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THE C. P. R. ASSESSMENTS

Aside by the Full Court as Having Been Illegally Made.

Important Decision Rendered Yester-day—An Interesting Point in Railway Taxation.

Judgment was given in the Full court year orday in the long pending and important ppeal case of the Canadian Pacific Company appeal case of the Canadian Pacific Company vs. the Queen, in which the appellants re-sisted the taxation-placed upon their line in this Province, as real estate, on the ground that it was over assessed, the total valuation being placed at about \$2,500,000. It will be noticed that the assessment was thrown out on quite another ground from that stated in the appeal. The case was heard before Justices Crease, Walkem and Drake, and the following judgment, which very clearly sets out the case, was rendered by Mr. Jus-

MARCH 19, 1894. This is an appeal by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from an assessment made for the fiscal year 1892 by the Court of Re-vision—the contention of the company being that their railway has been excessively

must be taxed, however great the hardship may appear to the judicial mind to be. On the other hand, if the Crown, seeking to recover the tax, cannot bring the subject within the letter of the law, the subject is free, however apparently within the spirit of the law the case might otherwise appear to be. In other words, if there be admissible, in any statute, what is called an equitable construction, certainly such a construction is not admissible in a taxing statute, where you can simply adhere to the words of the statute." Moreover, "if," as Lord Esher states, "the words of an act are clear, you must follow them, even though they lead to a manifest absurdity."—[Reg. v. the Judge of the City of London Court, 1 Q. B. (1892) 290.

lead to a manifest absurdity."—[Reg v. the Judge of the City of London Court, 1 Q. B. (1892) 290.

Such being the law applicable to our Assessments Ast, the question as to whether excessive taxation has taken place or not becomes unimportant, for although the appellants' rallway is within the taxing provisions of the Act, still it has not been brought within the letter of the Act in the process of taxation. In other words, the railway has been taxed on a principle of valuation wholly different from that prescribed by the Lagislature in section 24 of the Act, and therefore on a wrong and illegal principle. That section declares that "Real and personal property shall be estimated at their actual cash value as they would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor." The rule or principle thus laid down is clearly stated. No deviation from it is permissible, for the language of the Legislature is imperative. But in the present case it has been deviated from, inasmuch as the Court of Revision based the assessment in question, not on any estimate equivalent to an appraisal made for the activation of a debt due by the appellants, but on the construction of the railway. This was, no doubt, due to the fact that the valuation or appraisament required by the section was found to be impracticable. At all events, this has been our experience, for none of the railway engineers who were examined before us would, when asked to do so, venture to give an opinion as to what would be a fair valuation of the railway as if appraised in payment of a debt. It was proved that the railway was not self-austaining, and that its value to the appellants consisted in its being part of their transcontinental line. It was also shown that if it were severed from that line for the purposes of sale its assessable value, or, in other words, what it would fetch, would stogether depend upon whether satisfactory arrangements of an inter-traffic character on the Severed lines could be made by an intending purchaser with the appellants

GRO. A WALKEM, J. The other learned judges gave written adgments to the same effect.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

To Search for Survivors of the "Mary Brown"-Plans About the "Minnie."

The "Wrestler" Still on the Rock-Improvement in the Coasting

A passenger who arrived on the ateams A passenger who arrived on the steamer Queen, from San Francisco, on Sunday evening, was Mrs. Hazetter, who is a sister of James L. O'Brien, one of the crew of the lost schooner Mary Brown. She is on her way north to make a personal survey of the wreck lying on the northern beach of Bash's island, and reported as being identified as that of the Mary Brown. She will leave here for either Claxton or Essington on the steamer Danube to day, and thence she will proceed by means of an Indian canoe to the scene. Her deaire is to satisfy herself that the wreck is the Mary Brown and also as to whether any of the schooner's crew are yet alive.

COASTING IMPROVEMENT.

A San Francisco dispatch received yesterday says: Searcity of sailors and the improvement in the coasting business are masters are extremely pleased over the sitm ation. To-day a meeting of the boarding house masters will be held, and although the session is to be a secret one, it is quietly given out that the discussion will be on utterly idle because no orders nor shop coasting business are many that the discussion will be on utterly idle because no orders nor shop coasting business are minded to the session is to be a secret ose, it is quietly given out that the discussion will be on utterly idle because no orders nor shop coasting business are minded to the milliner sat in the store down stairs. Girls eager to learn would remain two and three hours at a time quiterly idle because no orders nor shop coasting business are minded to the milliner sat in the store down stairs. Girls eager to learn would remain two and three hours at a time quiterly idle because no orders nor shop or the school of the state of the proposition of the cutlook must have been discouraging. There was this much in favor of the prior of the varies the proprietor, and the proprietor, and if the outlook must have been discouraging. There was this much in favor of the learn if one could only get hold of it. A girl with no previous practice, however, wants something tangible to learn if Queen, from San Francisco, on Sunday even-ing, was Mrs. Hazetter, who is a sister of

Railway Company from an assessment made for the fiscal year 1892 by the Court of Revision—the contention of the company being that their railway has been excessively provement in the coasting business are making themselves left, and boarding house matters are extremely pleased over the situation. To-day a meeting of the boarding to say any in the case of the Attorney General v. Partington (L. R. 4, E. and I. app. 122) Lord Cairns observes: "If the person sought to be taxed comes within the letter of the law he must be taxed, however great the hardship may appear to the judicial mind to be. On of deep water men, and there will be an advance of \$5 a month on American and British bottoms.

The sealing schooner Minnie will be immediately refitted for service if the Admiralty court approve of the price at which she was knocked down to Capt. Jacobsen. She will be brought around from Esquimalt to the inner harbor and there provisioned for a sealing cruise along the West Coast. Capt. Jacobsen will go in command of her.

Capt. Jacobsen will go in command of her.

THE "QUADRA."

The Dominion Government steamer Quadra entered the dry dook to receive her annual overhauling yeaterday morning. She will, it is expected, he on the stocks for about three days, during which time the Albion Iron Works will have the opportunity of strengthening one of the steel plates on her bottom, dinted a few years ago when the vessel found a rock, and was not then attended to.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN, of Vancouver, who has just returned from a trip to the East, was in town yesterday. While in Montreal he formed a company with \$50,000 capital, to take hold of the offal of the salmon capneries of the Fraser river and turn it into oil and guano. The process is a new patent by Prof. Schweizer, now in Montreal and who is one of the company, which is named the B. C. Oil and Guano Co. Hitherto neither guano nor refining has been a success commercially, but Mr. Macgowan claims that by the new process, should estisfactory arrangements be concluded with the canners, both fish oil and guano can be profitably manufactured.

SEBLIN, March 19.—The trial of the nal libel, ended in the conviction of prisoners. Pisch was condemned to two me months' imprisonment, Schwenag me year and Ewald to three months. writing articles vilitying Chancellor Caprivi and other members of the Min The offence of Ewald, who is a books was in belling the objections

SSMAKERS' SCHOOLS AND "MIL-LINERY INSTITUTES" FOR GIRLS.

Isabella Proctor Gives Her Experience—A Orying Need of the Day—Handiorafts For Poor Girls—Time and Money Thrown

Trade schools for women are one of the crying needs of the day—places where poer girls may learn some handi-craft by means of which they may earn a living. Se evident is this necessity that not only have a number of prac-tical schools of various trades been started, but a large crop of so called "insti-tutes" has sprung up like a lot of mush-rooms and with no firmer basis. This a the more unfortunate in that to the average young woman who wishes to learn a trade the money for tuition comes with difficulty, and if the expenditure goes for nothing it is a serious matter to her. She naturally expects that if she works diligently the course of lessons will give her a degree of knowledge and practice that will at least fit her to occupy a place among the lowest ways. appy a place among the lowest was traces of her trade. But it is too oft to case that she ends by knowing vettle more than she did when she begs

The writer has had experience of two such establishments in New York city. The first was that of a dressmaker. She was a handsome old lady, to whom her pupils were of much less importance than her customers. She cut to measure and taught a "system" which she professed to have invented herself. The system was a good one, but as its invention must have involved a considerable aptitude for mathematics, and the old lady was very ignorant, there is room for doubt as to its authorship. At any rate, she understood it thoroughly, and when she had time she imparted its general principles to some of her ly, and when she had time she imparted its general principles to some of her pupils. She was so eager to work for customers that she usually kept the girls busy as mere seamstresses. In other words, instead of paying her sewing women she was paid by them. The whole establishment was a scene of chaos, with no method except that by which the garments were cut. No material was ever in the same place twice. Flatirons, the great aid to neat dress-Flatirons, the great aid to neat dress-making, were seldom hot when needed. making, were seldom hot when needed, and if hot they were dirty. There was a dearth of pins and a paucity of instruction, and to a young woman lacking the deftness of home experience, as so many poor and ill educated girls do, the outlook must have been discouraging.

remain two and three hours at a time atterly idle because no orders nor shop hats, the only work with which the school was supplied, were given them to make—or mar. Most of the pupils were poor, and many of them came from out of the city, and their tuition British bottoms.

THE "WRESTLEE."

A disappointment in the tides prevented the reported success of those endeavoring to release the barkentine Wrestler from the rock in Esquimalt harbor. It was expected she would have been off on Saturday night, but then, as yesterday, when the assistance of the tugs Mystery and Sadie were on hand for the proposed effort to tow her off, the water did not rise high enough to even warrant an attempt. There is very little water now in the hold of the Wrestler, and this and the probable leakage can, it is calculated, be easily pumped out.

THE "MINNIE'S" FLANS.

The sealing schooner Minnie will be imposed to read the result of the city, and their tuition money and car fare were utterly wasted day after day. Occasionally the milliner would tell a girl to take a piece of muslin and practice making a bow, but as she did not tell the girl how to go to work the latter might as well have tried to learn by herself at home for nothing. Each pupil was supposed to bring her own scissors and thimble, but unless she also brought milliner's needles, pinchers, thread and pins she scon found herself at a standstill in what little work she was given to do.

THE "MINNIE'S" FLANS.

work she was given to do,

The writer was early taught to make
and sew on velvet folds—it fook perhaps
an hour to learn—and being rapid at it
always had it to do when she had any always had it to do when she had any work at all. That was almost the only thing she learned during the four or six weeks spent in that crowded and stuffy room where the girls ate their luncheon on the worktable heaped with ribbons, velvets and flowers in destructive confusion, and where all the phases of domestic life went on beyond a partition 6 feet high. There were not hooks domestic life went on beyond a partition 6 feet high. There were not hooks
enough for the girls' own hats and coats
nor sound chairs enough for all to sit
upon. All knife plaiting had to be done
by hand because the plaiter was lost
or broken long ago, and there was seldom an iron and never a board to press
it when it was done. In fact, the mistress of the "institute" fulfilled hardly
any portion of her contract except the
receiving of the money. She guarantees
to find positions for pupils "when competent," but how long would it take a
girl to become competent under such
lack of instruction?

It is the same with many persistently

lack of instruction?

It is the same with many persistently advertised typewriting and stenography schools. They are mere traps to secure the money of unsuspecting and too often needy persons. When that is obtained, the pupils are welcome to teach each other what they can with the aid of a few dogs' eared books.

Everybody, rich or poor, should jearn a trade, but nobedy should pay to enter a trade school without first ascertaining all the particulars regarding its instruction rooms and management and if there is any prespect of receiving an adequate amount of teaching for the fuition fee.

ISABELLA PROCTOR.

The engrossing clerks, enrolling clerks, bill elerks and postoffice superintendents if both houses of the lows legislature

out could only be conferred WOMAN AND A TRADE. WOMEN MUST DRESS.

WHILE MEN MAY WEEP WHEN THEY PAY THE BILLS.

Senriette Rousseau Duly Thankful For scribe Gowns of Bewildering Splendor Some New Winter Wraps and Cloaks,

[Copyright, 1898, by American Press Association.]

I almost feel like saying, "For what we are about to receive (in the way of fall styles) let us be duly thankful," for now that the season has really opened and we see what we are to wear we find the fashion so much more moderate than we had feared that there is reason for thankfulness. The imported gowns, the most of them direct from Worth, are held up to us as the models from which all others should be copied. And these gowns, though in many instances odd and quaint, are still very pretty and above all stylish.

above all stylish.

One gown more curious than beautiful to my taste was of corded wool in a snuff brown, with rush green underweave, which showed in the folds as a changeable effect, and had a plain empire skirt. At the waist line there was a deep, circular band of the cloth, and this was topped by another of the same material and both were bound stiffly with olive green velvet. Around the waist line and twice around the bust were narrow rolls of the velvet. The gigot sleeves had three stiff-



NEW FALL COSTUMES

ened caps of the dress goods, each bound with the velvet and starting from under another roll of velvet. This dress was much admired for its daring novelty, and no doubt will be reproduced in several

Mays.

Another very handsome imported model gown was of changeable twill, all of wool and in two tones of heliotrope, with just a suspicion of gold and green showing as a delicate bloom as it changed lights by movement. The skirt was a ain empire without gores, moderately all at the bottom. The skirt had a narow flounce all around under a heading of Persian embroidery, except on the right side, where it was cut higher to form a simulated loop. The corsage was a work of art. The back was cut straight cross, without seam, and piped at ottom. There was a white crape in front with lapping bands of the dress material. These were double berthas, each bordered with Persian work. The sleeves were large gigots confined by gathers in the middle.

Heliotrope, with quite a decided crimson reflection, is often seen among the new goods, both in wool and silk, and black shot with violet is also shown among the novelties. But of all the shot silks the novelties. But of all the shot silks cut away, leaving a vest of the same, fas-and wools that with gold as one of the tened with black velvet buttons. The

These goods are now being shown lav-ishly and as rapidly purchased in spite of hard times, for women must dress and men must weep in this instance. Among the latest importations from abroad there are several novelties in tufted effects. They are woven in such a manner as to resemble velvet, though entirely of wool. They are two toned, and the tufts are of curled mohair in differ-

ent colors, though these are generally black or very dark on lighter grounds.

There are many new lines of basket weave cheviots with tufted stripes, and these are often seen in the most striking these are often seen in the most striking combinations of colors, which are toned down by the tufted stripe. All the tufted goods, however, are not striped, for I noticed several where the tufts bobbed up in irregular spots. They are aptly but inelegantly styled niggerhead tufts and may resemble a lot of wooly little pates bebbing up out of a shallow pond. The cheviots have run riot this season and have overstepped the bounds of their old conservative quietness. We find them now with rish changing tints and all sorts of figures made by tufted mohair, stripes, checks and snowflakes, but it makes no difference how a cheviot is disguised—it is always solid value.

There are serges, too, that are dis-

ence how a cheviot is disguised—it is always solid value.

There are serges, too, that are disguised under the ubiquitous taft and the changeable effect. These are all wooland are very durable. Formerly the changeable effect was wrought by silk, but it was found that the wool threads rasped the silk so that it was not durable. Mohair is as glossy as the silk and stronger. The coast guard serges are excellent for good solid use and have several new qualities to recommend them this season. They are in all the latest shades. There is a long list of woolens in solid colors, and a quantity of plain diagonal wools in two tones and in solid colors. There are some exquisite printed henristies which have flowers so perfect that one feels like smelling them. The flowers are often seen in chency silk designs with that same mysterious hazy onthine. There is also another new goods, called Scot's cloth, in dark colors or neutral shades. It is rough, rugged and coarse, but firm, and a costume of this would be very stylish and also useful. It is a species of tweed, and it is said to be rainproof. Crystal poplins are also displayed as novelties, and there really seems to be no limit to the variety, but there always has been and always will be one

tion to poplin. It is harsh

lamp and shrinks frightfully if wet. Every season a feeler is thrownout to see if women will buy, but we see so litsee if women will buy, but we see so little of it now that we wonder what becomes of it. Last season there were some violent plaids. This year the tones are delicate and all the colors well chosen, and the designs are good, but poplin is simply impossible. This year it is called crystal poplin. Last year it was French. There are, however, a few plaid reps poplins, with a generous admixture of silk to bring out the pattern, and these are really handsome, and they look as if they might be free from the objection to plain poplin. These resemble the toile du Nord of last winter somewhat.

somewhat.

In silks we have satins of all styles, from the rich brocade to the satin duchess and plain faced satin. The satin duchess will be the prime favorite. Some of the designs are very rich. I noticed one of changeable green and wood brown, with two narrow black stripes set close together and repeated every two inches. Sometimes there is a group of three narrow stripes close to ery two inches. Sometimes there is a group of three narrow stripes close together, which, being set two or three inches from the next group, form the pattern. There are numbers of designs where the stripes are alternately black and white, each stripe as wide as the other. These black and white striped satins will be very much wern for elegant dinner and evening gowns, lavishly trimmed with jet and lace, principally black.

The taffetas in chameleon colors are as popular as ever, perhaps more so. One

The taffetas in chameleon colors are as popular as ever, perhaps more so. One design called the opal reproduces the gorgeous beauty of that jewel in repose and breaks into wonderful lights and gleams of hidden fire and color as it is moved. The peau de soie in stripes, tiny watteau designs, is very rich and elegant and will be a favorite silk for evening. The most of the silks are

siny watteau designs, is very rich and elegant and will be a favorite silk for eversing. The most of the silks are woren much wider than before on account of the manner in which skirts are now out. There are many designs of rich and heavy changeable twilled silks and armure, tricot or basket weaves where the two colors show and with the minute dots or squares of the darker color thrown up on the surface. There are some few silks with stripes of plush, and others with a low tuffed effect, and there are very heavy ribbed silks for empire gowns and rich wraps and cloaks.

My own impression is that there will be more plaid worn this season than plain color, with the exception of black. There are some plaids so large that a width of the goods scarcely suffices to display the pattern. There are others mere modest, and a favorite plaid is one made by narrow dark lines on a neutral tint ground—for instance, a dark brown over fawn, tan, biege or mode, or a sort of mixture combining all the heather times. This style of plaid comes under the head of shepherd's plaid, but it is really not strictly one, as shepherd's plaids are always in fine checks, not over an eighth of an inch, with a thread or so forming another check above that in larger size.

A tailor finished fall walking gown shows the best way to make these plaids. They are cut on the straight, while the

shows the best way to make these plaids. They are cut on the straight, while the very large plaids are almost always cut bias. The suit I have in mind had a plain seven gored skirt, with the back breadth seven gored skirt, with the back breadth gathered at the top. There was no under corsage, but a coat basque took its place. This was cut full in the skirt part and was tailor stitched around the bottom, and it was lined with changeable taffets all through. In front it was contained to have achieved a decided triumph as a playwright. Martha Morton, who wrote "The Merchant" and won the large prize offered by a New York paper, has since written "Brother John" for William H. Crane and several to the contained to have achieved a decided triumph as a playwright. Martha Morton, who wrote "The Merchant" and won the large prize offered by a New York paper, has since written "Brother and the contained to have achieved a decided triumph as a playwright. Martha Morton, who wrote "The Merchant" and won the large prize offered by a New York paper, has since written "Brother and the contained to have achieved a decided triumph as a playwright. Martha Morton, who wrote "The Merchant" and won the large prize offered by a New York paper, has since written "Brother and the contained to have a chieved a decided triumph as a playwright. It is warm high collar and revers were of black veland pleasing. Red and black also make vet, and there was a narrow band of the same at the bottom of the skirt.

I saw another suit made after this model without any other trimming than tailor stitching. The velvet trimming was a little more dressy, but the neat tailor stitching was more stylish. The vest could be of other material, like white cloth and with flat gold buttons, or it



YATES' LETTER.

Andrew Carnegie Settling Down as a Sussex Squire.

Valuable Folios - Almost Priceless Editions of the Works of Shakespeare.

New York, March 20.-In his London ter Edmund Yates says :

The Queen will not return to Osborne until the middle of July, and during the next three months the place is to be in the hands of workmen, as Her Majesty has just approved of plans for a considerable addition to the house, which will cost about £6,000.

It is intended to enlarge Osborne House by

to the house, which will cost about £6,000. It is intended to enlarge Osborne House by adding a new wing, which will contain about twenty bedrooms and two bathrooms. The Prince and Princess of Wales have been invited by the Emperor and Empress of Russia to St. Petersburg for the Imperial wedding, which is to take place either on April 29 or during the first week of May. The Prince will go to St. Petersburg from Co. burg, if he is able to accept the invitation, and the Princess would probably join him in Berlin. The King and Queen of Denmark and the Duke and Duchess of Coburg will attend the wedding, while Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia will represent the German Emperor and Empress, and most of the other sovereigns of Europe will be represented by members of their families.

The return of Lord Cork to the Home Rule fold has caused more amusement than surprise in the county of which he is lord-lieutenant, as it had been known for some time that he was halting on the fence and only waiting for a soft place such as that which the mastership of the horse afforded for coming down on the Gladstonian side. Lord Cork's view of politics is not altogether dissimilar from Lady Cork's as to society; it is that your party should be in office too, and as much as possible in a sinecure.

Andrew Carnegie's trial of tenancy of Ruckhurst is to be for these received.

Woman is becoming more and more successful in different walks of life, and she seems to have achieved a decided



FANNY AYMAR MATHEWS. eral more successful plays. Mrs. R. Pacheco is the author of "Incog" and other plays that have decided merit.
Elizabeth Marbury's "Merry Gotham"
and Margaret Merington's "Captain
Lettarblair" have both won fame and oney, and Fanny Aymar Mathews is the author of several novels and half a

ozen plays.
She is about 80 years of age and sev-LATEST TAILOR GOWNS.

could be turned in and worn with a chemisette and tie. It takes nearly 24 yards of goods 54 inches wide to make the gigot sleeves.

I had a private view of two new evening wraps intended for opera or visiting where full dress is required. One is of royal purple velvet, lined throughout with superb white satin. The cloak has a small round yoke, to which the rest is gathered. There are full bishop sleeves.

There is a gold embroidery in oak leaves,

> When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she ching to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ITALIAN TAXATION.

Rome, March 19.—Baron Sienna, minisof finance, has refused to modify his proposals for new taxes to the amount of a nundred million lire. There is such a atrong sentiment among the deputies in favor of decreasing the amount in question, that it will be difficult to effect an understanding between the chamber and the cabinet.

THERTY-SIX FOR BEHRING

Admiral Walker Assigned to the Cause.

The U. S. Preparing to Exe Handed the Paris Tri Regulations.

WASHINGTON, March 22.-It well informed naval and di aspect of grave and serious and that the recent sudden c ment of the naval office able to this case. The visit of sham to the house co Poreign affairs to day, is annoctote's ineffectual attempteriod of the day see the Secretary period of the day see the Secreta and the significant remarks at Sir John Thompson, in the Canadement yesterday, all taken togeth plied to mean that there is far frailing ahead in Behring State this afternoon Secret bert who had earlier in positively declined either to deny rumors which had been on Admiral John G. Walker has been on an important command, ack that the statement was true. Walker will command the Pacific this summer. Among the reason for giving Admiral Walker tour of sea duty is the portance of the Pacific state marked ability of Admiral cope with the subjects that may on pope with the subjects that may o oppe with the subjects that may obe presented to the American or not only on account of Hawaiian but also because of Behring Seations. In some quarters his setaken as an indication that the failed to settle the question an United States is making an effort pared for the single-handed execut Paris tribunal's award, if England do her part.

KOSSUTH A FREE MAS

TURIN, March 22.-Both the d Italian lodges of Free Maso spresented at the Kossuth funeral ere and in Buda Pesth. Kossuth a Mason for over forty years. ceived by the Boston Masons with atration which he never forgot, was visiting the U.S. in 1852. tion of the municipal authorities will accompany the body to the I

will accompany the body to the H border.

BUDA PESTH, March 22—The theatre tried to give a performa evening, despite the general mom Kossuth, and the closing of the other of public entertainment. The study doors, but he obtained a double police and had the house. The first act was but half when about two hundred drove the police from the door, manded that the curtain be lowered black flag raised over the theatr actors were too much confused to Many of the audience threatened to fight against the interference students. To avoid a riot in the the manager hurriedly hoisted the ing flag and suspended the performathe the students left the National to The students left the National the about eight o'clock and moved ale Karoly street to the barracks, where of students from the Royal opera he formed them that, despite all report contrary, the opera was being a usual. All started at once opera house, where an extra fi police had been stationed. The a charged the police and beat them be were unable to break through to the

ors, but they shouted and houldy that the perfarmance was y that the perfarmance was le in the opera house, and afte ess was suspended completely forced the mob back until mos uts left the neighborhood. Half hostudents with a left later the students with reinforcements ed and beating back the police shout the performance must cease. Dur confusion the curtain fell, the singe ried from the place, and the audien persed panic stricken. The students mourning flags over the building factors. ourning flags over the building after dy else had left. Upon leaving the use the rioters learned that the main halls had remained open. The rough the streets where the entime were in progress, throwing rough the windows and handling repersons whom they met at the entime halls. A strong force of antually overtook them. About me were wounded in the fight and are arrested. The rest were discovered men were wounded in the fight and men were arrested. The rest were disper At the conference of the Liberals at the President of the House would move on Friday the House record its tribute of respect to Country and regret to the family. Dray and regret to the family. The terial added that the Government wou away sending a deputation to the fundance a wresth on the dead profin. Dr. Werkerla added that the tag would be adjourned on the day meral. "I shall be obliged to as add, in closing his statement, "the louse refrain from demanding an act may the funeral expenses or to may

NEAL DOW'S BIRTHDAY.

ORTLAND, Me., March 21 .- Yesterd the 90th birthday of Maine's celebrated tle of prohibition, General Neal Dow. prohibition, General Neal Dow.

noon he held an informal recept
parlor. He was in high spirits,
ne branch of the W.C.T.U. held a

se demonstration in the city half
an of respect and esteem, and the v
prohibitionist declined a score or
novitations in order to spend the
ng his kindred the townsfolk. L
belegrams by the score poured it
ay, congratulating the temperant
est. Many resolutions and address
ting adopted by widely scattered
ting adopted by widely scattered
ting adopted by Widely scattered
the societies were received. TORK, March 21,—It has fall