

Repairing

We do all kinds of Watch, Clock, Jewellery and Spectacle repairing at popular prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Challoner & Mitchell,

Jewellers, Etc., 47 Government Street.



A good old lady once sagely remarked, that she had always noticed that if she could only get through January that she usually managed to live through the remainder of the year. We too, during our great annual January sale our stock has stood some heavy cuts, and has withstood a heavy run, and yet for

15 Days

Prices Must Still Go Down.

On February the Fifteenth we take stock, and until that day our sale continues. We put a price card on all articles shown, and ask you to stop and examine: it's worth your while, even if you're in a hurry. The most eloquent thing, after all, is a price, a cold, naked fact that is, that strikes right home to our inner consciousness like a bullet from a rifle.

THE WESTSIDE,

J. HUTCHESON & CO. January 31, 1896.

Don't You Believe It, There Is Nothing In It



But the "Simon Pure" oats. That talk about mill sweepings is all "high Biddy Martin" and a great big Elephant on THEIR hands. You try a 7 lb. sack of

Our Rolled Oats

And if you do not find them all right we will eat them ourselves—they are the clean Bourgoit. We offer this week a tin of Peaches, Apricots or Plums for 20c. Fresh Island Eggs 25c. Sugar has gone up 1-4 c. per lb.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.



GEO. POWELL & CO., Cheapside.

The Oxford Range

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

CHEAPSIDE, 127 Government St.

For Fifteen Years

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

A. Gregg & Son,

Merchant Tailors, Yates Street.

Curling Iron Heaters

We have just received the nicest 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.

WANTED—An incubator and brooder; good make and good condition. Apply 138 Pembroke street. fe4-2

WANTED—A girl, for general household work; one that is used to children. Apply at 257 Johnson street. fe4-2

FOR GENTLEMEN—First-class room, with first use of kitchen for married couple. No other lodgers. 91 Fort st. fe4-3

OLD HACK FOR SALE or exchange for express wagon. Eden, Poul Bay. fe4-2

SINGLE TAX CLUB—Public meeting in Temperance hall, to-morrow, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Byron H. West will lecture on "Co-operation." Musical programme. Admission free.

DO YOU WANT TO KEEP WARM—Ray Wellington coal at lowest market rates. Apply Mann, Holland & Co., 29 1-2 Broad street (opposite Drind). ja29-1f

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.

TENDERS.

To Crocers, Butchers, Milkmen, Bakers and Clothiers.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Supplies," will be received at the office of the undersigned until 4 o'clock p.m. of Monday, the 10th day of February, instant, for supplies of New Milk, Bread, Groceries, Butcher's Meat, and Underclothing, to the Home for Aged and Infirm for the current year.

Forms of tender may be obtained at the office of the undersigned, where also may be seen list of articles required, and samples for underclothing, etc.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOFF,

Purchasing Agent. City Hall, Victoria, B. C., February 3rd, 1896. fe4-td

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.
- 200 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.

Try Some

Of our choice brands of—
Pure India and Ceylon Teas.

—Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is the best, handiest, safest, surest, cleanest, most economical and satisfactory dye ever invented.

—People of good taste use Odorama for their teeth—Do you?

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

We sell no other, and a trial will convince you when you want a good cup of tea. You always get the best quality at the lowest prices.

The Hindustan Tea Agency
82 1-2 Government street, over the Bank of Montreal.

WHAT IS PRIOR?

The Question of Prior's Anomalous Position Again Under Discussion.

Hon. Mr. Laurier Says It is Not Warranted by Law—Mills is Caustic.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—Five years ago today the writs were issued for the present parliament. They were made returnable on the 25th of April. The cabinet has not yet disposed of the remedial bill, so that the provisions of the measure which have already been published are not authoritative. In the house yesterday, Hon. Mr. Laurier moved for all papers, etc., regarding the appointment of Messrs. Prior and Wood to the privy council. In doing so, he proceeded to say that the positions which the controller of inland revenue and the controller of customs occupied in the government were anomalous, not warranted by law, and an infringement on responsible government. Under the system of responsible government, the members of the cabinet must be directly responsible to the crown and to parliament. The controllers of inland revenue and customs were not so responsible. Mr. Laurier then proceeded to read from Todd and other constitutional authorities to show that such was the case. The taking of Messrs. Prior and Wood into the cabinet was a violation of the principle of responsible government. Suppose the administration of the department of inland revenue was not satisfactory to parliament, parliament had no power of interfering with the holder of the office, as he was amenable to the minister of trade and commerce, and not to parliament. It was the minister of trade and commerce who was responsible to the government, so that the controllers were not in the proper sense of the term members of the cabinet. Mr. Laurier read Sir John Macdonald's statement when the bill was being put through the house, showing that the controllers were not cabinet ministers. The Liberal leader also pointed out with telling effect that it was while the election was going on in Victoria that the government considered the idea of making the controller of inland revenue a cabinet minister. To show that this was the case, he referred to the telegram sent by Lieut.-Governor Dewdney to the premier asking the status of Col. Prior, and also the telegram from Sir C. H. Tupper to Col. Prior stating that Lord Aberdeen had informed him (Tupper) that he had signed the order-in-council making him (Prior) a cabinet minister. The election was then close at hand.

Sir A. P. Caron did not see any objection to bringing down the papers. He, however, did not think there was anything unconstitutional in the action of the government. Hon. David Mills said that the action of the government was a most unusual proceeding. It was not usual in England to make one member of the crown subordinate to another. He would like to know how it was that Col. Prior became a member of the council. If he did so in the manner stated in Sir Herbert Tupper's telegram, he was not in the privy council yet. Mr. Mills admitted that the government could make Audette, the barber of the commons, a privy councillor, but to make a member of the cabinet out of a collector of inland revenue was a most unusual proceeding. There was no such precedent to be found in England for two gentlemen subordinate to a minister being raised to the same footing with other cabinet ministers. Mr. Dickey admitted that the understanding at the time of the passing of the act was that the controllers should not be cabinet ministers, but he did not think that there was anything unconstitutional in making them cabinet ministers while at the same time being subordinate to another minister. Mr. Davies said it was a violation of the spirit of the act, and to show that such was the case he read extracts from the speeches of Sir John Macdonald at the time it was being passed. The motion for the papers passed.

Cuba.
Havana, Feb. 4.—An insurgent force, under the leadership of Nunez, has attacked a detachment of Spanish troops at San Quentin. The soldiers were engaged repairing the railroad between Esperanza and Jletoea, province of Santa Clara. They made a gallant defence, but lost Lieut. Borges, one sergeant, fourteen soldiers killed and five wounded.

Manitoba.
Ottawa, Feb. 4.—The Manitoba government having intimated that they will not recognize any federal interference, it becomes necessary for the Dominion parliament to provide its own machinery for giving effect to their own legislation, and for that purpose provision is made for the establishment of a Catholic school board upon whom will devolve the collection of school taxes from those who elect to send their children to separate schools. Five families with a total of nine children may petition for the establishment of Catholic schools in localities where they do not already exist.

TUPPER ELECT: D.

Cape Breton Returns Tupper by a Majority of About 700.

North Sydney, C. B. Feb. 4.—Magnificent weather is enabling a very large vote to be polled. Both parties are hard at work on this the decisive day. Sir Charles Tupper's supporters are not so sanguine of a large majority as they were a few days ago when they ran the figure up to 1,000. However, they feel certain that Sir Charles will be elected by a good majority.

Later—The following are the returns:

Division	Tupper	D.
Leitch's Creek	137	80
Ungava	43	84
Victoria	129	134
Little Bras D'or	68	88
Bridgeville	189	90
Glace Bay Dist. 8	97	99
Glace Bay Dist. 2	140	49
North Sydney	94	168
Sydney	150	129
Catalone	112	72
Halls Creek	78	126
Caledonia	158	58
Borisdale	118	46
Sydney Mines, No. 1	64	109
Sydney Mines, No. 2	117	183
Trout Brook	112	37
Sydney, No. 2	112	131
Louisburg	145	109
Leichonora	39	91
Forks	116	117
Big Pond	70	49
North Sydney, No. 1	86	104
Hillside	139	35
East Bay	80	71
St. John's	188	54
Boslarde	117	119
Mainville	80	93
Grand Narrows	216	91
Port Morison	241	238
Garbarna	144	143

Tupper's majority is 721 with two places to bear from.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Edward H. Johnson, for twenty-five years with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, died suddenly last night on a Chicago bound suburban train.
Washington, Feb. 4.—It is understood the appointment of Assistant Secretary Uhl, of the state department, to be ambassador to Germany, has been practically decided on. It is expected the nomination would be in today. Up to 2:45 o'clock it had not been sent to the senate.
The senate finance committee has agreed to report as a substitute for the tariff bill a bill providing for the free exchange of silver, which is exactly the same in language as the substitute for the bond bill which passed the senate Saturday.

DEATHS RECORD.

Parish Priest at North Bay Meets With a Serious Accident.

North Bay, Feb. 4.—Rev. Father Bloom, parish priest of this town, while attempting to board a train going west, slipped and fell between the platform and the car. His right leg was taken off below the knee, the left one badly crushed, and he also received slight injuries about the head. He was taken to the hospital and may not recover.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—Samuel Tonley, one of the oldest firemen in the city, having joined the fire department in 1856, is dead aged 63.

Ingersoll, Feb. 4.—V. E. Chadwick, police magistrate, is dead.

Berlin, Ont., Feb. 4.—C. T. Brown, one of the oldest and most prominent business men here, died on Sunday, aged 50.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 4.—Lady Kenny, mother of Mr. Kenny, M. P., is dead.

Newcastle, Ont., Feb. 4.—James Eddy, contractor, fell dead on the way to work Saturday.

Brockville, Feb. 4.—James Maley, aged 70, a pioneer of Oxford township, is dead.

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

A Draft of the Government's Proposed Manitoba School Law.

The Dominion to Provide Its Own Machinery if Necessary to Enforce the Law.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—At the last cabinet meeting it was about decided to bring down remedial legislation. The act which the government propose introducing to parliament next week makes provision for the restoration of Roman Catholic schools in the province of Manitoba. While the Roman Catholic bishops have been insisting that the Catholic schools of that province should be restored under the control of the church, as they existed before they were abolished in 1890, the remedial bill places them under the control of the provincial government, teachers being required to hold certificates of competency from a provincial board of examiners. Provision is also made that in order to secure state or provincial aid from the general school fund, these schools must be up to the same standard of efficiency as the public or national schools. In the event, however, of the provincial government refusing to grant aid to Catholic schools, the act provides that the Dominion government may aid them out of the fund from school lands. Further provision is made that Catholics may elect whether they will contribute toward separate or public schools. If they elect to send their children to separate schools then their taxes go toward the maintenance of such schools; they must pay toward the support of one or the other.

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PERSONAL.

W. F. Clark, of Rossland, is at the Oriental.
Hon. D. W. Higgins was much better to-day.
E. Sylvester, Fort Wrangle, is at the Oriental.
A. C. Dick, Trail Creek, is a guest at the Oriental.
T. J. Brigg, New Westminster, is at the New England.
J. Jones, New Denver, is registered at the New England.
T. C. Atkinson and W. A. Wadhams, New Westminster, registered at the Oriental this morning.
Mrs. Hamilton leaves in the morning for London to meet Dr. Hamilton, who left last fall on a trip around the world.
Capt. J. G. Cox, of E. B. Martin & Co., left last evening by the Empress for Yokohama, where he will meet the majority of the sealing fleet belonging to the firm.
Mrs. R. Kerr and daughter, of Winnipeg, came over from Vancouver last evening on the Empress of Japan, and left this morning for San Francisco. Geo. McL. Brown, of the C. P. R., accompanied them as far as Portland.

NOT THE SAME STORE.

To the Editor—In my column on Sunday evening I used the words "Ceylon Tea Store, in the Victoria block, on the west side of Government street," as a place where lottery tickets have been sold. Mr. Wm. Knox, proprietor of the Ceylon Tea Store, 46 Government street, fears that some people may confuse that store with his, in consideration of his four 1/2 hours to say that the stores to which I refer are run by Chismen, and my remarks had no reference to the store of Mr. Knox, 46 Government street.

RALPH W. TROTTER.

A health officer recently received the following note from one of the residents of his district:

"Dear sir—I beg to tell you that my child, aged eight months, is suffering with measles, as required by act of parliament."

"Your uncle died of a complication of diseases, did he not?"
"Either that or a complication of doctors. I am not sure which."

LONDON ADVICES.

Reception of the Body of Prince Henry of Battenberg by the Chief Mourners.

Hon. Cecil Rhodes Arrives at London—Declines to be Interviewed.

London, Feb. 4.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Sir Jos. Barnby, principal of Guild Halls school of music, who died Jan. 28th, took place at St. Paul's cathedral at noon to-day. There was a vast concourse of people, representing all the important musical societies throughout the kingdom. The Queen was represented and the ceremony was very impressive. At the conclusion of the services the body was taken to Notwood for burial.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, formerly premier of Cape Colony, has arrived in London. He refused to be interviewed regarding South African affairs.

The British cruiser Blenheim, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday from Funchal, Island of Madeira, with the remains of Prince Henry of Battenberg, entered Portsmouth this morning. All the flags on the ships, forts and buildings ashore were half-masted. A guard of honor was drawn up on the decks of the old battle ship Victory, flagship of Admiral Nelson, and on board the port guardship, the Infatigable.

The royal yacht Albert arrived at Portsmouth from Cowes, Isle of Wight, shortly before 2 o'clock with Princess Beatrice, widow of Prince Henry of Battenberg, the Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Prince Francis of Battenberg, and other members of the royal family on board. They were received by a guard of honor. The mayor and corporation of Portsmouth, as well as several admirals, awaited their arrival on the jetty. They immediately proceeded to the Blenheim in the steamer's pinnace, and descended to the cabin, where the casket containing the remains of Prince Henry of Battenberg lay in a temporary chapelle ardente. A short religious service was held in the cabin. After the service the coffin was covered with the British ensign and carried ashore by petty officers of the navy and was then taken on board the Albert, a guard of honor reversing arms. The coffin, when on board the royal yacht, was placed under a canvas canopy and the crews of all the ships in the harbor "lined sides" as this ceremony took place. The Prince of Wales and Princess Beatrice had preceded the body on board the Albert and were evidently much affected. The coffin was followed to the royal yacht by the Duke of Connaught, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Prince Francis of Battenberg and others, Lord William Cecil, Princess Beatrice's equerry, carried Prince Henry of Battenberg's sword, belt and revolver in its case. The Albert started for Cowes at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and minute guns were fired until she had left the harbor.

The Swiss federal council has authorized the president of the Swiss republic to accept the proposal tendered by the governments and the United States that in the event of an arbitrator for the Canadian sealers' claims, the president of Switzerland shall designate an arbitrator.

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ROYAL Baking Powder.

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

THE CITY'S MORALS

Rev. Ralph W. Trotter Declares That Vice is Allowed Too Much Latitude.

A Sermon on the Subject—His Experiences on Two Tours of Inspection.

Following is the full report of the sermon preached by the Rev. Ralph W. Trotter in Calvary Baptist church on Sunday evening last:

"The Crime of our City and our Police Force."

Habakkuk 2:12—"Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood and stablisheth a city by iniquity."

"Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."

During the past six months I have been tempted a hundred times to draw back from the task before me tonight at times I have, for a moment, yielded to such feelings, and with each such weakness I have felt, like Solomon, shorn of my power. No, I know too much of the truth to draw back now.

Two months ago, in a sermon on "the ethics of municipal politics," published in the Times of this city, I set forth our obligation to elect men of character and ability to our executive board. It was then stated that an ethical duty rested upon each elector to see to it that righteousness moved, and justice ascended the nominations, and that every one used his God-given power, the ballot.

It was also shown that an equal obligation rested upon men of clean heart and clear head to offer themselves for municipal service, or to stand when brought out by their fellow-citizens. Moreover, our duty was not done when we had elected such men, but we had an obligation to support them 365 days in the year, 24 hours out of every day, 60 minutes out of every hour, 60 seconds out of every minute.

An examination of the candidates will reveal to every one that the election through which we have just passed was the fight of light against darkness, of right against wrong, of God against devil; and I thank God that to a great extent right has triumphed. It is a fact to be proud of that the first resolution passed by our new council was one calculated to abolish the crime of gambling in our city.

I have been flooded with letters and visitors asking me to do something immediate moral reform in our run-sunk community; mothers, asking me to save their boys from gambling and prostitution; fathers, helpless to save their boys from the lowest forms of vice; outraged citizens calling for the organization of a citizen's league. The Ministerial Association have been at their wits' end over the debased condition of our society.

I have preached here Sunday after Sunday, with this church crowded with young men, who were attentive, genial and generous; but you may not realize them in your own acceptance of the Christian life. The sensitiveness to moral appeal is blunted. I determined to fathom the cause of this moral deadness. I had preached sermons which in other churches had brought scores to Christ, but here without avail. I looked for this cause in their environment. To do this I had to make personal investigation. I have done so, and have found the cause. And let me say right here that the statements of this address are not the result of newspaper articles, hearsay, nor are they "ministerial generalities." I am prepared to put the facts of this sermon into the form of hard, cold affidavits if you want it.

All these forces have been at work making it impossible for me to be silent longer and be honest. My personal investigations have made it imperative that I take one of two courses. Having the facts which are now in my possession of the crime of this city, I must speak, or vacate the pulpit to truer men. I must raise my hand to strike to death the vice of this city. If I fall fighting, or I must leave like a coward in disgrace, and play Judas in betraying the Master I serve. Moreover, I believe the town can be cleansed. If I doubted this for one moment I would not preach this sermon. It can be done. You don't think so? Well, you appoint me chief of police for six months and I'll show you.

were a part of the institution, and who kept up continually a conversation with the young men below. All the while the energetic salesman walked up and down shouting: "Order your drinks, gentlemen."

From there we went to a similar "joint" on Broad street. To give it its just dues it was one grade higher than the one we had left. We bought a cigar for 15 cents and found about 200 men for the concert garden listening to and looking at a performance on the stage. It was the night of the "hat trick," and the "cup farce"—you remember it well. It was getting late, and we determined, if possible to assure ourselves of the truth or falsehood of statements we had heard of the frightful extent to which prostitution was allowed to exist which prostitution was in our city. We had no trouble to locate it. The red blinds and wide open doors, and occupants standing outside to solicit us were too thick and numerous to leave us in doubt. Within three blocks of this church I can stand on one spot and throw a stone through the windows of ten houses of prostitution, and see of you who are stronger in muscle than I could break twenty.

We were stopped six times in one block. We stopped and talked. I cannot repeat their conversation here; enough to say that six creatures in the image of my mother and my God, offered to sell themselves, body and soul, to me for \$1. We stopped each time when halted, talked, excused ourselves, and walked on. We had walked past and walked on. We had three times when one of the women to whom we had spoken said: "If you fellows walk past here again I'll have the cop after you." Mark—a prostitute will put the cop on a citizen for walking three times along a public highway in this city. Now, I'd like to have one point settled. To whom do our streets belong, to the prostitutes or the preachers? And which has the "corner" on our sidewalks? I claim no advantage and grant none to any other being, not even to a prostitute. Five minutes had not elapsed before we met two of our policemen. We were a little anxious to see if our judge of the open door would carry out her threat, so we turned and followed them. They entered the very house she occupied and stayed there for over an hour. They were never arrested, came out and went into their way. I refer to this fact, which I can prove, to show that our police are cognizant of each of these houses. They walked past their open doors as we did. Whilst they were in that house not less than seven young men had entered these dens of infamy within one hundred yards of where our paid officers were visiting.

This vice has its "East Ends" and its "First Avenues," its "low down" and its aristocrats among us. Its fires are smoldering and its disease is festering and its blood is poisoning and sending the curse of the second commandment upon our children to the third and fourth generation. In the name of omnipotent God I dare this city to be indifferent to what I say on this matter. I would rather be put on the rack and hear my joints crack in the thumping screw than expose another man or woman to sin to no purpose. But, listen! that is the price you put upon action, then I will pay it. For I have names of owners and agents and frequenters and inmates, with day and date and witness to boot, and I say to this town, clean yourself or I will publish this nakedness. Courage and the painfulness of the truth had grown by experience to such a degree that I determined to say what was to be seen, no matter what it cost or where it took me on.

MY SECOND NIGHT'S WORK I had a new companion. Careful work was to be done, and it demanded an expert as guide. On previous occasions I had gone dressed as you see me now, but on this second our matter was more important to see. We began by entering a tea store on the west side of Government street. I suppose some of you ladies buy your tea there. Well I wish to inform you that it is a gambling hell. Most of the stock is in sight; the chief trade of the place is lottery tickets. The place is run by Chinese men, but it is chiefly white men who gamble there. Our second night was a study in more ways than one. The fact is that Victoria is a wonder of architecture. It is fearfully and wonderfully made. It abounds in little doors, and head traps and back alleys, and stairways and subterranean passages. After sufficient documentary evidence had been secured in the tea store, we retraced our steps to sundry windings and detours dark passages, my guide always in the lead. Soon, to my relief, we found ourselves in a brilliantly lighted billiard hall. Here were business hotels. Here I recognized business men playing "an innocent game of billiards," but to my astonishment to one side in the open billiard room was running a "check-back" game run by a Chinaman, and around him sat four young men playing. I at once joined them with my companion. I saw money won and lost. I have the names of all present. I won't tell you how the game is played. I may have to do that in court.

Our next visit was on Fisgard street. We entered a very dingy Chinese store, in which sat a number of listless Chinamen. I could see nothing, and began to fear my companion was mistaken. But we had only to move toward the back of the store to find Chinaman briskly engaged in the sale of lottery tickets, and a rap on the narrow door and a soft "in in Sally," caused it to open and a wee Chinese girl stood before us. "All right," and three rooms back we found ourselves again in the check back game. I was scanned from head to foot; in fact, eyes seemed to see through me. However, I braced myself and chatted with men on the chances of the game and let them matches to light their cigars, who little dreamed they took them from a preacher's hand. I secured evidence and the names of all present, received an invitation back and left in favor with all.

A few doors away we entered another. Here we found business good, a brisk sale of lottery tickets in the store, but I looked in vain for the "check back" canvas with its ominous "No. 4." But instead of going out at the front door I found myself in the back yard. Passing along in the lee of a low building, we paused at a door. "Rap, rap, rap," and we entered, and here sat a number of Victoria's brightest boys gambling.

while in stolid silence the Chinaman threw the dice. To the honor of the Chinamen, let me say, that again and again that night as the boys of Victoria asked for lottery tickets and put their silver on the "check back" board, I heard the Chinaman say: "No, no, you too young." I confess there was something weird about it, amounting to agony. We next visited a den kept by a wily old Chinaman. It is wonderful how the attitude of men change according to circumstances. Men who would spit on a Chinaman in ordinary life are bosom friends with them in these dens of darkness. The painful thing is that though Chinamen run the games it is our white boys who gamble in them. We secured evidence again, and were invited back. In fact, I became quite a mark. I was even promised a look at the "little game up stairs" in some places. Probably I looked green or acted somewhat prodigal with my money.

Further along we entered another. Here was an old one-eyed Chinaman, but kind, and gave me a warm welcome. Here the Chinaman talked good English and I became well acquainted. I had the opportunity of seeing opium prepared and smoked. In fact I felt that one night was quite sufficient to initiate a young man to a night life of crime, such as I have not seen done in any town of our size. Once during my travels I felt sure, I knew-eye Chinaman had "got on to" my disguise, for the signal was immediately given to the "little game up stairs."

The next place was the Chinese "Oriental Tea Store" on Government street, quite near the first tea store spoken of. Here at all hours of the night and day white men and Chinamen may be seen going in and out. For months I had watched it and wondered why our police never took occasion to ask the "reason why of all this male trade?" But now I found myself in the very presence. I had the evidence in my hand and my witness to prove the facts, and the tea store with its foreign characters so interesting to me when I first came west had changed into a den of vice and crime. I felt that my second night had not been in vain, and I was no longer in doubt as to where the germs of moral death were generated in our community.

In a saloon on Government street I had noticed advertised on the walls "social dance Friday nights." I determined to see what this dance was. The night came. I went at 12 o'clock midnight. I was too early. I went at 1 a.m., and after waiting half an hour the dance began. In plain words it is the prostitutes and their every woman can give you the names of every woman present and forty-two of the men. After each dance the man takes the girl to the bar (drinks are 25 cents during the dance) the girl gets a drink and part of the price. These girls danced like mad things till daylight with drunken men, drunk themselves. The obscenity and blasphemy, and lewdness, and drunkenness was too hideous for public speech. It was too interesting to Victorians to know that at four o'clock that morning one of our officers who wears the blue, entered in civilian's clothes and witnessed the scene as I have described it. 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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

SEVENTH DAY.

Monday, February 3rd, 1896. Mr. Booth, speaker pro tem, took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Bishop Perrin.

Mr. Hume presented a petition on behalf of the New Westminster & Burrard Inlet Telephone Company for a private act.

Mr. Semlin presented a petition on behalf of the residents of Granite Creek and neighboring districts with reference to road accommodation.

Mr. Rogers presented two petitions for the consolidation of mining interests in Cariboo district.

Mr. Hunter, chairman of the committee on standing orders, reported that the rules had been complied with in reference to the following petitions: Lillooet & Fraser River Gold Fields Co., A. D. Whittier and Consolidated Railway and Light Company, of Vancouver.

Mr. Kellie moved for a return showing the terms upon which the settlement of the railway lands question between the provincial and Dominion governments was completed.

SMALL DEBTS COURT. Mr. Walkem moved that an order of this house be granted, asking for a return of the number of plaintiffs which have been entered in the several Small Debts courts of this province, the amounts sued for, and the fees taken by the magistrates.

Also, a return showing the number of plaintiffs which have been entered in which the fees have not been paid before the hearing of the plaintiff. Also, a return showing the number of plaintiffs which have been settled before hearing, and whether in such cases the fees have been limited to the summons and service, or whether the hearing fee has been included.

Mr. Walkem said he understood the object of the Small Debts Court Act was to reduce the cost of legislation, but there was no provision made allowing the litigant to pay any amount in dispute into court and save the hearing fee. He thought it could be shown that the fees paid to the magistrates would be found to be a serious loss to the provincial revenue.

Under the practice it is contended that the magistrate has no interest in the suit. There was only one way of disposing of this possibility, and that is by fixing a salary for the magistrate. He knew of some cases where the fee has not been paid in advance, which made the matter all the more suspicious. Altogether, Dr. Walkem considered the system barren of the object sought in the first place, and in the second that it resulted in a serious loss of revenue to the province.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said the government would take no exception to granting the return. The object of the act had been to save cost to the litigants, and so far as the attorney-general knew, the act had been working well. He had noticed that the city of Victoria was desirous of obtaining the fees paid in this court, but it was scarcely fair to expect that the government should pay the officers of these courts and the cities get the fees. When this return comes down, should it show that the magistrates are acting as legal advisers to plaintiffs in these cases, and that such a tremendous amount of money is being made by these magistrates, in short, if it is shown that this act does not carry out the original intention, then the house might be satisfied that a change would be made, and that quickly. He was very glad that the return had been asked for, because until the information sought for was obtained, the government was not in a position to know whether or not that followed was the proper procedure.

Mr. Helmecken referred to an article in the Province newspaper of the issue before last, as to whether Mr. Simpson, of Nanaimo, had been instructed by the attorney-general's department to proceed under the act.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said he had seen the article referred to, and he explained the steps the department took to be represented in the case before Judge Harrison when that gentleman gave it his opinion that the Small Debts Court Act was constitutional. Consequently, the department was powerless to do further. In the case before Mr. Justice Crease there was no provision by which the department could be represented. Mr. Eberts had been spoken to by some of the magistrates, and he had always said that he would always pay the utmost deference to an opinion of a judge of the supreme court. With reference generally to the remarks made in the Province, neither the attorney-general's office nor any member of the government would attempt to reverse the magistrates in the performance of their duty. Whenever any magistrate applied to him for directions Mr. Eberts had always referred him to the statute under which he was acting.

Mr. Helmecken was very pleased to hear this answer of the attorney-general, although personally he felt certain that the attorney-general had never given any such instructions as those referred to. Everyone was anxious to see this act carried out, because it had done a great deal of good, but it seemed unconstitutional that a magistrate, in receipt of a salary, should also get fees from another source. That matter had been debated upon in the house on former occasions.

Mr. Walkem's idea was not to close the court, because there was a general impression that this piece of legislation was a step in the right direction.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE. Mr. Walkem moved for a return of a copy of the order-in-council and all other papers in connection with the appointment of the commissioner under chap. 50, R. C. Stats., 1886.

Mr. Helmecken this a convenient point to raise a question of privilege in this connection. In the Colonist of Sunday was an editorial dealing with the revision of the statutes, and Mr. Helmecken wished to take exception to one paragraph, which was as follows:

"A revision is certainly no work of scissors and paste, but the whole volume is the result of careful study and solicited care. We observe that there is a complaint that departures are made from the text of the law as it exists, and that the work is unsatisfactory on that account. We think that this com-

plaint arises from a failure critically and fairly to examine the work, which, so far as we have seen, seems fully to justify the statement in the report, that whilst many of the more important of the provincial acts have been re-drawn and re-arranged, objectionable features removed and such changes introduced as experience, the altered condition of the country and judicial decisions show to be necessary; yet that the aim of the consolidation throughout to retain the spirit of the law as it exists, has been constantly kept in view."

He would ask whether the house had any say at all in the matter of this revision of the statutes? Upon whom does the responsibility for this revision rest in the event of any of these laws having been changed and made law without the members of the house knowing anything about it? So far as he was concerned himself, and the same remark would apply to every member of the house, he had a responsibility in the matter, and he was not going to shirk it. Now here was a volume placed on members' desks some ten days ago, the result of the work of the commissioner who had been at work for some months at any rate, and it was stated in this house that it would be advisable to pass certain facts forthwith. The commissioner, so far as Mr. Helmecken was concerned, was not going to legislate for this house. Any legislation that is going to be made law will have to be introduced into the house in the usual manner. It is entirely bad for any newspaper to make any such remark that the present action of members arose from the want of a fuller knowledge of the work. He would place himself on record that he would not allow any bill in connection with the revision notice of the house. Mr. Helmecken as an example to the procedure followed by the Dominion in regard to the criminal code, when the code was sent to all likely to be interested in its proper working; their suggestions were asked in the meantime and the following session the code became law. What right has any paper to say that, because the house is anxious to do right, the members do not know what they are talking about? As to the commissioner himself, there was no one who did not admire his energy and ability, but then the house was responsible, and must not get up to that responsibility.

Hon. Mr. Eberts said that when these bills were brought into the house he thought he would follow out the suggestion of the commissioner, that is, let the house pass upon such of the bills as were considered advisable. Looking into the matter further, however, and at the procedure adopted in Ontario, he had concluded to withdraw these acts, allowing the volume to remain with the members so that they would be able, during the recess, to thoroughly examine the statutes revised. It was also the intention to distribute the acts among the legal profession, so that next session the government would have the benefit of all these views.

SALMON ARM SCHOOL. Mr. Semlin moved for a return of all correspondence between the educational authorities and the trustees of Salmon Arm School, in relation to the discharge of Mr. J. Irwin as teacher of said school.

Mr. Semlin explained that the trustees were anxious to keep this teacher, who had been teaching for many years, but on instruction from the council of education the teacher had to be removed.

Hon. Col. Baker said there would not be the slightest objection to giving this return, but he ventured to say that when all the correspondence was before the house, hon. members would come to the conclusion that the department had acted in the best interests of the people. It was quite true that the trustees wished to retain this teacher, but a large majority of the parents of the children attending the school had petitioned against it, and, looking at all the facts, and the antecedents of the teacher, the department decided in the interests of the children that the teacher should be removed.

MOTIONS. Mr. Sword moved for a return showing the instructions under which the conversion of the loans of 1877 and 1887 is being proceeded with, and in what manner the rate of conversion is being arrived at.

Hon. Mr. Turner said there would be only a few letters to bring down, as the main portion of this business had been conducted verbally.

Mr. Kitchen moved that a select committee, composed of Messrs. Rithet, Helmecken, Booth, Kidd and the mover, be appointed to consider the municipal act, as revised by the commissioner, to recommend amendments thereto, and to report to this house.—Carried.

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS. Mr. Kennedy asked the hon. chief commissioner of lands and works:

1. Have all logs cut on provincial lands since the appointment of the official log sealers been measured by said sealers? If not, why not?

2. Has the government collected timber dues according to such measurements?

Hon. Mr. Martin replied: 1st. No; but in such cases they have been sealed under authority of the timber inspector for the province, as provided by the latter part of section 17 (1) of the official sealers act, 1894; 2nd. Yes, so far as such sealing has been done.

Mr. Williams asked the hon. chief commissioner of lands and works:

1. What contracts, other than those presented to this house on the 3rd of January, 1895, by the Hon. Mr. Martin, have been entered into by the government relative to the new parliament buildings?

2. If any, what are the particulars?

3. What is the value of work done by each of the contractors on new parliament buildings?

4. What is value of work yet to be done by each of said contractors in order to complete his contract?

5. What is the value of material supplied, and value of materials yet to be supplied, by each of the contractors?

6. Has any portion of the work on the new parliament buildings been done other than under aforesaid contracts, and if so, what work and to whom?

7. What sums have been paid under each contract, and to whom?

8. What sum has been expended to date in connection with the new parliament buildings and grounds, including discounts, commission, and other incidental expenses, in detail under separate heads?

9. What will be the cost of completion of said buildings, including discounts, commissions, removing old buildings, fixing up grounds, etc.?

10. What loss, if any, will be sustained by the government by the failure of the late Frederick Adams to carry out his contract, or in connection with said contract?

Hon. Mr. Martin replied as follows: 1. One.

2. Electric wiring and telephones.

3. The value of the work done is the amount paid to each contractor, plus the percentage retained by the government as security for completion.

4. The value is the difference between the contract amount and amount paid, plus the amount retained for the due completion of the contract.

5. It is not possible to answer the question, as material and labor are not separated in the contracts.

6. Yes; drainage work done by day labor. Cost not yet known.

7. \$418,000.94, as follows: To Joseph E. Phillips, foundation contract, \$6,342.70; To Fred. Adams (restored), 294,611.00; To Bishop & Sherbourne, Joiner's contract, 14,815.00; To Richard Drake, plasterer's contract, 16,950.00; To Abbott Iron works, ironfounder's contract, 8,600.00; To E. G. Prior & Co., steel joists contract, 5,831.00; To R. J. Scott, plumber's contract, 4,600.00; To W. H. Perry, cooper's contract, 14,329.70; To J. Jardine, electric wiring contract, 2,200.00; To Cunningham & Hinton, electric wire contract, 2,200.00.

8. \$480,270.47, as follows: Preliminary expenses for competition, 4,000.00; Five plans, etc., 26,252.70; Mason's contract, 294,611.00; Mason's contract bonds, 10,000.00; Joiner's contract, 14,815.00; Plasterer's contract, 16,950.00; Ironfounder's contract, 8,600.00; Steel joists, 5,831.00; Plumber's contract, 4,600.00; Cooper's contract, 14,329.70; Painter's contract, 37.54; Electric wiring contract, 2,200.00; Purchase of bricks, 7,250.00; Haddington Island quarry, mortar, 6,574.00; Clerk of works, 5,498.00; Architect, 26,280.50; Miscellaneous, 1,978.20.

9. The question cannot be answered as it is purely a matter of opinion.

10. No loss.

Hon. Mr. Eberts asked the hon. minister of mines:

1. How many owners of mineral claims have paid into the provincial treasury \$100, in lieu of performing the annual amount of assessment work required by the mineral act?

2. What amount has West Kootenay contributed in lieu of assessment work?

3. What is the total amount derived from the above sources?

Hon. Col. Baker replied:—1. Five, 2. \$300, 3. \$300.

The house went into committee on the miscellaneous animals act shortly after 3 o'clock and discussed one subsection till a few minutes to six, when the committee rose and reported progress, and the house adjourned.

NOTICES OF MOTION. Mr. Graham—For a return of all the reports for the year 1895 made by Mr. Burney with regard to explorations in East Yale.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT. Mr. Williams—Is it the intention of the government to introduce at the present session legislation relating to the transfer of real estate and the registration of titles to lands?

Mr. Williams—What was the date of payment of \$7500 to the commissioner appointed for revision and consolidation of the statutes? What were the disbursements paid therefor by the commissioner? Who paid expenses in connection with printing and binding the first report of the commissioner? What is the cost of printing and binding the same?

Mr. Helmecken—Is it a fact that during the recess of this house any county court appeals have been heard at the city of New Westminster before a court constituted of one supreme court judge and the judge of any county court of the district? Have any divisional court appeals been heard, either at the city of Vancouver or the city of New Westminster before a court so constituted? If so, was the said court or either of them so constituted with the sanction of the government? and under what authority?

Mr. Semlin—Has the provincial auditor examined the accounts of the road superintendent of East Lillooet during the year 1895 or any part of said year? Has the government received a report from the auditor or government agent for Lillooet referring to such accounts?

Mr. Semlin—Who are the employees of the gold commissioner's office in Barkerville and their salary? Why was the office of mining recorder moved from Richmond to Barkerville at an expense of about \$1000 and in the face of the opposition of the people living there (I refer to winter quarters)? Why is an assayer employed at Barkerville at a salary of \$90 per month who is not competent to assay refractory ores and has never passed an examination for assaying? Who is supposed to look after the buildings which contain the chlorination works erected by the government at a cost of many thousand dollars? Does the government own the reduction works on Island Mountain? If so, have they been leased to any parties, and what rental is to be paid, also the term for which lease is to be held and by whom?

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

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt and efficient and do not purge, pain or gripe. 25c.

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

Crêtonnes, muslins, art muslins and other drapery materials at reduced prices. Weiler Bros.

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

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

A Lady's Letter!

From the Columns of the "Ladies' Journal."

"I wish you could see my pretty rug that I made out of old clothes and dyed with the fast Diamond Dyes. For one rug that was stamped, I used pale green for ground work, a bunch of flowers in the centre, scroll of red and yellow, also the border of red and yellow. Another had all green centre with red and yellow border. All admire my lovely rug and magnificent colors produced by Diamond Dyes."

MORAL: Always use the fast Diamond Dyes for home-dyeing; they are the only dyes that give perfect results.

—As perfect beauty is a passport to good society, so, "Odorama" conduces to good appearance.

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

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

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

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

"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.

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 to 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, is and are hereby repealed in so far only as the same are so 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."

Assented the Municipal Council on the 27th day of January, 1896. Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council this 28th day of January, 1896.

ROBERT BRAVEN, 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 Supreme 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.

LIBERAL PLATFORM

ADOPTED BY THE...

NATIONAL LIBERAL CONVENTION,

OTTAWA, JUNE, 1893.

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

1.—FREER TRADE—REDUCED TAXATION.

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

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

It has depressed the value of farm and other landed property; It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few; It has checked immigration; It has caused great loss of population;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.—ENLARGED MARKETS—RECIPROCIDITY.

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 deplors 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.

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

4.—DEMAND STRICTEST ECONOMY—DECREASED EXPENDITURE.

We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the governments that have been 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 staved and then referred to a commission appointed upon the advice of the minister, contrary to the well settled practice of Parliament; and this convention affirms:

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

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

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

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

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

That such 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 should revert to the provincial franchise.

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

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

9.—THE SENATE DEFECTIVE—AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

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

10.—QUESTION OF PROHIBITION—A DOMINION PLEBISCITE.

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

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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 Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

The Arion club will give their second concert of the series on Tuesday, the 18th inst.

The raffle for the pony, cart and harness will take place at the Teutonia saloon to-night at 7.30.

Mayor Heaven has called a special meeting of the city council for Friday evening to consider Mr. Sorby's claim against the city.

There will be a meeting of the Y. W. C. T. U. at the rooms of the Y. W. C. A., Johnson street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

A full report of the sermon delivered by Rev. Ralph W. Trotter in Calvary Baptist church on Sunday evening will be found on page 2.

The trial of the defendants in the theatre alley robbery and assault case is taking place this afternoon in the Speedy Trials Court, before Mr. Justice Drake.

A man named Edwards was given in charge at the provincial police station last evening for beating his passage from Ladner's Landing on the steamer Princess Louise.

The annual meeting of the St. James' church sewing circle was held this afternoon in their hall. Several members of the congregation who were heretofore not members joined the circle.

Little Sam Johnson will sing at the entertainment and dance in A. O. U. W. Hall to-morrow evening and in the comedietta, Mr. E. A. Wolf will sing by special request P. Tosti's "Good-Bye."

George Balhatchet died yesterday at the Jubilee Hospital. Deceased was a marine stoker, and 54 years of age. His remains were removed to Hanna's undertaking parlors, whence the funeral will take place on Wednesday.

A special train leaves for Sidney at 7.30 this evening, taking the members of the Victoria Gun Club and their friends to a farewell dinner to be given at the Sidney House to Charles McClusky, who leaves shortly for Kootenay.

Mary Smith was imprisoned for one hour and fined \$25 in the police court this morning for keeping a house of ill-fame. An Indian woman was fined \$5 for being drunk and a white man arrested for the same offence was discharged, it being the first offence.

A sale of work and entertainment in aid of the city hospitals, will be given in Fairall's hall, Victoria West, on Thursday evening next. The affair is under the patronage of Col. and Mrs. Rawatone and the officers of the R. M. A. and R. E. The programme will be furnished chiefly by the soldiers.

Members of No. 1 Company will compete for handsome silver spoons at the drill shed to-night in the first Morris tube shooting contest of the season. The spoons, which are of a very pretty pattern, are on view in Davidson's window. A meeting of the shooting and general committees will be held this evening at 7.30.

A very encouraging beginning of the special evangelistic services in Victoria West Methodist church was made last night, considering the unfavorable weather. A good congregation assembled and listened to a practical address, based on III. chap. John, by Mr. L. Taft. The teacher this evening will be Rev. F. J. McCrossan, B. A. Street singing parade at 7.30 sharp.

The Nest Egg Mining Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$800,000. The first trustees are Messrs. G. A. Kirk and A. B. Erskine of Victoria, and P. A. O'Farrell, of Spokane, Mr. Kirk being president. The property required by the company is in the famous Trail Creek country and is one of the most promising mines in the group.

Mr. W. A. Carlyle, provincial mineralogist, delivered last evening his third lecture in the series of mining lectures. His subject was "Veins and Beds," which was made very interesting by means of diagrams of various mineral formations. Next Thursday evening Mr. Carmichael lectures on chemistry, and on Monday Mr. Carlyle will deal with placer mining and prospecting.

At the concert and dance to be held to-morrow evening in the A. O. U. W. hall given by the city judges of the C. O. O. F. the following well known local talent amongst others will take part in the concert: Misses Baker and Milne and Messrs. Brown, Firth, Watson, Richardson, Furnival and Prof. Spicer. After the concert supper will be served.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICES' 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.

and the remainder of the evening will be devoted to dancing to the music of the Richardson orchestra.

The Y. M. C. A. football club is requested to meet at the gymnasium this evening.

Opposition ward committee No. 2 will meet on Wednesday evening next at Central Committee room, Broad St., at 7.30 o'clock.

On Thursday evening a hand concert will take place at the Salvation Army barracks. Special efforts are being put forth to make it an enjoyable affair.

At a meeting of the Municipal Reform Association held yesterday afternoon a special committee was appointed to suggest amendments to the Municipal Act. These will be considered at a future meeting of the association.

The conference between the school boards of the cities of the province will be held in the city hall this evening. Proposed amendments to the school acts will be discussed. It is probable that the members of the different boards will to-morrow interview the minister of education and present the resolutions approved by this evening's meeting.

George Riley, who has been confined at the city lock-up since Sunday, for safe keeping, appears to be still anxious to kill himself. Although very closely watched, he this morning smuggled into his cell a large table-spoon, the handle of which he broke. He had this in his pocket and evidently hoped to be able to end his life with it.

Pride of the Ridge Lodge, I. O. G. T. held their regular meeting in the Oddfellows' Hall, Spring Ridge, last evening. Officers for the ensuing quarter were installed as follows: C. T. Broder, Netherby; V. T. Sister Hall, chap. Bro. Hooper; treas. Bro. Hull; sec. Bro. Thompson; As. Sec. Bro. Townsend; financial sec. Bro. Jameson; P. C. T. Sister Brown; S. J. T. Bro. Dr. L. Hall; Marshal, Bro. Claker; Sen. Bro. Ford; As. Marshal, Sister Ericsson.

The Carletons Comedy Opera Company will present at the Victoria Theatre on Thursday next, two of the choicest gems in their repertoire, "The Charity Girls," a charming comic opera full of droll situations and uproarious fun, will be followed by the "Lily of Killarney," Sir Julius Benedict's adaptation of the "Colleen Bawn." The "Lily of Killarney" although new in this section of the country is surely destined to remain a favorite so long as people are pleased with bright opera, Irish ballads and clever situations. W. T. Carleton's magnificent baritone voice is heard to excellent advantage in both works, and by special request he will sing the famous Tribby song, "Ben Bolt," which never fails to bring forth storms of applause. On Friday evening "The Charity Girls" will be followed by Balfe's charming opera, "The Bohemian Girl."

John Phillip Sousa and his peerless concert band began at Washington on January 5th, the eighth semi-annual tour of the organization—a grand journey across the American continent—and this city will be visited on Feb. 14th. Sousa has just come from Atlanta where he scored new triumphs among the southerners, and his name is now as great in the sunny country of the South as it is in the great territory of the North, East and West. His new march, "The Cotton King" written for the Atlanta Exposition, has been a great winner for the March King, and his virile and stirring martial music will, as it always has been, be a strong feature of his concerts. The soloists of the organization are Miss Myrtle French, soprano, Miss Currie Duke, violinist, and Mr. Arthur Pryor, trombone, and all of these young people are artists of exceptional talent. Sousa's concert in this city will contain all the new music, and enough of the old to gladden the hearts of those who still love "Auld Lang Syne."

Hon. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, president of the Royal Humane Society for Canada, has interested himself in William Laing and Robert McLean, the two lads who in November last, at the risk of their own lives, saved William and Austin Gill and Alexander Hagan from a watery grave. These gentlemen and John Treu, a sailor, were duel shooting near the San Pedro. The boat capsized and Treu was drowned, the others being saved only through the efforts of Masters Laing and McLean, who, braving a heavy swell, put out in a small boat and succeeded in bringing them to shore. Mr. Brown has been informed regarding the incident by Mr. Fielding, an eye-witness, but as he is anxious to obtain further particulars before presenting the Royal Humane Society's medal, anyone who was an eye-witness, and who wishes to see the lads rewarded for their bravery, will confer a favor by leaving their names or calling on Mr. Herbert Kent, who will forward the particulars to Mr. Brown.

SPEEDY TRIALS COURT.

The Theatre Alley Robbery Charge Tried To-Day.

Ah Nok and Ah Hong, charged with robbing, beating and wounding Lee Quon Dong on the 9th ult., are being tried to-day by Mr. Justice Drake. The trial was set for 11 a.m., and the two accused, who were out on bail, came in to the assize court room and quietly and of their own free will took seats in the prisoners' box. No judge was available, and after counsel and the registrar had waited until after noon it was decided to adjourn and come back at 2 o'clock. By this time several of the police were in the room and the accused were marched into the prisoners' room. Mr. J. A. Aikman and Mr. Crease, who appeared on behalf of the defence, raised a vigorous protest, holding that no court had set and that their clients had not been delivered up by the sheriff of their voluntarily going into the prisoners' box. Finding that mere argument, although joined in by nearly all present, including many Chinamen, had no effect, Mr. Aikman finally communicated with the deputy attorney-general, with the result that the accused were allowed to go to Chinatown for lunch. At two o'clock Lee Quon Dong told his story to the court. Nothing different to the story told at the police court was elicited; \$22.70 was the amount stolen. Mr. L. P. Duff and Mr. H. E. A. Robertson appeared for the prosecution.

REPORTED LOST.

Bark Answering the Description of the Nineveh Barred at Sea.

American Government to be Asked to Build a Lighthouse at Clallam Bay.

Captain Munson, of the barkentine Modoc, which arrived at Port Blakeley on Saturday night, reports that he passed a bark abandoned and on fire on Jan. 28, in longitude 127 degrees 30 minutes, latitude 48-50. She was a large vessel, had double topgallant yards, and was under short canvas, having nothing set except her lower topsails and foretopmast staysails. The place where the burning ship was sighted is about 80 or 90 miles off the West Coast of Vancouver Island. The abandoned vessel answers the description of the British bark Nineveh, Captain Bradford, which loaded lumber at Moodyville for Sydney, Australia. There are other reasons to believe that the vessel is the Nineveh. She left Moodyville on Jan. 19, bound for Australia, but is reported to have lain in Clallam bay until Jan. 24, when she was towed to sea by the tug Tacoma. It is said that at the time she was leaving badly, making 24 inches of water every four hours. The supposition is that the leak gained so fast that the crew abandoned her, and that she was set on fire for the purpose of preventing her becoming a dangerous derelict, as her cargo of lumber would keep her afloat, although it would be impossible to navigate her after she became waterlogged. If this supposition is correct the possibilities are that the crew in their boats have made their way to some of the bays on Vancouver Island and will be heard from shortly. The Nineveh is a bark of 1174 tons register, and her cargo of lumber was taken on owners' account. There is an American bark of the same name, but of much smaller tonnage.

A petition to Congress for a lighthouse at Clallam bay is being circulated among Puget Sound shipping men, and also at San Francisco. The petition points out that Clallam bay is a harbor of refuge for all kinds of vessels during storms. During this winter fully 100 vessels have sought refuge there. It further states that the British ship Janet Cowan was abreast of Clallam Bay on the night of December 30, and with a shore light to guide her could have entered the harbor safely, but in the darkness and storm put out to sea again and met destruction on the coast of Vancouver island, resulting in the death of her captain and six of her crew.

The barque Ardmore, Capt. White, which left the Fraser last week, had on board 48,180 cases of salmon and sundries, the total cargo being valued at \$237,138. The Ardmore is the last of the salmon fleet. Below is a list of the shippers:

Table with 3 columns: Shipper, Cases, Value. Includes Robert Ward & Co., Anglo B. C. Packing Co., Malcolm & Windsor, Turner, Boston & Co., R. P. Hittet & Co., Findlay, Durban & Brodie.

New York, Feb. 4.—A dispatch received from Capt. Mulligan, of the Monmouth beach life service station, says the St. Paul has just been pulled free and is floating out. Atlantic Highlands confirms the report.

Long Branch, Feb. 4.—The work of the wrecking tugs yesterday and last night resulted in the St. Paul being moved about 130 feet seawards. When the tugs went to work this morning the tugs were between the St. Paul and deep water. The four tugs and ledge anchors pulled very hard, with the result that the stranded steamer was floated at 10 o'clock. Four tugs drew the big ship about half a mile out from shore, when the nose of the St. Paul was turned toward New York.

The following Victoria passengers

Advertisement for Odoroma tooth powder, 'THE BEST MOUTH TONIC IN THE WORLD'.

Reid's Winter Clearance Sale.

Table listing prices for Men's Suits, Boys' Overcoats, Macintoshes, and Men's Overcoats with reduced prices.

S. REID, 122 Government St.

sailed from San Francisco per steamer City of Puebla this morning: J. B. White, E. H. Misner, C. H. Lunceford, Miss Tricie Raymond, Mrs. J. Conroy, Ollie Taylor, Dollie Gilbert, P. J. Mallon, Jos. Lorberier, Margaret Miller, Mrs. J. Bridge, J. C. Hooper, W. Eastman, Miss Katie Allen, J. B. Giffin, A. V. Inlkey, A. Richard, J. M. Elinton, E. Fish, Mary Chris, Rev. H. Emmetson.

About two o'clock this morning the C. P. R. steamship Empress of Japan left the Royal Roads for Yokohama. Her Victoria passengers were Capt. J. G. Cox, who goes to Yokohama in the interests of the sealing fleet, Capt. Folger, who will take charge of a sealing schooner there, and F. F. Collier.

NEWSPAPERS IN TURKEY.

Constantinople leads the world in the sale of foreign newspapers in its streets. Each day a laden post train comes in from the west, and by early afternoon the city is swarming with newspapers loaded down with journals from all the great capitals of Europe. These papers are snapped up with avidity, not only by the foreign colonies in the Crescent City, but by the Turks themselves, who show a much greater liking for the journals printed outside of Turkey than they do for the productions of their own presses.

This is not strange, for, as a fact, Turkish journalism is very weak and has little vitality. Every newspaper published in Constantinople has to pay an imperial tax of two arias (amounting to one-fifth of a cent) for each copy published. Foreign sheets are exempt from any tax whatever. Besides this the Sultan has a royal censor who is quite as rigorous and severe as the state censor is in Russia. Turkish editors are prohibited from discussing questions of the day in their columns, and they are also not permitted to publish the most important foreign telegrams. Strangely enough, the foreign papers that come into the Ottoman empire are never cut, "black-edged" that is, part of their contents snuggled out, as in Russia—or suppressed. Naturally, therefore, the residents of Constantinople have to turn to the outside world for news.

The man who says he loves his fellow man and then neglects to sprinkle ashes on his slippery sidewalk is either very inconsistent or very forgetful.

We have a few seamless velvet squares which we will sell at reduced rates; these rugs are in large sizes and suitable for almost any room. Weller Bros.

At the Top

Is where you will always find our Teas with regard to STRENGTH PUNGENCY and FLAVOR, when compared with other brands; but if you look at them from the standpoint of Price you are always sure to find them

At the Bottom.

Victoria Tea House, 79 Government Street.

Revolution in Chewing Tobacco.

Tuckett's T & B Mahogany advertisement.

is the latest and best. See that the T & B Tin Tag is on each plug. Manufactured by The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Don't Want To Talk

About the loss on these Men's Macintosh Coats—don't want to think about it—just want to get 'em out of our way. You may have the \$15 for \$10, \$12 ones for \$8, \$10 ones for \$6.65 and \$6.50 ones for \$4.50. Cheaper ones if you want 'em at \$2.50.

Cameron, The Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson Street.

Season of Sales

Table listing items for sale: 5 lb. Box of Tea, Pratts' Astral Oil, Choice Hams, Rolled Oats.

HARDRESS CLARKE, Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

R. J. MATTHEWS, Merchant Tailor, 101 DOUGLAS STREET.

Hello! Here We Are! THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND

Manufacturer's Samples Shirts, Drawers and Overshirts. Only 25c. and 50c.

H. FREEMAN, 109-111-115 Government St.

Tailor Gowns. Riding Habits. THE PARIS HOUSE, Balmoral Building, 55 Douglas Street. Haybl Bros., Ladies Tailors.

Great Clearance Sale

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Table listing various hardware items and their prices, including Happy Thought Range, Richelieu, Legue, Quick Sterling, Honor Bright, Brilliant, Domestic, Saxony, Hero, Handy Coal, and Tea Kettles.

PERRY & TURNER, 42 JOHNSON STREET.

COMMUNICATIONS

ABOUT A ROAD.

Vernon, B. C., January 14th, 1896. W. T. Smith, Esq., Boundary Falls, B. C. Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter asking for a further payment on the road built by you into Greenwood Camp, and to say that no further payment will be made.

When I was last at Midway I gave you the option of either building the road for \$4500 or leaving it alone, and I would build it myself and give you \$50.00 for the work done on the Greenwood and Summit trail. You have received the \$4500 as agreed to, and your claim for more is preposterous.

In this matter you have acted unfair and untruthful and I will continue to think so. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

LEONARD NORRIS, Government Agent.

To the Editor: The above letter was received by me in response to one I had written Mr. Norris in which I requested him to settle up the affairs of the wagon road built into Greenwood Camp last October. The tone of the letter would lead the public to believe that I had built the road upon my own responsibility, while the true facts are that the construction of the road was undertaken and carried through by the B. C. government, and when completed was inspected and accepted by their road supervisor for this district.

If Mr. Norris intends to convey the statement that I agreed to build the road for \$4500.00, he is entirely at fault, as there was no such understanding between us, and my connection with the road was solely at his own request, as he asked me as a favor to himself to take charge of the work, as I had tools and men already on the ground, to this I agreed and there my responsibility ended. Before Mr. Norris appeared on the ground at all, a number of miners and settlers got together and began to build a rough sleigh road from Greenwood Camp to the main wagon road over Boundary mountain. Shortly after this work was begun, Mr. Norris came up to Greenwood and in conversation with Mr. Denler and Mr. Rumberger, asked them what it would cost to build the road projected. As they had been over the ground and were acquainted with the country the road would pass through, they were in a position to know the approximate cost. They told him that a passable sleigh road could be built for \$450. It was after this that Mr. Norris met me at Midway, and as mentioned before, asked me to look after the work, and at the same time telling me that \$450 would be available then, and the balance (if more was needed) shortly afterwards. I was absent on mining business most of the time the road was under construction, and on my return to camp found that a good substantial wagon road, passable at all times of the year, had been built, the cost of which (as per statement sent to Mr. Norris) was something over \$850—as \$450 was allowed at the time, there is just a balance remaining unpaid of over \$400. This money is due to miners, settlers and others doing business here, many of whom need the money. I have already expended over \$100 out of my own pocket on this road, besides giving the use of all necessary tools, etc.

Now Mr. Norris refuses to pay for a road which was built by him, and tries to shift the responsibility onto me. This is certainly a pretty state of affairs. While talking to the men who began to build the road Mr. Norris gave them to understand that he was building the road, and intended to pay for it, and that he did not need their assistance, and he furthermore asked the men which road they thought most desirable—toward the Wellington Camp or toward the Boundary side of the summit.

As regards the trail mentioned in Mr. Norris' letter, I have to say that it was built from the Greenwood camp to the Summit camp, a distance of five miles, through a roughly timbered country, requiring considerable grading, and the actual cost of building was \$150. This trail was accepted by the government. It was a very necessary trail and was used exclusively by miners and prospectors since it was built. The idea of Mr. Norris offering me \$50 for this trail is ridiculous. Has the government gone into liquidation, that they offer me 33 cents on the dollar for work that is of the greatest necessity in opening up and developing the country?

I have already expended over \$30,000 in this district in the prosecution of mining work, and I certainly don't consider it right or just of the government to compel me to pay for public wagon roads or trails, and moreover, I don't propose to do so.

I quote from a statement of Mr. Geo. Rumberger concerning an interview between Mr. Norris and himself: "Norris offered to settle with me for the trail. I told him that W. T. Smith had partly paid me, and I would settle with Smith for the balance, and that there were other claims against the trail, and I told Mr. Norris he could settle in full with Smith. Norris wanted to know about what the proposed wagon road would cost. I told him about 150 days' work, besides team work, which would make a sleigh road for this winter and could be improved to make a good wagon road next year."

Superintendent of Steinwinder mine for the Parrott Smelting Company, Vice-President of the Northwest Mining Association for Boundary District, B. C.

TEACHERS' SALARIES. To the Editor: The recent action of the members of the board of school trustees show that the society of antiquaries, the Municipal Reform Association is not without influence. The members of the board who figured most prominently in reducing the salaries of the teachers are also members of the Municipal Reform Association. Certain members of the Municipal Reform Association, besides being owners of large tracts of land which they wish to keep as free from taxation as possible, are also interested in an enterprising institution known as the Victoria Telephone Co. The appropriation for telephones (\$500 per year) was left untouched, when it might without endangering the efficiency of the school, be entirely wiped out. Members of the Municipal Reform Association as a rule do not send their children to the public schools. They prefer to send them to the convent or to private schools, or "over home to England, you know," to be educated. A tax of \$10 a year for each pupil entering the high school will be collected from their parents who as a rule are not the wealthy class, that belong to the Municipal Reform Association. The trustee officer is near of kin to some of those who are behind the Municipal Reform Association, and he can do without a reduction of salary although his effort are simply valueless, not because he is inefficient, but rather because it is

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Impossible to enforce the compulsory clause of the School Act. The action of the trustees in levying a tax on the parents of pupils attending the high school is utterly inconsistent with the arguments advanced for the appointment of the trustee officer. The trustee officer was appointed—so said the trustees—that he might get children to go to school, to enable the city to secure the per capita grant of \$10 a year from the provincial government—a money-making arrangement. The \$5 a term tax was placed upon the parents entering the high school—so act the trustees—as a barrier against pupils entering the high school that the city may lose the per capita grant of \$10 per year—a money-losing arrangement. Consistency, then, art a jewel! The board of trustees owe to the people an explanation of their conduct. How did they come to the conclusion that the teachers are paid too much? It was not by comparing their salaries with those obtained by teachers in other cities; such a comparison is against them. It was not by comparing their salaries with those of civic or provincial servants; that comparison is also against them. It was not because public opinion demanded it, for not a word was heard during the municipal campaign, no communication was received by the board regarding the matter—save only from the Municipal Reform Association. The public are reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the board of school trustees, which is supposed to represent the people, has withdrawn, considering the interests of the teachers, who are engaged in a most important work, without considering the responsibility attached to their positions, and acquiesced in the request of an association which appears to be organized solely for the purpose of starting public institutions so that their large properties may escape that taxation necessary to support these institutions. A.A.X.

—A toilet requisite and a toilet ornament—O-d-o-r-o-m.— Yeast—I hear the tramps are going to have a convention in a western town. Crumbs!—It'll be a failure. "Why so?" "They won't be able to get a working majority."

—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 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.

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

—Gardening tools at Cheapside.

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

"He forged my letters," said the melodramatic complainant in a divorce case. "I will file them," answered her lawyer, briskly.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Small advertisements, not like this paragraph, received up to 4 p.m. each day. Largest ads. must be sent in earlier. "Changes" for standing ads. received up to 11 a.m.

\$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 machine, 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 its said system, except when acting under instructions from the City Engineer or Sanitary Officer. By order, WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. & A. Victoria, B.C., August 1st, 1895.

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From London For Victoria Direct

The Four Masted Bark **DRUMROCK**

3182 Tons Gross Register. Will be dispatched from London for this port during the month of February. Cargo may be engaged at favorable rates on application to R. P. RITHEE & CO., LTD. Ja24-1f

LONDON TO VICTORIA

The Fine British Iron Ship **DRUMCLIFF**

2468 Tons Register. Will sail from London about the middle of February. For rates of freight and other particulars apply to ROBT. WARD & CO., LTD., Temple Building. Ja14-1m

VICTORIA & SIDNEY R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 4 p.m. Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m. SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS. Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 2 p.m. Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

STEAMER MARY HARE

Running in connection with the Victoria & Sidney Railway, will sail, weather permitting and business offering as follows: MONDAYS—Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Cowichan, Maple Bay, Youville Bay and way ports. Returning, connects with evening train for Victoria. TUESDAYS—Leaves Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Ganges Harbor and way ports. Returning, connects with evening train for Victoria. WEDNESDAYS—Same as Monday. THURSDAYS—Leaves Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Nanaimo, Via Ganges Harbor and way ports. FRIDAYS—Leaves Nanaimo at 7 a.m. for Sidney and way ports, connecting with evening train for Victoria. For further particulars apply to the captain on board, or to Victoria & Sidney Railway agents. T. W. PATRICKSON, Manager.

TRANSPORTATION.

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 inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE. Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month. 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. Fort 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 except Sunday. A.M. P.M. Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington 8:00 3:30 Ar. Nanaimo 11:40 6:38 Ar. Wellington 12:09 6:55

GOING SOUTH. Daily except Sunday. A.M. P.M. Lv. Wellington for Victoria 8:50 3:30 Ar. Nanaimo for Victoria 8:45 3:45 Ar. Victoria 12:20 7:00

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

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C. The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Sloan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY. Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus. 7 A.M. Lv. SPOKANE... Ar. 5:30 P.M. Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m., same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN, L. P. LOCKE, Master. Sails as follows calling at way ports as freight and passengers may order.

Lv. Victoria 7 a.m. Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m. Lv. Comox for Nanaimo, Friday, 7 a.m. Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

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

TO ALL POINTS ON PUGET SOUND.

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.

SS. "ROSALIE"

Leaves Victoria Daily at 8:30 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.

PACIFIC COAST S.S. CO'Y

Dispatch a Steamer Every 5 days for San Francisco Carrying Her Majesty's Mails FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

UNATILLA FEB. 7

R. P. RITHEE & CO., Agents.

TRANSPORTATION.

Seven Days

In the week, "Badger State Express" via "The North-Western Line" leaves Minneapolis 7:30 a.m. St. Paul 8:10 a.m. arriving Chicago 9:45 p.m. and is the only day train from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago every day in the week. It has comfortable First Class Coaches and Luxurious Parlor Cars, supplied with every convenience and comfort for a pleasant daylight trip. Your Home Agent will sell you tickets via this first class line. For further information and Illustration Folder, Free, please address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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

O. R. & N. Steamship Line

CHINA AND JAPAN.

S. S. "RHOSINA," 3,900 tons dead weight, sails Jan. 22 direct to Japan, to be followed by the S. S. Altmore.

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

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

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

HONOLULU, BY O.S.S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS. 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 special, new 3,000 tons steel screw steamer Mariposa, Thursday, Feb. 6th at 2 p.m. or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

FOR HONOLULU ONLY S. S. AUSTRALIA (5,000 tons) Saturday, Feb. 15th, 1896, at 10 a.m.

For passage apply to 114 Montgomery street. For freight apply to 827 Market St. J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents. R. P. RITHEE & CO., Victoria.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. RUNS

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

St. Paul, Duluth, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Minneapolis, Fargo, Crookston, Helena.

THROUGH TICKETS

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., 225 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

FOR Puget Sound Points.

TAKE THE FINE STEAMER "City of Kingston"

Speed, 18 knots. Tonnage, 1147.

8:00 a.m. Lv. M. "Victoria," 11:00 a.m. 4:15 a.m. 11:45 a.m. [Lv. Seattle] 7:15 p.m. 12:30 a.m. 3:00 p.m. [Lv. Seattle] 9:45 p.m. 4:45 a.m. [Lv. Seattle] 7:30 p.m.

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

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

CANT CATCH GOMEZ

The Reported Dying Consumptive General is Too Much for the Spaniards.

Spanish Soldiers as Bad as Kurds—Maceo and Gomez Have Met at Last.

New York, Feb. 4.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says:

Máximo Gomez, accompanied by 400 mounted men, succeeded on Thursday in recrossing the Trocha, or military line, established by the Spaniards, between Havana and Batabano. He crossed a few miles south of Bejuco, near Ben Venturo, which is about ten miles north of Quivicán. At the same time he destroyed a small culvert, tore up the railroad tracks, cut the telegraph wires and crippled the section of railroad between Rincon and Quivicán. People wonder how Gomez evaded the Spanish columns, and how it was possible for him to practically cut through the wall of men of which the Spanish generals expect so much. At the very time Gomez played this trick, the Spanish general along the Trocha, General Marin, the acting governor-general of Cuba, who had left Havana the same day at the head of the best equipped force put in the field during the present rebellion, was slumbering quietly surrounded by his troops, at San Antonio de Las Bajas, about ten miles east of Guanajay. While Gomez was coming east and approaching the Trocha, General Marin and his troops were going west on a train from Rincon toward Guanajay. Gomez' route of march was parallel with the railroad used by Marin and not more than from six to ten miles distant at any time. Yet they did not learn until the following morning (Friday) that Gomez was in the east again. The intimation received here was by telegram from Quivicán.

An exceedingly large number of people have been leaving Cuba in the past fortnight, and it seems as if the exodus has only just begun. Every steamer leaving Havana carries hundreds of families, not only to the United States but to Mexico, South America and West Indian ports. Steamship agents talk of putting on extra steamers to carry the passengers away. Business is practically at a standstill. Some sugar plantations in the extreme eastern province of the island are grinding. All that are grinding are doing so under strong military guard, and are compelled to feed the troops, and the profits are small. One or two plantations, it is said, obtained permission from Gomez to start their machinery. At Constantia 400 regulars and 600 civic guards are encamped on and about the plantation to protect the men at work. Small stone fortresses have been built at equal distances around the plantations, all being connected by telephone.

Key West, Fla., Feb. 4.—Same time ago, when the insurgents entered Sabanilla, the Spanish official report stated that they were driven out by the garrison, and that "unfortunately three women were killed by stray bullets." The truth of what happened there has just been learned, and it shows the Spaniards are acting as barbarously in Cuba as the Kurds in Armenia. Sabanilla, which is an important town in Matanzas province, was entered by 400 insurgents under Garcia. The Spanish regulars retreated to the barracks and made no resistance. The Spanish volunteers, however, retreated to the church and fired on the insurgents. The latter returned the fire, killing five volunteers. The volunteers then ceased firing. The inhabitants received the insurgents cheerfully, and many poor people who had eaten nothing but cane, were fed by Garcia, who made the merchants open their stores and told the people to take food. Thirty stores were looted of provisions, and one storekeeper was shot for resisting. The insurgents then retired. As soon as they were gone the Spanish volunteers came out of the barracks and opened fire on the people in the streets. Forty-six were killed, of whom thirty were women and children. Their only offense was cheering the insurgents, and taking food to save themselves from starvation. After shooting these people the volunteers took ten Cubans who had surrendered on promise of amnesty, and shot them in cold blood. Two thousand men, women and children have reached Matanzas from Sabanilla. They fled, fearing further massacres by Spanish volunteers. These facts are vouched for by Mayor Juan Calvez of Sabanilla, who is in Havana to ask General Marin to punish the volunteers.

(By mail from Havana.)—Gomez and Maceo have met. The meeting, it is said, took place at a plantation near Artemisa, in the province of Pinar del Rio, at the very time that Acting Governor Gen. Marin, with five columns was looking for either of the rebel chiefs, only fourteen miles to the northward, near San Antonio de Los Baños. It was supposed that the guarded railroad line from Havana to Batabano would prevent the meeting, but Gomez crossed the line, and Maceo, with a comparatively small part of his forces, made a quick march from the westernmost point of the island, and kept his trust. The next campaign of the insurgents must have been decided upon by this time.

"I have seen Morris fight every night for a week," said Gomez recently.

Tampa, Fla., Feb. 4.—Two hundred refugees arrived from Cuba last night. They say that no passports will be issued to Spanish subjects after General Weyler arrives. Maceo has broken through the Spanish cordon and is in Havana province eluding Gen. Marin in Vuelta Abajo.

Key West, Fla., Feb. 4.—General Gomez has engaged the Spanish army under General Marin near Quivicán, in Havana province. The battle, which lasted for several hours, was stubbornly contested. The insurgents eventually withdrew to escape an ambush; both sides claim a victory; but as the official report does not contain any Spanish losses, the insurgents claim is accepted as correct. This is to the effect that Marin lost 200 men 500 rifles, and a considerable quantity of ammunition. Gomez, the report says, handled his forces with rare skill and escaped with a loss of less than a dozen men.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 4.—Despite the precautions of the Spanish government agents, and notwithstanding the presence of a quartette of United States vessels in Hampton Roads, it develops that last night the steamer Veasy slipped out of port with no prescribed destination. The Veasy was sold last week by Deputy United States Marshal Cross under libel for wages due. The purchaser, a well dressed stranger, says, he bought the boat for a New York market firm, to be used in the fish trade. One night she lay at the big freight dock and a few hours before was cooled and steamed up. An unusually large number of men were seen to board her. No clearance papers have been recorded for the vessel, yet incoming ships report passing a boat of her description outward bound near the Cape.

A DOCTOR'S CONFESSION.

He Said 'He Could Not Prescribe Anything Better Than Paine's Celery Compound.

In hundreds of cases, grateful parents have given strong testimony in favor of Paine's Celery Compound. Fathers and mothers positively declare that their children's lives have been saved by the wonderful medicine, and after all ordinary prescriptions had failed to restore health and strength. Paine's Celery Compound is peculiarly adapted for all weak, frail and nervous children. It quickly builds up the nervous system, makes solid flesh and fat, and gives strength to all the muscles and tissue. Mr. Robert D. Templeton, Winnipeg, Man., writes about his child's case as follows: "I take great pleasure in recommending your Paine's Celery Compound for all children's troubles. Our little girl was very sick a short time ago, and we had to call in a doctor, who said he could not prescribe anything better than your Compound."

HE PATENTED THE BLOOMERS.

The New Woman Will Have to Pay Mr. Royce a Royalty.

Washington City, Feb. 4.—After a six months search through ancient and modern history, the patent office has issued a patent on bloomers. The man who gets the credit of inventing this up-to-date article is Thomas H. Royce, of Brooklyn. In the future the new woman will have to pay Mr. Royce a royalty on her nether garments. Application for the patent was filed August 14, 1895, when the bloomer craze was at its height. Royce did not claim to be the originator of this form of feminine transerectives, but claimed to have invented some of the most essential features of the accepted style of bloomers. An interesting point in connection with the granting of this patent was the official decision and recognition of the word "bloomers," it being held that the term was of novel American origin, without regard to the apparel of females of the old world or of ancient times.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extra ordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits.

Have You Been Disappointed In Using Fibre Chamois?

Always Cut Across the Goods

For the Following Reasons:

In a skirt for instance, the finer creases or wrinkles that run lengthwise of the goods should always run around, never up and down.

They will thus act as so many little wires giving splendid support and stiffness. The drag and strain will also be across the grain, which is much tougher that way.

NO. 10, THE LIGHT WEIGHT, used in this way will be found ample

support for all skirts and sleeves and the weight will not be felt. A few inches of the No. 30 around the hem may be necessary in a street skirt.

NO. 20, THE MEDIUM, is best for giving body and warmth in coats, capes, etc.

NO. 30, THE HEAVY, should only be used either single or double, in collars, belts, lapels, etc.

To keep all in place and Bring the strains equally on Lining and interlining.

Tack Securely to the Lining.

The name and number is on every yard to protect you.

Now read again carefully and remember it or cut it out.

Used as above, satisfaction is positively certain. Recorders approve, so do Lillian Russell, Mrs. Jeannette Miller, Mrs. Frank Leslie and thousands of others.

Then You Have Not Cut it Properly, Have Used the Wrong Weight or Have Been Induced to Try the "Just as Good" Imitations.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

PLUMPER'S PASS.

(From our own correspondent.)
Plumper Pass, Feb. 3.—On Thursday evening, the 30th ult., by the kindness of Mr. Henry Georgeson, a very enjoyable dance was given in celebration of the marriage of Mr. Andrew Garrick and Miss Annie Leslie, who were united in the Sietland Islands, Scotland, on the previous morning. When all had assembled Mr. Georgeson briefly addressed the company, stating the reason why he had called so many of his friends together on that occasion, requesting that three cheers should be given for the bride and bridegroom, and invited all very cordially to drink the health of the happy couple, which was all very heartily responded to. During the evening Mr. George De Maine gave a fine and very appropriate selection of songs in his usual good style, and was repeatedly encored. Mr. Tom Davidson, of Pender Island, also contributed toward the enjoyment of the evening by singing the very laughable Irish song, "I'm dying for you." Dancing was kept up until daylight, and Mr. and Mrs. Garrick's wedding day will long be remembered by all the inhabitants of the islands. About 85 people were present. Mr. Garrick has for many years resided in the neighborhood of the Pass, being held in high esteem by all. It is hoped that he will soon return with his bride to the land of his adoption. He is brother-in-law to Mr. Jas. Georgeson of East Point, Saturna Island.

A football match under association rules was played between teams representing Mayne and Pender Islands last Saturday. The game ending in a draw, neither side scoring.

NANAIMO.

(From our own correspondent.)

Nanaimo, Feb. 4.—In the Court of Revision held yesterday afternoon Judge Harrison sustained the appeal of the Victoria Lumber Company against the assessment of their lands in Cowichan-Alberni, Comox and Nanaimo districts, on the ground that the company had not assumed possession, and that the circumstances were not altered since the Full Court decided the lands were not assessable.

REVENUE.

Kootenay Mail.

Thomas G. Riley fell from the bridge to the ice below, a distance of fifty feet, and was almost instantly killed.

THROW AWAY HIS CANES.

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

THE SMALL BOY WHO GOES INTO A FIELD.

The small boy who goes into a field, fires a gun and waits for something to drop, illustrates the manner which some merchants experiment with advertising.

\$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.

For Business Men.

In buying the new season's stock, every merchant should be governed absolutely by the requirements of his own community. He must not be carried away by reports of what others have bought. Everything depends upon knowing the tastes of the people he expects to sell to, and buying accordingly. The old saying, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison," is especially true in a business sense. A line of goods that will prove a source of profit to one merchant will be a dead stock on the hands of another.

Another important point in buying for a new season is to discern what will be the requirements for this particular season. Make allowances for the financial conditions of the community. Discover, if possible, what effect any change that has taken place in your town will have upon the purchasing power of the people, or at least upon your share of patronage.

Compare the prospects of the coming season with the past season. Consider if the situation has changed any. Perhaps you have stronger competition; may be a new rival. Are there any new interests to supply? Has the population increased, and of what class are the newcomers, and what will be their needs? Think over all the experiences of the past. Bear in mind what lines of goods you failed to provide enough of last season, and remember those which you bought too heavily. Discover what certain lines did not sell. There is always a reason. To be sharp enough to discover that reason is your business. Perhaps your salespeople can help you to discover it. The gift of foresight is not a common one, but this quality of mind may be cultivated largely by a study of the past. Foresight is, in other words, good judgment.

Spending your money to advertise the stock you have is better than spending it for more stock and then being unable to advertise.

One may insert an advertisement in his local paper and the following day estimate how many of that article have been sold; but is that as far as the advertising goes? Out of 5,000 people who saw your display advertisement, how many people put in appearance at your store in response to it? Possibly 100. The remaining 4,900 weren't enough interested in your offering to call on you. But were these 4,900 that didn't call able to get away from the influence of your advertising? Some impression of your name has been photographed on their minds which will never be erased. It may be that days will pass before opportunity will permit the effect of your advertisement to assert itself, but it will surely do so.

In the world's broad field of battle, In the struggle for the prize, Be not like dumb, driven cattle! Be a hustler—ADVERTISER!!

Plain, skeleton and bordered mats, also wire mats in all sizes. Weller 2504.

WELJINGTON J. DOWLER, U.M.O.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relieves 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 the heads of another.

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure!

ACHE

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER
HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA

Why Waste Time and Money making experiments with other baking powders, when

WHITE STAR

has become a DEMONSTRATED SUCCESS.

Medal Awarded, 1895.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER
PURE & WHOLESOME

JOHN MESTON

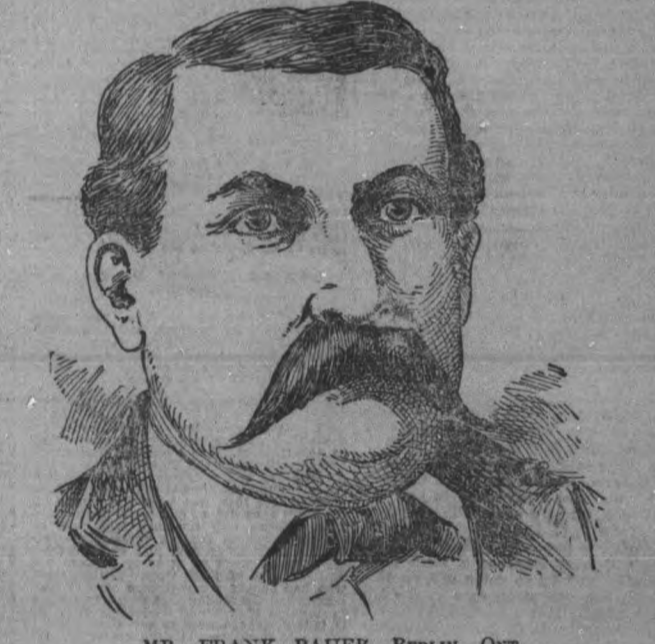


Carriage Maker

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

When the Nerve Centres Need Nutrition.

A Wonderful Recovery, Illustrating the Quick Response of a Depleted Nerve System to a Treatment Which Replenishes Exhausted Nerve Forces.



MR. FRANK BAUER, BERLIN, ONT.

Perhaps you know him? In Waterloo he is known as one of the most popular and successful business men of that enterprising town. As managing executor of the Kuntz estate, he is at the head of a vast business, representing an investment of many thousands of dollars, and known to many people throughout the Province. Solid financially, Mr. Frank Bauer also has the good fortune of enjoying solid good health, and if appearances indicate anything, it is safe to predict that there's a full half century of active life still ahead for him. But it's only a few months since, while nursed as an invalid at the Mt. Clemens sanitary resort, when his friends in Waterloo were dismayed with a report that he was at the point of death.

"There's no telling where I would have been had I kept on the old treatment," said Mr. Bauer, with a merry laugh, the other day, while recounting his experiences as a very sick man. "Mt. Clemens," he continued, "was the last resort in my case. For months previous I had been suffering indescribable tortures. I began with a loss of appetite and sleepless nights. Then, as the trouble kept growing, I was getting weaker, and began losing flesh and strength rapidly. My stomach refused to retain food of any kind. During all this time I was under medical treatment, and took everything prescribed, but without relief. Just about when my condition seemed most hopeless, I heard of a wonderful cure effected in a case somewhat similar to mine, by the Great South American Nerve Tonic, and I finally tried that. On the first day of its use I began to feel that it was doing what no other medicine had done. The first dose relieved the distress completely. Before night I actually felt hungry and ate with an appetite such as I had not known for months. I began to pick up in strength with surprising rapidity, slept well nights, and before I knew it I was eating three square meals regularly every day, with as much relish as ever. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that the South American Nerve Tonic cured me when all other remedies failed. I have recovered my old weight—over 200 pounds—and never felt better in my life."

Mr. Frank Bauer's experience is that of all others who have used the South American Nerve Tonic. Instantaneous action in relieving distress and pain is due to the direct effect of this great remedy upon the nerve centres, whose sagged vitality is energized instantly by the very first dose. It is a great, a wondrous cure for all nervous diseases, as well as indigestion and dyspepsia. It goes to the real source of trouble direct, and the sick always feel its marvelous sustaining and restorative power at once, on the very first day of its use.

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

TEACHERS PROTEST

A Memorial from the Teachers Will be Presented to the Board of Trustees.

They Consider That the Recent Reduction in Salaries was Too Great.

A meeting of the Teachers' Association was held in the Y. M. C. A. hall yesterday afternoon. The majority of the teachers were present, and nearly all took part in the discussion of the recent cut in salaries.

During this discussion, the trustees were subjected to rather severe criticisms for listening to the demands of a mere handful of people like the Municipal Reform Association, rather than to the ratepayers in general. Several of the teachers stated that no objection would have been made had the trustees adhered to their original intention of reducing the salary list only \$2,273, but a cut of over \$6000 for the year was too much. Exception was also taken to reducing the teaching staff in the High school. In this connection Mr. J. N. Muir, whose services as third assistant in the High school have been dispensed with, has written to the board of trustees, offering to teach without pay for the rest of the term, if the board is unable to find funds for the payment of his salary.

The association appointed a committee composed of Messrs Kermond, Russell, Lawson and Sylvester, and Messrs. McNeill, Pincio and Doran, to draw up a memorial which will be submitted to the association as soon as prepared and immediately afterward presented to the board of school trustees. The committee was also authorized to draft a letter, to be sent to the city council, asking that the passing of the school estimates be stayed for two weeks, to give the teachers time to discuss the matter with the board of trustees. This step was considered necessary because by the School Act, the board of trustees cannot at any time demand more money from the city council than is submitted in the estimates for school purposes.

Before adjourning, several of the members criticized the amendment to the School Act proposed by the Vancouver board, in which they ask that the Ontario system of engaging teachers be adopted in this province. The teachers claim that this means among other things that vacancies on the teaching staff would be practically filled by tender and the lowest would win.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

FOOTBALL.

On Saturday at Caledonia Park the Rugby team of H. M. S. Royal Arthur will meet the Victoria Rugby Football Club team for the first time this year, and this match that has been looked forward to with such interest since the opening of the season, will be one worth going miles to witness. The naval men will play their strongest fifteen and any one who has seen them play together on previous occasions knows that the Victoria men have a hard task in prospect in next Saturday's game. The committee of the V. R. F. C. have very wisely concluded to put into the field the team they will meet Nannimo a week from Saturday, and by so doing will be able to pick out any weak spot in the fifteen which may endanger Victoria's chances for the B. C. Rugby championship. The game will commence at 3 p.m. and the Hon. V. A. Stanley, R.N., has been selected as referee. The following are the teams:

H. M. S. Royal Arthur.—Back, H. Chance; three-quarter backs, Lt. Loring, Lt. W. O. Boothby, E. Wigram, J. A. Shuter; half backs, G. Ward, C. Alexander; forwards, L. B. Clarke, C. Kett, Lt. F. H. Walters, H. Llewellyn, Tucker and Vickery.

V. R. F. C.—Back, H. Petticore, three-quarter backs, C. Gamble, H. D. Morton, J. M. Miller, K. Schofield; half backs, F. B. Ward, A. T. Goward; forwards, L. Crease, J. K. Macrae, J. P. Hibben, J. H. Austin, A. A. Langley, A. B. Spain, W. F. Loveland and A. A. Green.

THE TURP.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 4.—The Grassiana bill, which prohibits pool-selling in Kentucky, and which has been regarded as the death-knell of horse-racing in the state, passed the house to-day by a vote of 73 to 13.

THE RING.

A RELIGIOUS PUG.
Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 4.—Hercule Leeds, who will meet Jack Everhardt, during Dan Stuart's fistic carnival, left for El Paso to-day. Leeds and Everhardt will fight February 18. They were scheduled to fight February 16th, but the 16th falls on Sunday, and Leeds has conscientious scruples against Sunday fighting.

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

She—Yes, they are engaged. I know she refused him twice, but the third time she proposed she accepted him.
Her Husband—Serves him right.

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

—Men's Mackintosh coats \$12. 60 more at McCandless.

THE SULTAN'S BROTHERS.

The Home Life of an Illustrious Prisoner—Strange Customs.

Mr. Richard Davey, whose magazine articles on Turkish errors are appearing almost daily in various English papers about the order of succession to the Ottoman throne writes to the Westminster Budget as follows:

Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid II. has four living brothers, and not one only. These princes are the deposed and insane Sultan Murad V., who is His Majesty's senior by four years; Rehad, Ibrahim, and Mehmed, which is another and distinct name, the heir apparent; and two much younger brothers, Far-ed-din and Suleiman. Rehad, Ibrahim and Mehmed are the present sultan's eldest son, but he stands no chance of succession to the throne until all his uncles and the three sons of his eldest uncle, Murad V., are dead, because the succession in the Ottoman family is normally to the eldest survivor, and not from father to son, as with other European and eastern dynasties. Should Rehad succeed on his death, the crown does not go to his children, but to his next brother, Far-ed-din Effendi. The eldest Sultan will succeed, and he has shuffled off this mortal coil the sceptre then falls to the eldest son of Murad V., and so on from brother to brother, until there are no more of them left; then, and then only, will Selim Sultan and his brothers have a chance.

In former times matters were considerably simplified by a general massacre, on the accession of a Sultan, of all the uncles who stood in the way of his direct issue. When you visit the Tabe, or tombs of the imperial family, you may observe that certain of the coffins—some of them of mere infants—have the Turkish inscription "He died although he had not yet attained to the age of a prince who died a violent death"—was murdered.

The following description of Prince Rehad (the actual heir apparent) was given me by Dr. —, his physician: He is about 50 years of age, tall and well proportioned, but inclined to stoop. His features are regular, and are like that of Abd-ul-Hamid, is rather Semitic in shape, hooked, eyes blue, and hair and beard light red. His manners are very gracious and easy, and he is probably not as intelligent as his brother, Abd-ul-Hamid, but he is a sequestered life, in obedience to the absurd regulations and traditions of the Ottoman court, and he is far from well informed as to what is taking place in Europe and in the empire. He is not at all fanatical, but is a devoted adherent of the orthodox, highly educated ladies, who speak French, German and English. They are well born, being the daughters of distinguished nobles, and have had foreign governesses. They dress in the house like French women. His Highness has several children, of whom three are boys, and two girls. He is a great admirer of classical music. Like Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid, he is a good draughtsman, and sketches very nicely. I have seen some of his drawings, and they really have considerable merit, being much above the average of amateur performances. Ahmed Pasha (Chehr), or Sugar Pasha, as he is called on account of his very agreeable manners, showed me when I was at Constantinople, a very curious collection of sketches by Abd-ul-Asiz, mostly caricatures, of exceptional excellence.

The brothers of Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid are addressed as Effendi, or gentlemen; but a kind of concession to the Sultan, he is called "Ghazi," and to modern ideas, they are invariably styled by European diplomats in the Levantine papers "imperial Highnesses." The Sultan, however, has a capital farm, taking a practical interest in his daily life, and his relaxation in life of stuporous monotony. When he drives out daily, he is accompanied by a large retinue, which is invariably in a closed carriage, and he is escorted by at least a dozen armed horsemen. All visitors, even his uncles, are searched on entering, as a Cheraghah Palace, where he resides, as a kind of state prisoner, for books and papers, which are taken from them, and only returned to them when they leave the place. This is done in utter ignorance of those things which he ought to be best acquainted with, and which he is bound to occupy the throne should be destined to ascend his throne, and this matter of the succession is by no means the least monstrously ugly of his many heads. It has given rise to such a number of intrigues, and to such incredible palace and harem intrigues as to baffle the imagination and inventors of the most ingenious of sensational novelists.

OVERWHELMED BY BIRDS.

How a Vessel Was Beset By Myriads of Swallows.

A Russian steamer, hailing from Odessa, says the Savannah News, has for some time been engaged in the Mediterranean trade, principally carrying passengers between Leghorn and Malaga. On one of the recent trips it encountered an adventure which will never be forgotten by the crew or the passengers. The passage had been a stormy one; but the day of the occurrence was unusually fine. A heavy rain, however, was running, most of the passengers were on deck. Suddenly the lookout called: "Hurricane cloud leeward!" At once there was great commotion aboard, and a number of people sought safety below. The captain, however, after glancing at the barometer, gave the opinion that it was no hurricane cloud. The black mass that they saw hovering near the horizon was, he thought, a particularly dense volume of smoke from some steamer. But the solution of the mystery came much sooner than they had expected. The threatening mass grew larger and larger, and soon was seen to bear down in the direction of the vessel with terrific speed. Everybody, both crew and passen-

gers, became frightened at the mysterious cloud, which seemed to move with great rapidity, notwithstanding that a perfect calm prevailed. The birds poured into every available opening, hatchways, windows, and everywhere else. They got tangled in the ropes and sails and clustered about the rigging.

Even the smokestack was so filled up at one time that the fires were nearly extinguished. The most amazing part of the whole thing was that the birds did not evince any disposition to leave. To brighten the confusion the steamer had got out of her course and ran astore. However, on account of going very slow, no material damage was done, though the passengers were badly frightened. When the crew had recovered from their amazement they began to clear the deck and the vessel in general of those unexpected and not at all welcome guests.

The captain ordered the men to use shovels and whatever else they could to throw the birds overboard. After getting fairly in shape the vessel proceeded on its voyage, having been delayed for nearly eight hours on account of this singular experience. The captain could not offer any theory as to where this vast army of swallows came from. All he said was that the birds were exhausted from a long flight without the repose of the previous day and sought rest on the vessel.

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