not long ago another French physician asserted that he had discovered a cure for erysipelas, a disease which as always been regarded as the most hopeless of any that flesh is heir to. This remedy consisted in the inoculation of the virus patient with erysipelas. The erysipelas microbe had not at that time been classified or named, however, though something of the sort was known to exist.

—Any tendency to premature baldness may be promptly checked by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. Don't delay until the scalp is bare and the hair-roots destroyed. If you would realize the best results, begin at once with this invaluable preparation.

"Do you believe a married man lives longer than a single one?" "Well, I don't know," replied Mr. Newcomb. "I lived longer before I was married than I have since."

Street Skirts

That are easy to walk in and never lose their proper rippling folds and firm hem, may be made by using light weight No. 10

Fibre Chamois

all through them. But cut it across the goods and tack it frequently to the lining and put a narrow band of heavy weight No. 30 around the bottom for extra stiffness.

Get the Real Fibre Chamois. The Name is on Each Yerd . . .

BY-LAW

Respecting the Assessment Roll.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

- 1. It is hereby declared that a distinction for the purpose of assessment shall be made between land and improvements situate within the municipal limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria.
2. Land situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at its actual cash value, as it would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.
3. Improvements situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at fifty per cent. of their actual cash value, as they would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.
4. The Assessor shall begin to make the assessment on or before the fifth Friday in January, and complete the same on or before the third Tuesday in April, and the assessment shall be made on the said third Tuesday in April in each year.
5. The Assessment Roll shall be returned by the Assessor to the Clerk of the Municipality on or before the fourth Saturday in April in each year.
6. In the construction of this by-law the expression "land" and "improvements" shall have respectively the meanings given them in Sec. 2 of the "Municipal Act, 1892."
7. The "Assessment By-Law, 1894," and any by-law or by-laws containing any provision or provisions which may be inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this by-law, are and are hereby repealed in so far only as the same are inconsistent or repugnant, so that full force and effect shall be given to the provisions of this by-law, but not otherwise.
8. This by-law may be cited as "The Assessment By-Law, 1896."
Passed the Municipal Council on the 27th day of January, 1896.
Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council this 28th day of January, 1896.
(R.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1896, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Municipal Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.



CURE SICK HEAD

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

ACHE

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

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Sun Life Assurance Co., OF CANADA.

Policies non-forfeitable and incontestable. Largest profits to policy holders. Money to loan on business blocks, improved farms and high class residential property. A. H. HARMAN & CO. Agents for Victoria and district, 80 Broad Street, Victoria.

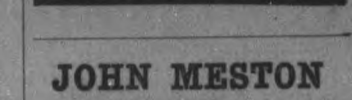


Why Waste Time and Money

making experiments with other baking powders, when

WHITE STAR

has become a DEMONSTRATED SUCCESS. Medal Awarded, 1895.



JOHN MESTON

Carriage Maker BLACKSMITH, ETC. Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

Mysteries of the HUMAN BRAIN!



The latest discovery in the scientific world is that nerve centres located in or near the base of the brain control all the organs of the body, and when these nerve centres are deranged the organs which they supply with nerve fluid, or nerve force, are also deranged. When it is remembered that a serious injury to the spinal cord will cause paralysis of the body below the injured point, because the nerve force is prevented by the injury from reaching the paralyzed portion, it will be understood how the derangement of the nerve centres will cause the derangement of the various organs which they supply with nerve force; that is, when a nerve centre is deranged or in any way diseased it is impossible for it to supply the same quantity of nerve force as when in a healthful condition; hence the organs which depend upon it for nerve force suffer, and are unable to properly perform their work, and as a result disease makes its appearance. At least two-thirds of our chronic diseases and ailments are due to the imperfect action of the nerve centres at the base of the brain, and not from a derangement primarily originating in the organ itself. The great mistake of physicians in treating these diseases is that they treat the organs

and not the nerve centres, which are the cause of the trouble. The wonderful cures wrought by the Great South American Nerve Tonic are due alone to the fact that this remedy is based upon the foregoing principle. It cures by rebuilding and strengthening the nerve centres, and thereby increasing the supply of nerve force or nervous energy. This remedy has been found of infinite value for the cure of Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Paroxysms, Stoopiness, Forgetfulness, Mental Despondency, Nervousness of Females, Hot Flashes, Sick Headache, Heart Disease. The first bottle will convince anyone that a cure is certain. South American Nerve Tonic is without doubt the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and all Chronic Stomach Troubles, because it acts through the nerves. It gives relief in one day, and absolutely effects a permanent cure in every instance. Do not allow your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, to keep you from using this health-giving remedy. It is based on the result of years of scientific research and study. A single bottle will convince the most incredulous. FOR SALE BY Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

HE CALLED TOO LATE

Julian Claimed His Forfeit, but Had Allowed His Claim to Lapse.

Great Game of Rugby Between Nanaimo and Victoria on Saturday.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 17.—Martin Julian came across to Rio Grande this morning for a conference with Dan Stuart and Buck Connelly. Julian started out by claiming the forfeit, but was told that he could not get it. The articles of agreement provide that the man failing to appear at the ring should forfeit. Julian, "you urged me to agree to a postponement until Monday, and I did."

Later—The fight is off. Fitzsimmons declares he will not fight unless he gets the forfeit, which Connelly refuses.

Middleborough, Ky., Feb. 17.—Dan Stuart has been telegraphed from Cumberland Gap to have his match there. There are said to be five acres of neutral ground near there over which neither Kentucky, Tennessee or Virginia has jurisdiction, where they could fight unmolested.

THE WHEEL. L. A. W. PRESIDENT.

New York, Feb. 17.—Sterling Elliott of Boston, the new president of the L. A. W., is here. In an interview he discussed the recent Baltimore conference. He said in conclusion, concerning the chairmanship of the racing board: "It is my intention to consult the chief constable of the various districts in this matter. I shall soon have a circular letter prepared requesting them to favor me with the name of the man they think best fitted for the office. I shall ask their opinion on other matters of importance and by their replies I shall no doubt be guided to a large extent. As to the chairmanship of the racing board, I do not yet care to do anything definite."

SAYS IT'S THE CLIMATE.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—A. A. Zimmerman, champion professional bicyclist, arrived from Australia yesterday. He attributes his failure to come back with an unbeaten record to the Australian climate. The bicycle racers of that country, he says, do not compare with those of England or America in speed, but no matter how fast a foreign rider may be, he cannot expect to win a race until he has lived long enough in the country to become acclimated. Parsons, Fletcher and Walker, the best riders in Australia, Zimmerman says, would stand little chance in American. Zimmerman is reticent as to his future plans.

CRICKET. ALBIONS MEET.

The annual meeting of the Albion cricket club was held on Saturday evening, when the following were named a committee to secure funds for the opening of the season. Messrs. John Earsman, R. H. Swinerton, J. Martin, the chairman (Mr. York) and the secretary (Mr. Cutliffe). The Albions play all their games on Beacon Hill, where they are free to the public.

FOOTBALL. VICTORIA vs. NANAIMO.

The last fixture in the championship series came off on Saturday on the grounds of the Victoria club at Caledonia park. The ground, considering the recent wet weather, was in a fair condition, but touch lines might with advantage have been duly marked out. It is hardly fair to expect a "touch judge" to judge exactly where the line is, especially when the spectators are crowding near the line on the side of the field opposite the grand stand. Those who attended witnessed one of the best games of Rugby football ever seen here. Miller won the toss and elected to play towards the pavilion end. Shortly after three o'clock Woodburn kicked for Nanaimo, Miller promptly kicking back to the centre. The Victoria forwards had the best of casting scrimmages, and a bout of passing initiated by Wigram resulted in play being removed to Nanaimo territory. Several attempts to score, in which the Victoria three-quarter quartets all took a hand, were frustrated by the stubborn defence of the Nanaimo backs. A short run by Quine, followed by a similar effort on the part of Marshall, removed play to the centre. Nanaimo forwards began to fall, and the Victoria line was endangered. The defence of the home team proved equal to the occasion, and Pettievrew coming to the rescue relieved the pressure with a lengthy kick. Play settled down in the centre, the Victoria halves having repeated opportunities of exhibiting their saving capabilities—apparently a very strong point with both. Quine has put in a good run, but he held on

to the ball too long, Schofield being responsible for a good tackle. Marshall then caught one of Miller's punts, which had not quite found "touch," and put in a good "dodge" run. Wigram, Grindle and Schofield also tried hard to get away, but the tackling was too strong, and Miller's example in punting into touch might have been followed with advantage. At length the Victoria forwards removed the play to Nanaimo quarters, and Goward, breaking away from the scrum, dribbled over the line amidst great excitement. Banford just saying in the nick of time. At half time neither side had scored anything tangible.

On resumption Pettievrew kicked off for Victoria and Madill returned to centre. The Nanaimo forwards carried a number of loose scrimmages, and assisted by a dribble from Neen, reached the Victoria "25." The Nanaimo forwards heeled out smartly to Quine, who passed wide to Marshall, who utilized to the best advantage and dashed over the goal line amidst applause. It was a very pretty effort, but had not Pettievrew been of opinion that Marshall had gone into "touch," this try might have been saved. The kick was difficult, and Webster failed to add the coveted two points. In their eagerness to equalize the score some of the Victoria forwards rushed in front of the ball at the drop out, and the referee properly enforcing the rule, a scrum was formed at Victoria's "25." Wigram, Schofield, Miller and Gamble, by a series of short useful runs, removed play to the Nanaimo "25." The Victoria forwards, who appeared to stay better than their opponents, now got down to work, and the three-quarters at once showed they were one and all thoroughly capable of playing a strong attacking game when once opportunities were afforded them. The halves fed their centres well and frequently, with the result that the game resolved itself into a series of attacks on the Nanaimo line, during which Miller made a brilliant though unsuccessful effort to drop a goal. Time was getting on, and the supporters of the home team began to exhibit some anxiety as to whether Victoria would be able to draw level. Runs by Schofield and Miller failed to produce the desired result, but at length Wigram passed out to Gamble, who feinted to pass to Miller, but instead ran in himself between the posts amidst loud cheers. Pettievrew took the kick and duly placed his side in the lead.

Shortly after this time was called, leaving Victoria winners of a fast and very open game by one goal (five points) to one try (three points). The following were the teams: Victoria—Full back, H. Pettievrew; three-quarters, E. Wigram, J. M. Miller (captain), C. Gamble and K. Schofield; halves, F. Ward and G. Ward; forwards, A. D. Crease, J. K. Macrae, H. Chance, F. Wollaston, W. F. Loveland, A. Goward, J. P. Hibben, and A. Langley. Nanaimo—Full back, F. English; three-quarters, C. Banford, S. Webster, H. Madill and E. Marshall; half backs, J. Neen and J. D. Quine (captain); forwards, R. Swanson, M. Woodburn, I. Thomson, O. Randle, M. Duffie, W. E. Edmonds, J. McKinnel and S. Wilcox. Referee, Hon. Victor E. Stanley.

The game throughout was very pleasant and friendly, and it is satisfactory to know that the visitors were thoroughly satisfied as to the result, freely expressing the opinion that they had a "fair deal." For Nanaimo Quine and Neen at half back worked very hard, but they were too well watched by the opposing pair to become really dangerous. At three-quarters Marshall did not get many chances, but when he did he was as dangerous as ever. Forwards Duffie, McKinnel and Thomson showed most in a hard working pack.

For Victoria, Pettievrew kicked beautifully, but was not often called upon to save. The three-quarters worked well together after the first few minutes. Schofield and Gamble it is true, might have passed once or twice with advantage, but on the whole the "quarterette" played a sound defensive and offensive game. At half the Wards saved pluckily often. They also showed great improvement in the "feeding" line. Forwards Macrae, A. D. Crease, Chance and Goward were the pick, the last named player's "soaker" ability being more than once displayed to advantage.

Hon. V. E. Stanley was a good and impartial referee.

Y. M. C. A. VS. SWIFTS.

The third game of the series for the intermediate cup was played at Nanaimo on Saturday afternoon between the above clubs. The Y. M. C. A. was unable to send quite as strong a team as played at the Caledonia park here in the former match, but the new players Holden, Swengers and Bland, who had not played for the club more than once before this season, did well.

In the first half no score was made by either side, the Association pressing the Swifts until half time. A minute or so after play was resumed Frank Cullin, who had been playing a strong game at centre line of back for the Y. M. C. A., was injured and carried off the field, the Association playing ten men for the rest of the game. This seemed to dishearten the Victoria team and within two minutes after Cullin left the field Nanaimo got through and scored, scoring again 10 minutes after, notwithstanding the good play of H. Lorimer in goal. Then Captain Lorimer brought Scott back and the Y. M. C. A. team seemed to gather itself together, but were unable to score, playing a defence game, the score at call of time standing 2 to 0 in favor of the Swifts. The Nanaimo team was much stronger than that sent here for the former game. The Swifts will make a strong bid for the cup and the Junior Wanderers will have to work hard to retain it.

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

MISCELLANEOUS. WINNIPEG'S BONSPIEL.

Winnipeg, Feb. 17.—A week of day and night playing has been sufficient to bring to a close Manitoba's "Greatest Show on Earth." Hundreds of curling matches were played in the big bonspiel last week, but only two contests have been concluded. The bonspiel has been entirely successful from every standpoint. Many of the visiting rinks who were not fortunate in being in any of the finals have gone home, but there are enough curlers to keep the sheets of ice full all to-day, when it is expected most of the finals will take place. Play in the Royal Caledonian, which is confined to city rinks, will continue during the week. This afternoon finals in the Walkerville and Grand Challenge will probably be played in the Granite rink. They promise to be splendid games. It is expected that His Honor Lieut. Governor Paterson and Sir Donald A. Smith will witness both contests. The contests now stand as follows: Grand Challenge, S. G. Harstone, of the Granites, and E. J. Rochon, of Fort William, play final to-day. A. Kelly, of Brandon, got third prize and C. E. Travis, of the Indian rink, from Elkhorn, second. In the Walkerville, R. H. Dunbar, of the Thistles, Winnipeg, and Dr. Clark, of the Granites, play the finals to-day. J. S. Ewert, of the Assiniboine, Winnipeg, is third and O. Neff, of Moosomin, fourth. The international has simmered down to Dunbar, Thistles; Smith, Regina; Harstone, Granites, and McEwen, Virden, all of whom play off to-day. In the consolation match there are left: Hemlerston, Brandon; Muleck, Assiniboine; Crawford, Neepawa; Gill, Assiniboine; and H. H. Smith, Thistles. The play is going on, Nettleton, of St. Paul, being highest so far with 33.

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 Hotel. Orders may be left at Parker's Market, Fort Street. Telephone 485.

THE GREAT PAINTING Christ Before Pilate.

One of the largest paintings ever put on canvas 21 feet long; 4 feet high; 40 life-size figures. Visited by over 100,000 persons in Boston. At A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street, from 4 to 9 p.m. Descriptive lectures every half hour. Admission 25 cents.

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. Men's Fine Beaver Suits \$24 to \$16. 75 Tweed Suits; Frock Coats, Half Price. 300 Tweed Suits, Sac Coats, from \$4 to \$12, (Regular Price, \$7.50 to \$22.)

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.

Gilmore & McCandless

35 & 37 Johnson St.



A LIFE SAVED BY TAKING AYER'S CHERRY SPECTRAL

"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctor pronounced my case hopeless, and I was learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Spectral. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured, and I believe it saved my life." W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Ave., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Spectral Highest Awards at World's Fair. Ayer's Pills the Best Family Physic.

Creamery.

ALL FARMERS and keepers of COWS in NORTH and SOUTH VICTORIA and ESQUIMALT DISTRICTS, who would be willing to enter into contracts with a reliable DAIRY ASSOCIATION for a five years' supply of all the best pure, full milk from their herds at twelve cents per gallon, paid in cash on the 15th day of every month, and all charges of milk from Farm to Creamery to be paid by the Association, are required to write at once, stating their willingness to contract, also number of cows that would be kept and other information to JOHN F. CHANDLER, G. O., Near Victoria, B. C.

PERSONAL.

H. McCandless returned from Vancouver last night. A. H. Buchanan, of Nelson, is a guest at the Drift. R. J. McMillan was a passenger on the Unatilla last evening. J. H. Todd returned from the Sound yesterday by the Kingston. J. E. Gaylor, of New Westminster, registered at the Drift last night. Oscar A. Schlam, Dr. Law and K. D. Burke, of San Francisco are at the Drift. Dr. Hendryx and wife were passengers from the Mainland by yesterday's Charmer. Thomas Hooper was a passenger on the Charmer from Vancouver yesterday evening. E. E. Penzer, W. Peas, C. A. Caldwell and F. Schofield, of Vancouver, are at the Drift. Mrs. A. G. McCandless and Miss Gilmore arrived from the south by the Unatilla last evening.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

Wellington Coal!

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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.

Gilmore & McCandless

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Tree Spray.

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