spoke all night he could not influence one vote.

Several members (loudly)—Hear, hear.

The motion was then put and lost by a vote of 15 to 6.

Mr. Allen—The old dead six! [Laughter].

Mr. Orr wanted to know if the members of the government should be allowed to vote on this motion.

Hon. Mr. Robson—Yes, when it concerns the welfare of the country. [Hear, hear].

JURORS' ACT.

Mr. Bole moved the second reading of an act to amend the Jurors' Act, 1883. The hon. gentleman in a few words explained the object of the bill and the necessity for such a measure in connection with the jury system of this province.

Hon. Mr. Davie agreed with the object of the bill; but if it passed it would interfere with the administration of justice, and he feared it would be disallowed. However, it was a step in the right direction, and he felt the time would come when the country would see the necessity of it. In minor cases the law allows a special jury; but where a man is being tried for his life he is debarred from this privilege and has to put up with a common or petit jury. He felt pretty certain it would be disallowed at Ottawa.

Under these circumstances Mr. Bole considered it advisable to withdraw the bill, which was accordingly done, with permission of the House.

The House then adjourned.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, 26th April.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:10 o'clock.

The standing orders were suspended to allow Hon. Mr. Davie to introduce a bill in reference to the adjustment of claims of squatters on the Granville townsite.

Bill read a first time; second reading Friday.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Bole rose to a question of privilege. He wished to point out that, no doubt from inadvertence, he was misrepresented in the COLONIST on two occasions yesterday. In the first place, he was represented as suggesting in the clause referring the decisions of trustees to the superintendent of education, that the words lieutenant-governor-in-council should be inserted in lieu thereof, while what he did say was that the superintendent of education should not be a court of appeal any more than the lieutenant-governor-in-council. Secondly, on introducing the Jurors Bill from the report it appeared as if he was not aware there were any doubts till the attorney-general told him so. Now he knew the law as well as the attorney-general, and when introducing the bill he (Mr. Bole) told the house he feared the act would be disallowed at Ottawa but thought the experiment worth trying.

Hon. Mr. Davie—The hon. gentleman is quite accurate. In introducing the bill he stated that there were some doubts as to its being constitutional.

Mr. Allen read a statement from the *Times* regarding his utterances of the previous day. Of all the silliest utterances he had ever seen this was the worst. (Laughter.) What he had said was that he exonerated the reporters, but hurled the accusation at the head of the hon. member for Cassiar. (Great laughter.) Where is he? I thought he was in the house. (Renewed laughter.) I will defer further remarks until he comes back. (Great laughter.)

WAYS AND MEANS.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved that the house proceed to committee of ways and means to-morrow.

Carried.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Allen referred to the statements in the *Times*. He felt sure that the reporter of that paper was not the author of the article in question. He had yesterday hurled the accusation at the hon. member for Cassiar, who was now in his seat, and he hurled it at him again to-day, for he believed him to be the instigator of all the slanders that had appeared against him in that paper (applause and laughter). If that hon. gentleman desired any public or private controversy, he would glad to accord it to him at any time (laughter).

Mr. Speaker said the hon. member should not make use of such language.

Mr. Grant said he felt like the Grecian philospher who had been stoned. He turned and thanked the mob who had attacked him.

Remarks of "Oh, dear," "Why, never," "Glorious," "Too bad."

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

On the motion that Mr. Speaker do leave the chair,

Mr. Semlin rehearsed the complaints against the Government. He censured the latter for prolonging the session. They had failed to carry out the expression of the house contained in the resolution of 6th April, 1887, asking that the Dominion government consent to exchange railway belt lands between Burrard Inlet and the eastern boundary for those situated in the Peace river district. The hon. gentleman moved an amendment, censuring them on this head.

Hon. Mr. Robson said this would be the twenty-second time the opposition will have divided the house during the present session, on what is understood as a direct party vote; and with what result? In no instance counting more than eight in a house of twenty-seven, the opposition have dwindled down to five, and even four? (The junior member for Lillooet—"Yes, and three.") One would almost be led to suppose that the object of the opposition was to manifest its weakness in forcing all these divisions; and it certainly was weak, pitifully weak, numerically, mentally and politically. (Applause.) And if one examines the flimsey, frivolous grounds upon which they have, in all these twenty-two instances, asked the house to vote want of confidence in the government, one is puzzled to account for the extraordinary conduct of hon. gentlemen opposite. The present choice of subject fittingly caps the climax of their folly. So far from neglecting the recommendation of the house a year ago to seek for an exchange of the railway belt on the Mainland for land in the Peace river country, the fact is the Government have given the matter prompt, earnest and unremitting attention. They eagerly embraced the opportunity presented, only a few weeks after the house rose, by the presence here of the late Hon. Mr. White. The subject was then earnestly discussed and the late minister appeared inclined to fall in with the proposal; and although not included in the official list of questions he (Mr. Robson) had gone to Ottawa on the special invitation of the Canadian premier to discuss, still it received a very great deal of consideration, and he left Ottawa under the impression that there was every probability of the exchange being effected. He alluded to the prominent part the Hon. Mr. White had taken in the discussion, paying a high and feeling tribute to the deceased statesman, whose sudden death might be regarded as a public calamity, and was a great loss to this province, and it was questionable how far his death would prejudice or postpone the settlement of this and other important questions still the subject of discussion between the governments. He (Mr. Robson) would doubtless be reminded that there was nothing whatever in the returns brought down to the house to show for all this. While that was true, it was easily explained. It was distinctly understood and imposed as a condition by the Dominion government, that the negotiations in this and certain other important matters were to be considered confidental until a stage should be reached when to make them public would not embarrass the negotiations and hinder success; and it was for this reason that the returns were silent upon the subject,—a silence still imposed upon the government. He had made this statement because he conceived hon. members were entitled to it; and he would not say more at the present time, because he did not feel himself at liberty to do so; but he had, he trusted, said sufficient to show how extremely, how ludicrously unfortunate the opposition had been in the selection of a subject upon which to divide the house. The hon. gentleman continued at considerable length, and, with great vigor and force, replied to statements made by previous speakers, showing clearly that the responsibility of prolonging the session lay on the opposite side of the house, and hurling back with withering scorn the imputation that the government were sustained by "a mechanical" majority. He resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged applause.

Mr. Beaven claimed that the hon. provincial secretary had not made out his case. Papers proved that the government had not carried out the wishes of the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Robson said that if the hon. gentleman would go over to his office he would prove to him that he was doing him a great injustice.

Mr. Beaven did not want this. He claimed that the government had not been given the power to float the million loan, as shown by the notes in the estimates. He thought the government were remiss in not having been represented at the interprovincial conference. He had been told by an old resident of the province, one greatly interested in its welfare, that the government should enter into a contract with Sehl or Weiler and get a number of images manufactured to fill hon. members' seats. The provincial secretary could be present, and by a string attached to each image, he would be in a position to pull the string and thus get a show of hands (laughter.) This would save sessional allowance and mileage. (Cries of, name your man.) After blaming the government for not being ready with their business, and with lowering the standard of legislation, Mr. Beaven resumed his seat in silence.

Mr. Grant said in 1865 the hon. provincial secretary had signed a document "John Robson, for the people."

Hon. Mr. Robson denied having done so.

Mr. Grant acknowledged that he might have been misinformed. The provincial secretary was called "Honest John."

Hon. Mr. Robson—I rather like that.

Mr. Grant claimed that there were plenty of men outside the house who were quite competent to carry on the business of the province with greater credit than the present ministry. He thought if the provincial secretary was not in accord with his colleagues on the temperance question he should resign his seat. The million loan was discussed, and the hon. gentleman claimed that when the present fiscal year was ended, there would be little of the million loan left. After referring to the various matters, the hon. gentleman said that he desired to refer to one other. It was in regard to a statement made by the hon. president of the council whom he was sorry was not in his seat.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir—I'm here (laughter).

Mr. Grant—Oh! oh! I thought you were out.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir—Well, you generally do drive me from my seat when you commence to talk. (Laughter.)

Mr. Grant, continuing, said the hon. president of the council had stated a couple of weeks ago that the hon. leader of the opposition had done more for him than the government had done for the hon. member for Lillooet. Now he would state that he had never received any assistance from the leader of the opposition as had been suggested.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir—I meant by that remark that the hon. leader of the opposition had given you the place that you hold in the country.

Mr. Grant—So far as that is concerned, I can freely acknowledge that I have been very much benefitted by the hon. leader of the opposition. That hon. gentleman had not only taught him many things in regard to the rules guiding the practice of the house, but had also been instrumental, along with Mr. Speaker, in saving the house from getting into inextricable confusion in dealing with public matters. The only difference between himself and hon. gentlemen opposite was that the latter had not been as apt pupils as he (Mr. Grant) had been. After further remarks, the hon. gentleman resumed his seat.

Mr. Beaven said that the hon. member for Cassiar, unfortunately, was not indebted to him for any favors extended such as had been suggested.

On the amendment being put, it was lost by a vote of 15 to 6.

Mr. Allen—The dead six.

House went into committee, Mr. Higgins in the chair.

All the items in the supplementary estimates were passed, the resolutions reported and leave asked to sit again.

RECONSIDERATION OF BILLS.

Mr. Speaker read two messages, one from his honor the lieutenant-governor, consenting to the reconsideration of the bills constituting a county court, and one in regard to creating a court for crown cases reserved.

Hon. Mr. Davie, in moving that the house go into committee on the messages, said that the measures were based on an act which had been disallowed by the Dominion government, upon what grounds he was not aware, except that it was claimed the bill was unconstitutional. It was therefore desirable to annul them.

House went into committee on the act for increasing the efficiency of the county courts, Mr. Higgins in the chair, and reported to the house recommending the striking out of certain clauses.

Report received and adopted. Bill read a third time and passed.

CROWN LEASES.

House went into committee on the Crown Leases reserved bill, Mr. Higgins in the chair.

The bill as amended was reported to the house.

KOOTENAY LAND GRANT.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the bill granting two hundred thousand acres of land to the Kootenay Railway and Navigation company.

Col. Baker said the railway to which the proposed grant was to be made was an important one to his district. The railway would connect the great waterways. At the present time there was a mining boom in the district and probably the present was the best time to carry out such a scheme. He was well aware that the hon. member for Esquimalt was going to oppose the grant. He must confess that that hon. gentleman had consistently opposed the bill—in fact he had offered what might be termed a crass opposition to the measure. But there were two things to be considered—what the country would gain by the building of the railway, and what it would lose if it was not constructed. After dealing with the two phases, the hon. gentleman came to the conclusion that there was every reason to support the measure—it would be productive of the greatest benefit to the country. The land when surveyed and taken up would tend to develop the country—the land would pay the wild land tax, and if the timber was utilized it would pay a royalty. He did not think it would be a detriment to the country even if a much larger grant for it would have a tendency to increase the revenue.

Mr. Higgins said that notwithstanding the measure was a government one he could not support it. It did not speak badly for the legislation introduced by the government this session, when it was known that out of some fifty ministerial bills he had only found one that he could not conscientiously support. This was a bill which in its provisions was most unfair to the province. It proposed to give Ainsworth & Co. 200,000 acres of timber land—the pick of Kootenay district—for the paltry consideration of a narrow-gauge railway, some twenty or twenty-eight miles long, and one or more inexpensive steamboats to be put on Columbia River. And, moreover, the bill did not require a single dollar of security from the promoters for the faithful performance of the work. The experience of the country with Ainsworth & Co. had not been of a reassuring character. They had on two previous occasions failed to carry out contracts made with this government. After locking up for five years 750,000 acres of Kootenay lands they had not attempted to either build a railway or put on a line of steamboats. With respect to the Eagle Pass wagon road contract, what had happened? Before the route had been fairly commenced the land scrip to be paid the firm on account of that road was offered for sale. Finally, when all the scrip had been issued, it was found that the road had not been built at all. Anyone could see from the windows of the Canadian Pacific coaches the road in a state of inglorious incompleteness. Did the government mean to repeat that error now? From a perusal of the bill he was afraid they were about to be led into another trap. The bill was worse than the original one. The first bill only allowed the company to take up alternate blocks, so that they could not improve their own land without improving that of the government. This bill allowed them to take up the land in solid blocks and under it they would pick out the best tracts and leave the poor land for the country. Again, even if the company failed to build the road they would still have the land at $2.50 an acre and they were thus guarded against future legislation which might raise the government price to $5 or $10 an acre. The moment they turned a shovelful of earth on the railway line, they could put their hands on the 200,000 acres and hold it against all comers. For the great advantages purposed to be conveyed by the bill no security was to be exacted. It was actually proposed to pass the whole thing over to Ainsworth & Co. without requiring them to put up a dollar's security. Why would not hon. gentlemen pluck the flower of experience from the nettle of failure? Why would they continue to legislate in the interest of private companies and in opposition to the public weal? In the case of the Saanich railway, security to the extent of $10,000 was demanded, and when it was not given the scheme fell through, although neither land nor money subsidy nor guarantee of interest was asked. In the case of the Esquimalt-Nanaimo railway, the hon. president of the council who, of all the men that had obtained guarantees from the government had fulfilled his contract, was forced to put up $250,000 cash security before he was allowed to begin his road. Ainsworth & Co. wanted to sell the franchise. They did not mean development. But the government could sell the public land without the assistance of Ainsworth & Co. He (Mr. Higgins) had supported the first Kootenay bill; he had accepted as gospel the glowing predictions that had been uttered by those who urged its passage, and he had found out when too late that they were illusive and deceptive. He had also supported the grant of 6,000 acres to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. He now expressed his sorrow for his action in both cases and was determined, whether he sat in the house for a long or short period, never to repeat his mistake. He was opposed to large grants of land, or other important privileges, being granted to private companies without a *quid pro quo* being secured for the country. This august body was asked to gravely consider this bill. It reminded him of the story of the Greek gentleman, who issued invitations to his friends to attend the funeral of his dead baby. The friends came in so great a throng that he felt compelled at last to apologize for having called together so large a concourse to assist at the obsequies of so small a corpse (laughter.) The promoters of the new Kootenay bill owed this house an apology for having asked hon. members to soberly consider a measure that proposed to confer advantages of an insignificant character on the people. He had no hope of beating it, but he earnestly asked the assistance of hon. members in improving the pernicious measure in committee of the whole (hear.)

Mr. Semlin said he intended opposing the second reading of this bill, though he had favored the former bill. For a consideration of 750,000 acres of land they were to build this selfsame railway, putting up a forfeit of $25,000. This was five years ago, but beyond the sacrifice by the promoters to the revenue of the province of the $25,000 deposit, they were no nearer a railway than before. These gentlemen came before the house representing themselves as being worthy men, money was no object to them. When they came to offer their charter on the London market, their large expenses in securing the passage of the bill was brought in question. They amounted to $18,000, and the agent is reported to have said: "Oh, that was for palming the members of the legislature."

Hon. Mr. Robson—That's a serious statement. What was the name.

Mr. Semlin—Duncan, I think.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir—I know him.

Mr. Allen—Well, I didn't get any of it, I wish I had. The opposition must have got all of it. They all voted for the bill. (Laughter.)

Mr. Semlin, continuing, said that he was creditably informed that the statement had been made, though he did not believe that there was any truth in it. (Hear, hear.) He, however, in consideration of the past action of the company with this house would oppose the measure.

Hon. Mr. Robson considered the terms of the land grant were most reasonable, and could not understand why an hon. gentleman supporting the previous bill, could oppose this. The present bill was immeasurably more favorable to the province than the former one. The carrying out of this scheme would be the means of causing a large influx of population and a large expenditure of capital in the district. The district was an isolated one and it was necessary for a scheme of the kind proposed to be carried into execution before there would be any development. The fact that the railway might be floated on the English market was no detriment. Indeed, he considered it would be better for the province if English capital was secured for the purpose, for it would probably be the forerunner of a large amount of English capital coming into the province. The land proposed to be given to the company was not to be reserved, as in the former bill, but any one could go into the district and take up land. The provincial secretary trusted that hon. gentlemen would view the matter in a fair light and vote for the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Orr considered the present bill as worse than the former one. The condition of things had changed since then, the land was more valuable, and the road could be more cheaply built. The land grant would build the line, for it was only 22 miles between the river and the lake.

Hon. Mr. Robson—The railway line will be thirty miles in length.

Mr. Orr—The road will cost but $30,000 per mile.

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir—It will cost nearly $50,000.

Mr. Orr said that it was his opinion that the interests of the province would be sacrificed if this bill passed. The company, in his opinion, did not intend to develop the mines in the interest of the province, but to utilize the Columbia river navigation and carry the ores into American territory for treatment. If the bill was for the purpose of aiding the construction of a railway from Revelstoke to the Kootenay lakes, he would be only too glad to support a land grant. In the present case the line ended at the river, which was only navigable for six months in the year.

The second reading carried by a vote of 15 to 6.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at 8 o'clock.

KOOTENAY LAND GRANT.

House went into committee on the Kootenay land grant bill, Mr. Duck in the chair.

Considerable discussion ensued over clause 2, which was finally passed with several amendments.

On clause 3, Mr. Higgins moved that the company deposit the sum of $25,000, to be forfeited in case the company fail to begin the work within a specified time.

Objection being taken to this, Mr. Higgins consented to reduce the sum to $5,000; but on division the entire clause was voted down.

The remaining clauses passed as amended.

Committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

Report received; to be considered to-morrow.

PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC ROADS.

Hon. Mr. Davie obtained leave to introduce a bill for the preservation of roads.

Bill read a first time; second reading to-morrow.

STATUTES AMENDMENT BILL.

The report on this bill was adopted, and the bill read a third time and passed.

MINING ON INDIAN RESERVES.

A bill entitled "an act respecting mining upon lands set apart as an Indian reservation," introduced by Mr. Beaven on behalf of Mr. McLeese, was read a second time and committed; Mr. Ladner in the chair.

Committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

Report received; to be considered to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Robson, before moving the adjournment of the house, announced that it was the intention of his honor the lieut.-governor to come down to the house on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock for the purpose of prorogation.

The house then adjourned until 2 p.m. to-day.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE

Of the Province of British Columbia for the Financial Year Ending 30th June, 1888.

Public Debt.—$48,985.48.

Civil Government Salaries.—$4,725.00.

Administration of Justice (Salaries).—Police and gaols, New Westminster city, $900; police and gaols, Kootenay, $880; police and gaols, Cassiar district, $450; police and gaols, Kamloops, $180; police and gaols, Similkameen, $1,200; police gaols, Cowichan, $300; total, $3,910.

Legislation.—Expenses of elections, $300.

Public Institutions (Maintenance).—Printing office, Victoria, $1,000.

Administration of Justice (other than Salaries.—$1,200.

Education.—$3,069.

Transport.—Travelling expenses of officers on duty, $1,000.

Public Works—Works and buildings, $17,165.96. Government House, Victoria, $850. Roads, streets, bridges and wharves, $16,700.

Miscellaneous, $11,466.20.

Schedule A. asks to dispose of a certain sum which appears in the balance sheet of the province as an asset, and to bring the same to account in the expenditure of the province, for the year ending 30th June, 1888.—$3,0331 91.

Schedule B. asks that sums be granted to Her Majesty to liquidate certain claims due to persons for services in connection with the graving dock at Esquimalt, up to the date of the transfer of works to the Dominion Government; the same to be chargeable to the Dominion Government, under Act 47 Vict., entitled "An Act relating to the Island Railway, Graving Dock, and Railway lands of the Province—$8,002 50.

Schedule C. asks for sums granted to Her Majesty to make good certain sums expended for the public service, for the year ended 30th June, 1887, and to indemnify the several officers and persons for making such expenditures—$12,072 79.

Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure of the Province of British Columbia for the Financial Year ending 30th June, 1889.

Civil Government (Salaries)—Forestry Inspector, $1,200 00. Police and gaols, Cassiar district, $1,200 00. *Education*—New Westminster district, $1,200 00. Total, $3,600 00.

"MY ANCESTORS WERE ENGLISH."

Following is the song given by Mr. E. Allen, M. P. P., at St. George's dinner on Monday evening last. The Lillooet senator obtained a rousing *encore* for the excellence of his effort:

My ancestors were Englishmen, an Englishman am I;
And 'tis my boast that I was born
Beneath a British sky.
I prize my peerless birthplace, for its freedom and its fame;
In it my father lived and died,—
I hope to do the same.
I've heard of foreign countries that are very fair to see;
But England—dear old England—is quite fair enough for me.
And he that on its happy soil is not content to stay;
May leave it when he likes, and find a better where he may.

We may not have the mountains which some other lands may show;
Their sides adorned with vineyards, and
Their summits crowned with snow.
We may not boast the grandeur or the melancholy grace
Which tells of Time's destroying hand, or war's terrific trace.
But we have fertile valleys,
We have hills and dales and dells
Where peace and plenty smile around
And sweet contentment dwells.
And we have cliffs that beetle o'er and battle with the spray
Of a thousand waves that roll around a shore as free as they.

There's not a sea that on its breast a hostile fleet can bear;
But England's flag is seen to fly
In stern defiance there.
There's not a clime, east, west or south, but echoes with the fame
Of England's dauntless warriors, and rings with England's name.
Our ancient institutions, and our good old English laws
Have wrung from e'en our bitterest foes their wonder and applause.
Oh, his must be a coward's heart who would not make a stand
For altar, throne, for hearth and home
In such a native land.

CABLE NEWS.

Churchill's Speech Causing Excitement in Political Circles—Newspaper Comments.

Queen Victoria Gratified at the Reception and Kindness During Her Recent Visit.

The Emperor's Condition Greatly Improved—Physicians Say the Crisis is Past.

Churchill's Speech.

LONDON, April 26.—The *Times* to-day speaking of Lord Randolph Churchill's speech last night in the house of commons says: "His lordship has, from time to time advocated so many different policies that his appearance on the side of the separatists does not cause much surprise, nor forbid the hope that the next engagement will find him in the opposition ranks."

Causing Sensation.

The sensation that was caused in the house of commons last night by Lord Randolph Churchill continues to grow, and deny as they may, the government journals by their slurs against the ex-minister by calling him a turncoat of long standing and by the attempts to depreciate the importance of his act, are not able to stay the inevitable popular feeling that his words will arouse. The liberals are rejoicing in full force over the affair and are preparing to scatter broadcast copies of the speech, especially in those districts where elections to the commons will occur. The speech will prove an excellent campaign document to the radicals, who will not fail to put it to its highest use. The tories propose to offset the effect of Lord Churchill's charges by showing the time has not arrived to redeem their pledges in regard to local government for Ireland. Recent events will, however, probably force them, in order to retain power, to formulate some kind of a bill for the better government of Ireland. This week's record in the commons is a bad one for the government. It seems, briefly, as follows: On Monday a sop was offered to the classes as against the masses in the rejection of Gladstone's amendment to the customs revenue bill, equalizing death duties. Tuesday they upheld Mr. Balfour's course of making an appeal from sentence in Ireland a criminal action, and last night the government recanted the pledges they made at the elections. Radicals are jubilant at the turn affairs have taken and say, that now, if Lord Hartington and Joseph Chamberlain will only enter the cabinet, their victory will be complete and a liberal *te deum* will be sung joyously.

Parliamentary Notes.

In the house of commons to-night the debate on the budget was continued by Sir James Ferguson, political secretary for the foreign office, who announced that M. Waddington, French ambassador, protested, in the name of his government, against the tax on bottled wines.

Gladstone opposed the tax as a prohibition of cheaper wines, and as a step towards the reduction of the policy of protection.

A long discussion followed, at the end of which the tax on bottled wine was adopted by a vote of 246 to 121.

Reform in the House of Lords.

In the house of lords to-night a discussion was held on Lord Dunraven's bill, to reform the house of lords. Several favored reform, but did not agree with the bill itself. Lord Salisbury thought that the proposed changes were excessive, he was willing, however, to consider the admission of the house of peers and was willing to introduce a separate bill for this purpose. He said he would also consider other needful reforms. Lord Granville said if this concession had been made long ago it would have averted many attacks on the house of lords. Lord Dunraven withdrew his bill.

Assistance Needed.

Michael Davitt has written a letter to the Dublin *Freeman* asking assistance for three hundred destitute families on the Arran Islands, who, he says, will perish unless they are supported for at least four months until the crops are grown.

Annual Review.

VIENNA, April 26.—The annual spring parade of government troops was reviewed to-day by the Emperor Francis Joseph, attended by a brilliant suite.

Boulanger's Banquet.

PARIS, April 26.—Invitations to General Boulanger's political banquet have been accepted by four members of the Chamber of Deputies who are not politically associated with him.

Sentence Confirmed.

The sentences of General Caffarel and Madame Limouisen, who were convicted of selling medals of the Legion of Honor, were to-day confirmed by the court of appeal.

Queen Victoria at the Emperor's Tomb.

BERLIN, April 26.—Queen Victoria went this morning to the mausoleum at Charlottenberg and prayed by the tomb of Emperor William. Empress Victoria and the royal princess accompanied the Queen to the tomb.

Leaves for Home.

Queen Victoria took an affectionate farewell of the Emperor. She expressed to him her gratification at receiving so friendly a welcome from the people of Berlin. The Kaiser said he hoped to see the Queen again in better times and under more favorable circumstances. The Queen took her departure from Berlin this evening. A host of royal personages saw her off and besides these were the Burgomaster and members of the municipal council of Charlottenberg, all in their official robes, to pay their respects to the Queen. They were presented to the Queen by Crown Prince William and the former thanked them heartily for their kindness during her visit.

Berlin Notes.

During her visit to the mausoleum this morning Queen Victoria placed a wreath on the tomb of the Emperor William.

At three o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by the Empress, Queen Victoria drove to the drill ground where she inspected the Royal guards. Later the royal party were driven to Berlin and Queen Victoria said farewell to the dowager Empress Augusta, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Baden.

The Queen's interview yesterday with Prince Bismarck, whom she especially commended, is said to have been very gracious, and it is believed that the interview was satisfactory. Queen Victoria conversed in the purest German with the Chancellor, who is reported to have shaken hands heartily with Her Majesty upon retiring from the audience.

11 P. M.—A bulletin issued at this hour states the Emperor sat up four hours to-day. Temperature almost normal and sense of taste returned, which is regarded as an exceptionally favorable sign. His appetite is remarkable and he even asks for certain kinds of food. He has begun again to hear reports from officers. His physicians agree in the opinion that the crisis in his disease has passed.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, April 27.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Prorogation of Parliament.

His Honor Lieutenat-Governor Nelson will prorogue the present session of the local legislature at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon with the usual ceremonies.

For Comox.

The tug Pilot will leave for Comox this evening with Mr. J. Hunter, Mr. W. Pinder and a gang of men to work on the bridges. Capt. Christensen reports that those already there are pushing the work with great rapidity.

Mail Service.

Through Judge Kuhn's efforts in Washington, says the P. T. *Call*, a mail service has been secured between this city and Vancouver, B.C. The contract for carrying the same has been awarded to the steamer Premier.

B. C. Stationery and Printing Co.

At the request of the creditors of the B. C. Stationery and Printing Company, Chief Justice Sir M. B. Begbie has issued a winding up order of the court. It is said a liquidator will be appointed and the estate wound up in the manner prescribed by law, the liquidator to be under the direction of the court.

Westminster Woolen Mills.

The Westminster woolen mills have resumed work, this time under the management of a thoroughly experienced manager, who has lately arrived with his family from Pictou, N. S. The company have a large number of orders for staple goods, which will take until the end of the year to fill.

Gavin-O'Rourke.

Mr. J. J. Gavin, Passenger Conductor on the C. P. R. from Vancouver to Kamloops, was married at Vancouver on Wednesday to Miss O'Rourke, of Kamloops. The happy couple, after the honeymoon, will reside in Vancouver, where Mr. Gavin has put up a nice residence for himself and his charming bride.

The Hope Boom.

A gentleman, well experienced in mining, who has lately arrived at Westminster from Hope, says that the indications are not so favorable as at first represented to be. He says that in the gulches ore has been found which showed a few specimens of gold, but nothing further. He says further that there are a few ledges there, but so far as appearances go they are practically barren.

Spying Out the Land.

Journal: Yesterday a British Columbia civil engineer and a party of men were in Blaine looking along the water front from Campbell river to Dakota creek. We do not know what they were here for. They said they were looking for timber land, but as they went over to the spit to look for it their movements were watched with suspicion. The party was from Vancouver, B.C.

Alderman Mahrer's Return.

The *Free Press* announces the return of Ald. John Mahrer, proprietor of the Nanaimo brewery, from a visit to his former home in Vienna. He speaks in glowing terms of the trip and was in Berlin at the time of the funeral of the late Emperor William. He was thirty days in making the trip from Vienna, but out of that time he stayed eight days in Baltimore and three days in New York.

Paine and Ball.

H. J. Ball, of Vancouver, has accepted Wm. Paine's challenge to row a race either at Esquimalt or Shawnigan Lake, and the sum of $25 each has been deposited. Mr. Ball has expressed a wish that the race come off on the 9th of May, but Mr. Paine, we understand, will not be able to accomodate him on that day, so that further negotiations will be entered into. The race, however, is a surety.

The China Steamers.

From a list of voyages made by the Canadian Pacific steamers, we find that the average of ten voyages from Yokohama to Vancouver has been 14-2-5 days, the longest passage being 17 days, and the shortest 13. Taking ten voyages from Vancouver to Yokohama, the average voyage has been 183-10 days, the quickest was 16 days, and the slowest 22 days. In most of these cases the steamers called at Victoria, B. C.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

Mail Contract Awarded.

We understand that the B. C. Express Company has been awarded the contract for carrying the Cariboo mails. The contract provides for an efficient mail and passenger service by stage coach, and it could not have fallen into better hands. The service has been performed by the B.C. Express Company for many years in a manner which has always given the greatest satisfaction to the traveling public and the people of the upper country. In the company securing a renewal of the contract, therefore, the people are to be congratulated.

E. & N. Railway Time Table.

Time Table No. 7 of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway went into effect yesterday and will continue until further notice. According to the new time table trains leave the Victoria *depot* daily at 8:20 a.m. and arrive at 1:04 p.m. On Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays in addition to the train leaving and arriving as above, a train will leave the *depot* at 3:32 p.m. and arrive at 7 p.m., making two departures and two arrivals on those days, which will prove of great convenience to excursionists and tourists, as passengers can leave Victoria by the 8:20, arrive at Nanaimo at 12:20, spend about three hours in that city or Wellington, leaving there at 3:16 and reaching Victoria at 7 in the evening.

Oolachans Killed It.

Yesterday afternoon while two of W. H. Vianen's little boys were engaged in netting the luscious oolachan, a seal, fully five feet in length, while the net was being hauled in would follow it close up to the edge of the boat and take the fish almost out of the children's hands. The little chaps felt pretty badly frightened and were about to abandon the fishing, when, as luck would have it, the seal got tangled in the net and set up a terrible splashing. Fortunately a fishing boat, with a couple of men in it, came along, and, after a hard struggle, killed his sealship and brought it up to the city where it now lies for inspection on Vianen's slip.—*Columbian.*

Communication With Alberni.

We are pleased, and we are sure our readers at Alberni will be delighted to learn, that the government have at last succeeded in making arrangements for a regular steamboat service between Victoria and that important settlement. The steamer engaged for this service is the Mureal, a taut and staunch little vessel recently built and owned by Mr. Dumbleton, of this city. She is an excellent sea boat, and easily makes nine knots an hour, and is in everyway well fitted for the route. The service will consist of fortnightly trips during the nine summer months, and monthly trips during the three winter months, a service which it is believed will not only meet the wants of that important settlement, but promote the growth of new settlements at San Juan River and other way places. We understand it is intended that the Mureal shall make her first trip under the contract during the early days of May, and we take occasion to congratulate the settlers and the government upon the arrangement.

I. O. O. F. ANNIVERSARY.

The Subordinate Lodges Celebrate It by a Supper and Dance.

Yesterday was the sixty-ninth anniversary of the founding of the Order of Oddfellowship, and the lodges in this city celebrated the occasion in a very sensible manner. A social dance and supper was held in the evening, which was attended by a large company, among whom were His Worship Mayor Grant, Coun. Harris, Grand Master Joshua Davies, Grand Secretary Davey and W. W. Evans, representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, together with many other citizens of prominence. Dancing was commenced shortly after eight o'clock, Bros. Josh. Davies, W. Dempster and Geo. Bishop being floor managers, and they filled this position to the satisfaction of all concerned. At eleven o'clock the company adjourned to the dining room of the Clarence hotel, entrance being effected by a gangway from the hall to a door of the hotel. Here a sumptuous supper was prepared, such as did credit to mine host Richards, and to which the company did ample justice. The good things having been disposed of, Grand Master Davies proposed the Queen, the President of the United States and the Sovereign Grand Lodge; responded to by W. W. Evans, P. G. R.

Mr. Evans proposed the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, which was responded to by Mr. J. Davies, who proposed the Press. Representatives of THE COLONIST, *Times* and *Standard* briefly responded.

Ald. Harris in well-chosen words, proposed the Ladies, His Worship Mayor Grant responding.

At 12 o'clock the party re-adjourned to the hall, where dancing was indulged in into the wee sma' hours. The event was a highly successful one, the usual result of the efforts of the brethren of the three links.

FROM SITKA.

Return of Mr. Boscowitz and Capt. Warren—The Schooner W. P. Sayward Bonded—General News.

By the steamer Ancon, which arrived from Sitka on Wednesday night, there were as passengers Mr. J. Boscowitz and Capt. Warren, who went north some time ago to make arrangements, if possible, for the bonding of the skins and schooners belonging to them, which were seized last year.

Capt. Warren was interviewed yesterday by a COLONIST reporter and said that the authorities at Sitka absolutely refused to accept the bonds tendered them by the British owners, in consequence of the time for bonding having expired, except in the case of his schooner, the W. P. Sayward. In this instance they reopened the case and released her on substantial bonds, and Capt. Warren will go to Seattle, where she now is and bring her to this port. Bonds tendered by the American owners were accepted. The skins were sold and Mr. J. Boscowitz was the principal buyer, he paying from $3.25 to $3.75 each for skins. He shipped them on the Ancon and they were landed at the outer wharf yesterday morning. The schooners now at Seattle will be sold shortly, except in the case above cited.

With regard to the authorities at Sitka, Capt. Warren expressed himself as being pleased with the reception he met and the treatment he got during his stay.

GENERAL NEWS.

Pilot George was subsequently seen by the reporter and from him were gleaned the following items of interest:

The steam-schooner Leo from Seattle, was on the point of leaving Juneau, when the Ancon took her departure, with 50 miners, who were bound for Yakitat to work the sand deposits, which are now interesting mining circles to some extent.

The Treadwell mine is still yielding largely and the owners have every reason to be satisfied.

Spring is very backward, and Capt. George says there was a foot of snow on the banks at Chilcat.

The Ancon will leave for the north again on May 8th. She left this port for the Sound at 11 o'clock yesterday morning where she will discharge her cargo and take on return freight.

THE ETTA WHITE.

She Receives a Thorough Repairing and Makes a Satisfactory Trial Trip—Description of Her Engines.

Several months ago the steamer Etta White came down from Moodyville to go on the Star shipyard ways to be re-caulked and coppered, have her engines remodeled and her boilers repaired. Yesterday afternoon steam was raised and Capt Smith took her for a run down the Straits for a trial of her engines. Mr. R. P. Rithet and Mr. Russell, steamboat inspector, under whose supervision the work on the engines was carried out, were on board, and everything worked to the entire satisfaction of both gentlemen.

The engines formerly had two 17-inch cylinders, and the amount of fuel burned was so large that a re-modeling was considered necessary. As soon as it was possible to lay her up, the Albion Iron Works were ordered to construct a new cylinder of 30 inches, low pressure, and the White now has compound engines, one of the old 17-inch cylinders being used, improvements having been added. On the trial trip the engines turned 95 revolutions with a head of 60 pounds of steam on, whereas formerly they made 80 revolutions with 40 pounds of steam. The saving in fuel, Mr. Russell says, will be from thirty-five to forty per cent. The working of the various parts of the engines was most satisfactory, not a hitch occurring. It is said to be the most complete job ever turned out here, and Mr. Russell is to be complimented on the success of his efforts. Other improvements were also made and a new coat of paint gives the vessel a good appearance.

The steamer left on Wednesday night for Moodyville, having in tow a barge.

TORONTO AND THE C. P. R.

A Conference Held in Montreal Between Railroad Representatives and the Mayor and Council of Toronto.

[Special to THE COLONIST.]

MONTREAL, April 26.—The conferences, which have been taking place at the Windsor Hotel during the last two days between the Mayor and members of the City Council of Toronto and representatives of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways, were concluded this evening. An agreement, which appears to be satisfactory to all parties, was reached, and only awaits the approval of the City Council of Toronto. That being given, and the delegation from that city appearing to entertain no doubt that it will be readily accepted, all disputes in reference to the entrance of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the east and west to their terminal property in front of the esplanade and the matter of level crossings and bridges on the Esplanade will be at an end.

Richard K. Fox, of the *Police Gazette*, says he will give Kilrain $5,000 or $10,000 to make a match with Sullivan. If Kilrain agrees to fight in a 16-foot ring it will not affect the American championship belt, which Kilrain now holds, as the rules governing the belt call for a 24-foot ring. Fox will, however, give the money to Kilrain to meet Sullivan in any way Kilrain may elect.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Vacant Interior and Indian Departments.

Sir John and Hon. Mr. Thompson will Administer the two for the Present—Correspondence Referring to the Behring's Sea Seizures Brought Down.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 26.—I learn to-night that the vacant interior and Indian portfolios will not be filled till after the close of the session, when a general re-organization of the departments takes place. Meanwhile Sir John and Hon. Mr. Thompson will administer the two departments. A good deal of speculation is indulged in as to whom it will be necessary to take into the cabinet when the reorganization takes place, but it is nothing more than speculation.

The correspondence referring to the Behring's sea seizures was brought down to-night; most of it has been anticipated by what has appeared in the newspapers. The greater part has reference to the seizures of the Anna Beck, Sayward, Dolphin and Grace last year. The Canadian and Imperial governments, it was shown, have exerted themselves to secure a settlement of the dispute, but up to the time of the last dispatch without avail. Secretary Bayard's conduct does not appear in a most favorable light by a perusal of the correspondence. The following is a communication from Lord Salisbury to Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries at the fisheries conference, under date of December 2, 1887: He said he had received on the 26th instant a telegram from Hon. Joseph Chamberlain enquiring whether the proposal for an international conference in regard to the Behring's sea fisheries had been accepted by Her Majesty's government. "You are aware from the correspondence which is in your possession that communications with reference to a proposal would appear to have been addressed to some of the maritime powers by the United States for an international convention for the protection of seals in Behring's Sea. Replies were received last October from the German and Swedish *charges-de-affaires* in London. No definition, however, of the international standing on the question has yet been received from the government of the United States by Her Majesty's government. In answer to a question of Mr. Phelps, I have expressed myself as being favorably disposed to negotiating for an agreement as to the close season in all seal fisheries, to whomsoever belonging, but cheerfully separated the question from all controversies as to fishery rights."

TEST MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR—I think the members for Cariboo are much to be congratulated on their motion for the erection of Government reduction works for the purpose of testing, on a working scale, the refractory gold ores of the province; and I also note with satisfaction that the minister of mines thoroughly approves of the object aimed at. Perhaps it will be interesting if you will allow me, through the medium of your journal, to give expression to what I conceive are some of the fundamental conditions that should be observed in this connection.

If there is any one principle more forcibly pressed upon the practical mine manager than another it is, that whatever work is done in and about a mine should be done with a view to future expansion and development, and every dollar's worth of work done in the initial stages of opening the mill should still represent a useful outlay, and form an integral point of the general plan when development has made considerable progress. Thus the trial shafts sunk along the back of a lode, or those along the floor of a level for the purpose of proving the lode in depth should be so placed that they can be utilized as air shafts to surface and winzes, in the after development of the mine. The same general principle shall govern the mechanical engineering of the concern, and all work of this kind should, whenever possible, be rendered capable of expansion without the necessity of replacing the entire plant, and this becomes doubly important in countries where the transport of machinery is both costly and difficult. Let us, for the sake of illustration, suppose a country dotted with numerous mills and other plant of only prospecting calibre, and that in the course of a few months it was proved beyond the shadow of a doubt (which I hope and believe will be the case in this province) that many of its mines were capable of paying good dividends when worked on a sound commercial basis. The position would then be a very annoying one: mines able to pay well, but no mill and chlorination works capable of dealing with the ores on a sufficiently large scale to do them justice, and this after a very considerable outlay had been incurred.

It must not be inferred that I am advocating the erection of large works out of all keeping with the existing state of things; but what I do most strongly advise is the erection in some central mining position, perhaps on some mine, of such a reduction plant as would be capable of dealing with fairly large parcels of ore, having motive power sufficient for, at least, double the number of stamps it may be proper to start with; and with furnace and chlorination equipment equal to dealing with the concentrated products of the larger stamping power. The extra cost involved would not be great, whilst the extra stamps would be readily conceded when the quality and quantity of the ore demanded their erection. The province would then possess the means of demonstrating on a thoroughly commercial basis the paying character of our gold ores, a demonstration which a mere testing plant would never be able to accomplish. Such an establishment as is here shadowed would cost much less in all probability than two smaller mills, and would certainly be cheaper to manage; whilst it would solve most if not all of the questions at present in doubt as to the mining resources of the country. I offer these remarks for the consideration of those most interested, and as the result of no small experience in the mining and treatment of gold ores. H. C. C.

John L. Sullivan has issued a challenge to fight any man in the world in a 16-foot ring, London prize ring or Marquis of Queensberry rules, for $10,000 a side, Kilrain or Mitchell preferred.

CHINA Dinner, Tea and Breakfast Sets all styles and prices, at J. SEHL'S. †

MARRIED.

DODDS—ELLA.—In this city, on the 23rd inst., by the Right Rev. Bishop Cridge, Robt. E. Dodds, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, to Louisa M. B. Ella, second daughter of Capt. H. B. Ella.

DIED.

FRANKLYN.—In this city, on the 24th instant, Harold Franklyn, aged 38 years.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT, 60 days after date, I intend applying to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase three hundred and twenty (320) acres of land in Kootenay District: Commencing at a stake about ¾ of a mile above the mouth of Cottonwood Creek, on the south bank of Kootenay River; extending thence 40 chains in a southerly direction; thence easterly 80 chains; thence northerly 40 chains, to the bank of the Kootenay River; thence following the bank of said river to point of commencement.

Flat Bow, Kootenay, 30th March, 1888. H. ANDERSON. ap26-wkly-2mo