

EXTENSION OF TIME

Recommended by the City Engineer for the Completion of Water-works Contract.

Post Office Employees Need Not Pay Poll Tax—Herald Street Nuisance.

Routine business that had accumulated since the last regular meeting of the council was considered at last night's meeting. Mayor Beaven presided and all the aldermen were present.

The deputy provincial secretary wrote regarding Old Men's Home matters. He wished to know if the council would agree to exchange an old man named Knowles for either McKinnon or Erskine. The matter was referred to the home committee with authority to make the exchange.

Dumbleton & Elliot, acting on behalf of J. Boscowitz & Son, were regarding the imposition of the trade tax between the years 1890 and 1894. They held that it had been illegally collected and asked that the same be refunded. Referred to the city solicitor and finance committee.

Rev. Mr. Tait asked the council to take steps towards securing the removal of certain women living adjacent to the Indian mission on Herald street. Their conduct was such as to be a nuisance and a menace to the work done at the mission.

Mayor Beaven suggested that the council pass a resolution to strengthen the hands of the police commissioners in securing the removal of such a class of women.

Ald. Macmillan wanted to know if the police magistrate was appointed to carry out the criminal code or simply to act under the resolutions of the council. He should enforce the law because it was law, not act as directed by a resolution of the council.

Ald. Marchant thought Mr. Tait's letter did not exaggerate the utter disregard of law by those mentioned. It was shocking to find that although the law covers that matter it is not enforced. He sincerely hoped that the council would pass a resolution to strengthen the hands of the police commissioners.

Ald. Partridge remarked that it was a revival of Mr. Trotter's crusade, which came to naught. If the reverend gentleman had given the information to the mayor the nuisance would have been abated at once.

Ald. Cameron remarked that the government saw fit to appoint a third commissioner in Nanaimo, while they failed to do so in the capital. He wished to know if the council had anything to do with the matter.

The letter was referred to the police commissioners. Ald. Marchant wished to add a rider to the effect that it is "the express wish of the council that steps be taken to suppress the traffic," let be secured no second.

Mrs. Henry Salloway lodged a complaint against a police officer for entering her house without knocking. Referred to the police commissioners.

L. Brown informed the council that in the section of the city in which he lived there were fifty-three dogs and only thirty-six residents. Only one of these dogs paid the tax. He thought it would be more sensible to enforce the tax on those dogs, which were a luxury, than to tax hard working men and heads of families.

Several aldermen gave interesting dissertations on dogs. Ald. Marchant making the charge that several aldermen kept several dogs without paying the tax.

Ald. Cameron remarked that the subject was one of not much importance, but a never-ending one. The fact was that the poundkeeper did not look after the dogs. He believed that the collector, Mr. Winsky, was making a house to house canvass and securing a record of all dogs owned in the city, and he would soon be in a position to enforce the tax, but he should be assisted by the poundkeeper, and if that official did his duty they should get a poundkeeper who would.

The letter was referred to the poundkeeper.

G. Campbell wrote again with regard to certain sewer connections. Received and read.

Walkley, King & Casey wrote to Mayor Beaven as follows:

"Beaver Lake, 23rd April, 1896. 'Sir: We are of opinion that we should be allowed to proceed with our work on water works construction, in all parts of it as we think that you have delayed us long enough. If there is any portion of the work that you do not wish to have finished at once we might be able to come to some arrangement whereby the city could complete that portion of it by day labor or otherwise. They see fit.'"

Mayor Beaven had referred this letter to the city engineer, from whom he received the following report:

"Victoria, April 26, 1896. 'Sir: With reference to the enclosed letter from Messrs. Walkley, King & Casey, contractors for the water works improvements at Beaver Lake, in which they express the opinion that they should be allowed to proceed with the construction of all parts of the work, but if there is any portion of the work that you do not wish to have finished at once, they might be able to come to some arrangement with the city whereby the letter could complete that portion of the work that it would in my opinion be injurious to the character of the works to proceed with the construction on the slopes of the reservoir at the present time, and that it would be in the best interests of the city if all the work were arrived at by which for reasonable deduction from the complete work, the corporation arranged to the work in connection with the reservoir masonry."

"With regard to the extension of time for the completion of the contract, and having in view the importance of all the material in the filter bed to be thoroughly settle, I would recommend

that the time be extended to the 30th of June next, one month of which is allowed for the filling and drying out of the filter bed and one month for laying the concrete floor and filling in the filtering material.

"E. A. WILMOT, Engineer in Charge."

Ald. Macmillan moved that the report be received, and that the mayor, water commissioner and city engineer be authorized to enter into negotiations with the contractors with the object of arriving at some agreement for the continuation of the work, the committee to report to the council. Ald. Macmillan was influenced in moving this resolution from information received from the engineer in charge.

Ald. Williams seconded the motion, which was carried.

Ald. Macmillan also moved that the mayor, water commissioner and city engineer be authorized to arrange for the extension of time mentioned in the engineer's report, and that the contractors be requested to allow the men employed by them to board where they please.

This motion was seconded by Ald. Cameron.

Ald. Glover was of the opinion that the council had already imposed on the contractors the condition that the men could board where they pleased, and he saw no good reason for its renewal.

Mayor Beaven explained that this condition was imposed to cover the old ex-

tax collector will be requested to make no effort to collect the tax.

W. W. Northcott, building inspector, reported the unsafe condition of verandahs at the corner of Yates and Brown and opposite 10 Douglas street. The report was laid on the table for one week.

Tenders for street sprinkling were received from nine applicants and referred to the street committee and engineer, with power to award the contract.

Ald. Cameron's motion dealing with the court of revision was passed, as was also Ald. Wilson's motion authorizing the mayor to affix the corporation seal to the contract entered into with Mr. D. F. Adams for supplying lumber.

The council then resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider Ald. Cameron's market amendment by-law. The object of this by-law is to lower certain fees and more definitely define others.

The by-law was reported complete with amendments.

The council then adjourned.

—Spring is full of terrors to all whose constitution is not able to resist the sudden changes of the atmosphere and other insubstantialities of the season. To put the system in condition to overcome these evils, nothing is so effective as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take it now.

MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE!

NOT ONE CENT FOR TRIBUTE.

Safety of Canadians Assured

When Paine's Celery Compound is Used.

It has been the boast of Britons that they never shall be slaves. The British heart warms to freedom; his blood is aroused when human beings become mere chattels—bought and sold like animals. British subjects will suffer patiently even extreme taxation for the raising of millions for defence; but

the same for you to-day, weary and sick mortal.

When you decide to use the great health-giver, see that your dealer gives you the kind that CURES. Ask for Paine's Celery Compound, and see that it has the trade mark, the "stalk of celery." No other preparation will suit your case.

LITTLE MONEY NEEDED

How to Dress the Youngsters Well.

Diamond Dyes Keep the Children in New Clothes.

Little money is needed to keep the children well and handsomely dressed. Thrifty mothers rarely buy new clothing for their little ones, yet they always appear nicely dressed. This is the result of using the Diamond Dyes, which make all the fashionable colors with but little work and trouble.

Father's suits and mother's dresses can be taken to pieces, re-dyed, and made over for the boys and girls at a very small expense. When this work has to be done, be sure you use the Diamond Dyes in order to get good colors. The use of imitation dyes means loss of your materials, as well as waste of time and money.

STRICKEN ARMENIA.

The Horrors Attendant on the Devilish Operations of the Cruel Turks.

Christians Forced to Embrace the Mohammedan Faith on Pain of Death.

The Record, an English religious paper, has the following statement in regard to the atrocities in Armenia from Mr. A. J. Arnold, the secretary of the Evangelical Alliance:

"Some weeks ago you inserted a statement which I sent you regarding the recent atrocities in Armenia, and a later communication furnished you with a list of thirteen native Protestant pastors who had suffered martyrdom rather than embrace the Mohammedan faith. These statements were received from some of our correspondents in Turkey, men who had lived long in the country, and are perfectly reliable in regard to any statement to which they attach their signatures, though it would be unwise in the highest degree to publish their names. From some of these correspondents we have recently received further details regarding events in Asia Minor, and crave a small space in your widely read columns to give two or three extracts from these letters.

"Turkish officials have recently been busy in giving explicit details to the statement that there had been any 'forced conversions' to the Mohammedan faith; but the following quotations will prove how contrary this denial is to the facts of the case. The third of the extracts will show the state of mind of one of the many thousands of Christians who have become 'converts' to Mohammedanism.

"If the great powers of Europe desire to protect the Christian populations of Turkey, who have already suffered such untold horrors, from the further outrage of forcing the survivors of the massacres into the Mohammedan faith, it seems to be necessary that they should instruct their ambassadors at Constantinople to investigate these statements before accepting the denial of Turkish officials. The value of such denials may be gauged by reference to an accompanying statement, viz., that perfect tranquillity now reigns throughout the empire. Surely the influence of public opinion, as represented in the press of our own and other civilized nations, should strive to bring even the sultan of Turkey to see the wisdom of proclaiming his condemnation of the forced conversions, and thus to furnish one of the best proofs of his desire for the good government of the Asiatic provinces of his empire."

The following are the extracts which Mr. Arnold quotes:

Writing on February 20, a correspondent says: "While the Ottoman government thus denies the facts, early in January some of its petty officials in country districts of the provinces of Harpoot and Diarbekir occupied themselves with visiting the villages recently 'converted,' to instruct the people on account to admit, in case they were asked, that they had been forced to accept Islamism. The people were informed that death would be the penalty for complaints of the compulsion used to convert them. There are 15,000 of these forced converts in the province of Harpoot alone, and 40,000 in the whole region devastated by the massacres. Any dispatch of consuls by the powers would easily verify the facts reported, and would also reveal the piteous pleadings of these people for deliverance from servitude to a hated religion into which they have been forced. If the powers could induce the sultan to proclaim his condemnation of compulsory conversion, and to proclaim in addition liberty to the victims to return to their own faith, his majesty would clear himself of the stigma of really approving the compulsory conversions, and would provide the natural remedy for the crime. Information from various points in the provinces of Livias, Harpoot, Diarbekir, Bitlis, and Van show that the process of forcing the Christians to become Moslems is still in active progress. Week by week the Christians are warned that the massacre which is to destroy all those who have not accepted Mohammedanism is impending.

Another correspondent, writing from Harpoot with regard to the massacres, says: "In this part of the country there has been another element in this crusade, and that is to compel men to accept the Mohammedan faith. In the early Moslem conquests, those who did not wish to accept the religion of Mohammed had their lives spared upon the giving of tribute. The sword was the last alternative. In this crusade Christians, even before they were plundered, often voluntarily offered all their property on condition that their lives might be spared; but after being despoiled of their goods, they were told that the only condition upon which they would be spared was to accept Mohammedanism. But a fatherly official, one of the few Turks who has seemed to appreciate the disgrace to his own people, estimates that there have been more than 15,000 forced conversions to Islam in this district. There are probably from fifty to seventy-five villages in this district where the majority of the surviving Christian population—at least the men—pronounced the formula, 'There is no God but God, and Mohammed is the prophet of God,' which is regarded as a distinct profession of Mohammedanism. They were told by the leading Turks in their villages, in most cases, that if they would do this they would protect them from the Kurds, but they retain their own opinions. After the crisis was over they were summoned to these same Turks and told that having made the profession of Mohammedanism they must submit to the right of circumcision. No subterfuges were allowed; with swords drawn over them, they were told to submit or die. Multitudes of those who yielded did so, not so much to save their own lives, as to save their families from a fate worse than death."

A letter from an Armenian ecclesiastic of one of the higher orders is addressed to a friend whose name we dare not mention and the writer says: "With weeping eyes we read the comforting words of your fatherly letter, and were grateful. But at present we have all accepted Islam from fear of death with torture, and also have I, your humble servant, at the age of seventy years, after passing through many narrow escapes from death, and afterwards having no way to escape, against my will, but against my faith, but begged that on account of my great age they would excuse me from the right of circumcision. They would not accept this, so I submitted to the rite to save my head from being cut off, and they did so as they wished. They threatened to kill me with many and fearful tortures, if after this rite had been performed, I again returned to the Christian faith, and said that if they did not carry out this threat they would thereby forfeit their faith. As they threatened me, your servant, so they did the people. The greater part of the Christians were circumcised, and the rest were wounded, and do not yet dare to venture from the places where they are secreted. I wish to tell you that there is no Christianity here unless help comes from somewhere."

THE USUAL CONSEQUENCE.

Strikers Interfere With and Badly Treat Non-Union Men.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 29.—The first blood in the cloak maker strike was shed shortly after noon to-day when four hundred strikers attacked some non-union men and handed them very roughly. The patrol wagons with a large detail of officers were summoned and the men finally rescued. Three men were badly hurt.

C. J. MULKEY IS OUT OF JAIL.

The Ex-special Agent of the Treasury Department Pleads Poverty.

Portland, Oregon, April 29.—C. J. Mulkey, ex-special agent of the treasury department, who was convicted of embezzling \$100,000 two years ago, was released from the county jail to-day having completed his sentence of one year. Under the poverty act he was released from a fine of \$5,000.

"Don't you think, Harry, you can induce one or two boys to come to Sunday school?" "I could bring one," he replied. "The other fellows in our alley kick me."



IF THIS FAILS, THEY'RE DONE FOR!

tension already granted to March 31, and it would be well to renew it.

Ald. Williams and Ald. Macmillan pointed out that the city was at the expense of paying an inspector, and if the contractors were granted an extension of time they should pay this inspector.

The motion then carried.

The city solicitor wrote as follows: "Re post office officials and the provincial revenue tax, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 2nd inst., enclosing copy letter dated 20th inst., received by you from a number of the employees of the Victoria post office in regard to the payment by them of the provincial revenue tax, with instructions to report. I beg to inform you that the Hon. Mr. Justice Drake's decision (based on that of Leprohon v. City of Ottawa, 2 Ontario Appeal Reports, to which I have referred) is clearly to the effect that the tax cannot be legally collected from any officials in the service of the Dominion. The clerks in the post office are therefore as such not liable to pay the tax. I enclose a copy of Mr. Justice Drake's judgment, which fully states the law on the subject.

Ald. Macmillan remarked that there were many who could ill afford to pay this tax, and it was time that the council should do something to raise taxes in a more equitable manner. The post office clerks will be informed of the decision of the solicitor, and the

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

Will McKinley be the Standard Bearer of the Republicans?

Springfield, Ill., April 29.—A big crowd opened the republican convention to-day eager to learn if Illinois would support Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, or Shelby M. Cullum, of Illinois, for president.

There was a riot at the meeting of delegates of the second congressional district. Revolvers were drawn, and while no one was seriously injured, there was a good deal of violent punching and liberal use of chairs and weapons of assault. It was started by Buck McCarthy, of the Stock Yards, who came out of the fight with one eye closed. As soon as the meeting was opened McCarthy became involved in a quarrel with William Webb, of the district central committee, about seats at the convention. Buck pulled out a slung shot with which he attempted to strike his opponent. In an instant every man was on his feet and a free fight ensued. Deputy Sheriff Morris Hayes drew a revolver and tried to use it, but was prevented. Chairs were raised, and scarcely a man came out without a battered head.

Montpelier, Vt., April 29.—The republican state convention has adopted a resolution in preference of McKinley.

"You can hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small, no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use."

never will they pay tribute to any foreign master.

British subjects—men, women and children—are slaves too often! What do we mean? Just what we say—that we are too often miserable bondsmen and bondswomen, when we might revel in freedom and strength.

Thousands of us are slaves to some trouble or disease that makes this earthly pilgrimage burdensome and oppressive.

Why suffer longer? We have near us a mighty and powerful deliverer and rescuer known as Paine's Celery Compound that quickly banishes our aching and tormenting enemies that come too often in the form of rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, heart disease, nervousness, sleeplessness and blood disease.

Why encourage and pay tribute to such death-dealing masters? Our bodies should be free, clean, pure, and fitted for the full enjoyment of true life. That world renowned prescription, Paine's Celery Compound, gives perfect health, strength and life. It removes every trace of disease from the body, and purifies the blood.

This is the season to banish every weight and oppression. Let the renovating work be commenced now, so that the summer and the hot weather may be met with strong and vigorous bodies and clear heads. Paine's Celery Compound has in past spring seasons saved thousands of sufferers; it will do

THE TROUBLED REPUBLICS.

Unsatisfied Socialists and Radicals Will Make It Warm To-morrow.

Paris, April 29.—While it is evident that there will be a sharp struggle in the chamber of deputies to-morrow, as one of the results of the formation of the new Melles government, the press this morning is hostile to the cabinet and concedes that M. Melles, in offering portfolios to progressive radicals, adopted a conciliatory course. This concession, however, does not satisfy the socialists and radicals, and the socialist organs charge M. Faure with treason in encouraging the resistance of the senate, thus compelling M. Bourgeois to resign.

The ministry was completed this afternoon by the acceptance upon the part of M. Turrel, of the portfolio of minister of public works, and by M. Boucher of the portfolio of minister of commerce.

THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

Lord Salisbury Refers to the Transvaal Affair To-day.

London, April 29.—At the grand habitation of the Primrose League, which took place at Covent Garden opera house this afternoon, there was a full fashionable attendance, and the premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, was the principal speaker. Referring to the commutation of the sentence of death imposed upon the four leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, he said he thought from the past that the government might believe that President Kruger would not make an unworthy use of the circumstances which placed political opponents in his hands.

Continuing, the premier said that there had been a great deal of criticism abroad concerning the advance on Dongola, but he added, we are bound to meet the danger of the fearful curse of savage invasion, and by this expedition we are fulfilling one of the primary and most imperative articles of our trust to that country.