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THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1891

VOLUME XXXIII. NO. 21.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Newfoundland Delegates Present Their Grievances at the Bar of the House.

Shocking Affair at Madrid—A Boy Torn to Pieces by Two Mastiffs.

Our Sailor Prince as a Conductor—Customs Officer at Liverpool Detected Stealing.

Gladstonian Defeat.

Parrell's Chances Diminishing.

For Slandering Mrs. Mackay.

Bismarck's Election Assured.

Our Sailor Prince as a Musician.

International Bicycle Race.

The Cost of a Strike.

Devoured by Mastiffs.

Liverpool, April 23.—Scandals in the British customs department are rare, but a flagrant instance of dishonesty on the part of a customs officer at this port, has just been revealed. The officer has been under suspicion for some time, and when arrested, to-day, he was found to be literally loaded down with gold and silver plate which he had abstracted from a passenger's luggage and concealed on his person.

The Newfoundland Grievances.

London, April 23.—The Newfoundland delegates had their much desired opportunity, to-day, to present their grievances at the bar of the House. Sir Wm. Whiteway, premier of the colony, was the spokesman. Though he stood directly beneath the reporters' gallery, his remarks were almost inaudible. Knowing his lack of voice, he had thoughtfully supplied the gentlemen of the press with printed copies of his address. He read the speech eloquently and his style was praised. But the general opinion is that very little, if anything, has been gained by this method of presenting the case. Sir William, however, was much gratified at the reception accorded to the delegates through him.

An Excellent Suggestion.

Rome, April 23.—The Italian peace and arbitration society have memorialized Premier Rudini, to submit the dispute between Italy and the United States to arbitration. The Diritto and Tribuna, and some other influential journals support the plea.

The Charge Against Healy.

Dublin, April 23.—Michael Conway, M.P. for North Leitrim, speaking at Limerick, to-day, repeated the charge referred to in these despatches last night, that Timothy Healy was guilty of an attempt to bribe Father McPadden in the famous trial for the murder of Police Inspector Martin.

Healy's friends hope that the investigation demanded by him will soon be had, in order to set this singular charge at rest.

Sir Richard Mansel's Marriage.

London, April 23.—The marriage of Sir Richard Mansel to the concert singer, Lily Ernest, is the subject of much gossip. The discussion of the case has brought out the fact that Sir Richard has his large patrimony in promoting American and other companies which turned out badly. He is now a bankrupt, having never succeeded in securing his discharge from court.

Train Wreckers Felled.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—The Moscow and Odessa express was wrecked near Marianovka, to-day, and the driver and two guards were killed. The passengers had a miraculous escape. It was found that the rails for a distance of 30 miles had been loosened, and it is supposed that the wreckers expected to rob the train. The plot failed, however, because of the fact that only the engine and two cars were derailed, and it would have been unsafe to have carried out the scheme of burglary, as most of the trainmen and all the passengers were unharmed.

Buffalo Bill at Strasburg.

London, April 23.—Buffalo Bill is at Strasburg, exhibiting 26 bucks and two squaws, just arrived at Antwerp as his personal captures in the recent Indian war. He claims to have saved several of them from the gallows by his intervention. The quillless Col. Cody amuses himself by telling wonderful tales of adventure and incidents which are avowed as gospel truth by the Germans, who now view an Indian as a hero. Cody to-day took his 26 bucks to Kell, and caused them to take an oath of fidelity to him during his European tour. The United States consul administered the oath.

The Strike Movement Increasing.

Berlin, April 23.—The strike movement in Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia is spreading, and defies the efforts of the moderate socialists to circumscribe it. Several leaders of the movement have been arrested in the Essen district, where the owners threaten the dismissal of all absent from work after next Monday.

The Exodus of the Jews.

London, April 23.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the Czar, in order to facilitate the exodus of the Jews from Poland to America, has exempted for three years the inhabitants of Poland from the payment of the hundred roubles tax on each passport obtained without express Imperial permission.

La Grippe in Russia.

London, April 23.—The influenza is spreading in Southern Russia and 150 deaths are reported.

La Grippe in Russia.

London, April 23.—The Post thinks that Premier Whiteway has not made a very substantial case for Newfoundland. The Daily News speaks of Whiteway's address as a temperate statement, deserving the fullest attention of the government and the country.

Japanese Emigrants.

San Francisco, April 23.—The German steamer Penitence, which arrived from Yokohama and Honolulu last evening, had on board thirteen Japanese men and nine women for Portland and forty-four Japanese men and one woman for San Francisco. The examination of every one of the Japs is being made, while the immigration officer is demanding proof that none of the men shall be a burden on the country. The Commissioner states that the Japanese on both the Remus and Penitence are of a very low class and densely ignorant. They are healthy, however, and have a little money, so he has to allow them to land.

Death of an Athlete.

San Francisco, April 23.—John T. Schuster, a prominent member of the Olympic club, and one of the best all-round athletes on the coast, died of inflammation of the bowels, this morning, in the German hospital. Schuster was a native of this state, and 27 years old.

A Useful Service.

San Francisco, April 23.—Gen. A. W. Greely, chief of the U. S. signal service, who is in the city on an inspection tour, said to-day, "I leave in a day or two for Port Townsend, where I shall look after the construction of the new land line and cable, from that point to Tatooch Island. From the latter point all vessels entering the Sound can be seen, and the new line, or rather the one that is being established, is for the purpose of reporting the arrival and departure of South vessels."

The President's Visit.

San Francisco, April 23.—The hotels are already beginning to feel the influence of the coming event. Many citizens of interior points regarding the visit of President Harrison as a marked event, have booked at the city hotels. It is believed by the committee and by the police and military authorities that all arrangements necessary to keep the crowds within bounds and to prevent accidents have been amply planned.

WESTMINSTER NOTES.

Great Run of Oolachans in the Fraser—Completion of the Mission Branch—The Davy's Poisoning Case.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

New Westminster, April 23.—There was a tremendous run of oolachans to-day. The river was literally a moving mass of the little sweets.

At the adjourned inquest of the Davy case, who died suddenly at Brownsville six weeks ago after a drunken spree, the result of Dr. Prager's analysis of the stomach that deceased met his death by poison.

The last rails on the Mission branch will be laid on Monday, and a junction formed at Huntington with the American system.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Reported Settlement of the Differences Between Canada and Newfoundland Not Confirmed.

A Big Share of the Prizes From the Jamaica Exhibition Come to Canada.

Formation of the New Government of Prince Edward Island—Still Very Shaky.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, April 23.—It has been decided in connection with the census enumeration, that when the owner of real estate resides in a city, and has property outside, the owner must be considered the occupant, but the enumerator is required to make a special note of the fact.

The Geological Survey staff, in conjunction with the Census officials, are compiling a mining compendium, to be completed as a guide to mining in Canada.

Adam Brown leaves for Jamaica at the end of the month. The exhibition closes May 2nd. Canada has obtained a big share of the awards.

Cable advices stating that the differences between Canada and Newfoundland have been adjusted have not been confirmed here.

The Government is being urged to place an export duty on spruce logs.

The Emperor of Germany has presented a magnificent gold watch to Capt. O'Neal, of Moncton, for services rendered to the shipwrecked crew of a German vessel.

The new government of Prince Edward Island was formed, to-day, F. Peters is premier and attorney general; Angus McMillan is commissioner of public lands; J. R. McLean is commissioner of public works. Dr. Jenkins, elected last week as an Independent, has refused the speakership. The new government is in a precarious condition.

Among the cases on the docket for the next session of the supreme court is Hogan and Waddington vs. the Esquimaux & Nanaimo railway, on appeal from the full court of British Columbia.

The Department of Agriculture emphatically denies the report that it is the intention of the government to restrict juvenile immigration. Under proper regulations this class of immigrants is said to be desirable.

Patterson and Hogan, of Nanaimo, are again in connection with the squatters' claims against the Esquimaux and Nanaimo railway. They spent considerable time with the officers of the Interior department, to-day.

It is reported that Hon. Wilfrid Laurier will be lighted on May 2d.

Ottawa, April 23.—The exports for Canada for the nine months ending March 31st were \$79,734,000, an increase over last year of half a million. The imports decreased \$722,000; the duties having fallen off \$412,000.

Redmond, the Parrellite delegate, left for Orica, this afternoon. Local Irishmen decided on Sunday to invite the delegate to speak here.

St. George's day was duly celebrated in Ottawa.

Davies, a leading contractor, has been black-balled in the Rideau Club, and it has caused a big sensation.

The first census returns were received to-day, from London and South Lanark.

Baillarge, late deputy minister of public lands, has been presented with a gold watch and an oil portrait of himself by his late employer in the department.

The Premier was served with a copy of the writ of the election protest for Kingston, to-day.

ANXIOUS FOR WAR.

Popular Feeling in Lisbon is in Favor of Hostilities With England.

The Situation Assuming a Grave Character—Cruel Treatment of an Enemy.

London, April 22.—To-day's dispatches from Lisbon represent that the situation there is very grave. A popular clamor is arising for war with England, and the government may hasten a revolution by opposing the aggressive sentiment.

A dispatch from Cape Town says: Cape Argus officials have received advices that Salisbury has decided not to take official action upon the Bevis incident, except to send a remonstrance to Lisbon. A mass meeting has been summoned to protest against the government's action.

The Times advises that the imperial flag has been hoisted until colonial interests are protected.

A correspondent of the Times at Madrid says, grave anxiety is felt there over the state of affairs in Portugal. He expressed the fear that a revolutionary outbreak may occur and the lives of foreign subjects be endangered.

Advices from Bathurst, capital of Gambia in British West Africa, state that the navy sent by the governor to the king of Gambia, protesting against the depredations and abuse suffered by British colonists, was escorted back by the king's body guard after pieces of flesh had been cut from his body. Three British gunboats have already secured the Gambia river to avenge the outrage.

A dispatch to the Post from Lisbon says that the Portuguese government has agreed to allow British vessels access to the Fungue, on England's agreeing that the British South Africa Company will not oppose the Portuguese in re-occupying Massi-kese.

London, April 23.—In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Salisbury said that the English had been treated by the Portuguese in a manner not consistent with the engagements entered into by Portugal. The demeanor of the Portuguese officials in Africa corresponded so little with the assurances

sent from Lisbon, that it had been decided to send three British ships to the entrance of the Fungue river.

Lord Salisbury said that the warships to be sent were not large, but would suffice for the purposes. The Portuguese minister having indicated that his government had ordered the removal of obstacles to the free passage of the river, it was proposed to appoint a consul to see that the *modus vivendi* was observed.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

A Decrease of £30,000,000 in the National Debt During the Present Administration.

London, April 23.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the expenses of the customs office exceed the estimates by £200,000, mostly due to the increase of wages. The government did not believe that the cheapest labor was the best. Of the surplus, £200,000 arose from alcoholic liquors. Tobacco had given an increase of \$456,000, and beer of \$275,000. The reduction of the national debt during the present administration was over £30,000,000. In connection with the increase of duties on alcohol, Mr. Goschen repudiated the idea that the government was pledged to carry out the land purchase scheme. For the coming year, the estimated revenue was £20,430,000, and the estimated expenditures £28,440,000. The Irish relief works, the census and the work of dockyard building had augmented the expenditures. He thought that the colonies ought to be further called to contribute to Imperial defense. He proposed to apply most of the year's surplus to free education. Of the remaining £200,000, the government intended to apply £500,000 to the construction of barracks, and with the £400,000 balance to withdraw the light gold in circulation.

London, April 23.—Mr. Goschen's speech was not listened to by many visitors. The House was thin, and only a quarter of the Irish were in their seats when he began, and the number was not increased throughout his address. Referring to the increased revenue from alcohol, Mr. Goschen said the country was drinking itself into affluence. He also thought the increased consumption of beer and spirits indicated that the market was earning better wages. He calculated that the increased revenue from tobacco represented 500,000,000 of extra pips. The country's prosperity, he said, might be regarded as reaching its zenith.

INFURIATED HUNGARIANS.

A Sheriff and His Deputies Attacked by the Strikers at the Coke Works.

Clubs and Revolvers Freely Used—The Miners Called to the Assistance of the Law.

Urostonow, Pa., April 23.—Sheriff McComick, of Fayette County, had a desperate battle this morning at Leisenring No. 3, also known as the Monarch Works of Fricks & Co. The sheriff and his deputies had made 12 evictions when the sheriff was attacked by a Hungarian woman. She fired at him with a revolver several times, wounding him in the leg. He closed with her, and after a desperate struggle, which caused a crowd to collect, took the woman prisoner, handcuffed and acted like a mad person. She caught up an axe and attacked the sheriff, cutting him badly on the foot. Fearing a fatal termination of the encounter, the sheriff then shot the woman, wounding her in several places. As the woman fell, a Hungarian man caught up another axe and tried to finish the sheriff with it. The sheriff shot this man in the mouth, wounding him severely. He was then attacked by other Hungarians, and was rescued by his deputies, after he had wounded another man. It is thought that the men will die. The woman after being wounded, forced her way into a house where an eviction was in progress, and reversed her attack, this time on the sheriff's deputies. She was knocked down with a club. One other man was shot five times by the deputies, but was not fatally wounded. Company "C" of the 10th Regiment, came to the aid of the sheriff and the disturbance ceased.

A LEARNED JUDGE.

Verse in the Mysteries of Female Apparel, as Well as Dry Law Books—Miss Deane's Troubles.

London, April 23.—The dispute between the actress, Dorothy Deane, and her dressmaker was again brought into court, to-day, and furnished an immense amount of amusement for the spectators. On the former trial, the learned judge, as the result of an unclear inspection of the dresses for which Miss Deane refused to pay, decided that she had a few slight alterations they must be accepted, as a good fit. Dorothy informed the judge, to-day, that the dresses had never been made to fit and she still refused to pay the bill. The judge ordered Dorothy and her sister (for whose dresses, also alleged to be misfits, Dorothy had made herself responsible) to retire to an ante room and put on their question. Dorothy soon reappeared, arrayed in a beautiful brown and gold silk costume, while her sister wore one of heliotrope. The judge asked the ladies, turned them about, and after critically scanning the costumes, decided that they were good fits. The dressmaker indignantly cried out that Dorothy was standing, purposely, in such a way as to make it appear that her dress hung awkwardly. Miss Deane, with equal indignation, denied the accusation. "Hold up your head," said the judge to Miss Deane. The actress modified her position in every way that the judge suggested, and, as an outcome of all this posturing, the judgment of misfit was affirmed. Dorothy's sister then claimed that the court's attention. She declared that the collar of her dress was too tight. His Honor inserted his fingers between her neck and the collar, and agreed in her view of the case. Resuming the bench, he gave judgment that the plaintiff's bill should be paid after deducting the charge for two gowns which did not fit.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Recent Cases of Insubordination Among the Guards Severely Punished.

A Clergyman's Downfall Causes a Sensation—The Culprit Acknowledges His Guilt.

Conservatives Victorious in the Whitehaven Election for the Commons—Davit Coming West.

Businesses Severely Punished.

London, April 23.—The recent cases of insubordination among the Guards, in London, following so close upon the outbreak at Gosport, have had the effect of causing breaches of discipline to be treated with unusual rigor. The artillerymen who refused to do duty at Fort Grange, and who mobbed the officer's quarters, have been tried by court-martial, pronounced guilty of mutiny, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The Duke of Connaught, commanding the district, has been appealed to, but refused to remit any portion of the sentences. The investigation into the causes of insubordination and discontent in the British army is being pushed and will be made thorough. Simultaneous occurrences of these disturbances indicate the existence of deep lying and widespread defects in the service which cause no little uneasiness as to the home Guards.

A Clergyman's Downfall.

London, April 24.—A sensation has been caused in the parish of Winkfield, the church of which is attended by a most distinguished congregation, including many members of the Court, owing to its contiguity to Windsor, by the arrest of its curate, Rev. Augustus Pulling. The charge against the Rev. gentleman is that he is too intimate with the female members of his flock. Instances of his debauching young girls of the parish are also disclosed, and have aroused great indignation. The farmers of the vicarage insisted that he had been led into evil courses by temptations beyond his control. An officer of the court testified that the prisoner had sought to offer him a bribe. The accused was remanded for further investigation, but was subsequently released on giving bail to the amount of £5,000.

Conservatives Garry Whitehaven.

London, April 24.—The Conservatives have carried Whitehaven. Sir J. S. Bain, the Conservative candidate, was elected to-day by a vote of 1,338 to 1,105 for Henry Gordon Shee, Liberal. At the last election the late Right Hon. Gen. Cavendish-Bentinck received 1,216 votes to 1,110 for Shee, Liberal.

Michael Davitt Coming West.

London, April 24.—Michael Davitt's resignation from the editorship of the Labor World, was made necessary by the state of his health. The doctors told him he must take a long holiday or break down. He still retains his stock in the company which controls the paper, and will contribute to its columns occasionally. Mr. and Mrs. Davitt will soon start for San Francisco, and will remain on the Pacific Coast for an indefinite period.

William's Antipathy to Bismarck.

London, April 24.—The bitterness of the Kaiser's animosity toward Bismarck is shown by the fact that he has caused to be taken out of the hands of Professor Von Sybel, the work entitled "Founding of the German Empire," it being claimed that the Professor placed Bismarck too prominently in the foreground, and did not do justice to William I. and others who assisted in the work of creating the second German empire. This great work, written by the Kaiser, and the task of completing the work in it, was entrusted to Prof. Lehmann, of Marburg, between whom and Bismarck there has not been good feeling for many years, and who can be trusted to eliminate the figure of Bismarck as much as possible from the drama of 1870. Dr. Lehmann's part of the work will include the years from 1867 to 1871, and will take in the Franco-Prussian war and its immediate results. The proof sheets are to be submitted to the Kaiser, to be passed upon by him before publication, and in consideration of this and the elimination of Bismarck, he has graciously consented that the work shall be dedicated to him. The Kaiser has taken occasion in commenting upon a lecture by Capt. Wegar, of the German Navy to give his views as to the use of the navy in war. He says that the navy must not maintain the defensive only, but also act on the offensive, and that the danger that "attack is the best defense," must be realized in future by the navy as fully as by the army. Battle-ships must do their utmost to annihilate the opposing enemy. The Kaiser's wish is that naval manœuvres shall no longer be simple exercises, ending in attack on one or more ports, and his defenses, but shall embrace naval action at sea and involving evolutions over many hundreds of miles.

Stanley on the Slave Trade.

London, April 24.—Mr. Henry M. Stanley, who has just returned from the United States, seems to have contracted an illness of manner during his sojourn in that country. His cool treatment of people who

formerly considered him approachable, is quite widely commented upon. He remains in his apartments as much as possible, seldom being seen walking or driving. Reporters who seek to interview him are a rule, haughtily snubbed. A representative of the International Telegram company, however, was more fortunate, his card, as an American, seeming to be an open sesame with the great explorer. When asked for an opinion on the action of the American Senate in rejecting the Brussels anti-slavery treaty, Mr. Stanley begged to be excused from criticizing the view taken by that distinguished body. He seemed to fear that such an expression might unfavorably affect further negotiations toward the end. He informed the reporter that he had heard through private sources that the Arabs have of late been slave raiding on an unusually extensive scale. Without saying in so many words that this was due to his absence from Africa, he allowed the impression to be conveyed that had he been in a position of authority, the slave trade could have been reduced much below its present proportions. Speaking of the death of Coquilhat, late governor of the Congo state, Mr. Stanley said that Coquilhat suffered from chronic dysentery before he went to Africa. It was sheer madness for a man so afflicted to brave the climate of the Congo. Coquilhat would have been alive to-day if he had taken Stanley's advice.

Not in Accord With Facts.

London, April 24.—A semi-official communication from the government to the press representatives says that Lord Salisbury has ordered the evacuation of Massi-kese. This is declared not to be in accord with the facts, as there are only four men of the British South African company there to protect the stores, and they have all received orders to leave when the Portuguese arrived.

Von Moltke Called From The Scenes of His Earthly Labors and His Dearly Won Triumphs.

After Ninety Years Spent in the Service of His Country, Germany's Great Soldier is Dead.

A cablegram from Berlin, last night, contained the meagre words, "Von Moltke died this evening," the only news received of the removal from the stage of current events of the greatest military genius of modern times—one of the greatest strategists the world has ever seen.

It was Helmuth, Count Von Moltke, Field-Marshal of the German Empire, and Chief of the General Staff, who planned the Prussian campaign of 1866 against Austria, and the German campaign of 1870-71 against France. He belonged to an old family who had their seat for centuries in Mecklenburg, where Von Moltke was born, October 26th, 1800. Soon after his birth his father, a military officer, left Mecklenburg, and acquired an estate in Holstein. He and his brother were sent to the military academy at Copenhagen, where from discipline and military drill he laid the foundation of his later character. In 1822, he entered the Prussian army as cornet. His parents having by this time lost all their fortune, he was left without any means whatever, and had to undergo many hardships to maintain himself in his position. From the very modest pay the Prussian officers received, yet he managed to save enough to take lessons in modern languages, which afterwards proved a great advantage to him. His eminent abilities soon procured him a place on the general staff. He served in the wars of 1835 and 1839 he spent in Turkey and Asia Minor, whither he was sent by the Prussian government to report on the war between that country and Mehemet Ali. After his return he rapidly advanced through the different stages to the rank of general, however, on the staff. His wonderful strategical powers were of immense service in the wars with Denmark (1864-65), Austria (1866), and France (1870-71), bringing all to a triumphant conclusion. At the end of the Austrian war he was rewarded with the order of the Black Eagle; in 1870, he was created a count; and in 1871, he was elevated to the rank of field-marshal. He was a man of great modesty and simplicity; so little given to talk, that he acquired the surname of "the Silent."

On the 27th of October last, the nineteenth birthday of this strange, strong man was observed with becoming honors at Berlin. The ceremony was devoid of political significance, but touching and interesting as the tribute of the men of a new generation to the supreme, scientific soldier of the century. If cannot be said to have originated with the late Emperor, but it is to be said to have evolved it. We wish him became more an affair of the laboratory of the chemist, than of the tented field. He was the great alchemist of victory who discovered the philosopher's stone in the simple secret of doing everything beforehand that could be done, and leaving nothing to be improvised at the last moment. The scene at Berlin, when the Emperor handed over to his faithful soldier, for one day, the custody of the flags of the Guards, a supreme symbol of confidence and gratitude, was more than a pleasant picture. It was a great object lesson on the priceless value of what may be counted as the merest sentiment. To be entrusted for three hours with the custody of some battle-stained banners was probably regarded by Von Moltke and all Germany as a more signal honor than a dukedom and a million.

Fatal Casualty at St. John.

St. John, N.B., April 23.—Owing to the low tide, the water in the harbor runs out fast, and the current yesterday carried a boat containing a party of young people returning from a dance, overboard against the boat of a steamer, causing it to collide. Lines were thrown from the steamer, and the most terrific confusion ensued. The men fought among themselves for ropes, while the girls clinging to the stern were shrieking for help. A couple of these stalwart fellows fastened lines to themselves and were hoisted up. Two of the girls, Ethel Allen and Nellie McAllister, were drowned. It was fifteen minutes before the others were rescued and some of them were badly bruised.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Strong Efforts Being Made To Revive The Canadian Dead Meat Export Trade.

Large Seizures of Smuggled Whiskey on Anticosti—The Beet Sugar Industry.

First Steamer of The Season In The St. Lawrence—Annual Convention of the Lacrosse Clubs.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, April 24.—Strong efforts are being made to give vitality to the Canadian dead meat export scheme, which was before the public last year. A large deputation of promoters, including two American ranchers, interviewed Sir John Macdonald this afternoon, to urge permission to import cattle in bond to Three Rivers, there to be slaughtered and shipped. The premier gave the deputation no encouragement, but promised to submit the request to the government.

The Pellex Island Wine Co. has found a good market for its product in the West Indies, but asks the government to permit the fortifying of wine for keeping purposes by the addition of spirits in bond, thereby avoiding the excise duty.

These have been large seizures of smuggled whiskey on Anticosti.

The Government has revised for customs purposes, a table of foreign currencies compared with the standard dollar of Canada.

The deposits in the post-office banks continue to show a falling off.

A deputation was here to-day, to urge the government to encourage the manufacture of beet sugar.

The missionaries will enumerate the non-treaty Indians in the territories.

The first steamer of the season is reported in the St. Lawrence below Quebec.

Arbitrator Gregory is here. He leaves for British Columbia to-morrow.

An iron column has been placed on Rosenfeld rock, in the Straits of Georgia.

Representatives of the Toronto, Montreal, Shamrock, Cornwall and Ottawa senior lacrosse clubs held their annual convention in Montreal, to-day. The Capitals, of Ottawa, who were admitted in the series, when the Montreal and Toronto representatives, who were strongly opposed to their addition, resigned from the league. The other clubs have formed a series. The action of the Montreal and Toronto clubs is much regretted by all admirers of the game, who will create less interest without those clubs.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

PROTEST AGAINST THE LIQUOR TAX.

London, April 24.—The liquor dealers held a meeting at the London aquarium, this afternoon, to protest against the continuance of the extra tax on spirits and beer. The speeches made were to the effect that the budget showed that the tax could be removed without injury to Imperial interests, and that, having been imposed for extraordinary reasons, it ought to be discontinued at a period when there was a large surplus in the treasury. The liquor dealers protested against the burden of the free education experiment being thrown upon them. Meetings of a similar kind have been called in different parts of the country, and resolutions passed, calling upon all interested in the liquor traffic to use their influence in elections to secure just and fair treatment for the trade.

FAYORS TO FOREIGNERS.