

THE VIGILANTS.

Reminiscences of San Francisco
When the Committee Met
Out Justice.

Criminals Taken Out of Jail at the
Cannon's Mouth and Impressively
Executed.

Springfield Republican.—There are probably not many men, living or dead who can say or could have said that they went through the wild days which marked the early development of the west, armed only with a moral principle. "Principles are all well enough in their way, but if the other fellow has a pistol, I want one, too," most men would say, and that, perhaps, was the generally accepted philosophy of life in the days of the Forty-niners. But there is one man at least, born and bred in the Bay state, and a resident of this city for the past 30 years or so, who substituted a moral principle for a pistol, lived for eight years in a community where men were shooting or hanging each other with charming abandon, and then came back to his native town in the shadow of the Berkshire hills, unscathed in body and with his hands free from human blood. This man is J. S. Noble, the grain dealer of Lyman street, and the moral principle was: "Attend to your own affairs, and allow other people to attend to theirs."

Mr. Noble reached California in 1850 and stayed there until 1858. During the eight years he did various kinds of work, and, of course had all sorts of experiences. At one time he was employed in a telegraph office in San Jose, and again he followed the profession of a cow boy and cattle driver. He lived in Stockton, San Francisco and San Jose at different times, and had plenty of adventures and experiences such as were to be encountered there. The most dramatic period in his life was that which he passed in San Francisco. For it was while he was there that the famous vigilance committee took the reins of government into its own hands, enforcing the laws of common justice with a relentless vigor and a degree of expedition which struck terror to the hearts of the murderers and robbers who had established a reign of terror.

Mr. Noble is a very quiet, plain-spoken man, and his very tendency to state things conservatively serves to make the story of his experiences doubly interesting. He saw the public execution in the streets of San Francisco of Brace and Hetherington, two murderers who were tried and condemned by the vigilance committee; the massing of 4,000 men in front of the jail where Casey and Corey, two other murderers, were confined, the surrender of the men to the committee under a threat of instant bombardment of the jail, and their subsequent swing into eternity from the windows of the vigilance committee's barracks.

Hetherington and Brace were the first men to whom the vigilance committee meted justice. Both had committed cold-blooded murders and there was every probability that they would go scot free because of the notoriously rotten condition of the courts, and the wheels of justice in general. They were seized by the officers of the vigilance committee and taken to the barracks in Sacramento street. The building had been barricaded and made into a fortress, whose taking would have been an exceedingly difficult matter. A heavy guard of fearless men surrounded the building and cannon were on the roof in such a position that they could command the street and rake it with grape-shot.

Into this fortress Hetherington and Brace were hurried, and received a fair hearing. Both men were desperate characters and the committee were not long in deciding that they were guilty and must die. The decision was at once made known, and the day of the execution announced. A scaffold was erected in the street in front of the barracks, and exactly at the hour mentioned the men were marched out and placed under the nooses which were ready for them.

Mr. Noble says that the roofs commanding the gallows were crowded with people who were eager to see justice done. The men were given an opportunity to speak. Brace was maudlin drunk and his remarks were confined to a few outbursts of somewhat incoherent profanity and vulgarity. Hetherington said simply that he was not guilty of the charges of which he had been convicted, but that he deserved hanging anyhow for other crimes he had committed. After that the great iron triangle or the top of the barracks, used to sound the alarm for the vigilance committee's forces, was struck a single blow, the drop fell, and the men hung by their necks in full sight of thousands who sent up a cheer of approval.

The execution of Casey and Corey was even more dramatic. Corey had killed a United States marshal and had been convicted of the murder, but had been granted a new trial and was still confined in the jail on Broadway. The murder which Casey committed was particularly cold-blooded and brutal. His victim was James King, a thoroughly upright and fearless man, who was editor of the San Francisco Bulletin. Mr. King published an exposure of some of the operations of Casey, who held a minor government office. Casey went to King's office and demanded a retraction, which King emphatically refused to make, saying that he had published the truth and would stand by it. Casey retired and when King came out on the street from his office shot him down. Then he got into a carriage which had been waiting and drove to the jail, where he gave himself into custody.

That night the great triangle sent out its summons and an indignation meeting was held on one of the main streets. The next day there was another indignation meeting, but there was no intimation from the vigilance committee as to plans for retribution. On Sunday morning while Mr. Noble was on his way to a barber shop to be shaved, he

saw hundreds of muskets with bayonets attached being taken out of one of the big warehouses.

"I suspected at once that something was going to happen, and soon after I met a friend of mine who knew what was up. He told me that the vigilance committee were going to take Casey from the jail. Before long the alarm was sounded and the vigilance committee's forces came from all parts of the city. In a very short time over 4,000 men had formed in a perfectly orderly military column. Every man had a gun and several rounds of ammunition, and headed by a man named St. John, who rode a white horse, moved on the jail. When the forces reached the jail they were drawn up in lines of battle surrounding the building, and a brass field piece, made by the Ames company of this city, was brought to the front, loaded with solid shot and trained on the jail doors.

Then St. John called out the sheriff and demanded that Casey should be surrendered. The chief was accompanied by Gov. Johnson, who had hurried down to San Francisco in the hope that he could prevent trouble. The governor and the sheriff refused point blank to surrender Casey and the sheriff made a short speech entreating the crowd to disperse and promising that Casey would be fairly tried.

"I will give you just five minutes to open those doors," was the only reply

preparation was made to prevent the possible interference of the so-called "law and order" element, who were in the majority so far as the actual holding of offices were concerned. The general about the barracks where the condemned men were still confined was heavily reinforced. But as was always the case with the movements of the vigilance committee, everything was done in a quiet, determined and skilful manner, which showed the stern purpose of the men who had sworn to see strict justice done. Carpenters were at work Saturday morning building a little platform at the level of the second story windows. The platform was swung on heavy hinges, so that it would fall downward when the rope supporting it was cut. Hours before the time set for the execution the roofs and every point from which the execution could be seen were crowded, and the spectators thronged the streets as near the barracks as they were permitted to approach by the guards. There was no disorder; everybody came to see justice done.

"I think the committee planned everything very carefully," says Mr. Noble, "and that they intended that the execution should come under just the circumstances which existed when the last moment came. Thousands of people were gathered in sight of the platform, and every eye was on the window from which the condemned men were to step out for their last look at the world."

persons concerned understood, but when it became apparent that a general movement like that on the jail was ordered nearly every store in the city was promptly closed and practically all business was suspended. Carpenters, masons and men of all trades stopped what they were doing and made straight for the barracks. Teams left their wagons standing on the streets, and mounting their horses went on a gallop to Sacramento street, for it was of these men that the cavalry was composed. Meetings of the lawless element were promptly broken up, and scores of tough characters were warned to leave the country forthwith. Such invitations were commonly accepted very promptly as soon as it became apparent that the committee meant business, and very stern and expeditious kind of business at that.

The Time For Building
Up the system is at this season. The cold weather has made unusual drains upon the vital forces. The blood has become impoverished and impure, and all the functions of the body suffer in consequence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great builder, because it is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with all who use them. All druggists, 25c.

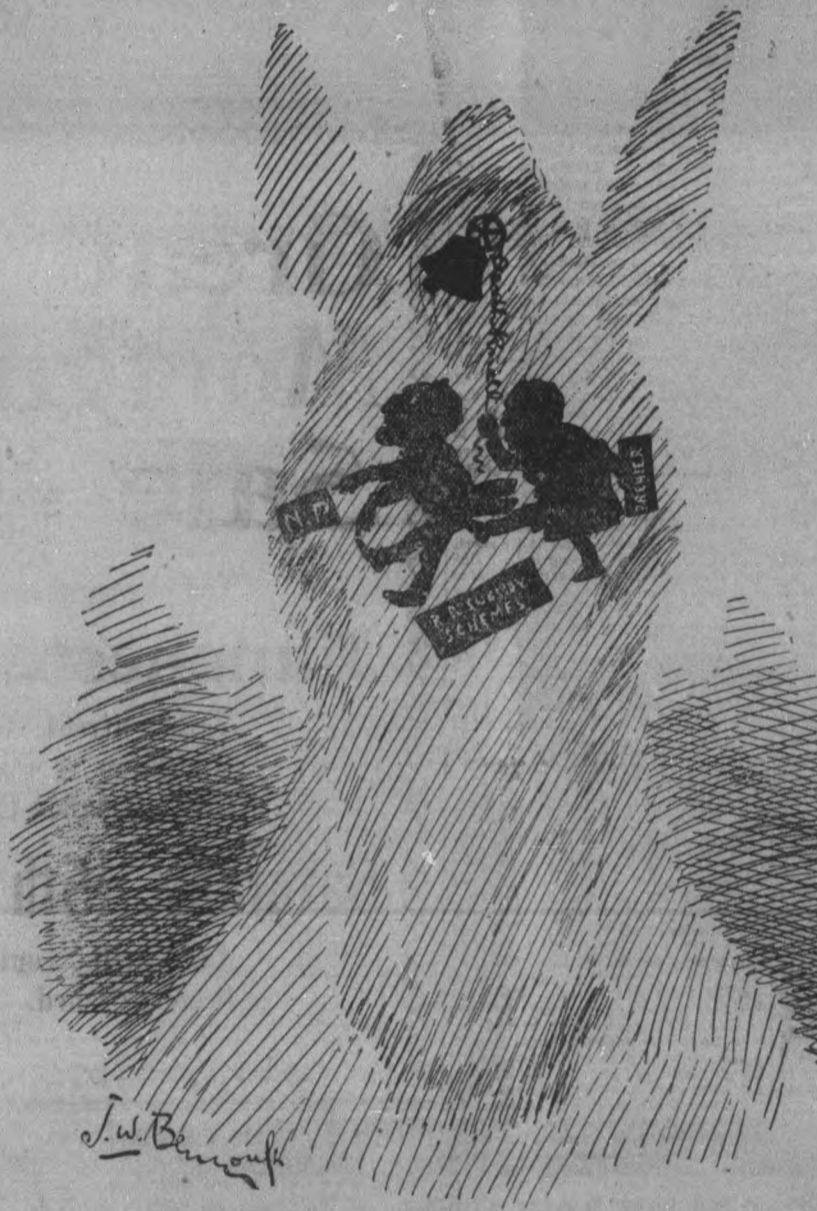
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A Cathode Photo of the Cumberland War Horse, Showing Clearly the Contents of the Animal's Brain.

that St. John made. The governor and the sheriff stood their ground, and St. John retired without any further remarks and rode down the line of men, who followed his little white horse with their eyes, but remained perfectly silent. St. John again approached the governor and the sheriff, and taking out his watch, said:

"You have two minutes to open those doors."

"Then he walked back to where the field piece stood, and turned, holding his watch in his hand.

"One minute," he called in a clear voice.

"Still no movement from the sheriff, and the crowd was breathless.

"Turning to his gangners, with his eyes still on his watch, St. John commanded: 'Ready!' and the lanyard began to tighten.

"Then the governor saw that resistance was worse than useless, and he held up his hand, indicating surrender. But he was not many seconds too soon, for at the end of that five minutes St. John would have undoubtedly ordered his men to fire, and the demolition of that door would have been a matter of a few moments. As soon as the sheriff opened the door a delegation of the committee went into the jail, took Casey from his cell, and escorted him to the barracks on Sacramento street. Then there was a consultation among the leaders, after which they returned to the jail and demanded that Corey be turned over to them. The demand was granted with alacrity, and Corey was soon safe in the fortress on Sacramento street. Then the forces of the committee and the crowd quietly dispersed, and everybody was satisfied that justice would be done."

Casey and Corey were given a short, searching examination before the vigilance committee, and, as had been the case with Hetherington and Brace, were promptly found guilty and were condemned to be hanged. It was announced the execution would take place the next Saturday afternoon, and every

Suddenly, as the crowd waited in silence, a long line of carriages were seen winding along the side of one of the hills overlooking the city. It was the funeral of James King, the murdered man.

"Instantly the windows were thrown open and Casey and Corey stepped out on to the platform. Corey showed himself a coward for his knees shook and he could scarcely stand while the music was being adjusted around his neck. Casey, however, was game to the last, and announced that he was an innocent man.

In another instant, and while the funeral of King was still in sight, the rope was cut, and the two murderers were hanging by their necks. The bodies were left suspended for about half an hour, and were then pulled in, and sent in rough boxes to relatives of the dead men."

Mr. Noble says that the committee was the natural outgrowth of the times. As an institution it was purely pro bono publico, and nothing but heroic measures would have met the emergency which existed. The chairman of the committee was William T. Coleman, an amenable, respectable and intelligent man, and one of the largest merchants in the city. The other members of the committee were prominent citizens, and the fire which burned them was simply a stern determination to stamp out the flames of murder and lawlessness which were becoming more and more fierce under the corrupt government.

Mr. Noble says that the committee had the indirect support of every law-abiding citizen of the community and the direct support of an army of courageous men, which was estimated to be fully 5,000 strong. The deliberative powers were entrusted solely to the committee, and they conducted their proceedings and investigations with the utmost secrecy.

But when that great triangle on the barracks sounded its warning note every man who was in the great army controlled by the committee dropped everything and reported promptly for duty. There were different signals, which only the

A HAMILTON BAPTIST PREACHER.

Joins With Leading Members of the Faculty of McMaster Hall in Praise of Dr. Agnew's Cathartic Powder.

Every one who uses Dr. Agnew's Cathartic Powder has a good word to say for it. In these columns a short time since was quoted the favorable opinion of three members of the faculty of McMaster Hall, the great Baptist University. Of the same denomination is to be added to-day the hearty endorsement of this remedy by the Rev. G. Anderson, the indefatigable and successful pastor of the Westworth Baptist church of Hamilton. He has used this medicine, and does not hesitate to proclaim its good properties. Just at this particular time of the year this remedy is doing a grand work in removing that dreadful trouble to many—Hay Fever. One short puff of the breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cathartic Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanent cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents.

Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of two three-cent stamps. S. G. Detchou, 44 Church street, Toronto. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks & Hall & Co.

There is more than sentiment in the saying of Sir Walter Raleigh to his executioner, "What matters it about the head if the heart is right?" The trouble is that in this high pressure age the heart is seldom kept right. By careful estimate it is calculated that one weak or diseased heart. Think for a moment the important work that three persons out of every four, or five who has a heart has to perform, and it is not difficult to realize what a derangement even to a slight extent of this organ means. Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart is a cure for heart troubles, and nothing else. It is a mistake to suppose that remedies that are given out as

panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to can effectively cure heart disease. Within thirty minutes after taking the first dose of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart relief is secured, and eventually complete restoration is effected. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

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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. Wescott, of Victoria, aforesaid, 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. Wescott.

The said deed was executed by the said Thomas Haughton and Alfred E. Wescott 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.

E. G. HALL,
Solicitor for the Trustee.

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\$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.
Victoria, B.C., August 1st, 1895.

Creamery.

ALL FARMERS and keepers of COWS in NORTH and SOUTH VICTORIA and ENQUILMIST 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 10th day of every month, and all charges of milk from Farms 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,
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Near Victoria, B. C.

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.

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

FEBRUARY.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER,
Room 7, Board of Trade Building.
The Daily Times.

STATUTE REVISION.

Mr. Edwin Johnson's second letter on Statute Revision, which appears in today's Times, points out some of the anomalies to be found in the draft copy submitted to the legislature. It goes even a little farther than that, and gives at least one instance of a change from the present law which would have a startling effect in the administration of justice if passed by the house in its present form. Most people will agree with our correspondent that there has been a deplorable waste of public money in this business. Chief Justice Davie has already received \$7,500, and his work is not half finished. The revision, continued as it has been begun, will cost the government \$25,000. And then what will be done with it? Will the work be accepted and become law, with all its crudities, errors, amendments, omissions, interpolations, anomalies and what not? We sincerely hope not. As suggested by the Times and by our correspondent, the commission must be re-constructed and made strong. It is manifest from the Attorney-General's action in the house that the government has little confidence in the commissioner's work; and if the government is sceptical who in all this ring-ridden province can have faith? The simple truth is that no one man—be it the chief justice of British Columbia or the chief justice of England—ought to be entrusted with the complete remodelling of the laws of a country. Two, or three, heads are better than one in this as in all other works where anything but the best possible results would be of no use whatever.

A TAX EMEMPTION.

Collector of Customs Bowell, of Vancouver, who enjoys a very handsome salary from the Dominion, and probably looks upon himself and other Dominion government officials as a privileged class, refused to pay the poll-tax—the insignificant and paltry head tax—and entertained such strong conscientious objections against so doing that he fought the matter in the courts, appealing from the conviction of the police magistrate to a supreme court judge. And, stranger still, the son of the Prime Minister of Canada won the case, Mr. Justice Drake deciding, according to the World's account of the trial, that a Dominion servant, who is required to go, temporarily, wherever sent by the government in the discharge of his duty, is not taxable in propria personal. The learned judge seemed to think that the Dominion government officials were equally entitled to exemption with military and naval men, and that because there is a decision against the taxation of Dominion officials' incomes it would be wrong to require from them a poll tax. The law is probably just as stated, but the unfairness of the exemption is none the less manifest. There are believers in the principles of "single tax" and "no tax at all," and to the latter class Customs Collector Bowell, of Vancouver, evidently belongs. He is paid \$2,000 a year; the poll tax is \$3.

SMALL DEBTS COURT.

Considerable interest is being shown just now in commercial circles as to the action the provincial government will take in order to test the constitutionality of the small debts court. The present uncertainty is, to say the least, most inadvisable. Neither plaintiff nor defendant feels that measure of confidence in the court, and the respect for the judgments given, that they would in a tribunal whose position and power is beyond controversy. Many merchants of the city are loudly demanding its continuance. They aver, and rightly so, that this is a quick, cheap, and if we may use the word, untechnical method of enforcing the payment of just debts. Any creditor can, without any professional knowledge, carry through his own case from beginning to end, and there are no vexatious unreasonable charges to the unfortunate debtor.

Under the county court system it is almost imperative to employ legal assistance. Where the amount is large and the law uncertain, doubtless the need of professional knowledge is more apparent. But there are a vast number of ordinary debts contracted—for groceries, hardware, dry goods—to which there is no just defense, and which in time past, owing to the expensive character of the county court, as well as its long delays, have often been allowed to go by default. It is not too much to say that many thousands of dollars of just debts have been paid in the province already directly through this court and probably as much more indirectly.

On the other hand there are doubtless grave defects in the court which need to be remedied. It cannot be wise to allow a judge to collect the fees of his own court, as it gives him necessarily a pecuniary interest in encouraging litigation.

gation. A judge should be above suspicion, and although, as far as known, the police magistrates acting as judges in these courts, have been singularly free from any taint of selfish considerations, yet the possibility remains that an unscrupulous judge may connive at the encouragement of litigation.

In this respect the Victoria city council acted with good judgment in recommending to the legislature that all fees of the small debts court should be paid into the city exchequer. From the city's standpoint nothing could be more just. The city pays the salary of the magistrate, providing him premises, stationery, and a police court clerk, receiving at the same time all fees, fines, etc., paid through the medium of the criminal court. If, therefore, the magistrate uses all these appliances as a civil court, it is equally fair that these fees should be also paid into the civic treasury.

There is but little doubt that the legal profession is generally opposed to the court; it is equally certain that merchants and commercial men generally support it. Under any circumstances the government should take prompt action to place the whole matter beyond dispute.

THEY KNOW NO CREED.

The Colonist has taken occasion to quote extracts from the speech of the Hon. L. H. Davies on the Manitoba school question delivered before the Young Men's Liberal club of Toronto. There is one small portion of the speech, however, that the editor has been exceedingly careful to overlook. It reads as follows (Globe report):

"I remember well twenty years ago that I had the honor of introducing a bill for the adoption of the national system (of schools) in Prince Edward Island. We fought it out, and arrived at the conclusion that in the interest of all the people the system should be adopted, and now after twenty years of experience I am prepared to state that, while at its inception there was a strong feeling against it in many quarters, now you could not find a dozen men who are ready to say they want a change. I do not by any manner of means claim that the system is perfect, but I do claim that it suits us and to-day our Roman Catholic friends say 'we stand on the principle of having our sons and daughters educated the same as yours, we stand on the same ground as you, and the result is that to-day we know no creed in the province.'"

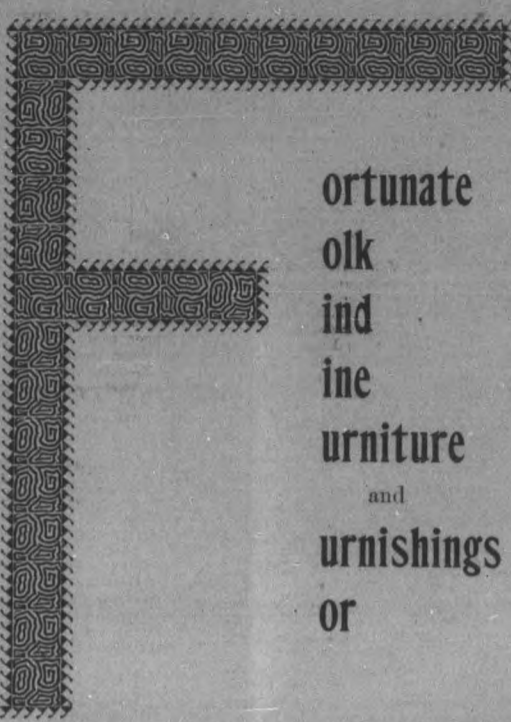
The schools of Prince Edward Island, like those of British Columbia, are non-sectarian.

NORTHERN MAIL SERVICE.

The Colonist has found in the northern mail service a grievance against the Dominion government, and in characteristic fashion expresses the unmeasured hope that "satisfactory" arrangements will shortly be made. The fact is that the great country to the north—Cassiar, the Yukon and Alaska—is utterly neglected, in so far as mail facilities are concerned, by the Dominion government. The only service is by the Alaska steamers, which receive no Canadian subsidy for carrying the mails, and therefore will neither receive nor discharge mails at a Canadian port. All mail for Victoria is carried to Port Townsend, although the steamers previously stopped here for several hours; all mail from Victoria for the north is sent to Port Townsend, although the steamers come to this port after leaving Port Townsend. Victoria is the first place of call on the down trip and the last place on the up trip. The Ottawa postoffice department is generally directed by incompetents of the Caron stripe, otherwise the coast mail service of British Columbia might not be so utterly neglected. It would surely be a simple matter to arrange with the American authorities for the carriage of the Victoria mail to Alaska. The service to other and nearer points on the coast is little better. There is no adequate subsidy anywhere, and it follows there is an inadequate service everywhere. The inhospitable shores of Labrador, where there are a few isolated fishing stations, are treated as generously in this respect as the whole of the Pacific coast of Canada, which is destined to be one of the most prosperous sections of our country. But still we must not forget that Victoria has approved of the government's general policy, and possibly a supporter like the Colonist would not be consistent in saying anything severely condemnatory of a policy that it is in part responsible for fastening upon the people of British Columbia. There will be no material improvement in the administration of British Columbia affairs at Ottawa until there is a change of government. The members of the board of trade would save themselves many abortive resolutions if they recognized and acted upon that self-evident truth.

PUBLIC MEETING SUGGESTED.

There is a danger, if the school lands bill is left entirely to the very tender mercies of the house, that it will pass without being shorn of even one of its worst features. With a majority in the house in its favor, with little or no discussion in parliament on the merits of the bill, with no petition and no public meeting against it, the government will be warranted in concluding that the law is just what the people of the country want. It was the same with the commissioners' bill that the Davie government tried to force upon the cities until Victoria spoke in public meeting, when the government willed. Messrs. Turner, Davie, Rithet and Helmecken changed their views immediately after that meeting; at least they no longer advocated the passage of a bill that seemed to have no friends outside of the house. We would suggest that our representatives be given an opportunity to learn the views of their constituents on the school lands bill. Let a public meeting be called to discuss its provisions. The premier will no doubt gladly explain to his constituents his reasons for submitting such an extraordinary bill to the house. We would not for a moment advise that the functions of the legislature should be abdicated in favor of the public meeting, but when the legislature fails in its duty it is clearly the right of those who elect it to indicate the course they believe should be followed in the interest of the country.



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JACOB SEHL, Manager.

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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.** And will continue until the mortgage has been satisfied.

ter that meeting; at least they no longer advocated the passage of a bill that seemed to have no friends outside of the house. We would suggest that our representatives be given an opportunity to learn the views of their constituents on the school lands bill. Let a public meeting be called to discuss its provisions. The premier will no doubt gladly explain to his constituents his reasons for submitting such an extraordinary bill to the house. We would not for a moment advise that the functions of the legislature should be abdicated in favor of the public meeting, but when the legislature fails in its duty it is clearly the right of those who elect it to indicate the course they believe should be followed in the interest of the country.

Fashion's Decree About Skirts.
The newest skirts are all to be short, we are told, and a blessing it is. But they must be wide and hang in rippling folds all the way round. Use the light weight No. 10 Fibre-Chamois always all through your skirt and perhaps a narrow band of No. 30, the heavy, at the hem for extra firmness, and you'll always be satisfied with the result. The interlining of Fibre-Chamois should be tacked frequently to the lining or a few rows of machine stitching, to keep all in place and prevent sagging.

How to Get "Sunlight" Books.
Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-bound book, 160 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbollic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at six cents per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

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

—If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small, and easy to take. Don't forget this.

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Table Linen, Dining Napkins, Sheetting, Towels, Counterpanes, Glass Cloth, Roller Towelling, Etc., ..AT..
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A Choice Stock of Tobacco and Cigars.
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Bastion Street, has been reopened by the undersigned, where he will dispense the best of wines, liquors and cigars. OYSTER COCKTAILS a specialty. Visitors can depend upon polite service.
R. J. JOHNSON.
Victoria, Feb. 5, 1896.

—A beautiful line of fine art satens, cretons, fine tapestry coverings and Corduroy fabrics at Weiler Bros.

WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S.

The Scientist Who Devised the Celebrated Tubes.

The recent remarkable discoveries of Prof. Roentgen when engaged in experimental work with a Crookes tube have brought prominently before the world the name of William Crookes, a name that was already famous in the world of science.

He was born in London in 1832, and at an early age turned his attention to photography. After a course at the Royal College of Chemistry under Dr. Hoffman, during which, at the age of 17, he gained the Ashburton scholarship, he became in due time senior assistant to his tutor.

Prof. Crookes had a natural love for original research. In 1851, while examining the residues from a sulphuric acid works, he discovered the new metallic element thallium.

The mining world is deeply indebted to him for drawing attention to the value of sodium amalgam in the extraction of gold. At a later date he called in the aid of the alternating electric current.

In 1872 he was at work on his investigations on "Repulsion Resulting from Radiation," to which question his attention had been drawn by his observing the action of heavy pieces of glass which were weighing in a vacuum balance, which, by the way, was his own invention.

A March number of the "Electrician" of 1881 says: "Professor Crookes' house in Kensington Gardens, electrically lighted in 1881, was, we believe, the first house in London fitted up with the electric light. It may be interesting to state that the wires were chiefly laid with his own hands.

In 1880, the French Academy of Sciences conferred upon Prof. Crookes an extraordinary prize of 3,000 francs and a gold medal, in appreciation of his researches in molecular physics and on radiant matter.

His studies of the "rare earths" have led Prof. Crookes to the conclusion that "the bodies which have generally been accepted as elements are not primarily distinct or independent, but have been formed by a process of evolution remotely analogous to that which we now recognize as having been at work in the formation of organic species."

In addition to his extensive work in the laboratory, Prof. Crookes has been a voluminous contributor to the scientific literature of the age. Among other works he has written "A Handbook of Dyeing and Calico Printing," "Select Methods in Chemical Analysis," a manual of "Dyeing and Tissue Printing," a work on "The Solution of the Sewage Question."

The splendid results which have attended Prof. Crookes' labors are not to be attributed solely to his undoubted genius for experiment and observation. They are largely the result of persistent hard work carried out on logical lines and with strict attention to method.

Much of life's misery is due to indigestion; for who can be happy with a pain in his stomach? As a corrective and strengthener of the alimentary organs, Ayer's Pills are invaluable, their use being always attended with marked benefit.

-Weller Bros, agents for the celebrated Rambler bicycle. Information about this machine will be cheerfully given.

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

USE SURPRISE SOAP. Best for Wash Day. For quick and easy work. For cleanest, sweetest and whitest clothes. Surprise is best.

RUSSIANS FLOGGED.

Tolstol Denounces With Vigor a Plan for Only Partial Reform.

Count Tolstol, in a characteristic letter to the Bourse Gazette, gives his views on a question which is causing considerable agitation of mind at present in many circles of Russian official and private life—namely, that of the abolition, in whole or in part, of the punishment of flogging in its various forms.

The Provincial Zemstvos of a large number of provinces, as well as several highly placed officials in Asiatic Russia, have formally decided to petition for the exception of this degrading penalty of all peasants who have learned to read and write.

Count Tolstol is a foremost authority on the life of the peasant, and the specimens he gives in this article of the abuse of the power of flogging by the small fry of officialdom are certainly striking.

A Highly Respectable Citizen Makes a Sworn Statement of the Cure of an Extremely Bad Case of Eczema.

Province of Ontario, County of Wentworth, to wit:

I, Wm. Marsham, of the City of Hamilton, Ontario, engineer, do solemnly declare that I live at 242 Catharine street north, and am seventy-three years of age.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Witness my hand and seal at the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, this 9th day of January, 1896.

Wm. Marsham.

Notary Public.

Taken and acknowledged before me at the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, this 9th day of January, 1896.

Fred Walker, a commissioner for taking affidavits, and notary public.

6c BAR REDUCED SUNLIGHT SOAP. For every 12 "Sunlight" wrapper sent to the Canadian Head Office, 23 Scott street, Toronto, Lever Bros., Ltd., will send postpaid a useful paper-bound book, 100 pages.

Look Out

THE PROVINCE

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TRANSPORTATION.

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

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Table with columns for destination (Lv. Victoria, Lv. Nanaimo, Ar. Victoria), day (Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday), and time (7 a.m., 7 a.m., 7 a.m., 7 a.m.).

POINTS ON PUGET SOUND.

SS. "ROSALIE". Leaves Victoria Daily at 8:30 p.m. except Sundays. Arriving at Victoria Daily except Sundays at 5 p.m.

J. K. DEVLIN, Agent, 75 Government Street.

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BOSTON, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG & ST. PAUL. For particulars regarding rates, etc., apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED). TIME TABLE NO. 27. Taking effect June 21st, 1895. VANCOUVER ROUTE. Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

ATLANTIC Steamship Agency

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

Table with columns for destination (Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo, Ar. Nanaimo, Ar. Victoria), day (Daily), and time (A.M., P.M.).

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

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

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