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REVISION.

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THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Board Decided to Consider Application for Appointments Behind Closed Doors.

Reports of the School Management and Finance Committees—A Young Lady Secretary.

While they considered the appointment of an assistant secretary at a salary of $15 a month, the appointment of a janitor and the salaries of a few teachers, the board of school trustees last evening excluded the press representatives from their meeting. The motion to exclude the press was moved by Trustee Hall and carried with only two dissenting voices. Trustee McCandless toox exception to the motion, holding that the trustees should do as other boards do and have a general understanding before coming to the meeting on such matters. As to engaging an assistant secretary at $15 a month he said it would be only a short time before the amount would be increased to $20 and this would be only $10 a month less than was paid to a regular secretary. He moved in amendment that the question be re-considered, but the amendment when put later was lost.

Trustee Belyea also opposed the motion on about the same grounds and wanted Trustee Hall to make his motion specific regarding the consideration of a few teachers' salaries. He saw no reason why there should be closed doors and would not work in the dark.

There were present at the meeting Chairman McMicking, and Trustee Belyea, McCandless, Hall, Marchant, Mrs. Gordon Grant and Mrs. William Grant.

The reports presented for the past month showed an actual enrollment of 2,373 pupils; an average attendance of 1,902.19; tardiness, 1; corporal punishment, 26; tardiness, 166; teachers' absence, 56 days; average number of pupils per teacher 47.46; punctuality per centage, 99.78, and attendance per centage, 84.37

The superintendent of education, Dr. S. D. Pope, wrote acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the secretary of the local Council of Women, addressed to the board and asking that the salary of the teacher for cooking and sewing be placed upon the estimates of the board for this year. The superintendent said that the matter would be duly referred to the minister in charge of this department. Received and filed.

Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, secretary of the British Columbia Teachers' Institute, wrote extending an invitation to the board to attend the annual meeting of the society to be held on April 4, 5 and 6. The invitation was accepted.

Application from L. H. Fullager for a position on the teaching staff and from John B. Ashby for a position as assistant secretary to the board were then read but were left to be considered in committee of the whole.

The school management committee reported that fourteen applications had been received for the appointment of assistant secretary and recommended that the opening of the Kingston street school be deferred until the beginning of the next term and that the primary classes be divided, as has been done in the Central school, for the remainder of this term into a forenoon and an afternoon section. Three applications were received for the position of janitor of the Kingston street school. The committee recommended that a janitor be appointed from April 1 and in the event of the school not being opened until next term the salary in the meanwhile to be $5 a month, and the duties to consist of giving the building a thorough cleaning and in having care of it until occupied for school purposes. After the opening of the school a salary of $10 a month was suggested.

On Motion of Mrs. Gordon Grant the report was taken up seriatim and adopted.

The finance committee reported having re-insured the school furniture as follows: Furniture of Central and High schools, $2,000; furniture of Victoria West school, $600; furniture of Spring Ridge school, $300; furniture of Hillside school, $300.

The report considered that $100 was a fair amount to place on the furniture of each class room and it was on that basis that the above amounts of insurance were assigned to the respective schools.

At the private session Mrs. Kinsey was oppointed janitress of the Kingston street school; Miss Maggie McDonald was appointed assistant secretary and the salary of Miss Speer's of the South Park school was raised $50 a year.

SLOCAN MINES.

An Idea of the Returns From the Great Last Chance Property.

Messrs. Wood, Perry and Milburn, the representatives of the Slocan mine owners, who came to Victoria to interview the government respecting matters of interest to the mine owners, met the members of the cabinet by appointment yesterday. Their chief objection is to the new clause of the mining act, which provides that miners shall work but eight hours a day, making it necessary for the owners to engage three shifts of men instead of two as formerly. The members of the government promised to consider the question.

Mr. Wood, who is general manager of Last Chance mine, left for home last evening. This property is considered the second richest mine in British Columbia, the Payne mine, half a mile distant, being the richest. The Last Chance has been energetically and scientifically developed and at the present time a carload of ore from the mine is being shipped every day to the Omaha and Selby smelters. There are twenty tons to the carload and as the average smelter returns are $70 to the ton, the daily returns from the output total $1,400. Allowing $7,500 monthly for mining expenses some idea can be obtained of the returns a successful Slocan mine owner receives from his property.

TEACHERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

Arrangements Complete for the Institute Next Month—An Instructive Programme.

The programme for the annual meeting of the British Columbia Teachers' Institute to be held in the South Park school on April 4, 5 and 6 has just been perfected. It has been planned to have the meeting open at 10 a.m. with an address by the president, Dr. S. D. Pope. Then will come the enrolment of members, general business, a paper on junior arithmetic by Dr. J. G. Hands, and the election of officers. In the afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock, there will be a practical lesson in spelling by a class in charge of Mr. L. Tait, a paper on psychology by S. B. Moore and a paper on discipline by Miss Williams. For Wednesday, the second day, the following subjects are in the order announced: 10 a.m., anatomy, physiology and hygiene, L. J. O'Brien; the school room inspector, S. B. Netherby; and our standards, R. J. Clarke; 2 p.m., kindergarten song by class, Miss S. J. Murton; inflections; Mr. W. J. Cunningham; ideals, Miss Edmison; the teaching of current history, E. B. Paul; 8 p.m., reception to members of the institute by the Victoria teachers. For Thursday, the closing day, commencing at 10 a.m., the subjects will be: "That Tired Feeling," physical instructor St. Clair; address, Walter Hunter; question drawer, superintendent of education. At 2 p.m., kindergarten song by class, Miss S. Blackwell; drawing, Miss Bessie Johnston; teacher and pupil, Miss Grace McIntosh; notes of interrogation, Inspector Wilson. At 8 p.m., addresses by Joseph Martin, minister of education, and Col. Jas. Baker, ex-minister of education, and a programme varied by musical selections and recitations.

CITY CARPENTER APPOINTED.

William Scott Secures the Position—Estimates By-Law Passes Final Stages.

At a special meeting of the city council held last evening William Scott was selected out of fifteen candidates as city carpenter. He was elected on the first ballot, receiving five out of the nine votes.

The estimates by-law was taken up and passed through the final stages, not however, before Ald. Hayward had suggested that the estimates of expenditure be reduced to more evenly balance with the estimated revenue.

Mayor Redfern said the exact revenue could not be determined until the assessment roll had been completed and revised. Besides all of the money voted might not be expended.

In answer to a question Auditor Raymur said the estimated revenue was not based on the actual revenue of last year, but on the actual revenue of the year previous.

Mayor Redfern expressed the opinion that the revenue would be larger than estimated and the by-law was passed through the final changes.

ALBERNI IS ALL RIGHT.

Member for West Kootenay Pays a Visit to the Anderson Lake District.

Mr. J. M. Kellie, M.P.P. for Revelstoke riding of Kootenay, and a miner of many years' experience, has just returned from a visit to Anderson Lake, where he examined three groups of claims. He says the prospects are that there will soon be a big mining camp on the West Coast. The outcroppings on the properties he examined were undoubtedly rich but of course it has yet to be proved whether the rich ore goes down. The ore is copper and iron carrying gold.

Mr. Kellie did not visit Granite Creek but from what he heard he says he believes the reports sent down were quite correct. In this case also it has to be proved what the extent of the ore body is. Alberni, like the Anderson Lake district, is also in Mr. Kellie's opinion, the making of a big mining camp, and it has the additional advantage over other mining districts of having good agricultural land immediately adjacent. There are some splendid orchards in Alberni and considerable land under cultivation. Mr. Kellie was also struck with the splendid weather.

ELECT THEIR OFFICERS.

Native Sons of British Columbia Complete Their Organization Last Evening.

The organization of the society of Native Sons of British Columbia was completed at a meeting held in Pioneer hall last evening, the ritual being adopted and officers elected. The hall was crowded with young men of the city, and a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested. There are now 114 names on the roll, but this number will no doubt be greatly increased now that the organization is perfected, and a concerted effort is made to bring the native sons of the province together. The officers elected are men who have had experience in organizing, and their high standing in the community augurs well for the success of the society. The officers are:

Past chief factor—Dr. J. D. Helmcken.
Chief factor—J. Stuart Yates.
First vice-factor—Frank Higgins.
Second vice-factor—E. H. Henley.
Hon. treasurer—W. A. Ward.
Secretary—E. C. Smith.
Recording secretary—A. E. Haynes.
Committee—H. D. Helmcken, Q. C., M. P. P., D. R. Ker, Joseph Wilson, George Madigan and George Langley.

The selection of the name used by the Hudson's Bay Company for their head officials in the pioneer days, as the title of officers of the society, was a happy and appropriate idea.

The installation of officers will take place on Wednesday evening next at the K. of P. hall. After the installation there will be a social evening.

DYNAMITED HIMSELF.

Australian Explodes a Cartridge in His Mouth.

A tremendous sensation has been caused in Australia by the discovery of the headless body of a man, subsequently identified as Louis Chemis of Kaiwarra, N. Z., murder notoriety, says the Sydney Mail Telegrpah. The body was found in a remote spot in a gully near Kilbirnie, a suburb of Wellington. The head from the shoulders was blown clear off, and the right arm from the elbow, was missing. The scrub and ground in the vicinity showed the terrific nature of the explosion. Only portions of the scalp and hair were found, while one ear was picked up sixty yards away. The man had apparently placed a dynamite cartridge in his mouth. Fifteen feet of fuse and a bottle of brandy, nearly empty, were found near the body. Deceased had evidently desired that he should not be recognized as his pockets were almost empty. The body was, however, identified through a pocket-knife by Mrs. Chemis as that of her husband. Chemis was sentenced to death for the murder of a man named Hawk in 1889, and the sentence was afterward commuted to imprisonment for life, but as the result of persistent political agitation he was released in June of last year in honor of the Jubilee. At present the only cause assigned for the suicide is that Chemis was unemployed, and consequently had been despondent for the last few weeks.

HEAVILY FREIGHTED.

The Amur Leaves for the North With a Large Cargo.

Canadian Australian Liners to Call at Brisbane Instead of Wellington.

Steamer Amur, heavily freighted and with over a hundred passengers mostly for the Atlin goldfields, pulled out last evening for the North. The bulk of her cargo is building material, there being in it what will construct cabins for some of the passengers when they reach their journey's end as well as a steamboat for the Messrs. W. and H. D. Ollard. All this and other shipments are going through to Bennett, the ship load including in all nearly 200 tons. The Messrs. Ollard are Tacoma gentlemen and the steamboat they purpose building is intended for service on Atlin lake. The Bennett Lake and Klondike Navigation Company also sent North a large quantity of steamboat material to be used in making improvements in the upper work of their lake fleet, which they will have secoud to none in service. This is but another move towards adding to the comfort of the weary Klondiker who this coming season will be able to travel in as as palatial steamboats as the most fastidious could hope for. The Amur carried several local captains who will have command of some of these craft. She carried forty-two second class and the following saloon passengers: Francis Argall, Samuel White, W. Ollard, H. D. Ollard, Capt. Densmore, Chas. Graham, E. Eton, J. Gusfield, A. Gusfield, C. K. Courtney, R. Whitfield, C. E. Johnson, J. D. Sheppard, P. Fair, E. Parsons, — Meambe, — West, J. McCabe, J. W. Murray, W. H. Dempster, John Frank, F. Robson, J. Robson, A. Borman, R. Dinsdale, D. L. Kelly, F. Hackett, F. D. McDougall, W. D. McDougall, F. Griffith, O. Ferguson, E. McDonald, G. P. Kelly, C. E. Bailey, C. McNeal, O. S. Waud, John Lister, Thos. Main, W. Gibson, Thos. Sheppard, H. Wain, A. Pilgrim, A. W. Rowland, W. Jewell, Chas. Hughes, A. Nelson, C. Calbreath, Donald Main, S. Hackett, Chas. Johnson, Wm. McDermott, Wm. Millar, Patrick Murphy, Jas. McFadden, Henry Sinclair, Rose McGuire, Annie Smith, John Jensen, Peth Robinson, Miss Mary Johnson, Peter Gill, John Harding, Johnson Thomson, George Paine.

NEW PORT OF CALL.

Brisbane, Queensland, instead of Wellington, New Zealand, is in future to be the port of call for the Canadian-Australian line of steamships. This news was previously reported but it was only yesterday that the local agents of the line were formally instructed regarding the change. The new schedule does not effect the one at present in vogue in so far as the departures and arrivals from and at Victoria are concerned. It becomes effective on April 6 with the sailing of the Warrimoo outward bound.

"RAIL TO THE NORTH."

To the Editor of the Colonist:

Sir: In your article of the 21st instant, under the above heading, you quote from the Times, and answer their charge 'that prospecting and mining have been prohibited within the railway belt," but you do not quote largely. You only mention the Mount Sicker mines. I would like to add to what you state (and no doubt many others could do similarly) that I am connected with companies and syndicates now working, some have been working continuously for two years, and I know of many others that also are working (and I am glad to say with excellent prospects), who have all made most satisfactory arrangements with the E. & N. Railway Company.

I am in the business and come across a large number of prospectors and others interested, and I have yet to come across the first kicker. These who have been to see Mr. James Dunsmuir come away more than satisfied. When they show they mean to do work on their claims, the easiest terms possible are granted them and the poor man shown every consideration.

You do not answer the charge that "industries of any kind have been practically forbidden." In reply to this, I would state of my own knowledge that when I was promoting or trying to promote the erection of a smelter here some two years ago, and we could not get elsewhere a suitable site, a committee who were appointed waited upon Mr. James Dunsmuir to ask if he would sell thirty acres between the townsite and Departure Bay. The reply was: You can select thirty acres anywhere you like on my land, and as to the price, I will give it you free for the purpose of the erection of a smelter and help any way I can. (Note:—The site selected is most valuable land.) I also know of another case, where instead of preventing new industries starting, most liberal and substantial aid has been offered, and no doubt there are other similar cases not known to me.

As some will say I am an interested party, I would here state that I never received one cent from Messrs. Dunsmuir either directly or indirectly, either by way of commission earned on business done, or in any other way, as I never had the pleasure of business relations with them, but I cannot stand idly by and see good men maligned, be their name Dunsmuir, or be they the poorest on the Island, that is, when certain facts are within my personal knowledge, as in the present case.

THOMAS KITCHIN.

P.S.:—With all the encouraging prospects we have on the Island, it is a pity all should not unite for the general welfare and help push this matter along, no matter what their politics are. It would be "a feather in cap" of the present government if they gave the building of this much to be desired railway their hearty support.

CANADIAN DEATH ROLL.

Daughter of U. E. Loyalist Reaches 102—Bruce County Official—Ontario Queen's Printer.

Cornwall, March 23.—(Special)— Mrs. Catherine Barkley, of Mathilda township, is dead at the advanced age of 102. She was the daughter of a U. E. Loyalist settler. She was married 80 years ago and had twelve children, of whom eight are still living.

Kincardine, March 23.—(Special)—Lt.-Col. Christopher R. Barker, for many years Division court clerk here, and prominent in many positions in town and county, is dead, aged 84.

Toronto, March 23.—C. E. Thomas, Queen's printer, is dead.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
CURE WOMEN'S ILLS

A Nurse's Secret

She Tells How She Saves Mothers' Lives and Restores Strength at the Critical Time of Maturity.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

No woman is better fitted for nursing, or has had more years of practical experience in that work than Mrs. Moses Morris, of 340 Fourteenth street, Detroit, Michigan. For twenty years she has been recognized as the best and most successful nurse in confinement. When asked once by a leading physician the secret of her great successin treating mothers in confinement cases, she said she used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in such cases, as they build up the mother more quickly and surely than any other medicine she had ever used.

Mrs. Morris was seen at her home on Fourteenth street, and when asked regarding the use of these pills in her profession, said: "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People since they were put on the market. They built me up when I was all run down and so nervous I could not get any rest. After they had helped me I began to use them in restoring mothers. There is nothing that can be prescribed or given by a physician that will give health and strength to a mother so quickly as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"I have given them in hundreds of cases of confinement to the mother, and it is wonderful how they build up the system. I have practically demonstrated their great worth many times and have recomended them to hundreds of mothers for their young daughters. Yes, I have been successful in confinement cases, but I must give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a great part of the credit for the speedy recovery of mothers. They certainly have no equal as a strength and health builder. You can say for me that I strongly advise that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People be kept and used in every house."

Nervous Trouble Cured

Mrs. Jas. Pryce, Glen Adelaide, N. W. T., writes:—"I suffered very much from nervous troubles, at times so bad I could not sit still in a chair. I took doctor's medicine for months, but it did not do me any good. My husband urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they have done me a world of good. I can heartily recommend them to nervous sufferers."

Woman's Work

Woman's work, whether in society or in the home, is filled with more or less care and worry, and they are compelled to regretfully watch the growing palor of their cheeks, the coming wrinkles, and thinness that become more distressing every day.

Every woman Knows that ill-health is a fatal enemy to beauty, and that good health gives the plainest face an enduring attractiveness. PURE Blood, and STRONG Nerves is the secret of Health and Beauty.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS for PALE PEOPLE build up and purify the blood and strengthen the nerves. To the young girl they are invaluable; to the mother they are a necessity; to the woman at forty-five they are the best remedy that science has devised for the crisis of her life.

The wonderful success of this remedy has led to many attempts at imitation and substitution, but these never cured anyone. Refuse any package that does not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Sold by all dealers, but if in doubt, send to the Dr Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2 50

Head ache and Dizziness Cured

Miss Leba C. Schilling, Peninsula-Gaspe, Que., writes: "I had been suffering for some time with a weary feeling. I had not strength to walk about. I suffered from headaches, dizziness and poor appetite. I could not walk even a short distance without being completely out of breath. I thought nothing could do me any good. A friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had only taken them for a short time when I noticed a great improvement in my health. I was strong enough to walk a long distance without resting, could eat better and felt better in every way. I would recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills highly to all other sfferers, and think they wil lbe surprised at the results obtained from their use."

Anaemia Cured

Mrs. M. N. Joncas, Berthier, Que., writes:— "My daughter, aged fifteen, has been restored to good health through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She was very feeble, her blood was poor and watery, and she was troubled with headaches, poor appetite and always felt tired. After using four boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she is enjoying as good health as any girl of her age, and we are glad to give the credit to your grand medicine. Mothers will make no mistake if they insist upon their young daughters taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Nervous and Worn Out

Mrs. Peter Mahar, Seal Cove, Que., writes:—"It gives me real pleasure to acknowledge the benefit I have derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for I believe had it not been for their use I would now be in my grave. My health was broken down, and the least exertion would fatigue me. I was troubled with dizziness, shortness of breath, and palpatation of the heart; my appetite was fickle, and I was extremely pale. I gave the pills a fair trial, and they have restored me to perfect health, and I can do all my household work without experiencing the lest fatigue. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic I know of for weak, tired and pale people."

Timely Topics

THINGS MADE IN GERMANY.

A remarkable proof of the expansion of German trade is furnished by the traffic returns of the Suez canal. Twenty years ago the German share of the canal traffic was one per cent. of the total tonnage. It is now eleven per cent., a large proportion of the trade being with British possessions. Another curious fact in connection with the canal is that the largest vessels passing through are German. As long ago as 1896, Germany took the lead in this respect. The steamer Frederich der Grosse, of 10,000 tons, went through in that year, paying dues amounting to 72,000 francs. Several German steamers of the same size are mentioned in subsequent canal reports, and at the present moment others are being built for the regular service to China and Japan. German owners paid 8,000,000 francs in canal dues in 1897.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S METHODS.

Mr. Chamberlain is one of the greatest advertisers in statesmanship the world has ever known, says the London Mail. His business now is to advertise the British Empire, and it is certain that he is doing it with all his might. Radicals who dislike Mr. Chamberlain—and there are still some who profess to do so—would probably substitue for "advertiser" "self-advertiser:" but then party feeling would come in. The writer of this article, at any rate, believes that the advertisement for which Mr. Chamberlain is going in just now is of a perfectly disinterested kind. He is advertising on an imperial scale. "My own people" is here, not Birmingham, but the British Empire. Assume that he wants to make things hum: that he wants to make the colonies feel that the mother country is really greatly concerned in their affairs and desirous of sending out to them men who are full of freshness and vigor and imperial ambition; and that he wants by his appointments to stir up and excite the imagination of people at home—is he going the right way to work? The friends of the people with those shadowy things known as "claims on the party" may shake their heads and say that it is a rash and impolitic move to appoint a youngster like Lord Beauchamp, and a man who is utterly without experience of administration, like Lord Tennyson, to responsible positions. Better, in their opinion, and in the opinion, perhaps, of the whole of the old "safe" school, to stick to the veterans and the official ring.

HOW THE KAISER HUNTS.

Seldom is the Kaiser found in the hunting Schloss. From daybreak almost (for he is up at six o'clock at the latest) he is in the woods. There he combines business with sport, and many are the arduous journeys which his aides-de-camp have to make to find His Majesty when an important paper needs attention. The Kaiserin does not accompany His Majesty for the shooting, but often appears to take part in the forest meals. Over such an extent does the wood spread that the most skilled driving is necessary, but the foresters are numerous and of great experience, and as the game is very plentiful and the forest little shot over, it rarely passes that the Kaiser does not have a good day. Indeed, at times he shoots as many deer in a day as many good sportsmen would be glad to be able to record in a year. When the drive is lucky, from behind cover, at the edge of a glade, he shoots with great rapidity, using a magazine rifle of peculiar form, and keeping two loaders busy. "Er knallt immerzu," as the keepers say. His shots on such days amount to many hundreds. From great practice, he rarely misses, and his bags of game are quite of unusual proportions.

A NEW FRENCH TELEPHONE.

According to La Vie Scientifique the French minister of commerce has been conducting experiments with a new telephone invented by Pierre Germain, an inspector of telegraphs in Paris. In order to secure patent rights, the inventor has withheld all information regarding the mechanical construction of the telephone. From the little that can be gleaned from the first experiments made, it would seem that the telephone was capable of producing sounds with greatly increased phonic power, but with a loss in clearness. In the experiments, the receiver having been brought closer to the ear, not a single intelligible word could be heard; but the greater the distance between the receiver and the ear, the clearer was the sound reproduced. The first defect, it is said, has been remedied. When the experiments were made with this instrument, men and women walking in the streets, although more than 100 yards distant from the receiver, would stop and stare, wondering whence came the voice of superhuman power which they heard above the din of the streets. So powerful is this instrument, that when used in connection with a phonograph it is capable of emitting audible sound waves to a distance of nearly 2,000 feet.

THE LEISURELY BRITISHER.

There is a great contrast between the methods now being pursued respectively by Russia and Great Britain. The former is making prodigious efforts to fortify Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan and has fully 13,000 troops in the neighborhood. The mortality among the men continues to be excessively high, owing to the polluted water, but additional lives come forward to take the place of the departed. The railway line is also being pushed with feverish effort, and even the Muscovites themselves admit that they are working against time, though whether the limit is to dawn this year or the next they profess not to know. Now for the British line of action. At Wei-hai-wei they are taking things very liesurely, recruiting for the native regiment that is to be raised and trained for the defense of that place. Special officers have been chosen from the flower of the British army, and should the first regiment come up to expectations it is more than likely that a garrison equalling that of Hongkong will be established. There is no hurrying, however. The officers who have already arrived are taking things easily and enjoying themselves immensely. Apropos of this the following remark is said to have been made to the British admiral at Tiensin by Prince Henry of Prussia: "There is no one like you English. I see you are going to have a big say in China. I have been to Port Arthur, and I find the Russians spending untold wealth there, mounting 150 guns and multiplying their garrisons. I go to Wei-hai-wei and I find British officers tranquilly because strong—laying out a cricket patch. The future is yours."

THE VIEW OF THE NEGRO.

Rev. Charles Spencer Smith (colored) thus treats of the question of negro domination in a letter to the Nashville American. "No intelligent negro has ever dreamed of trying to reduce the mythical term 'negro domination' to an actuality. It is a bugbear—a ghost that was not born in the womb of his imagination, however distorted at times that it might have been. He would not control to the exclusion of the white element, if he could. His generous nature, and his love of justice and fair play, would forbid his withholding from any person any right or privilege to which he might be entitled, and which would contribute to his well-being in person and property. He knows full well that slavery did not furnish him with a knowledge of statecraft, and that the opportunity to gain such knowledge, in an adequate degree, in a single generation is not sufficient. He is, therefore, willing to wait and be taught, and as he advances in knowledge covers the opportunity to exercise it—whether it be in the field of agriculture, mechanics, science, law, theology, letters, medicine, the arts, military affairs, philosophy or politics, but none of these attainments will he ever use to dominate his white fellow-citizens. He seeks, according to his worth and fitness, to participate in public affairs; he scorns the thought to dominate; he will be content with the former, but content with nothing less."

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK.

It having been reported that Count Herbert Bismarck, a son of the "Iron Chancellor," might be appointed German ambassador to Washington, a writer in the New York Tribune says: By reason of Prince Herbert's former place as minister of foreign affairs of the German empire, of his present rank as a minister of state and of general in the army, likewise on account of his great name and big fortune, he would at once assume a predominant position among the diplomatic corps at Washington, and thereby increase the prestige of Germany in the national capital. As every one knows, he is married to the singularly charming and lovely Austrian Countess Hoyos, whose mother was an English woman, daughter of Mr. Whitehead, of torpedo fame, and who was brought up more as an English girl than as a German. They have three children, the eldest being a little girl of six and the youngest a boy of two. Prince Herbert himself speaks English like an Englishman, and there is no doubt that under his direction the German embassy at Washington would become a great social centre. With regard to Prince Herbert's personal character, the most diverse opinions prevail. He has many warm and intimate friends who are devoted to him, among the number being Lord Rosebery, Sir Charles Dilke, the Marquis of Londonderry and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. By others he is abused as brusque, arrogant and as utterly lacking in that forbearance, delicate consideration for others and heartfelt courtesy which are so indispensable to agreeable social intercourse. The fact of the matter is that he is charming to his friends, but he seldom takes the trouble to be so to others unless he has a purpose in view.

GREAT SNOWFALL SOUTH.

Apropos of the recent great storm in the United States, it is stated that near and north of Washington there was a snowfall unparalled for more than a decade, though above Philadelphia the record was not broken in respect to temperature. But Washington was not only buried in snow, her temperature went lower than at any other time since the United States weather bureau was organized in 1872. Vicksburg reported that the mercury went 4 degrees lower than the record for the last 30 years, and New Orleans beat hers by 9 degrees. Indeed, through that wide extent of territory known as the "South Atlantic and Gulf States," the temperature ranged from 2 to 10 degrees lower than anything known since the civil war.

THE CEREMONY OF KNIGHTHOOD.

In the London correspondence of the Manchester Guardian the following appears:

The party were conveyed by special train and royal yacht to Osborne. They were then assembled in an ante-room, and after being instructed in the respective parts they were to play were admitted one by one to the presence of Her Majesty. The knight on entering the room made his obeisance twice, and advancing close to Her Majesty bowed a third time and dropped on one knee. Her Majesty then rested a sword on his shoulder for a moment, and uttered the words Sir ——" (mentioning only the Christian name). She next placed the ribbon of the order round his neck and attached a badge to a clip which had already been fastened on his breast. He then raised his arm, and the Queen placing her hand on his wrist, he conveyed it to his lips, rose, bowed and retired backward. The moment the door closed behind him he was seized by two officials, who stripped him of his ribbon and badge and placed them hurriedly in a case, which they handed to him with directions to "deposit it with his great coat." The correspondent's friend did not like this. He would have desired that the badge should remain always on his uniform where the Queen had affixed it. After the whole party had been decorated they adjourned to luncheon, and were conveyed back to London in time for dinner.

OUTLOOK FOR EMIGRATION.

Prospects of a Large Influx to Canada This Year.

Correspondence Mail and Empire.

London, Feb. 28.—The Canadian high commissioner tells me that there is every prospect of a busy emigration season in 1899 for Canada. If such prospect be realized I should say it will be mainly owing to the persistent and constant efforts of the Canadian government representatives here to make the Dominion, as a field for emigration, well and favorably known to the people of this country. Here at present prospects for the farmer are more hopeful, and the industrial classes everywhere are full employed and earning good wages. Domestic servants are at a premium, and nowhere among working folk in Great Britain is there any pressing reason for thinking of emigration. During the past year a great deal has been done to advertise Canada, especially among the young people of the rural districts. Lord Strathcona's department has been in correspondence with nearly 3,000 school-masters throughout the kingdom, and no less than 1,500 lectures, illustrated by lantern views, have been delivered in the schools. Government agents have been active in attending fairs and markets to meet intending emigrants and give information. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's representatives have also done good work in this direction with their lantern lectures, and especially with their attractive series of animated photographs illustrating the everyday life of the Canadian settler. The emigration statistics of the board of trade, which are now available, hardly indicate the exact amount of emigration to the Dominion, as they include all second and third class passengers who may not be bona fide emigrants—while they take note only of the port of landing and omit to state the destination of the settlers. Many, it is well known, bound for Canada are thus credited to the United States. But, although the returns are not so instructive as could be wished, they are sufficient for a rough estimate, and by comparing them with those made on a similar basis in former years it will be found that emigration to Canada is on the increase. This is very satisfactory in view of the fact that every other colony, in spite of free or assisted passages, has experienced a diminished flow of emigration. Canada would seem to be getting not only the larger number, but the best class of emigrants from this country—that is, the best class from the money point of view; but there are countless people here who are equally desirable as settlers that have no money, and until the Canadian government—with the co-operation, perhaps, of the great railway companies—can give them and their families a helping hand they can have no hope of emigrating. Money spent on such people would surely not be a tax upon Canada, but rather in the nature of a judicious investment. Every dollar advanced to capable and industrious, but steady immigrants would quickly be repaid tenfold in the developed resources of the country. It is suggested that such might be done to assist the efforts of the Canadian representatives here in promoting emigration if local committees were formed throughout Canada to receive emigrants and give them friendly direction and assistance, also to keep the people of the Old Country informed by regular correspondence of the progress of their settlements, and to send home samples of products, etc. It is complained that Canada's exhibit at the Imperial Institute are as yet very incomplete, some of the provinces not being represented at all.

LIQUOR AT TEA STORES.

London, March 23.—English temperance societies are denouncing Sir Thomas Lipton for having applied for licenses to sell liquor at his tea stores. The Church of England bishops have started a strongly worded protest against the project.