The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1894.

A PROPER MOVE.

We are glad to see that the Board of Trade has directed its attention once more to the way in which the coast of the Prevince is lighted and buoyed. We have directed attention to this very important subject time and again without much apparent effect. Mariners have informed us of a state of things in this regard that ought not to be allowed to exist. There are large stretches of the coast which vessels are compelled to navigate as best they may, without either a light or a buoy. The contrast between the lighting and buoying of the East coast of the Dominion and its West coast is most marked. In the East there are lights and buoys wherever they are required, in the West they are in many places few and far between, and in others, as we have already stated, they are altogether wanting. There is no reason why this should be so. The Dominion treasury gets enough every year from this Province to warrant it in keeping all its services in the very best condition. It pays into the Federal Treasury many times as much per capita as the richest of the Eastern Maritime Provinces, yet it is not half so well served. This is a fact that the Dominion authorities should not be allowed to forget. There is no reason why the navigation of British Columbia waters should not be as safe as those of any other part of pear singular to some sensible people that the Dominion.

MR. SEMLIN'S MISTAKE.

We were surprised to find that Mr. Semlin a few days ago spoke slightingly of the Imperial Institute. Asheisanintelligentman he should not for the very smallest of party purposes have allowed himself to attempt to belittle an institution which some of the people on this side of the national boundary best and ablest men in Great Britain and in all the Colonies value very highly for the good work it has done and is calculated to do. The Imperial Institute will in the most effective manner make the Colonies and the Mother Country better known to each other, and will do much towards strengthening the thought, was a question that could be easily Empire. The visitor to the Institute will decided by a jury possessed of an average see in its different "Courts" the product of amount of practical common sense. The all parts of the Empire raw and manufactured. Maps are there, on which the part he desires to inquire about is laid down, and he took Prendergast under their protection can get from the newspapers published in it and, so far, have succeeded in cheating the and the books written about it which are to be seen in the library and reading room, all the information he requires concerning it. have done it either in Great Britain or in He will also meet persons from the Colonies Canada, but in the United States criminals. in the building who are both able and willing even the very worst, are tenderly treated to tell him what he wants to know respect- by the regular courts. It is only Judge ing any of the dependencies of the Empire. From time to time papers are read at the is not much wonder that there are cases in Institute and lectures delivered which are most useful to those who intend to emigrate, indignant people to the regularly constituted as well as to those who have a laudable desire to know what is the extent and what are the resources of the Empire. The importance of having an institution in London in which the inquirer may obtain all the knowledge that a practical man needs of any country or any part of any country under the dominion of Queen Victoria cannot be over-estimated. The responsibility and its duties are often very News-Advertiser, in its labored way, redeavoring to do something for them, when Victoria cannot be over-estimated. The responsibility and its duties are often very complaint has hitherto been that British difficult of performance. The Viceroy of subjects know very little indeed about the subjects know very little indee

of the use of the Institute. He said, among not hard to imagine the difficulties other things:

I cannot help thinking that the mere existence of a body of this description is not only important, but that it possesses at least the possibility of great usefulness in the future. We have, as you are aware, a very considerable exhibition of the com-mercial and industrial resources of the meroial and industrial resources of the different parts of the Empire. Here, again, it may be asked, "Is this mere show or is business intended?" "Is it an exhibition from which any practical good will result?" Now, the galleries we have visited during the month they have been opened—where there were no attractions except the exhibits—by very large numbers of people. The numbers have ranged from 1,000 to 15,000 per day, and that when there was no purpose or object to be gained except an inspection of the collections. More than that, every one who visits them cannot but acquire a knowledge of the resources of the British Empire which it would hardly be possible for him to have in possession before he entered the building. The maps and statistics which catch the eye, as well

but Mr. Semlin is not one of them; he should therefore take care not to act as if he

bling, to which our esteemed correspondent Citizen directs attention, should be permit-

the knowledge of the police. Have they winked at the unlawful practices which they are in duty bound to prevent and put down! The influence of these lotteries is most pernicious. The smallness of the sums that can be risked makes them all the more dangerous. It places them within the reach of boys and other persons who have not large the shallowness of Mr. Beaven's jeremiads.

The knowledge of the police. Have they winked at the unlawful practices which they are in duty bound to prevent and put down! The influence of these lotteries is most pernicious. The smallness of the sums that can be risked makes them all the more dangerous. It places them within the reach of boys and other persons who have not large the shallowness of Mr. Beaven's jeremiads. sums of money at command, and who, if must spend money that they need for neces aries, or money that they have stolen from their parents or employers. It is not difficult to understand how demoralizing these Chinese lotteries must be and what injury they are calculated to do the community. It is a mystery to us that they have not been closed long ago. We trust that the City Council will enquire into this matter, and find out how it is that the police have been so remiss in their duty as to permit the lotteries to exist. The law should be put in force against them promptly and rigidly. No quarter should be shown to the violators of the law. They should be proceeded against without distinction and severely punished There is no telling what harm they have done already. They should not be permitted to do any more.

ALIVE AND KICKING.

Our readers will not be greatly surprised to learn that Prendergast, the murderer Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, is still in the land of the living-and as far as the administration of justice in the United States is concerned—the place of hope. It may apa man who committed murder in the face of day, about whose guilt there is not the shadow of a doubt, a man, too, who was regularly tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death, is still alive and still to be seen in court of justice demanding privileges that in this country are never extended to prisoners of his class even before they are con victed. But, singular as it may appear to line, this is nothing but the plain truth, When Prendergast was on his trial it was evident that the only question that had to be considered was, is the man sane, or, rather, was he sane when he murdered Mr. Harrison? This, it might be convicted him accordingly. But the lawyers gallows out of its due. How they have done so is a mystery to us. They could not Lynch who is unbending and prompt, and it which he is preferred by the impatient and

A SUCCESSFUL VICEROY.

Canadians will be pleased to know that Lord Lansdowne, during his term of office, administered the affairs of India ably and complaint has hitherto been that British subjects know very little indeed about the subjects know very little indeed about the Empire to which they belong, that the instrangers to each other as if they belonged to different nations. One of the objects of the Limperial Institute is to dispell this ignores and to help the inhabitants of Great and to tenderly with such as how of the community can possibly be benefited just what he means, a process of verbose of the business, there is no reason of the community can possibly be benefited just what he means, a process of verbose of the business, there is no reason of the community can possibly be benefited just what he means, a process of verbose of croming the possible for the acts of the community can possibly be benefited on themselves the help the possible for the acts of the community can possibly be The Lord Chancellor, at the opening of the Institute, gave his hearers a good idea they have been accustomed to run. It is which an active - minded Governor General, bent upon effecting reforms, will

The Times, in an article on Lord Lansdowne's Vicerovalty, says :

The administration of a Vicercy must

Citizen directs attention, should be permitted. As there is, as he says, no attempt at province has expanded in a most encountered by the control of the present occasion. It is not known that he who, for the mere purpose of gaining the mandel river, killing fifty persons and in good epinion of some of the electors, uphold juring a large number of others. concealment, the police must be aware of its courseling manner, but it labors hard to show that the expenditure made by the have been in full blast, Sundays and week.

days, for some considerable time, without that expansion. It is quite evident that the member of Comox of redays, for some considerable time, without that expansion. It is quite evident that territory, and the member for Comox of rathe fact of their being in the city coming to it is both vexed and bewildered at the ceiving stolen goods, knowing them to be

The Opposition members have "cancused" ence could be made. t thoroughly, but a definite decision as to how it should be handled has not been arrived at, so no cue has been given to the faithful. It is an open secret that some of the members of the Opposition are in favor | Coal Mines Regulation Act which he ought only means of finding favor in the eyes of tremendous amount of indignation, and try the following reasons: and make the country believe it is an infamous measure, calculated to destroy the liberties of a free and enlightened people, to be resisted, even at the point of Winto treat it is as if it were of no particular importance, to be taken as a matter of o magnify in the eyes of the people by serious discussion. Mr. Beaven, true to himself, will evade the broad principles of the bill, and surround the details with an endless amount of technical objection and petty sophistry by which to obscure the main issues. However, as Messrs. Cotton and Beaven are now generally regarded by their followers as, politically speaking, dead ducks," and Mr. Brown as the only available "coming man," Brown methods with the Beaven arts dovetailed are likely to prevail. The bill itself is practically massailable. It is Provincial in its character, logical, complete and fair. To concede ts merits would be to acknowledge a triumph for the Government. The only hope left is, if possible, to confuse the public mind.

In the meantime, the Opposition press is most amusing in its attitude. The Times professes to see evidences of gerrymander. but is careful not to give particulars. It judiciously. The position is one of great ing what principles should govern. The tends to and takes in a portion of the Main-

he number of voters as a basis of reckonthey take risks in the Chinese lotteries, IN A STATE OF UNCERTAINTY, ing, the cities are not given a proportionate The attitude of the Opposition papers on which, according to the Free Press, will the redistribution bill is a most peculiar be over represented. This, of course, does and perplaxing one. As the leaders have not require a moment's consideration. If and perpiexing one. As the leaders have not require a moment's consideration. If not yet had an opportunity of declaring the cities, which contain over half of the the support is floundering about in a pitiful fashion. The Mainland portion is would quite overshadow the rest of British somewhat tied by its alliance with the Columbia. As it is, they get nine out of the Yankees call "fillibuster-ring" by the Occasion. Island portion, and perforce must be judi- thirty-three members, which, considering cious in its utterances so as not to give the the area and importance and diversity of latter offence, and vice versa. The the resources of the great country beyond "strained relations" which existed a short their limits, must be regarded as ample retime ago have been patched up in order that presentation. In Canada, Great Britain Mr. Beaven's services may be retained, and alsewhere urban and rural populations therefore the local prejudices which might are classed as entirely distinct, and nowhere and otherwise would be stirred up cannot be appealed to for fear of unpleasant consequences. It would not do to give the measure even tacit recognition of approval, and as the proposed legislation does not absolute representation by population, for admit of attack on the lines anticipated, the obvious reasons, has less force than in opposition to it is of a most stilted character. almost any other country to which refer-

THE POLICY OF DECEPTION.

Mr. Keith introduced a bill to amend the of going in for unqualified support as the to have known, and which he probably did know, was uncenstitutional. When the the electorate, and as the only consistent competency of the Provincial Assembly to deal with the measure was called in queshand, wants the Opposition to simulate a tion, the Speaker ruled it out of order for

"First, because it aims to impose indirect British North America Act; and, second, chesters. Mr. Cotton thinks the better way Court of the Province that the power because it has been decided by the Supreme to impose unequal taxation portance, to be taken as a matter of not reside with the Provincial Legislature." It might be supposed that in the opinion of any reasonable person these two reasons would be considered amply sufficient to prevent the House entertaining Mr. Reith's measure.

It would be the merest folly and an inex cusable waste of the time of the Legislature to enact a law which would be in contravention of the terms of the British North America Act, and against the principle of which the Supreme Court of the Province had already decided. The Legislative Assembly would demonstrate either its ignorance or its insincerity if it spent its time in making laws which could not possibly be of any force or effect after they were made,

The men who would go through the form of enacting laws that are unconstitutional, for the sole purpose of leading some of the electors to believe that they are their friends and are filled with a burning desire to advance their interests, are, not to put too alleges that the principle of registration is fine a point on it, nothing better than cheats objectionable, but wisely refrains from stat- and hypocrites. They try to delude the people into believing that they are en-

The Leader of the Opposition, in his mentary Brownism. Any one familiar with solemn and pharisaical manner, declares either style of weapon can fairly measure that the Speaker has no right to declare out the calibre of the other. No one pays very of order a measure which he knows is unmuch attention to the popping of the little constitutional, and the Times, without at-Westminster Winchester, but as it sees tempting to prove that the Speaker's first to last was all their own. an alarming degree of sectionalism in the decision is not sound, tries hard to create proposed redistribution, we may fairly anthe impression that it was procured through biolpate Mr. Brown's line of attack. To undue influence exercised by the Leader of judge by its utterances and sundry hints the Government. Our contemporary knows from that gentleman himself, he is going to better than to declare that Mr. Keith's make the new riding of Comox, which ex- measure is constitutional, and that if it became law it could be enforced. It is quite land coast, the main point of attack. When evident that it knows that the Speaker for it was also the birthday of their sevwe consider that the Opposition has in and is perfectly right, for it is not the ereign. This evening they held a reception out of season accused the Government of first time that he, fortified by decisions of in the offices of the Arabic paper published perpetuating the idea of "Island and Main the most learned judges in the land, has here. This was the first of its kind ever land," this principle of the bill will be better understood. It aims at forever obliterating such a distinction, and the point in question is the only one where that could be rendered possible. All that is necessary to do, in order to readily comprehend this statement, is to look at a map of the new ridings. But Mr. Brown will make an effort to convince the people of the Mainland that the Covernment is attailing to the constitutionality of measures before the Legislative Assembly, and his decisions still stand unquestioned. But the Times, in order to keep the leader of its party in countrynance and to throw edium upon the men who will not stultify themselves and bring the Legislature to which they belong into contempt by voting for what is really a bogus measure, condemns and," this principle of the bill will be pronounced on the constitutionality of measbe possible for him to have in possession before he entered the building. The maps
and statistics which catch the eye, as well
as the products themselves, must afford information about the colonies and the British
formation about the colonies and the British
formation of high intelligence and a Liberal to boot, like Lord
Herschell, speaking of the Imperial Institute
in this manner, he will be apt to conclude to
that he had better make a few enquirees
about it before he next ventures to allude to
the to desiron the moment of the distinction that he
about it before he next ventures to allude to
assist at its opening. There are ignorant
ment for sending one of its members to
assist at its opening. There are ignorant
men who are ready to underestimate institutions about which they know nothing, and
to deery anything which is upheld and
to deery anything which is upheld and
to deery anything which is upheld and
to lice of the success.

In statement, is to look at a map of the new whill make an about the bolload to look at the buildings. But Mr. Brown will make an about the before he appointed in products themselves, must afford inthe distinct impact of a powerful personality. Brown will make an of the sequence of the distinct impact of a powerful personality success, if attained at all, must be
of the continent to give to the Island,
that the Government is stealing a slore the speaker for giving a sound ruling, and
the Speaker for giving a sound ruling, and
the proper of the elections of the seaders of history will remember that a
similar political expedient was resorted to
in England in order to play on the presubmitted of the country in the
country in the
country in the privy price of His Majesty.

The elections of the period of the seaders of the country in the
country in the country in the
country in the prive purse of His Majesty.

The peaker, touching upon the intrigues of the election cambe a vice of the period of the seaders of the country in the
continuity of Indian policy and has he
conti there have not been very many Viceroys of India who have acted in such a way as to deserve it.

Days, were borne alors in position proces. Its sole objects to injure the supporters of the sole objects to injure the supporters of the control of its sole objects the control of its so were.

A BEWILDERED ORGAN.

The organ of the Opposition is greatly ling, to which our esteemed correspondent bling, to which our esteemed correspondent days that the great state of the redoubtable Brown of British Columbia to institute it on the correspondent to the correspondent of the day was responsible for it.

So far as our reading goes, there has never been an exact parallel in political annals since, and it remains for the redoubtable Brown of British Columbia to institute it on the correspondent to the correspondent of British Columbia to institute it on the correspondent of British Columbia to institute it on the correspondent of British Columbia to institute it on the correspondent of British Columbia to institute it on the correspondent of British Columbia to institute it on the correspondent of British Columbia to institute it on the correspondent of British Columbia to institute it on the correspondent of British Columbia to institute it on the correspondent of British Columbia to institute it on the correspondent of British Columbia to institute it on the correspondent of British Columbia to institute it on the correspondent of British Columbia to institute it on the correspondent of British Columbia to institute it on the correspondent of British Columbia to institute it on the correspondent of the day was responsible for it.

So far as our reading goes, there has never on our column that the impudently deceptive conviction that the intelligence of the electors when we express our conviction that the intelligence of the electors when we express our conviction that the intelligence of the electo days out of their lives, and that the Gov. formed too high an opinion of the intelli-

Subscribe for THE WEELEY COLONIST.

FOILED.

As soon as the House went into supply or Friday afternoon it was seen that the Opposition were prepared to try their hand at obstruction. Their leader and his chief supporters resorted to various little devices prolong debate, and to prevent business being done. Mr. Kitchen pro-duced a copy of the Vancouver World, and was prepared to read from it voluminous extracts, and Mr. Forster. in the most innocent way in the world, fortified himself with two large volumer House. The preparations were made mering" by the Opposition. Their singular proceedings and their unwonted good humor were contemplated with cheerful patience by the Government and their supporters. Mr. Beaven and his followers were pernitted to begin their little game of obstruc-

tion with hardly a word of remonstrance from their opponents. It was, we presume supposed they would, after a while, get tired of the game and before it became very of placer ground on the north side of the late permit the House to go on with the river, while the Victoria Placer Mining business in hand. But as the night wore on it became evident that the Opposition were determined that no business should be done. It was plain that they were bound to keep the work of obstruction up until daylight should appear-and afterwards if they did not get their way. When the playful Oppositionists had

been allowed their fling long enough, as the Chairman of the Committee believed. he began to check the discursive orators. They resented this, and some of them lost their tempers. Expressions the reverse of complimentary were bandied across the floor, and the Speaker was appealed to to sustain the Chairman in his attempts to keep the House in order and to get through with the business. Immense on such dirt, and if this six pans is an average of your ground you have something good." The machine referred to is a new invention to save the fine flour gold, and will probably cost some \$25,000.

On the Salmon River, too, placer ground to get through with the business. taxation contrary to the provisions of the to get through with the business The Speaker was firm. It was seen that he was not to be trifled with. But it was only when the small hours of the morndoes ing had passed that the Obstructionists saw that they had lost the day, and that they settled down to business. They then wanted to adjourn, but the Premier, who had borne their foolishness patiently enough, was determined to keep them at work until their task was done, which was not until nearly one o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday.

The Times, we see, lays the whole blam

of the unpleasantness on the Government. This was to be expected. It has taken great liberties with the truth, but it surely cannot expect its misstatements to be be lieved. It was patent to everyone that the Government was most desirous that the work of the House should be proceeded and which, in fact, would be nothing better as the Opposition kept at all near the with, with all possible despatch. As long bounds of moderation they were not interfered with, and if they had carried on the debate according to the rules of legitimate discussion the Chairman would not have thought of restricting them in any way. It was only when it was evident that with their obstructionist tactics, and then only by insisting upon order being observed.

ENLIGHTENED HAMID.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24. - Washington's birthday was made the occasion of a double celebration by the subjects in New York of His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan of Turkey,

DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—M. de Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been dangerously III for several days, is sinking slowly. He is kept alive with oxygen gas, and the end may come at any moment. WEST KOOTENAY MINES.

Active Work to be Resumed Almost Immediately-Some of the Propositions.

Many Locations Taken Up During the Winter-A Well Equipped Store Wanted

FORT SHEPPARD, Feb. 18.—The lengthening days of bright sunshine and the melt. ing snow point to an early opening of the usiness season in this West Kootenay country. Placer work has, of course, been shut down since the fall, but active work will be resumed almost immediately in the preparations for the coming season. The Kootenay Hydraulic Mining company, Kootenay Hydraulic Mining company, which has already spent over \$100,000 in this vicinity, is putting in flumes and road building along the north bank of the Pend d'Oreille river, has a carload of hydraulic machinery now on the rails, and also a substantial cash balance at their Spokane bankers. This is a New York company, associated with Mr. Russell Sage, the multi-millionaire. Their leases extend over iffitten miles of placer ground on the north side. of the river, while the Victoria Placer Mining company has a frontage of about two miles on the south eide, and has succeeded in interesting a strong syndicate of California capitalists in the project.

A further frontage of some four miles is held by a local syndicate here and they are in treaty with Montreal and Minneapolis capitalists for working the ground. A washing of six pans of dirt, a carefully taken average sample, showed value for thirty-six

average sample, showed value for thirty-six cents, and the agent of the American capitalists to whom it was shown replied: "I would say the sample is good; a machine would pay big on what you would lose in sluicing. I would say a machine would be immense on such dirt, and if this six pans is

taken up last season for miles on each bank will be worked by companies well supplied with means. Mr. C. Kleinschmidt, representing Montana capitalists, has established a company for dealing with a large area here. This means business for Fort Sheppard and vicinity, at which point all mining supplies must come in from the States as they also supplies must come in from the States as they and vicinity, as which point an inning supplies must come in from the States, as they are not manufactured in Canada.

During the winter a large number of lo-

cations have been made on Cedar creek, which flows into the Pend d'Oreille river which flows into the Fend d'Orelle river three miles from here; some of the propo-sitions show high in gold, others, fair returns in silver and lead. These are on the other side of the line and it speaks well for the enterprise of the locators that they have steadily worked at them the winter through, maintaining comfortable camps amid fou feet of snow.

The Trail Creek mines have not ceased

their output, but have sent down from the Le Roi two 18-ton scow-loads per week; this is put on the rail close here and brings \$80 to \$90 per ton at the smelters.

to \$90 per ton at the smelters.

A great want here is a good, well equipped store, which could supply the whole of the mining camps, not only in the Trail Creek District, but along the Lower Salmon River as well. The Upper Salmon should be supplied from Nelson, if the merchants there can accommodate their prices to those payable for Allerican goods. These, even with freight and duty added, are less than what merchandise can now be laid down for here from the States, and as the great majority of mining men hail from way. It was only when it was evident that the great majority of mining men hail from the Opposition were determined that no that side, there is is no particular prejudice business should be done that he interfered on their part in favor of Canadian products. As a matter of fact, ninety per cent. of all the consumable produce is now brought in in from the States.

Saturday morning taught a lesson that, if they are not incorrigible, will do them much turning out, say 1,000 carcases every season, would soon yield a fortune, with a market good. They undertook a contract that was at the very doors. The applications for much too heavy for them, and it is worse than folly for them to blame the Government of the fault from made their selections no further settlements

can be made.

The said railroad appears to be doing a big business. One who, like the writer, remembers the meagre supplies which sufficed for West Kootenay for the winter of 1892-93, can but wonder what is inside the long trains of box-cars which pass up to Nelson twice or three times a week, and what be comes of it all.



M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro. Va., sends this testimony to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipleas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a sofid-sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking 'Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

Aver's Sarsaparilla Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you

Pritish Columbia, 119 acres; over 50 acres under cultivation. Fine soil, good natural drainage, House, barn and stable; orchard; sixteen miles from New Westmainster. For further particulars apply to D. Rober'son. Westman Island P. O. or to Chisholm & Logic, Barristers, Hamilton, Ontario, maid-8-tifw

BENHAM AT

Press Opinions as to Admiral's Course Janeiro.

Story of Insurgent Defe Attack on Nieth Denied.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 23 from the insurgent source de that the insurgents were del late attack upon Nictheroy. says on the contrary da Gam Government batteries and car arms and ammunition. The the Government troops made Fort Villegsgon, but were launches and boats sunk and men killed. London, Feb. 23. -The Pall

commenting on Benham's acteeting the British ship Nasn taining a supply of water in Rio, says it is difficult to und the British fleet is at Rio if no British interests.

The St. James' Gazette say Lord Rosebery does not acq doctrine that the sole right of belongs to the United States "It is humiliating in the e British sailors had to seek Ar

tection."
The Globe says: "Admira doubtless at liberty to bully the but that is quite a differen injurious insult to the Britishould be the duty of the Brit ment to demand an immediate a the United States for the extrao

the United States for the extrao of its officers."

Dispatches from Buenos Ayres reported from Montevideo that government fleet, excepting the cruiser Nietheroy, have gone overngents and sailed for Rio Janei Rio Janeiro, Feb. 23.—The Rio has issued a letter calling congregations in his diocese to congregations in his diocese to ance of an eight day period of prayer that the war may be ende

PARISH COUNCILS B

London, Feb. 23.—The Hous this evening agreed to permit councils to hold meetings in school houses. The Duke of I leader of the Liberal Unionists. the county councils be made the the county councils be made the decide upon the compulsory p allotments under the allotment the power of appeal to the local g board. This motion was passed. I bury, the Conservative leader, p new agreement, which would giv of 200 to 500 population the choic a council and no council. The at was approved by a vote of 99 to a council and no council. The a was approved by a vote of 99 to Salisbury then moved that the Parcils be allowed to elect one-third o tees of local charities. The amend carried by a vote of 72 to 35. I next agreed to drop the amendmening London from the scope of the Lords finished their work on the evening and sent it back to the Commons.

GERMAN CURRENCY COMM BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The currency

sion, appointed by the governm pease the bi-metallists and agrari its first sitting to-day. Count Bosa secretary of the Imperial Treasu speech introducing the proceeding that owing to the recent action of the U. S. in currency matters and to come before the commission the greatest importance to the and trade of Germany and the large. The questions to be considered the commission demanded earnest task would be to ascertain whethe the value of silver could be raise could be raised, what were the be to that end; how the silver price kept stable; and what was the b for practical measures that would solve the problem of a distinct agre

"RIGID ECONOMY."

London, Feb. 21.—The Times pr approving comments a long letter fr Cross, who contends that rigid ed the only policy open to the Unite if they mean to remain "This has a bearing on the of the remainder of the world." of the remainder of the world," a Cross, "for economy in America m business everywhere. To keep the can currency on a stable gold basis ports ought to exceed the imp about sixty-five millions annually. bonds is merely a palliative. The must take its currency in har retrench. The first necessity gradual withdrawal of some silver or representatives. silver or representatives
The recovery will be slow, but every reason to believe sure. Wit ary care the United States ought s the best of all the fields for i

SOUNDLY FLOGGED.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Feb. 23 .who tried to assault a woman ne yesterday, was attacked by a escaped. The woman got away bareback to where her husband told her story. The husband and no told her story. The husband and no caught the tramp, bared his back, to a telegraph pole, and gave him merciful lashing with a blacksnak wife whipped till she was tired, thusband, and afterwards the ne The tramp was then turned loose a ried away.

BOURDIN'S FUNERAL.

London, Feb. 23.—Anarchist Bour paried to-day. The funeral was by a large crowd. There was no listurbance until the hearse reached one road, when some one hoisted a Done road, when some one hoisted a This was the signal for an outery, police charged the crowd, scattering tore down the obnexious flag. The having dispersed, the hearse was drigallop to Finchley temetery, and mains interred. The anarchist leader attempted to deliver an oration, but seized by the police and hustled out gates of the cemetery.