Victoria Day Celebration

It Is Decided That It Shall Extend Over Two Days Only.

As Usual the Navy Will Cordially Assist—Committees Appointed.

The first meeting of the Victoria Day celebration committee was held in the committee room at the city hall last night, when a large amount of preliminary business, including the appointment of sub-committees, was transacted.

Mayor Hayward presided, and among those present were Miss A. D. Cameron, Mr. H. Cuthbert, acting secretary; Lieut. O. J. Prentise, of H. M. S. Phaeton, representing the navy; Alderman Vincent and Messrs. E. A. Lewis, C. H. Lugrin, Chief Watson, Hill, Geo. Snider, Case, H. Dalby, G. Shade, J. Wilby, A. J. Dallain, H. Wille, F. H. Eaton, W. H. Price, T. Henderson, W. J. Dowler, W. Lorimer and J. Hitt.

On the motion of Mr. Watson, it was agreed that the celebration should occupy two days, the 23rd and 24th, the regatta to be held on the 24th.

Lieut. Prentise stated in reply to the Mayor, that the navy would be glad to assist in the celebrations. The Admiral would arrive on the 9th. There would certainly be two, and probably three, ships at Esquimalt on the 24th, the Sheerwater, Grafton, and probably the Phaeton, as well as two destroyers. The navy generally held a regatta at the time, and the 23rd inst., would be a suitable day.

A letter was read from the Rev. W. W. Bolton, of the Victoria Athletic club, proposing that an athletic display should be held by the club on Beacon Hill during the celebration. The club would undertake all the arrangements and the expense of the affair, provided that they received an appropriation of $150. The letter was referred to the Sports committee.

On the motion of Mr. Lewis, Mr. W. C. Moresby was elected secretary, Mr. Cuthbert being unable to continue in that office; and Alderman Vincent was appointed honorary treasurer.

Mr. Snider stated that the New Westminster lacrosse team had agreed to come to Victoria on the 24th, and as the match was likely to prove a great attraction, it would not be advisable to let it clash with the regatta. The match might of course be held in the morning.

It was decided to leave the time of the lacrosse match to the clubs.

After some discussion it was decided that a procession should form part of the programme as heretofore. Mr. Prentise did not know whether a naval contingent would be able to take part in the procession.

The following sub-comittees were elected:

Printing and Band Committee—Messrs. Geo. Denny, Robert Dunn, N. Shakespeare, E. A. Lewis, Geo. Jay, R. Boggs, Cullin, Ditchburn, Stewart and Ald. Williams.

Finance Committee—Mayor Hayward and all aldermen, Chief Langley, Chief Watson, Senator Templeman, Capt. Warren, Capt. Gaudin, Capt. Royds, Capt. Walbran, Sergeant-Major Mulcahy, Dr. Lewis Hall, and Messrs. R. Hall, M. P. P., Steve Jones, Henderson, J. Foreman, Deasy, H. Shepherd, H. Morton, W. J. Dowler, R. L. Drury, R. H. Swinerton, W. Dalby, H. D. Helmcken, M. P. P., A. J. Dallain, Percy Brown, J. H. Lawson, jr., W. H. Price, D. Bursett, T. W. Jenkinson, A. E. Todd, and officers of the J. B. A. A.

Procession and Carnival Committee—Dr. Milne, Capt. Royds, W. H. Langley, J. Randolph, W. H. Twigg, W. E. Ditchburn, G. Penkett, Nankerville, A. Henderson, H. L. Salmon, W. P. Winsby, G. Wilby, Dr. Lewis Hall, W. Ridgway Wilson, F. H. Eaton, C. H. Lugrin, Chief Watson, H. Wille, all school trustees, and the presidents of fraternal societies and Trades unions.

Sports Committee—Lieut. Guerdon, R. A., Lieutenant Prentise, R. N., Lieut. Blandey, R. E., Geo. Shade, J. Wilby, Walter Lorimer, and officers of local sports associations.

Illumination and Decoration committee—Miss A. D. Cameron, Hon. E. G. Prior, A. E. McPhillips, M. P. P., E. A. Lewis, J. Wilby and Henderson.

On the motion of Mr. Henderson, it was agreed that the above committees should have power to add to their numbers.

The Mayor informed the meeting that the City Council had voted $1,000 towards the celebrations, and there was a balance of $102.71 left from the funds of last year.

A letter from Messrs. Hitt Bros., of Victoria, was read, offering a firework display worth $750 for $500, provided that four advertisement set pieces were allowed. After some discussion it was decided to refer this matter to the Illumination and Decoration committee.

Miss Cameron suggested that some of the leading Chinese merchants should be placed on the Illumination Committee.

The chairman said he had heard of a great big dragon at 'Frisco, which required an army of Chinamen to carry it. It would make a fine tail piece to the procession if it could be procured.

Some committee men feared that if the Chinese took part there might be some friction with the labor societies, and it was decided to let the question stand over for the present.

The meeting adjourned until the close of the public meeting in connection with the celebration to be held on Tuesday evening next.

VANCOUVER POWER COMPANY.

Preparing for Operations at Coquitlam—Plumbers Still on Strike.

Vancouver, April 17.—(Special)—The shareholders of the Vancouver Power company, of which the B. C. Electric Railway company is the parent corporation, are to meet on the 24th instant and arrange about the issue of debentures. Workmen are now on the ground at Coquitlam clearing the dam site preparatory to operations on a more extensive plan. The only new feature in the proposition is that the necessary large capital is to be raised among the B. C. Electric Railway company's own people in London instead of in Toronto, as at first reported.

The local plumbers who went out on strike two weeks ago have not yet returned to work, and there is no indication of their doing so, as the master plumbers have not acceded to their plans, with the exception of allowing a half holiday on Saturday.

The executive committee of the Anglican diocese of New Westminster met yesterday in Vancouver and transacted routine business.

The sugestion of Mr. Joseph Martin, M. P. P., to refer the hospital matter to a vote of the people does not meet with favor here, at least, among those who have taken an active interest in the matter. A joint meeting of the city council and the provisional hospital committee took place last night to consider the matter. They decided that Mr. Martin's suggestion was not in accord with the wish of the citizens, who had by public vote sanctioned the purchase of the hospital site, while at a public meeting, small though well advertised, the scheme as a whole had been adopted. While no opposition to the scheme had been accorded in the daily press. A motion was passed urging the government to take no action calculated to delay the passage of the act, and a delegation was appointed to proceed to Victoria and press the matter on the government, the delegation being Mayor Neelands, Ald. McQueen, Dr. Tunstall and City Solicitor Hamersley.

A Province special from Ottawa says that the government on advice of Governor Ross, will cancel the Treadgold concession and grant a new one, which will be free from all objections raised by miners in connection with the first concession. It is also reported that Police Magistrate Macaulay of Dawson is to be appointed a judge.

It is reported here that Lieut. Scarlet, of H. M. survey ship Egeria, has been bequeathed £400,000 by an aunt in England.

The World publishes a story that a letter has been received stating that William McDonald of St. Louis would be in Vancouver early next month to arrange for a ship to carry an airship and supplies to some point in the North, where a dash for the North Pole will be made in an airship invented by McDonald. Sergt. Julius Fredericks, for some years attached to the weather bureau service, Minneapolis, and one of the survivors of the Greely party, is one of the principals in the new enterprise.

TO LIGHT CUMBERLAND.

Report That Hinton Electric Co. Has Contract.

Cumberland, B. C., April 17—(Special.)—It is reported that the Hinton Electric Co., have secured the contract for lighting the town. The plant is to cost about $25,000.

CHINESE REBELS.

In Kwang-si Trouble Has Assumed Large Proportions.

Hongkong, April 17.—A Chinese banker, who fled from the province of Kwang-si and has arrived here, says the rebels in that province hold over 30 towns and villages, and that they are well armed with Mauser rifles and revolvers, which were smuggled into Kwang-si from the French protectorate of Annam, by contrabandists disguised as opium merchants.

The rebels have adopted the name of the Hung-siu-chuen, the famous leader of the Tai-ping rebellion. They have placarded the country with announcements that the present dynasty has sold parts of China to foreign powers. These posters urge the people to resist the collection of taxes for the payment of the international indemnity.

WHY THEY QUIT SWEARING.

One day the engine of a western freight train broke down, and the only passenger, a traveling preacher, got out and worked with the train crew, pulling, hauling and heaving as vigorously as the rest. He knew something about the machine and was indeed quite capable of running an engine himself, so he was able to consult with the men and advise them to some purpose. The work was carried on under a vigorous flow of profanity, which seemed to be quite unconsidered—a mere matter of habit.

Finally, says the Rev. T. C. Brady, who tells the story, I suggested an interruption in the swearing, adding that I was a preacher. The head brakeman dropped his crowbar with a look of abject astonishment. Everybody else let go at the same time, and the engine settled down. The men looked at me with amused consternation.

"You are what?" repeated the conductor, with an oath.

"A preacher."

"Well!" said the official, with a long whistle of astonishment. Then, after regarding me thoroughly for a moment, he added: "Well, sir, you work like a man, anyway. Keep a hold again!"

"All right," said I "but no more swearing on this trip."

"None," was the laconic reply, and that promise was kept.

When the work was done and all hands stood panting but successful, the engineer remarked:

"Well, this is the first time I ever saw a preacher that knowed a reversing lever from a box car. Come up and ride with me the rest of the way."

CANADIAN CATTLE.

British Butchers Want Restrictions Against Imports Removed.

London, April 17.—A meeting of the Butchers' association here tonight, at which representatives of the entire meat retail trade of London were present, unanimously petitioned parliament to remove the existing restrictions on the importation of cattle from Canada and Argentine. The meeting asserted that the action they asked was imperative in order to prevent a meat famine during the coronation of the King.

Reasons similar to those adopted tonight will be presented at a meeting of representatives of the meat trade from 120 cities of the United Kingdom, which will be held at Manchester on April 23.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons this evening, R. W. Hanbury, president of the Board of Agriculture, said the government had no reason to apprehend a serious meat shortage, and that it could not entertain a proposal to remove the restriction on cattle imported from Canada.

RUSSIAN CONSPIRACIES.

Assassination of Sipiaguine Part of Deep Plot.

London, April 17.—Telegraphing from St. Petersburg, the correspondent of the Times says that the assassination of M. Sipiaguine is considered to have been the result of a well organized conspiracy and that anxiety prevails to know whether other victims are marked for removal. While the severity of the government has put an end to the student disorders, those among the workingmen seem to increase, especially in the provinces. Serious riots are reported from the southern manufacturing districts, but details are difficult to gather.

The police have seized manifestoes calling for a general strike to begin May day.

According to a despatch to the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg, a bomb factory, supported by anarchists, has been discovered at Jur Jeff, in the government of Livonia.

SOCIALIST MEETING.

Monster Gathering at Brussels But No Disturbance.

Brussels, April 17.—After the adjournment of the Chamber today, a monster Socialist meeting was held in the Maison Du Peuple. M. Van der Velde and others made speeches, but the gathering was orderly. Senator Lefontaine made a final appeal to King Leopold tonight to avert a struggle by some concessions, but according to the best information the King is not inclined to dissolve the Parliament.

Rioting, it is reported, has occurred at Ath, where several strikers and a member of the civic guard were wounded. It is rumored that a company of the civic guards has mutinied.

THE TROUBLOUS EAST.

Chinese Troops Ambushed by Rebels and Slaughtered.

Hongkong, April 16.—A courier who arrived at Canton yesterday, reported that over 2,000 Imperialist soldiers sent by Marshal Su against the rebels were ambushed in a narrow defile and were all killed or captured. The situation in the rebellious districts of Southern China is increasingly alarming. The viceroy of Canton has telegraphed to Pekin urging the immediate forwarding of reinforcements there. Lack of news from Gen. Ma and Marshal Su is taken to indicate that the rebels have surrounded the imperial troops and cut off communication with these forces.

St. Petersburg, April 16.—An official despatch received from Port Arthur, dated Saturday, April 12, announces that serious fighting has occurred in the vicinity of the boundary of the provinces of Mukden and Kirin, Manchuria, between Russian frontier guards and Chinese robbers, who had been raiding railroad stations. The Russians surrounded 800 Chinese at Kiang Tung Tai, and only 300 of them escaped. The Russian losses were very small.

Discussed Fish Traps

Salmon Canners Confer With Government on This Important Question.

Suggestion That the Foreshore Rights Be Sold By Public Auction.

A deputation representing the salmon canning industry waited on the government yesterday for the purpose of presenting their views on trap fishing and foreshore concessions. The deputation, which was introduced by Mr. Thomas Kidd, M. P. P. for Richmond, included the following gentlemen: Messrs. Bell-Irving, McPherson, Evans, Wilson, McRae and Burdis, Vancouver; A. Ewen, New Westminster, and R. J. Ker, Victoria.

The deputation held a lengthy conference with members of the government, and the whole question of foreshore leases and traps was very fully discussed. The canners urged upon the government the advisability of adopting an equitable policy in granting foreshore rights and guarding against these valuable concessions falling into the hands of speculators or irresponsible parties. It was suggested that the fairest way to dispose of foreshore leases would be to put them up at public auction, which would give all canners an equal chance to secure them. As it is still uncertain whether the Dominion government will consent to the use of traps, and the jurisdiction of the province is unsettled, it was argued to be inadvisable to grant any foreshore rights in the meantime.

The government assured the delegates that they were most anxious to do justice to all concerned and were giving the matter their earnest consideration. They hoped to be able to make a definite announcement during the early part of next week.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CANADIAN NORTHERN.

Sir,—It appears to me very strange indeed why some of the newspapers of Vancouver are so opposed to the Mackenzie & Mann contract, and especially so to the land grant. I have pointed out in former letters to the public press what, precisely the land grant will amount to in that northern country, where the long and severe winters, and narrow valleys through the mountains, are drawbacks to any very extensive agricultural settlement. The formation of the country will force the greater portion—at least nine-tenths of the land grant—to be located on the mountains where the land is rocky, barren and waterless, except probably for minerals, but as all minerals are reserved by the government they would not add to the value of the land grant to the contractors.

With persistent and unsubstantial assertions it is stated in Vancouver newspapers that the land grant is enormous, but if the truth is what is wanted those assertions are very incorrect and misleading indeed. This is very much to be regretted, and will be most detrimental to the interests of Vancouver, for it was on the express understanding of the subsidies proposed in the contract being granted, that the Canadian Northern railway would adopt a much more southerly location than they proposed originally for their railway, and thus render connection with it feasible, within a measurable time, by the extension northerly of the Vancouver, New Westminster, Northern & Yukon railway. Should those subsidies not be granted there will, in the first place, probably be much delay in the commencement of the work of construction of the C. N. R. in British Columbia, and what will be of vital importance to Vancouver, for it will be most damaging to it, will be that the C. N. R. will seek a much more northerly route to the Pine River Pass instead of by the Yellowhead Pass, and thus the C. N. R. will establish their great terminus on the Pacific coast far to the north of Butte Inlet, and inaccessible trade will slip away from Vancouver by the establishment of a great northern coast city that will take away from Vancouver the whole of the trade of the north and a large portion of the Oriental trade, and render it very problematical indeed if capital can be obtained to embark in the construction of a northerly extension of the Vancouver, New Westminster, Northern & Yukon railway from Vancouver, for the necessary mileage then required to be built will be so great that it would be impossible to raise the money for years to come to build it. Now there is a good and substantial chance to get the C. N. R. and the V., N. W. N. & Y. railways built, and it will be most discreditable to those who oppose measures that will insure the construction of these most important railways and sacrifice the interests of the country by despicable and disgraceful political wrangling.

I have for years past taken the greatest interest in seeing Vancouver prosper, and do so still. When the Canadian Pacific railway was first undertaken in 1871, I recommended the Dominion government to make its western terminus at Vancouver, and when the government, after receiving my reports, etc., of the result of the surveys I made in 1871, easterly from Shushwap Lake, abandoned that line and adopted the line via the Yellowhead Pass, which the government ordered me to survey, I still advocated the route to Vancouver, and did all I possibly could to get the railway built on the line originally proposed by me, and as that opportunity offered when the Canadian Pacific syndicate took over the railway from the government, I immediately availed myself of that most fortunate circumstance for the welfare of British Columbia to induce the syndicate to build the railway. I trust that it will be seen that whilst I am a strong advocate of the Mackenzie & Mann contract, I am also looking out for what will very substantially benefit Vancouver, and generally develop and forward the interests of the province.

WALTER MOBERLY.
Civil Engineer.

Vancouver, April 16.

COLONIES AND BRITAIN.

Sir,—Allow me to congratulate you on your leader of this morning, "The Imperial Budget." Whilst little, if anything, can be added to your statement of the case in favor of a preferential rate on Canadian-grown wheat, I would venture the suggestion that possibly some benefit might obtain by Britishers in Victoria sending a copy of your forcible article for publication in the press of the towns from where they come, for I take it there can be no better way of educating British public opinion than keeping constantly before them the thoughts of their own people across the seas, as mirrored in the colonial public journals. As an Englishman with keen British sympathies, I view with the greatest regret the proposed action of His Majesty's government. Inasmuch as it gives those with anti-British feelings some excuse to say that our connection with the old country is not to our material advantage, and in fact it does appear as though the sacrifices which Canada has made in defence of the Empire have been in vain. One feels tempted to write very strongly in the matter, but I will conclude with the hope that your able pen will continue the work of Education for the British who live in Great (or more correctly, smaller) Britain.

IMPERIALIST.

FRENCH COACH HORSE.

Valuable Breed and Its Many Good Qualities.

In this utilitarian age, it is often a question whether horse-breeding is a paying business, and with this consideration in view the intelligent breeder looks round for the breed which will give him results to warrant the outlay and satisfy the demands of the times. It is now well recognized that the horse which will unite in his individuality the valuable qualities of breeding, size, speed, style and conformation of the general utility type, such a specimen will always be in demand, and find a ready sale at good prices. The breed which fulfills the above conditions and has attained a high standard of perfection is the French coach horse. Breeders of this class of horse will be led to investigate the claims of this breed to recognition. For more than two hundred years under the care of the French government, this breed has been acquiring a perfection of form, increased hereditary powers developing speed until they stand first among carriage breeds of the world for beauty, size, endurance and speed. How this has been accomplished in the history of the breed, commencing with the original Arabs and his derivative, the thoroughbred, engrafted upon the old Cotentin stock of Normandy to the present French coach horse, combining in his individuality the size of the originals with as much style and elegance of form and action as possible. Under the supervision of the French government the breed has been kept to a uniform type and size, all horses under 15¼ hands being excluded from all public races, and the endurance of each horse being tested in long distance races. It is further enacted for the encouragement of a high standard of breeding that no stallions are allowed to breed but such as are owned or licensed by the French government. This places horse-breeding entirely under the control of government, and ensures a uniform type and high perfection not attained by any other breed. It is from the coach horse that the government recruits its cavalry—the record of the fast trotting turf races in that country is upheld by specimens of this breed and in the stylish carriage on the boulevard may be seen high steppers of the same class. Though this horse is on an average 1400 pounds in weight and 16 hands in height, yet his trotting speed is remarkable and his endurance is proverbial. It will readily be seen that this breed unites all the valuable qualities of the Arab thoroughbreds for endurance and speed, with the size and perfect symmetry, style and action of the hackney.

EXHIBITION AT WOLVERHAMPTON

Canada Will Be Advertised By Fine Display of Her Resources.

The Wolverhampton exhibition this year will afford Canada one of the finest opportunities yet available for advertising her resources before the British public. The fact that this is coronation year will attract many visitors to the Old Country, and no doubt this will help to swell the multitudes that will attend the Wolverhampton show. British Columbia will be well represented in minerals, as the exhibit now at the World's Exchange in London will be sent to Wolverhampton.

The Iron and Coal Trades Review has the following to say about the approaching exhibition:

It is only a year ago since the suggestion was first made of holding an exhibition in Wolverhampton this coming summer. The undertaking, however, immediately met with the most hearty and widespread support from all classes. The corporation of Wolverhampton, and other important municipalities, lent the project their powerful aid, and everything now points to the exhibition being the most important held in England since the great Jubilee exhibition of Manchester in 1887.

By the stranger, Wolverhampton is usually considered a typical Black Country town, but this view is not likely to find much favor amongst the residents, who point with some pride to the historical associations and antiquarian interest of their city. It appears that the earliest authentic date in connection with Wolverhampton is 994, in which year Lady Wulfruna, a sister of King Edgar, founded a monastery. Tradition carries us back some 300 years earlier, to the reign of Wulfhere, King of Mercia, when the town was called Wulfrie's High Town,—so that the derivation of the name Wolverhampton cannot be satisfactorily decided. The existence of the town and neighborhood seems, for a long period, only to be traced by the traditions and the record of the battles fought in its vicinity between Saxon and Dane. Tettenhall (Theotenhalle), Wednesfield (Wodensfelde), Willenhall (Wilnehala), and Wednesbury (Wodensbury), each indicates the site of some encounter.

The Domesday Book throws more light upon the town. In the Pipe Rolls of the 27th of Henry II. (1180-81), it is averred that the men of "Wulfronhampton," having been amerced for holding a market without license, denied having held one, and paid nothing; nor was the demand rendered against them in the next year's Roll. There is a record of a Sunday market being held in 1204, in the reign of King John; and in the year 1226 Henry III. granted to the Dean of Wolverhampton a charter for a weekly market to be held in the town on every Wednesday, and also for an annual fair. King Edward III. confirmed these privileges, and gave the Dean a Court Leet and a Copyhold Court, to be called the Deanery Court of Wolverhampton. The Deanery of Wolverhampton was attached to that of Windsor by Edward IV., and so continued to the dissolution of the Collegiate Establishment in 1846.

Presumably ravaged by the "Black Death," which destroyed one-half of the three or four millions of the population of England in 1348-51, certainly afflicted with the plague in 1579, partly destroyed by a five days' fire in 1590, and doubtless greatly affected by the Reformation, there is every reason to assume that in the sixteenth century Wolverhampton experienced a rather severe season of decadence, probably contemporaneous with the decline of the wool trade, formerly such an important branch of the commerce of the town. During the civil wars the town, in 1642, was occupied by the parliamentary forces, but from the Restoration till the present century there is little to relate.

In 1750 the town is well depicted in a map of the period. The streets were few, and the houses they contained are tabulated, giving an aggregate of 1,440. The inhabitants are stated to be 7,454. The houses were near together, the bulk of them being within 400 yards of the market place. In 1821 the population was 18,380, and in 1901 the return was 94,179.

Recently Wolverhampton has come into some prominence in municipal engineering by the adoption of a surface contact system of electric tram traction, the results of which are being closely watched by traction experts. A large central electric light station was erected in 1895, on which the capital expenditure has been some £92,000.

The exhibition committee have been fortunate in securing a site adjoining the West Park—of which about one-third will be used for entertainment purposes—which is not only most central, but within easy distance of the railway stations from which the visitors will be conveyed with ease and rapidity by electric cars to the entrance gates. Since the movement was inaugurated, the various committees have been hard at work in completing their arrangements, and the two main structures—the industrial and machinery halls—are now nearly ready. The structure nearest the centre of the town is the industrial hall, which has been erected by Mr. Lindsay Jones, who has kept his men going under weather conditions which, in regard to ordinary building operations, would have resulted in many days' play of late. The building covers an area of 64,000 square feet, and has been built of timber, covered with fibrous plaster. Much of this has been affixed. The immense horseshoe doorways have received their covering, the plaster balustrade on the top of the facade is in its place, and in a short time the building will be as gracefully attractive as that of some of the principal pavilions erected for the Glasgow exhibition. The galvanized roof is almost finished, and painters have been at work for some time in giving portions of the exterior woodwork a handsome appearance.

In the fine art section the committee have decided not to house a valuable art collection in a temporary building, but to utilize the corporation art gallery. A sum of £3,000 has been voted to enable the interior of the gallery to be put into proper condition, and to cover the cost of a loan collection of pictures. Lastly, there is the "Temple of Music," in the park, which will be 164 feet long by 74 feet wide. It will have a raised floor, and accommodation is provided for an organ. Within its walls 1,600 people can be seated.

The governments of France, Russia, Austria and Japan will be represented, and Canada is to send a magnificent display of almost everything produced in that dominion. The articles will be collected and sent to Wolverhampton by the Canadian minister of agriculture, the Hon. S. A. Fisher, and will include examples of all the raw products, such as gold, copper, tin, timber, and pulp from which paper is made. Owing to the importance of the Canadian exhibits, it has been decided to erect an additional building for their reception, at a point between the two halls. The Canadian house will be 110 feet long and 80 feet deep, surmounted by a dome, and having a fine porch in front. There will be a fine collection of Danish porcelain, and an interesting Indian section will be provided.

CRIMES ACT.

Sections Put in Force in Various Irish Districts.

Dublin, April 16.—Three sections of the Crimes' Act have been put in force in a large number of the districts in Ireland by proclamation issued tonight by Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

These sections provide for summary jurisdiction in cases of criminal conspiracy, intimidation and unlawful assembly, for trial by special jury and for change of venue at the option of the Crown.

The counties scheduled to enforce the foregoing sections of the Crimes' Act, are Cavan, Clare, Cork, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, and Waterford, as well as the boroughs of Cork and Waterford. These are the districts in which the United Irish League has been most active. The league itself has not yet been proclaimed, but it is believed that this step will be taken shortly.

ORATORIO AT METROPOLITAN

Haydn's Creation Is Successfully Given Before a Large Audience.

Haydn's "Creation," although it is over a century since it was composed, still ranks as one of the masterpieces of oratorical music, and last night a splendid performance of this great work was given by a choir of 150 voices, under the leadership of Mr. Gideon Hicks, at the Methodist church, with Miss G. H. Bradley, a talented soprano, of Tacoma; Mr. A. T. Goward, tenor, and Mr. Herbert Taylor, bass, both of Victoria, singing the solo parts. The large choir was seated on an elevated platform, and with the light dresses of the ladies who occupied the first three or four rows and the sombre background of the black-coated male singers, together with the floral decorations, the effect was striking. The church was filled, and the large audience listened with rapt attention, applauding frequently.

From the opening chorus until the closing song of praise, the singing was excellent, the choruses being given with vim and precision which reflected much credit on the conductor, and the solos were each given with an interpretation replete with feeling and harmony. Mr. Taylor sang in the role of Raphael, and his rich bass voice was modulated in sympathetic harmony with the spirit of the recital of the chaotic state, when all was dark on the new created world. Mr. Goward in a pure tenor voice took up the role of Uriel and in his first number when he sang of "now chaos ends and order reigns," he prevails," he won much applause. Miss Bradley, who sang as Gabriel in her first number, "Then the marvellous Work Behold Amaz'd," won a shower of applause by her clear rendition, for that talented young lady has a soprano voice that is not only tuneful, but precise and clear. One of the gems of the evening, was the singing of Mr. Herbert Taylor in his air, "Rolling in Foaming Billows," for in that solo his rendering of the lines, "Softly Purling Glides on Through Silent Vales the Limpid Brook," was a work of art. This was particularly good, the low sympathetic harmony of the dreamy poetry, being admirably brought out by the talented local singer. He was loudly applauded. Miss Bradley did some very good work too, in the air, "With verdure clad the fields appear, and in the duos of Messrs. Taylor and Goward and Miss Bradley the effects were strikingly shown, and the full meaning of the music was made plain by the singers who seemed to have entered into the spirit of the work. In the second part Miss Bradley has a pretty air in "On mighty pens uplifted soars the eagle aloft," and in that number her rendition of the line, "And cooing calls the tender dove his mate," with its varying repetitions, was excellently given. Mr. Taylor has also some good work in the second part, for in the spirited recitative solo, "And God said, Let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, etc," he had ample scope for the display of his artistic ability.

"And God created man in his own image," etc., the recitation and air in which the poetry treats of the creation of man and woman, was sung by Mr. Goward in notes that were not only sweet, but true, and he took the audience by storm. Throughout the second part, solos, trios, and the strong choruses, the execution was equally good, from Miss Bradley's opening notes to the staccato chorus with which the part ends.

The third part in which Mr. Goward continues to sing as Uriel, but Mr. Taylor and Miss Bradley now take the roles of Adam and Eve, was replete with pretty numbers and striking choruses. All the numbers were effectively given, the clever duet of Mr. Taylor and Miss Bradley, "Graceful Consort at thy side," etc., begin the gem of the part. This number was delightfully given and the hearty applause, which followed its completion showed how strong was the appreciation of the large audience.

The performance as a whole was one of the best given in the church for not only were the choruses sung with a striking precision of attack, good time and vigorous performance, but every solo and concerted piece, was also most creditably rendered, and all those who took part have equal reason to be proud of the success of the presentation. The organ was played by Mr. Jesses Longfield, and his careful accompaniment and artistic work, added much to the success of the oratorio.

Those who took part were: Conductor, Mr. Gideon Hicks; organist, Mr. Jesse Longfield; soloists, Miss G. H. Bradley of Tacoma, and Messrs. Herbert Taylor and A. T. Goward, of Victoria. The chorus was made up as follows:

Sopranos.—Mrs. Acton, Mrs. Auld, Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Cusack, Miss Carylon, Miss Clark, Mrs. Casey, Mrs. Clements, Mrs. Clyde, Miss F. M. Deaville, Miss B. Deaville, Miss Fraser, Mrs. Giffen, Miss Goldsbander, Miss L. Goldshander, Mrs. Goodacre, Mrs. Greerson, Mrs. Hart, Miss Hart, Mrs. Hennings, Mrs. Huxtable, Miss Iredale, Miss Jameson, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Kirkwood, Miss Luney, Miss Luscombe, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Marchant, Mrs. Manson, Miss A. Murray, Miss M. Murray, Miss Ada Mallett, Miss J. Mallet, Miss F. Mallet, Miss McMickinr, Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Nute, Mrs. Nute, Miss L. Nesbit, Miss Palmer, Miss Renfree, Miss Sherk, Mrs. Staneland, Mrs. J. Gordon Smith, Mrs. Starr, Miss Sweetland, Miss K. Smith, Mrs. Tennant, Miss Tennant, Miss Wall, Miss Wier.

Altos—Miss Anderson, Miss L. Baker, Miss Burns, Miss Coles, Miss Colquhoun, Miss J. Colquhoun, Mrs. Ellison, Miss Gardiner, Miss Giffen, Miss Gizzleman, Mrs. Harris, Miss Howell, Mrs. G. Hicks, Mrs. Wm. Hicks, Miss Herbert, Miss Harris, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Luney, sr., Mrs. Luney, jr., Mrs. Lewis, Miss Lord, Mrs. McIntyre, Miss E. Nesbit, Miss Nicholls, Mrs. Richardson, Miss Seers, Miss W. Smith, Mrs. Spofford, Miss Walker, Mrs. Watson.

Tenors—Mr. Auld, Mr. C. Budden, Mr. Collins, Mr. I. Cottle, Mr. Clegg, Mr. J. Dresser, Mr. H. Firth, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Forrister, Mr. H. Giffen, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. E. Hammond, Mr. Hollins, Mr. Knecht, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. E. A. Lewis, Mr. Muir, Mr. McNaughton, Mr. Petch, Mr. A. Parfitt, Mr. R. A. Potts, Mr. Redman, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Savage, Mr. S. Talbot, Mr. Watson, Mr. T. Willis, Mr. F. Wills, Mr. Ovington Watt, Mr. I. A. Williams.

Bass—Mr. Anderson, Mr. M. Barrick, Mr. J. G. Brown, Mr. Brownlee, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Cullingford, Mr. Dowler, Mr. G. Deaville, Mr. T. Dickinson, Mr. F. Dresser, Mr. J. W. Fisher, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Hitt, Mr. Henderson, Mr. J. Haughton, Mr. Wm. Hicks, Mr. Henwood, Mr. Hodgson, Mr. Johns, Mr. H. Knott, Mr. Walter Luney, Mr. A. Longfield, Mr. Wm. Luney, Mr. McCallum, Mr. B. C. Mess, Major R. Munro, Mr. Noot, Mr. Olivier, Mr. T. Palmer, Mr. T. Raife, Mr. F. Sehl, Mr. C. H. Smith, Mr. Staneland, Mr. Wadington, Mr. A. Wheeler, Mr. Wiffan.

MORE WAGES.

C. P. R. Telegraphers Present Their Claims—Montreal Iron Moulders.

Montreal, April 16.—(Special.)—A committee representing the C. P. R. telegraphers met C. W. Spencer, general superintendent of Eastern lines this afternoon, and placed before him a copy of their revised schedule embodying demands for increased wages and other concessions. This step is a formality observed by the order of Railway Telegraphers, and is preliminary to the appearance of a general committee before the management. It is understood the demands made by the order involve a sum exceeding $500,000 per year. There are 12,000 telegraphers employed by the C. P. R.

Iron moulders have given notice that after May 1 they will demand a minimum wage of $2.50 per day, instead of the present minimum scale of $2.15, and it is just possible one of the largest strikes in the iron industry that has ever taken place in Canada will be inaugurated.

FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Seven Hundred Eastern Men Already Enrolled.

Ottawa, April 18.—(Special)—In four days 700 men have enlisted for the third and fourth regiments for South Africa.

Trooper Ernest Atkinson is dangerously ill of enteric. His father is J. Atkinson, Westminster.

Montreal, April 18.—One hundred and fifty men for the South African contingent recruited in Montreal and Ontario left today for Halifax.

Toronto, April 18.—Recruits for the contingent to South Africa are being steadily enrolled; 110 men are accepted and 28 more men left town this evening for Halifax.

CHINESE REFORMERS.

Rebels Are Friendly to Foreigners and Christians.

Hongkong, April 18.—The Rev. Mr. Landis, an American missionary, who has arrived here from Nan-Ning, province of Kwang-si, confirms the reports of the seriousness of the rebellion in those provinces of China. He says all trade beyond Nan-Ning is paralyzed. There stores are stocked with goods stopped on their way to the interior. The total rebel force number about 10,000 well armed men. The country around Nau-Ning is simmering with discontent arising from the oppression of the prefect of that district.

The rebels are friendly towards foreigners and Christians and allow the imperial post to penetrate into the rebel districts and deliver mail to foreigners.

MORE CANDIDATES.

East and West Toronto Make Nominations For Legislature.

Toronto, April 17.—Liberals of West Toronto have nominated Mr. Thomas Urquhart, and East Toronto Conservatives have nominated Dr. Pine, member for the late legislature. Both nominations were unanimous.

CAPT. SABISTON DEAD.

Old-Timer at Nanaimo Has Passed Away.

Nanaimo, B. C., April 17.—(Special.)—Captain John Flett Sabiston, who came to Vancouver Island with Dr. Helmcken on the Norman Morrison, died here tonight, aged 74 years. Deceased was Nanaimo's first harbor master, and a prominent Mason. For 30 years he was one of the best known pilots on the coast. In fifty-eight he traveled with his family in an Indian dug out from Fort Simpson to Nanaimo, the journey taking six weeks.

SPORTING NEWS.

The eighth annual spring meeting of the Victoria Golf club opened yesterday on the links at Oak Bay with the following events: Gentlemen's open championship of British Columbia; ladies' open championship of British Columbia; gentlemen's open handicap; ladies' open handicap;

GENTLEMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. C. J. Prior beat Mr. A. P. Luxton, 1 up.

Mr. W. E. Oliver beat Mr. D. R. Irvine, 5 up.

Mr. A. D. Crease beat Mr. W. A. Ward, 4 up.

Mr. A. S. Reed beat Mr. A. U. Merrylees, 1 up.

In the combination today, Mr. H. Combe meets Mr. W. E. Oliver, and Mr. A. D. Crease plays Mr. A. H. Goldfinch. In the semi-finals Mr. Prior plays the winner of the match between Mr. Combe and Mr. Oliver, and Mr. Reed plays the winner of the match between Mr. Goldfinch and Mr. Crease. The match between Messrs. Oliver and Combe, both of whom have held the title of champion of British Columbia, is expected to be very closely contested; it is also expected that Mr. Goldfinch, who at present holds the championship of British Columbia and the Bostock cup, will have to play his best game to beat Mr. Crease, who is reported to have yesterday established a record for the course since the new bunkers have been made.

LADIES' OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mrs. Langley beat Mrs. Combe, 5 up and 4 to play; Miss Wilson beat Miss E. Loewen, 4 up and 3 to play, and Miss Drake beat Mrs. Laing, 7 up and 6 to play, Mrs. Burton beating Mrs. Jones, 1 up.

There were 25 entries for the gentlemen's open handicap (18 holes), which resulted as follows:

	Score.	Hncp.	Result.
C. W. Rhodes	104	24	80
F. C. Gamble	103	21	82
W. E. Oliver	83	S.	83
C. M. Cookson	113	30	83
C. J. Prior	91	7	84
A. H. Goldfinch	86	S.	86
W. F. Burton	102	13	89
A. W. Jones	105	14	91
R. Eames	105	10	95
W. M. Pike	116	18	98
T. S. Gore	135	35	100

Messrs Combie, Irvine, Luxton, Ward, Crease, Staterschmidt, Reed, Twigg, Barnard, Goward, Cronyn, Langley and Roberts, returned no scores.

In the ladies' open handicap (14 holes) there were 12 entries, which resulted as follows:

	Score.	Hncp.	Result.
Miss Wilson	94	20	74
Mrs. A. W. Jones	96	18	78
Mrs. Martin	103	18	85
Miss Drake	86	S.	86
Mrs. Burton	96	10	86
Mrs. Laing	115	25	90
Miss Park