

# The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY MARCH 2, 1894. VOLUME XXXVI. NO. 11

## SEALING REGULATIONS BILL

### Senator McCreary's Measure to Carry Into Effect the Recommendations of the Arbitrators.

#### Two or More Vessels to Cruise in the Waters Covered by the Act.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Representative McCreary, the chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs, introduced a bill, to-day, which is designed to carry into effect the award rendered by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris, under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which concluded at Washington on February 29, of last year. The purpose of the treaty, it will be remembered, was to submit to arbitration the questions in dispute between this country and Great Britain concerning the preservation of the fur seals. It is understood that the bill has the approval of Secretary Gresham. An effort will be made to have it referred to the Foreign Affairs committee, and, if this is done, it will be considered by the committee at their meeting on Thursday next. The bill reads as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, etc., that no citizen of the United States nor any person belonging to any vessel of the United States, shall kill or pursue at any time or in any manner whatever, outside of territorial waters, any fur seal of the waters surrounding the Pribiloff islands, within a zone of sixty geographical miles (sixty-nine miles to a degree of latitude) around said islands, inclusive of the territorial waters.

Sec. 2. No citizen of the United States or any person belonging to a vessel of the United States shall kill, capture or pursue, in any manner whatever, during the season, extending from May 1 to July 31, both inclusive, in each year any fur seal on the high seas, outside of the zone mentioned in section 1, and in that part of the Pacific Ocean, including Behring Sea, which is situated to the north of the 35th degree of North latitude and to the east of the 130th degree of longitude from Greenwich till it strikes the water boundary described in article 1 of the treaty of 1877 between the United States and Russia and following the line up to the Behring Straits.

Sec. 3. During the period and in the waters in which by section 2 of this act, the killing of fur seals is allowed, no vessel of the United States, other than a sailing vessel, exclusively propelled by sails, and such canoes or rafts propelled by paddles, oars, or sails, as may be used in connection with such sailing boats shall carry on or take part in such operations, without a special license obtained from the government, and that no vessel, without carrying a distinctive flag prescribed by the government for the same purpose.

Sec. 4. Every master of a vessel licensed under this act to engage in fur seal operations shall accurately enter in his official log book the date and place of every such operation, and also the number and sex of the seals captured each day, and on coming into port and before landing his cargo, the master shall verify on oath his official log book as being a full and true statement of the number and character of his fur seal fishing operations; and for any false statement he shall be subject to the penalties of perjury, and any sealings found in excess of the statement in the official book shall be forfeited.

Sec. 5. No person or vessel permitted to engage in fur seal operations, under this act, shall employ in such operation any net, fire arms, air guns, or explosives, provided, however, that this prohibition shall not apply to the use of shot guns in such operation outside of the Behring Sea, during the season when the killing of the fur seals is permitted.

Sec. 6. The foregoing sections shall not apply to persons dwelling on the coasts of the United States and taking fur seals in canoes or rafts, and not transported or used in connection with the waters of Behring Sea, during the season when the killing of the fur seals is permitted.

Sec. 7. The President may make regulations to secure the execution of the provisions of this act and modify them, as in his judgment may seem expedient.

Sec. 8. Except in the case of a merchant making a false statement under oath, in violation of the provisions of the 4th section of the provisions of this act, or of the regulations made thereunder, he shall, for each offense, be fined not less than \$200 or imprisoned for not less than six months, or both, and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo shall be forfeited.

Sec. 9. Violations of this act may be prosecuted in the district court of Alaska or in any district court in California, Washington or Oregon.

Sec. 10. If any unlicensed vessel of the United States shall be found in the waters to which this act applies, and at a time when sealing is prohibited, having on board sealers or the bodies of seals, or apparatus or instruments suitable for killing or taking seals, or if any licensed vessel shall be found in the waters to which this act applies, having on board the apparatus or instruments suitable for taking seals, and it is shown that the owner or master to prove that the vessel was not used or intended to be used in violation of this act or the regulations thereunder.

Sec. 11. The provisions of this act and the regulations thereunder, shall apply to any foreign government, which may signify its consent thereto, and a proclamation of the President declaring that such consent has been given shall be conclusive evidence of the fact.

Sec. 12. The provisions of this act shall become operative whenever the President shall by proclamation announce that the government of Great Britain has adopted the measures necessary to give full and immediate effect to the regulations decided and determined upon by the tribunal of arbitration at Paris, under the treaty between the U. S. and

## CAPITAL NOTES.

### Northwest Police Appointment—Lieut. Governor Howland Deluged with Messages of Congratulation.

### New Leper Hospital at Tracadie—Against the Salmon Regulations—The Duty on Soap.

### CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—An important opinion on the provisions of the law affecting the exclusion of Chinese from the United States was handed down by Judge Laocome in the U. S. Circuit Court to-day. Chung Kung Sen arrived at this port on a Ward Line steamer from Havana, Cuba, about a week ago, armed with a passport signed by the Chinese consul saying that he was a merchant engaged in business in Hong Kong. Chung Kung Sen alleged that he was concerned in a firm at Somerville, N. J., and an examination failed to disclose the location of the firm or the identity of his partner. Judge Laocome says that if the question presented was simply for a determination as to whether the Chinaman was at the time of his entry into this country interested in business in Somerville or not, he would be inclined to sustain the decision of the Collector and keep Chung Kung Sen out. But he does not see from an examination of the facts that there is any reason to believe that the Chinaman shall be actively engaged in business in the county or shall have capital invested here. He may be a merchant and still have nothing to do, nor ever have had anything to do with a mercantile firm here. The statement that he is a partner in a business house in Somerville, N. J., is surplusage. The essential requirements of the statute are that he shall be certified to as a merchant and that the value of his business prior to, and at the time of his application, shall be ascertained. There is nothing, the decision says, to contradict the fact that he was interested to the extent of \$1,000 in a hardware store, or that the statement in the certificate that he was a merchant was untrue. These two being the only essentials required, it makes no difference whether the Chinaman had \$1,000 vested in a firm in this country or not, for that reason, inasmuch as the official evidence of the facts set forth therein, and the certificate is correct in form and has been produced to the collector in the proper way and is not disproved, there is no reason why the Chinaman should not be allowed to land. The decision of the collector is therefore reversed.

## WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 22.—(Special)—Commenting on the Supreme Court's decision in the school case, Le Manitoba says: "This decision of the Supreme Court is not a judgment properly speaking; it is but advice in certain particulars, points which the Government submitted. The latter are not bound to follow the advice. The responsibility of the final action to be taken rests with them. They have often promised us justice; and several ministers have already spoken in a manner that admits of but one interpretation; the reparation of the wrongs from which we have suffered for four years." The Winnipeg bank clearings for the week ending February 22 were \$732,481; balance February 21, \$160,317.

Mr. Fisher has given notice of a motion in the Local Legislature favoring the abolition of the Dominion Senate.

The result of the post mortem examination on the body of Paul Blondin shows that his death was the result of injuries inflicted upon him by Tug Wilson and Wallace, and accordingly an indictment for murder will be laid before the Grand Jury at the next session. Wilson and Wallace are now serving sentences at Stoney Mountain for a murderous assault on Blondin.

John Tucker, of Mooseomin, has been elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows for Manitoba, now in session here.

## RECIPROCAL RELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Mr. Chickering (Rep.) to-day introduced in the house a bill to amend the act of July, 1892 to enforce Reciprocal Relations between the United States and Canada. The bill provides in addition to the present powers that whenever the President shall be satisfied that there is any discrimination in the use of the Welland Canal, the St. Lawrence River and the Champlain Canal, or the New Canadian Canal, or any other canal or Canadian waterway, or any other waterway, in connection with the transportation across the United States, in bond, of goods imported or exported from any foreign country from or to the British dominions in North America. In case of suspension, tolls are to be levied and collected on freight, of whatever kind, excepted from the act, and on passengers at not more than \$5 a head. No tolls are to be charged or collected upon freight or passengers carried to and landed at Ogdensburg, N. Y., or any port west of Ogdensburg and south of a line drawn from the northern boundary of the State of New York through the St. Lawrence river, the Great Lakes and their connecting channels, to the northern boundary of the State of Minnesota. The bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## MURDERED FOR THEIR MONEY.

BUFFALO, Feb. 22.—In removing the ruins of a building recently destroyed by fire in this city, the charred remains of four bodies were found to-day. The building was used as a lodging house, and the theory of the police is that the bodies are those of four would-be emigrants to America who were murdered for their money, the building having been burned to conceal the crime.

## MONKEY LANGUAGE.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Great interest is manifested in the series of lectures to be given by Professor Garner, the discoverer of monkey language, which commence to-night in the Princess Hall in the West End. The demand for tickets from people interested in scientific research has been largely in excess of the capacity of the auditorium. The professor proposes to exhibit on the stage the orang in which he lived in the Gaboon forest.

## URGENT LIBERAL WHIP.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—An urgent Parliamentary whip has been issued to summon all the Liberal members to their places at the opening of the House of Commons on Monday. The House will then deal with the Parish Councils bill, in the form in which that measure has been returned again by the House of Lords.

## ITALIAN CHAMBERS.

ROME, Feb. 22.—The chamber reassembled to-day after a month's recess, due to the fact that the financial programme of the government could not be agreed upon, and also to the fact that the parliamentary debates might have an unfavorable effect upon the troubled districts. It is believed that Premier Crispi will demand that the deputies give plenary powers to the government to proceed with numerous administrative reforms.

## ANARCHIST BOURDIN'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The police have been instructed by the Home office not to allow the anarchists to march behind Marcellin Bourdin's body to the grave. The making of speeches at the grave-side has also been prohibited.

## WORK OF WHITECAPS.

CORONA, L.I., Feb. 21.—At daybreak yesterday morning the Long Island railway gate-man at the Grand street crossing here, rubbed his eyes and looked skyward. The sight that met his gaze caused a cold shiver to run up and down his spinal column. Suspended in mid-air, within fifty feet of the railroad tracks, was what appeared to be the body of a man. The face was fearfully distorted and the clothing flapped idly in the wind. Gasping with horror, the gate-man walked with hesitating steps towards the figure. But his horror turned quickly to curiosity when he found that it was not the body of a man he saw, but a stuffed figure with an immense placard on its breast. In its centre was a rough imitation of a skull and cross-bones, surrounded by the inscription: "Louis Speyerer, last seen at Corona, N. Y., under the name of Whitecap."

Minister Speyerer was formerly a corporal in the German army. He was brought to this country last December by his uncle, Guido Speyerer, a resident of this village. Guido is a carpenter and is an industrious man. He lived in a little house, built by himself with his wife and two sons, respectively 18 and 16 years old. Louis Speyerer is 21 years old. His arrival in the family has been the cause of the breaking up of the household and the hanging of him in effigy by indignant citizens of the village. The youthful soldier, according to report, caused trouble between his aunt and uncle. A disturbance followed, and the family jarred upon in the Police court. The husband was charged with assault by his wife. The trial of the case resulted in the conviction of the husband, the wife's testimony being corroborated by a nephew. The justice imposed a fine of \$25. Speyerer did not have the money and stood a good chance of going to jail, but the pastor of his church and other friends managed to collect \$15. The justice concluded that the sum would satisfy ordered justice and reduced the fine and Speyerer was released.

Before Mr. Speyerer returned home from work recently, he found the objectionable nephew had returned and taken possession of his former room. A quarrel ensued between the men, and the elder endeavored to force the younger out of the house. Young Speyerer, campaigning in good stead, and he understood in throwing his uncle out of doors. The nephew kept away from the village a few days, but could not resist the temptation to return. He was seen here yesterday. The effigy and the whitecap warning were the result of his return to the village.

## IN THE TOLLS.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The police arrested to-day an anarchist named Rivoli who had just arrived here from London, also five anarchists on suspicion of having caused an explosion in the Avenue Sainte Ouin. The explosion was attributed to the discharge of a bomb; but it was subsequently learned that it was caused by the ignition of gas. The police, however, found eleven shell bombs on the premises and were taken to headquarters for examination with a view to ascertaining whether or not they were intended to be filled with explosive material. The discovery of the so-called bombs has greatly agitated the residents of the neighborhood.

A man of suspicious appearance, giving the name of Ravall, recently hired a small apartment in a small hotel on Rue St. Jacques. He disappeared Monday and did not return at night. Early yesterday morning Madame Calabresi, wife of the proprietor, knocked at the door. Receiving no response she endeavored to open it, but found an obstruction which proved to resemble a bomb. Her husband summoned a policeman to the door, and she opened the door and burst it open, throwing the bomb on the floor, causing a fearful explosion, wrecking the inside of the building, terribly injuring Madame Calabresi, slightly hurting her husband, together with Monsieur and Madame Imael and other inmates of the hotel. The cause of the explosion was ascertained through the body of a bullet from the bomb. No reason is known for the action of the anarchist, unless he had a grudge against the proprietor, as the house belongs to the poorer class, and is not such as the foes of society would select to terrify.

The excitement was received later when the prefect of police received a note signed Ravall, saying he intended to commit suicide at the Hotel de L'Esperance, a place of similar character to that where the explosion occurred. An investigation revealed that that another bomb, similar in construction to the one which exploded, had been similarly placed in the hotel mentioned. Both places are under guard by the police. The excitement was added to later when it was discovered that an attempt had been made to blow up the handsome buildings of the ministry of foreign affairs. A metal tube was found lying at the entrance.

## ONE OF THE BIGGEST DAYS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—As soon as the gates of the Midwinter Fair were opened this morning, visitors poured in in large numbers, and the indications are that Washington's birthday will be one of the biggest days since the opening. The feature of the morning was the grand parade of all the concessionaires, which was interesting and attractive. The weather is fine, and it is believed that the crowds will be greatly augmented this afternoon and evening. The programme for to-night includes an elaborate display of fireworks and the complete illumination of the electric tower.

## TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, Feb. 22.—(Special)—The Provincial Grand Lodge of A.O.U.W., by a large majority, defeated the resolution to secede from the Supreme Grand Lodge, the effect of which if adopted would have been to separate the Canadian and American branches of the order. The resolution was tabled until the session of 1897.

Ex-Mayor Fleming has filed a suit against the Citizen Publishing Co. and Silas James for \$50,000 for alleged slander.

## TO PREVENT DISENFRANCHISEMENT.

TORONTO, Feb. 22.—(Special)—In the Ontario Legislature to-day, Mr. Gannon gave notice of a bill to amend the Elections bill so that mariners and other classes of men similarly employed, who take the oath of allegiance to the United States in order to work there, but who maintain homes in Canada, shall not be disenfranchised thereby.

## DIAMOND ROBBERS.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 22.—The police this morning arrested an unknown man and Mrs. Gardner, and her son, Harry Gardner, at the Phoenix lodging house, on a warrant telegraphed from San Francisco. It is claimed that the man is wanted for a diamond robbery in which \$10,000 worth of jewelry was stolen. Mrs. Gardner is an employee of the United States mint. She is related to Lucky Baldwin, and was just preparing to drive to the Santa Anita ranch when arrested in company with the strange man who, it is said, accompanied her from San Francisco. No details can be furnished as the police authorities maintain a strict silence on the matter. The arrest has excited interest in Los Angeles owing to the prominence of the parties. Mrs. Gardner is a sister of Julius A. Kelly, ex-county recorder, and a well known politician in this city. He was one of the founders of the Union League Republican club, and it was through his influence that Mrs. Gardner secured her appointment under Gen. Dimond.

## SPokane, Feb. 21.—It is reported here that the Canadian Pacific has let a contract for the building of 250 miles of road between Nelson, B.C., and a point near Calgary. The proposed route is the much-talked-of Crow's Nest Pass and Tobacco Plains out-of-the-Canadian Pacific. Continued it will again reach the main line at or near Revelstoke. This would give Spokane an all-rail connection with the Canadian Pacific; the Corbin system now being completed to Nelson.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many afflicted with rheumatism, and we urge all who suffer from this disease to give this medicine a trial.

## HAWAII STILL QUIET.

### Draft of a New Constitution in Course of Preparation by the President.

### The Juncture Highly Critical—Theophilus Davies—Chinese Restriction.

HONOLULU, Feb. 15.—Since the last outgoing mail on the 8th, affairs have remained quiet. Minister Willis has made no communication to this government since his friendly letter of the 3rd. That letter has not yet been published here, nor has President Dole yet sent the reply to it, which is intended to remove some misapprehensions.

The bill to separate the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs from that of President became law on the 8th. The salary of the President was fixed at \$12,000. Mr. F. W. Hatch becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs, which leaves a vacancy to be filled in the advisory council. President Dole has occupied a new office in what has been known as the gold room. In reference to filling the expected vacancy the Annexation Club ordered a mass meeting of the club to be held at the Drill Shed, for the purpose of making nominations, a ballot to be taken to elect a new officer, and a name to be offered to the councils for their consideration. The American League in the meantime nominated D. B. Smith and on the evening of the 13th captured the mass meeting and made Smith the only nominee of the club, Smith a called objectionable name to be offered for the sake of money, the councils will probably fill the vacancy with him.

When relieved of the burden of foreign affairs, President Dole will apply himself specially to the work of maturing a draft of the constitution, which has already received much careful consideration. Much outside counsel has been and will be taken, and before final action it will be submitted to some form of a constitutional convention. Unless advised from Washington that it will hold out a more favorable prospect than has appeared of late for annexation, or for some other satisfactory form of political relations with the United States, the Provisional Government will probably proceed to organize a constitution and representative government in the near future, the present executive holding over.

The Royalists scornfully denounce the restricted suffrage which will probably be adopted at least in the election of the Upper House. They claim that there can be no satisfactory reason which does not give to every native Hawaiian full voting powers. Present appearances are that the white revolutionists being in possession of the Government, will maintain themselves in power at whatever sacrifice of ideal democratic practices may be necessary, so as to maintain a political control which they have learned to consider essential to the security of their necks as well as of their property. It is admitted by them that their task of organizing a Government upon a permanent representative basis is very difficult and delicate on account of the majority of Polynesian and Aialian inhabitants who are unacquainted with participating in representative government. That it can be successfully done they express entire confidence, based upon the experience of a large body of intelligent and capable whites, leavened by American institutions. Theophilus Davies and other Royalists maintain that the task is an impossible one, and that in reestablishing the monarchy lies the only hope of stable government.

There is no doubt that the juncture is a highly critical one and will severely test the patriotism, wisdom and harmony of the Provisional Government. Although all parties are agreed, the Royalists are expecting dissensions in the near future. Mr. Davies has renewed his attack upon the Attorney General, charging him with breach of confidence in giving to the press the fact that he was questioned about his alleged connection with the enlistment of Chinese in Vancouver for the Queen's service. Mr. Davies says that he said: "You thought fit in our interview to reproach me with seeking to impose my ideas of honor upon others. I replied that I was only conscious of one standard of honor, that standard being the law of the land, and that it was my desire to live as near that standard as possible." On inquiry Mr. Davies imputing to President Dole and his staff dishonorable and treacherous conduct in sending Hawaii for annexation to the United States. What further animities were exchanged has not transpired.

On the evening of the 13th an immense mass meeting of Chinese was held in the Chinese theatre for the purpose of protesting against the measure lately introduced into the council to prevent Chinese agricultural laborers from engaging in mercantile occupations. The stores of the Chinese were closed at four o'clock and a large crowd stood outside in the rain until midnight. Many speeches were made in Chinese, which, as reported in the morning papers, showed much good sense and moderation, but indicated a thoroughly organized opposition to anti-Chinese restrictions. A series of resolutions were passed protesting against the proposed measure, and claiming no "lesser degree of consideration and justice than the residents of other nationalities enjoy." This action is in direct opposition to that of the American League. The measure protested against was one proposed to operate as a precaution against the evils resulting from the present introduction of Chinese coolies.

Latest reports from the Kilauea volcano show a great increase of its activity. The lava has just entered upon a new stage of action, having at last after three years' work topped the main floor. It is now overflowing the main floor of the crater and has destroyed the main floor and obliterated half a mile of trail.

Several important matters are to be decided at the regular meeting of the councils this afternoon. A series of resolutions and petitions were presented, emanating from more or less influential organizations, all endeavoring to put pressure upon the government. Two of these were from Chinese merchants and were from the annexation club, endorsing D. B. Smith for the advisory council, and recommending F. M. Hatch for the office of minister of foreign affairs, also a petition

## from the mass meeting for an enlargement of the advisory council. The American League also sent in their nomination of D. B. Smith. The Schuette Club urged the Government to undertake public improvements so as to employ loyal citizens now idle.

The most important event was that of the council taking their first actual step toward representative government. A report was read by Mr. Hatch from the judiciary committee upon a petition for the enlargement of the advisory council. It was held that such enlargement might fall to secure the desired representation. Very important recommendations were then made that an election be held of a number of delegates to sit with the councils as a constitutional convention and prepare a constitution for a permanent form of representative government. This report was adopted and a committee appointed to prepare measures for such election. It is understood that this action of the Government has been hastened by the various forms of outside pressure lately coming upon them.

Mr. F. M. Hatch was unanimously elected Minister of Foreign Affairs and conducted to his seat with the other ministers. Council members were made to fill the vacancy left in the advisory council. Mr. Emmet Leath nominated William Damon, and D. B. Smith and Allen nominated Mr. Robinson as a representative Hawaiian. A choice is to be made next week, but will not be of minor interest in view of the prospect of the early establishment of regular legislative bodies and some of them are very weak from the effects of the cholera. The freshmen were in the midst of their yearly festivities when the presence of the gas was first discovered. In a few moments they were overpowered, some of them becoming unconscious, while others suffered, and some of them are very weak from the effects of the cholera. Search was made for the sophomores who were guilty of the outrage as soon as possible after it became known, but no trace could be found of them. Freshmen were summoned and while no fatalities are expected, some of them are very weak from the effects of the cholera. Search was made for the sophomores who were guilty of the outrage as soon as possible after it became known, but no trace could be found of them. Freshmen were summoned and while no fatalities are expected, some of them are very weak from the effects of the cholera. Search was made for the sophomores who were guilty of the outrage as soon as possible after it became known, but no trace could be found of them.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 21.—About thirty freshmen of Cornell University were asphyxiated last night by the sophomores releasing a large quantity of chlorine gas in the dining hall, where the freshmen banquet was in progress. It was with great difficulty that the freshmen were re-entrained, and some of them are very weak from the effects of the cholera. The freshmen were in the midst of their yearly festivities when the presence of the gas was first discovered. In a few moments they were overpowered, some of them becoming unconscious, while others suffered, and some of them are very weak from the effects of the cholera. Search was made for the sophomores who were guilty of the outrage as soon as possible after it became known, but no trace could be found of them. Freshmen were summoned and while no fatalities are expected, some of them are very weak from the effects of the cholera. Search was made for the sophomores who were guilty of the outrage as soon as possible after it became known, but no trace could be found of them.

## SOPHOMORES AND FRESHMEN.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Pondering the result of the coroner's inquest into the death of the colored servant by chlorine gas at Cornell university, nothing new has transpired. The police are working energetically on the case. The coroner asserts that efforts are being made to locate the students who were guilty of the outrage as soon as possible after it became known, but no trace could be found of them. Freshmen were summoned and while no fatalities are expected, some of them are very weak from the effects of the cholera. Search was made for the sophomores who were guilty of the outrage as soon as possible after it became known, but no trace could be found of them.

## CHINESE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Internal Revenue Collector Miller has received the decision from the authorities at Washington to the question whether or not Chinese women and children are required to register under the exclusion law. The decision is as follows: "In reply to the first question as to whether Chinese females, single or married, or both, should register or not, you are advised that if they are engaged in manual labor, so as to constitute them laborers, within the meaning of this word, as defined in sec. 2, Act of October, 1893, they are required to register. If not, this is not obligatory."

In reply to the second question, if children born in the United States of Chinese parents, or children born in the United States, one of whose parents is Chinese, are required to produce certificates of residence, you are advised that if there is clear proof that they were born in this country, it would seem that they are not compelled to obtain such certificates, but if after May 3rd, 1894, they should be found engaged in manual labor within the jurisdiction of the United States without such certificates and should be arrested, it would be necessary for them to produce to the United States Judge before whom they are taken, when the question whether they require the certificate of residence would be authoritatively determined.

## MORE ABOUT BOMB THROWERS.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The police here say they have proofs that the five anarchists arrested in a batch yesterday morning are responsible for the explosion at the police station in the Rue des Bons Enfants in November, 1892. One of the prisoners is Adrienne Casa. She had long been associated with the anarchists, and received the bomb from Emile Henri who, a few days ago threw a bomb into the cafe at the Hotel Terminus. This bomb, the police believe, was the one which exploded on the staircase of the Hotel Terminus, Palais Royal.

## A MISSING MINISTER.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A sensation has been caused in religious circles by the sudden disappearance of Rev. Peter Williams, of the Congregational church in Hackney, Mr. Williams, who is a forcible and eloquent preacher, was frequently an occupant of Dr. Parker's pulpit in the City Temple, and is widely known in church circles. His disappearance is supposed to be due to financial troubles. Efforts to trace him have resulted in learning that he called for New York on the steamer Paris, and it is supposed that he proceeded on the steamer Berlin to which vessel the Paris passengers were transferred. He is thirty years of age.

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