

THAT RAILWAY POLICY.

row money to assist railway enterprises, as introduced by the government, the more one considers the matters made public by Mr. Williams, the more one is forced to the conclusion that the short title "The Loan Bill, 1897," is a misnomer. If the government were anxious to declare their real intentions they would have styled the bill "An act to place in the pockets of Auguste Heineze, the Lieut.-Governor and their associates in the Columbia & Western Railway company, the sum of \$400,000." We do not for one moment believe that any one seriously considers the assistance to other railways outlined in the bill. We can scarcely believe that Mr. Ribbet, who last year was a proper basis for a year for 25 years with the government with respect to monetary assistance to the British Pacific, considers \$32,000 as adequate assistance for his pet scheme. The other grant for a railway from the coast to Chilliwack is so ridiculously absurd that it is unworthy of a moment's consideration.

There can only be one conclusion, and that is that the Columbia & Western railway company will secure the only portion of the loan that will be utilized for railway aid purposes. The process by which the government became victims of the hypnotic influences of the shrewd and enterprising American was as systematic as it is unparalleled in the history of railway legislation. Mr. Heineze first came to the legislature as an owner of a smelter at Trail, as a gentleman who was anxious to build a railway that would enable him to bring the ores from the rich Boundary creek and Kettle river districts to his smelter, as one who asked no assistance, who only asked permission to build the road. That permission was readily granted, and the legislature was congratulating the people of the province upon having in their midst a gentleman who would set others an example in railway enterprise. They believed that Mr. Heineze was a man who would invest his money in building a railway without asking the province to subscribe to the cost in the shape of cash subsidies and land grants. Their dream was rudely shattered, for Mr. Heineze again visited Victoria before the house was prorogued. He feasted the Lieut.-Governor and the members of the government, and soon there was introduced a bill giving Mr. Heineze's company a substantial land grant of 20,000 acres per mile of railway. The bill became law after strenuous opposition from those who believed that the interests of the people were of greater moment than the quality of the wines in the Dryad cellars, and to-day there is laid up for the purpose of presentation to Mr. Heineze's company 3,450,000 acres of the public domain. But the government are not yet satisfied. Mr. Heineze must be granted further assistance. This enterprising American must not think that the people of this province are so ungrateful that they will not satisfactorily reward his commendable willingness to build a railway without any assistance. In the meantime, however, the Lieut.-Governor of the province becomes associated with Mr. Heineze. Does it matter that he has to give his assent to bills granting the company assistance? Does it matter that he and his advisers have discretionary power placed in their hands by the Columbia & Western Subsidy Act? No, certainly not. The people of this province are told by an organ that exists and fattens on misrule to mind their own business. Lieut.-Governor Dewdney became a director of the Columbia & Western Company only "after it had obtained all it had to ask from the legislature and the government." Are we to understand that the government in granting \$400,000 to the Columbia & Western Railway company without the company asking for it, or that if the company is asking the legislature and the government for such aid the Lieut.-Governor has no right to be a director of the company? The Colonist will probably explain by trotting out the maxim that "the governor can do no wrong."

After the Lieut.-Governor became a director of the company a meeting of the directors was held on January 27 at Trail Landing, and at that meeting it was announced that the Columbia & Western Railway Subsidy Act passed by the legislature, and which could be amended only by the legislature, had been disregarded and "that the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council had extended for six months the time mentioned in section 3 of the act," or in other words, "the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council had extended the time which was granted to the company to deposit with the provincial government good and sufficient security, to the satisfaction of the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council, in the sum of \$50,000. We find that the extract from the minutes of the meeting states that the Lieut.-Governor was there in person, the attorney-general to the contrary notwithstanding, and, if corroborative evidence were received of the fact, by turning to the Colonist, February 2, in the personal column will be found the following: "His Honor the Lieut.-Governor has returned from a visit to the Kootenay country." Since the Lieut.-Governor was present at the meeting of the company he must assume responsibility for the minutes, which state that an order-in-council had been passed extending the time. If that order-in-council was not passed, then the Lieut.-Governor is to blame for knowingly allowing a false statement to be inserted in the minutes of the meeting of the Columbia & Western directors. If that order-in-council was passed then the government

and the governor stand convicted of trampling the acts of the legislature under their feet in order that Mr. Heineze and his associates might illegally be granted privileges. "Loan Bill, 1897," is the next chapter in the British Columbia history of Mr. Auguste Heineze. If the government's courage had been equal to their capacity for assisting Mr. Heineze and the Lieut.-Governor, they would have brought down a bill to grant the Columbia & Western Railway company \$4,000,000 a mile for 100 miles, but as they feared public opinion, as they are well aware that the people of the province do not share their eagerness to assist Mr. Heineze, they clumsily attempted to hide their real intentions by a paltry appropriation to the British Pacific and a still more paltry appropriation for a road to Chilliwack. They hope thus to deceive the people of Vancouver Island and those of the lower Mainland. If successful, the balance of the loan, after Mr. Heineze and the Lieut.-Governor and their associates get their share, will probably be utilized, ostensibly in other public works, but actually for the purpose of getting the people of the province in the proper frame of mind for the approaching general elections.

The electors of Victoria demand an explanation from Mr. Ribbet. He owes his election to his connection with the British Pacific. That railway enterprise has been used as a stalking horse in three or four elections, much to the disgust of the honest electors. Mr. Ribbet, even, has allowed his pet scheme to be used for the purpose of bolstering up the cause of politicians whose policy and whose party had fallen into disrepute. It is to be hoped that he has not allowed the Turner government the use of the project so that they can carry out their plan of granting aid to the Columbia & Western Railway company. The people of Victoria want to know from Mr. Ribbet if he considers the grant of \$4,000 a mile for 200 miles from Bute Inlet to Quemesque such a grant as will enable him to give what he promised to his constituents—a transcontinental railway through the Yellow Head Pass. Does Mr. Ribbet believe this grant an honest effort of the Turner government to assist the British Pacific, or has this strong, influential representative Victorian joined forces with the Turner government for the purpose of blinding the electorate in order that Mr. Heineze and his associates may get their hands into the treasury of the province?

It is unfortunate that at this crisis in the history of the province, when the rights of the people are being endangered, when the government of the day are assisting in the attempt to build underground passages to the treasury of the province from that head office at Trail, B. C., and from Carey Castle, that a newspaper can be found so indifferent to the rights of the people that it strives by virulent personal attacks to deter members of the legislature from pursuing a course calculated to force the government to retire steps that have been in the direction of enriching individuals at the expense of the taxpayers.

A POOR EXCUSE.

In his speech in the house Attorney-General Eberts excused his delay in introducing the water clauses bill on the plea that he did not know so many private bills were to be asked for covering water privileges. The excuse is a rather strange one, and if it is true in fact it argues that the attorney-general was ignorant of the knowledge of every body else. Time and again the need of a general bill to guard the public rights in the matter of water privileges has been urged. Special point was given to this, urging yeas: before the session opened by the number of applications posted in the Gazette and advertised freely in various ways. A fact which attracted public attention particularly was that a large number of these private bills were entrusted to the guidance of the attorney-general's nephew. The latter has generally been looked upon by the public as practically representing the attorney-general's firm in connection with these bills, but the public may have been mistaken in that regard. If so it will be easy for Mr. Eberts to correct the wrong impression, but it will be rather harder for him to remove the impression that he should have known, if he did not, something about the show-er of application for private bills covering water concessions, and therefore about the need of a general measure to regulate such matters. Nor will he be able to convince the people that he shows anxiety to guard their rights in other respects as the chief law officer of the crown should do.

WHERE IS THE SITE?

Assuming that everything can be satisfactorily arranged between the council and the smelter promoters—and there are a good many material differences yet to be adjusted—and also assuming that the ratepayers will vote the large bonus asked, which is at least doubtful, a most important question to determine before final action is taken is, where is the site? A smelter is a most desirable acquisition to any city. Successfully sited it would add fully one thousand souls to our population. But it is not desirable that it should be located in the heart of a city, especially a city like Victoria, as the smoke and fumes are offensive and destructive of vegetation. It must be situated on the harbor, where ships can load ore, and convenient to the railway, with which connection must

be made. These conditions limit the available sites in Victoria to the water frontage on the Indian reserve and in Victoria West and around Esquimalt harbor. Placed on the Indian reserve or in Victoria West the prevailing winds would carry the fumes to the north-east and over the very centre of the city. This is the only objection to this site. In Esquimalt harbor there is plenty of room, excellent sites, deep water, and there the smoke would do no injury. There our citizens should insist upon its being placed. But Esquimalt is not in the city limits, and the corporation cannot bonus an outside industry. As for the benefits that would accrue to Victoria from its location at Esquimalt would be as great as though it were within the city boundaries, there ought to be no more objection to assisting the enterprise if established there than there would be if it were placed offensively close to our business and residential quarters. Of course power would have to be obtained from the legislature, but if a bonus is going to be granted—and such gifts may sometimes be justified in very exceptional cases—it most certainly ought to be one of the conditions that the site should be approved by the mayor and council. We are at a loss not to discuss the propriety of a bonus; that question will be in order when the matter is passed upon by the city council and is before the ratepayers. But, bonus or no bonus, care ought to be taken that a nuisance such as we wish to guard against is not permitted, more especially when a better site can be obtained a mile or two farther away.

TESTING PUBLIC CREDULITY.

The government organ comes forward with these remarkable assertions: "We will say that the assumption that Mr. Heineze's company will build the line from Penticton to Boundary Creek is perfectly gratuitous. We are at a loss to know why Mr. Heineze should be singled out for attack, but as he is abundantly able to take care of himself we will not take up space by defending him. As a matter of fact the intention of the government in introducing the bill was not to provide a subsidy for the Columbia & Western, but to furnish a grant of \$400,000 to the company as an important piece of road, which aid will be given to the first company applying for it and showing itself in a position to construct the line."

The Colonist seems to be in the habit of assuming that its readers are totally lacking in intelligence, but in this case it has surely beaten its record. "Mr. Heineze's company has already been given a land grant of 20,000 acres per mile for the building of a road over this same route, and now the public is asked to believe that some other company will step in and build the road so as to earn the cash bonus of \$4,000 per mile. Perhaps it will be discovered in time that Mr. Heineze is not the man to whom the government handed over the 1,200 inches of water from Beaver Creek when all other applicants were refused a similar privilege. We shall likely be told also that the government was not acting in the interests of Mr. Heineze's company when it kept coal lands away from applicants in order that they might be reserved for the company. Further, the government, according to Mr. Turner's statement, intentionally omitted pastoral lands from Clause 11 of the Columbia & Western land grant act, thus locking up such lands from the time of the passage of the act. This, of course, was not done in the interest of Mr. Heineze and his company, but purely in the interest of the public.

A CURIOUS SPECTACLE.

To those who take the trouble to examine matters a curious spectacle is presented in British Columbia to-day. Possessed of a province immensely rich in natural resources, a land upon which the eyes of a multitude in the outside world are now centered, a field wherein it is certain that large industries will spring up, a quarter to which a large flood of immigration is now setting in, it would be thought that the future could hold nothing but what might be expected to confer great happiness, good fortune and comfort upon the people of British Columbia. But, unfortunately, there is another side to the picture. In consequence of the long period during which the public affairs of this province have been grossly mismanaged by the local government, it is certain that the people will, instead of reaping the full benefits which should properly be theirs in consequence of the wonderful resources and capabilities of the country, be seriously hampered by the actions of those who have for so long been engaged in the work of dispensing the heritage of the people to favored cliques. In no other province in Canada—in few other countries in the world—can such a condition of affairs be found to prevail. Time and time again have the advocates of the rights of the people laid bare the evils of the present regime. It seems that the government have passed the stage when they might reasonably be expected to call a halt in the great grab game and institute reforms, for a very noticeable result of the agitation for good government has been the exhibition of an indignant alacrity on the part of the government to complete the work of spoliation. It is a most commendatory upon the interest manifested by the people of this province in the conduct of public affairs that they permit for a single day the continuance of this shameful policy. Many contend that the present opposition are too weak that its members are not the class of men fit to govern the country. But they are working for the overthrow of a corrupt administration; they are a force moving in the right direction, and should, therefore,

receive the hearty support of every man who loves fair play against scheming and trickery, who stands for the liberties of the people against the oppression of soulless monopolists. The people have the remedy in their own hands. Will they apply it?

We sincerely trust that those who read the following paragraph will restrain the mirth which its perusal is calculated to engender: "We are sure that if there is one member of the executive who more than any other, has had weighty responsibilities resting upon him and has discharged them with rare impartiality, fidelity and strict regard to the law, it is the Hon. George B. Martin."

Catarah of Long Standing Relieved in a Few Hours.

It is not alone the people of our own country, and prominent citizens like Urban Lippe, M.P., of Joliette, Que., and other members of parliament, who have used Dr. Agnew's Catarah Powder, pronounce it "the most effective remedy they have ever known, but people everywhere are expressing their gratitude to the discoverer of this medicine. C. G. Archer, of Brewer, Maine, says: "I have had catarah for several years. Water would run from my eyes and nose days at a time. After four months of the most skillful medical treatment, I was told that I should never be able to see again. I bought a box of Dr. Agnew's Catarah Powder, and since used the wonderful remedy I have not had an attack. I would not be without it." It relieves in ten minutes. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

SPANISH BUTCHERS.

Philippine Island Rebels Shot by Spanish Soldiers in a Prison. The Japanese schooner Minatogawa Maru, which arrived at Yokohama harbor a few days before the departure of the Emperor of Japan, brought news of gruesome happenings in the island of Guam. It appears that towards the end of December last a vessel brought from the Philippines a cargo of rebels as prisoners—some 400 in number—of whom half were put on shore at Guam, the rest being taken off to another island. Food, however, was scarce and the chief official at Guam had only a few swords at his disposal. He was, however, and acted also by the hope of seizing the Japanese schooner, then lying in the harbor, the prisoners tried to break out of the prison. The Spaniards were warned in time, however, and it is stated by the Japanese that during three nights the armed men outside continued firing into the place of confinement, probably to discourage attempts at an escape. An average of 40 to 50 represented each night's butchery, the survivors only escaping by hiding behind the bodies of their companions, and when at last the massacre ceased two-thirds of the wretched rebels were dead.

LA ROCHELLE INQUEST.

George Lasher, a Partner of the Deceased, and Others Give Evidence. The inquest to inquire into the cause of the death of Frank La Rochelle was continued to-day. McDonald and Lasher, the latter a partner of the deceased, gave evidence as to being in the Delmonico with La Rochelle the evening before he was missed. According to Lasher, La Rochelle left the Delmonico with Walter Houston, formerly of Lillooet, in time to be heard from by Lasher. The witness could not see the necessity for sending a special messenger to record the transfer, as they all had intended to go to Lillooet in a few days, and they had fifteen days in which to record it. He did not think La Rochelle would have done him out of his share in the claim, but it did seem very strange that the papers should be drawn up without his knowledge. In answer to a question as to whether he thought La Rochelle had been induced to have the papers drawn up while he was under the influence of liquor, Lasher said he would rather not answer that question. He intimated that the courts would probably be called upon to say whether he was "in on it." They had been in the habit of staking off claims and recording them in one name only, dividing the money equally when sold. There are a number of witnesses to be examined yet.

UNTOLD AGONY.

Distressed by Excruciating Rheumatic Pains—Seven Years' Untold Misery—No Remedy to Help—No Physician to Thwart the Onslaught, but South American Rheumatic Cure Charms Away the Pains in 12 Hours and the Suffering Slave is Emancipated. J. D. McLeod, of Leith, Ont., says: "I have been a victim of rheumatism for seven years, being confined to my bed for months at a time, and unable to turn myself. Have been treated by many of the best physicians without benefit. I had no faith in cure I saw advertised, but my wife induced me to get a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure. At that time I was suffering agonizing pains, but inside of twelve hours after I had taken the first bottle the pains left me. Three bottles completely cured me, and I rejoice in having the opportunity of telling what a great cure it has wrought in me. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

AN APPALLING SITUATION.

Most Alarming Reports Come From the Flooded Districts. Fargo, N. D., April 7.—The flood situation is appalling. While the river only rose three inches last night, the big come, water eight in, and is now spurt and went up 14 inches, flooding the entire west side of the town and driving hundreds of people from their homes. The water reaches down Eight street from Fourth street and as far south as the Northern Pacific tracks. This is the result of the heavy rain which fell on Lacrosse, Wis., April 7.—The condition of the river is very threatening. The basements of the wholesale stores along the front streets are flooded, and the water is still rapidly rising. It is feared that the city, Milwaukee, and St. Paul railway companies are under water.

AMERICANS ARE THE MOST INVENTIVE PEOPLE ON EARTH.

To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. B. Vaughn, of Oakland, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels." For sale by all druggists. Laughey & Henderson Wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

TRANSVAAL RAID

Sir John Willoughby Causes Sensation by Refusing to Answer Questions.

The Oscar Will Visit Paris—To Protect British Produce From Fraud

London, April 7.—The parliamentary committee inquiring into the Transvaal raid were again in session yesterday. A private discussion resulted in the reading of confidential correspondence between Sir John Willoughby, the military leader of the raid, and Sir Redvers Buller, the adjutant-general of the forces, the former having declared that he acted under orders as Matabele administrator in the bona fide belief that he had imperial authority to do so. Sir William Harcourt cross-examined Sir John Willoughby with the view of eliciting his reasons for believing he had imperial authority for the raid. The witness, however, declined to say anything beyond admitting he had private talks with Dr. Jameson on the subject, the substance of which he refused to divulge. This caused Sir William Harcourt to exclaim: "Then I must clear the room and settle this question once for all." After the room had been cleared the committee entered into a private discussion. An hour later the doors were re-opened, and the chairman informed Sir John Willoughby that he must answer the questions, but he need not repeat Dr. Jameson's exact words. Sir John Willoughby, however, still declined to answer the questions referred to, alleging public grounds as the reason for his refusal, and declared that he was prepared to take the consequences for so doing. Throughout the rather exciting scene the witness was agitated and deadly pale, but he showed no signs of yielding, either to Sir William Harcourt's persuasion or to the kindly but stern admonitions of Mr. William L. Jackson, the chairman of the committee. The committee finally adjourned until Friday next, when Dr. Jameson and Sir John Willoughby will be re-examined.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that the reports that the Oscar will visit France and that M. Faure will visit St. Petersburg are still kept up, despite definite official denials in both capitals. It is said that the Oscar will spend a fortnight in Paris incognito, staying at Versailles, Fontainebleau or Compiegne. The Czarina insists on this visit because it was expressly promised when their majesties were last in Paris, although her present condition of health is not such as to allow her to go herself. President Faure's visit to St. Petersburg will be made, it is said, about the end of July, after the other rulers, the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Emperor William have left. M. Faure will be received with the same ceremonial, but as his stay will be longer the court etiquette will be somewhat less strictly observed while he is there. The president of the board of agriculture, Mr. Walter Long, in the house of commons to-day, said there was marvellous unanimity in favor of the principle of Mr. Wingfield-Digby's bill, the object of which was solely to protect British produce from fraud and not for protection against imports. Mr. Long further remarked that the government was prepared to support the bill on a select committee. Mr. Wingfield-Digby moved the closure of the debate, which was carried without a division, and the agricultural marks bill passed its second reading by a vote of 169 to 90. The measure was then referred to a select committee.

DISTRACTED BY EXCRUCIATING RHEUMATIC PAINS—SEVEN YEARS' UNTOLD MISERY—NO REMEDY TO HELP—NO PHYSICIAN TO THWART THE ONSLAUGHT, BUT SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE CHARMS AWAY THE PAINS IN 12 HOURS AND THE SUFFERING SLAVE IS EMANCIPATED.

J. D. McLeod, of Leith, Ont., says: "I have been a victim of rheumatism for seven years, being confined to my bed for months at a time, and unable to turn myself. Have been treated by many of the best physicians without benefit. I had no faith in cure I saw advertised, but my wife induced me to get a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure. At that time I was suffering agonizing pains, but inside of twelve hours after I had taken the first bottle the pains left me. Three bottles completely cured me, and I rejoice in having the opportunity of telling what a great cure it has wrought in me. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

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SPLENDID MUSIC.

The Victoria Choral Union Gives a First Class Concert Yesterday Evening.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Filled With a Very Large Audience.

The Victoria Choral Union gave their first concert yesterday evening in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. A large audience was present, the large edifice being comfortably filled. The large chorus, who were seated on the platform, were grouped in such a manner that they presented a most artistic appearance. The opening number of the programme was the "Old Hundred," which was given most pleasingly. The first stanza was sung in parts, while the second was sung in unison. The pause which marked the old time rendering of this number occurred at the end of each line which took place, each line following closely after the other in the style of being completely lost and the chorus sang more after the manner of modern music. Mozart's "Gloria," from the Twelfth Mass, was the next number given by the choir. This was very well rendered, although in several of the other choruses the bass at times seemed somewhat heavy. A recitative and solo, "The Creation," by Haydn followed. The soloists, who sang very acceptably, were Miss Hutchison, Miss Nicholson, Mr. H. Firth, A. T. Goward, J. G. Brown and George Jay, Jr. Mr. Goward singing the recitative, which he gave full justice to, singing splendidly with a clear, sweet tone throughout. A very good chorus, Rossini's prayer for "Moses in Egypt," was then given by the choir, after which Mr. Rowlands contributed a solo, "I Was Despaired," by Handel. Both his solo and Mendelssohn's "O Rest in the Lord," which Mrs. Rowlands also sang, were rendered in the usual good style of that lady, which is so well known to comment is unnecessary. The sixth number, a recitative and chorus from Mendelssohn's "Midnight," was given by Mr. H. Kent and Miss S. McNiffe. Miss McNiffe took the role of the youth while Mr. Kent sang the part of Elijah. This was very effectively rendered. Mr. Kent singing very sweetly, as also did Miss McNiffe, but her voice is hardly powerful enough for oratorio music. Mr. J. G. Burnett's organ solo, "Andantino," was without doubt the event of the evening. Very rarely played splendidly, the latter, if there was any choice, being the better of the two. The next number, a chorus by Gounod, "By Babylon's River," was without doubt the event of the evening and Mr. Greig could not help but feel proud as he saw how successful was the result of the many practices of his superintended. A great many presents were distributed at the close of the evening, which was kindly done by Mrs. H. Kent and Miss S. McNiffe, who were very busy in the matter. The choir sang very well, "Messiah," the choir sang very well. The applause, although at times good, was in a measure lacking, very many of the people pressing in and out, although it must have cost them an effort from applauding. The church is also a bad place for a concert, there being scarcely any seats, and the sound fell in consequence very heavily. The members of the union who participated yesterday evening were: Mrs. H. Kent, Mrs. Messis, Miss Heathcote, Miss Loney, Miss Saunders, Miss Nicholson, Miss Franklin, Miss Munsie, Miss Andrew Russell, Miss Fraser, Miss Bewick, Mrs. McGraw, Miss E. Outier, Mrs. Goshall, Miss Anderson, Miss McCulloch, Mrs. Giffen.

Also—Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Lombard, Mrs. Wilkes, Miss Brown, Miss McLaughlin, Miss Stewart, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Kingham, Mrs. Rickaby, Miss White, Miss M. Stephen, Miss E. Carr, Mrs. Outier, Miss Missis, Mrs. D. Sigbee, Miss Alex. Russell, Miss Austin, Mrs. Colquhoun, Miss Cusack, Miss E. Nellison, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Worlock, Miss L. Baker, Miss Quible, Miss Spence, Mr. C. A. Lombard, D. D. Munn, H. J. Cave, P. J. Hibben, G. F. Watson, James Parrott, H. Firth, J. Kingham, A. J. Thomas, W. G. Blackie, A. T. Williams, H. F. Goward, H. F. Goward, L. H. Fullager, A. T. Goward, P. A. Fraser, H. Wilders, F. H. Workless, J. Barsman.

Bas—G. Brown, H. Kent, J. E. Martin, Percy B. Fowler, V. E. Adams, C. W. Rhodes, P. Olivier, J. B. Willis, R. Ross Monro, George Phillips, E. A. Jacob, G. J. Burnett, P. H. Grizolle, E. C. Messis, E. Bayliss, M. Allan, F. M. Russell, P. Richardson, L. B. Trimen, W. S. Goodwin, George Jay, Jr., Rutherford Wilson, Arthur Outier, H. E. Eccles, T. J. Ross. Accompanists—Mrs. Lombard, Mr. G. J. Burnett, Mr. E. H. Russell. Secretary, D. D. Muir; treasurer, J. E. Martin; conductor, Wm. Greig. Made donations—The Conductor and E. H. Russell. General Committee—The Secretary, Treasurer, Conductor, J. G. Brown, H. Kent and C. A. Lombard.

FROM JAPAN.

Celebration of the Diamond Jubilee in Yokohama.

The British residents of Yokohama are arranging for a big celebration of the Diamond Jubilee on June 25th. It is also stated that either Marquis Ito or Marquis Yamagata will be appointed ambassador to attend the celebration in London. The Japanese Diet has passed a bill repealing that portion of the press law superintending the newspapers. The house of peers passed the gold mine was reached, by a band of

GREEKS WERE IN HIGH G

Anniversary of the Declaration the War for Independence in 1821.

Great Enthusiasm—Cheers for King and War—City Brightly Illuminated.

A Final Note From the Presented to King George To-day.

Athens, April 7, 1 a.m.—The celebration of the anniversary of the Greek declaration of independence in 1821, began at a salute of 21 guns. Crown Prince and suite, wearing Greek frock-lined coats at 10 to three o'clock at the central. The edifice was crowded and the ceremony of a impressive character. The officiating bishop presented the Prince to kiss, a service closed each member being royal family, and the ceremony of the same was reached, by a band of

The cabinet ministers assembled yesterday evening and were engaged in a late hour discussing the identical which each representative of the handed yesterday to M. Skouza, Greek minister for foreign affairs, as called to the Associates last night, were as follows: "The undersigned, in accordance with instructions from his government the honor to announce to M. Skouza minister for foreign affairs of the government, that in case of a conflict on the Greek-Turkish, all responsibility rests with the Greek. He is also instructed to see whatever results may arise from conflict the powers are firmly resolved to maintain the general peace, and did not to allow the aggressor event to keep the benefit which arise from the conflict." It is believed that M. Skouza deliver the reply of Greece to the representatives of the powers to-day. The meanwhile it is rumored that Russia in addition has made a proposal to the effect that if Greece consent to withdraw her troops from Crete Russia will grant a withdrawal of Turkish troops from Crete as the Greek evacuation is completed. Russia further will promise that George of Greece shall be sent as prince to organize the Cretan administration. Greece has still, according report, promptly rejected these proposals.

There was intense excitement at Larussa, island of Cyprus the Greek independence day was celebrated by the Greeks and the evening there was a torchlight procession to the Greek consulate in favor of a union of the island of Crete and Cyprus with Greece. The Turks are greatly irritated by the Greek demonstration, and between the processionists and the police men was with difficulty averted. The Macedonia Turkish head the Greek troops are kept during the greatest excitement. The Greeks were off as the hours gradually wore off as the hours of the part of the Greeks. Both continuing war preparations, etc. and other defense strengthening the position in each other's territory.

London, April 7.—The Times correspondent at Larussa says that the declaration of the war for independence, in 1821, began at a salute of 21 guns. Crown Prince and suite, wearing Greek frock-lined coats at 10 to three o'clock at the central. The edifice was crowded and the ceremony of a impressive character. The officiating bishop presented the Prince to kiss, a service closed each member being royal family, and the ceremony of the same was reached, by a band of