## LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Tuesday's Evening Times.

Medical Exams. The examinations of the B. C. Medical Council will commence on Tuesday, May 2nd, in this city. Dr. G. L. Milne, the registrar, will supply candidates with particulars.

Will Continue Business. At a meeting of the creditors of Thos.
Tugwell, assigned, held yesterday, it
was found that his assets were \$25,000,
and liabilities \$15,000. A resolution
was unanimously adopted asking Mr.
Tugwell to continue business. He will

A Rough Trip. The steamer Umatilla, Capt. Holmes, due from San Francisco last night, did not arrive until 6 o'clock this morning, having been detained by strong head winds and rough weather. She brought passengers and 166 tons of freight

Will Commence Immediately. Mr. Frank McQuillen left for Alberni last evening with a party of Japs, who are to be engaged in taking out ore from which the pyrites of iron for the chemical works is to be extracted. Work will be commenced immediately, as the chemicals to be made from the pyrites are needed for the cauneries.

Chambers.

In Chambers to-day, in the suit of Thompson vs. Woods, on an applica-tion by the defendant to show cause why the action should not be dismissed for want of prosecution, Mr. Jutsice Crease ordered that a statement of claim be delivered within one week, otherwise the action to be dismissed. The other applications were adjourned until the 19th.

Whittaker vs. Chance.

The case of Whittaker vs. Chance was up in the Supreme Court to-day before Mr. Justice Walkem. The plaintiff claims that the defendant entered into a contract to erect six houses for the plaintiff for \$10,625. He was to take in exchange \$7,000 worth of property and \$3,625 cash. Whittaker claims that he has paid Chance \$3,625, be sides \$3,500. The latter was to be re paid on completion of the buildings, but according to the plaintiff's statement Whittaker is suing Chance for the \$3,500.

The Fifth Minister.

The government, it is understood, has at last decided to appoint a fifth min-ister, provision for which was made in the estimates during the late session of legislature. It is further understood that Mr. S. A. Rogers, the mem ber for Cariboo, is to be offered portfolio. Mr. Rogers is still in the city The fifth minister will no doubt have to manage the provincial health beard and see that the other provisions of the at torney-general's health act are carried out, the present ministers objecting to

To Define the Streets.

Ald. Baker will move at the next regular meeting of the city council that the city engineer be authorized to determine and establish upon the ground, stone or other monuments of a perma-nent description which shall be the governing points for the purpose of de-fining the centre and side lines of all the streets bounded as follows: On the north by the north side of reet, on the south by the south side Humboldt street, on the east by overnment street, and on the west by Wharf street.

Surface Drainage By-Law. Very little interest was taken to-day in the voting on the surface drain loan A large number of working by-law. men voted during the noon hour, but outside of the three thre was of the least stir and even a resident of the city could not tell that there was an elec-

tion taking place. The result was: For. Agains South Ward.... 105 76 

Total ..... 223 There being over three-fifths in favor, the by-law is carried. The Lower 400.

The practice of assaulting Chinamen is not receiving much encouragement now-a-days. In fact, there is a premium on leaving Chinamen alone. It is freedom. John Thompson was convicted in police court this morning striking a Chinaman and was sentenced to two months in jail. Wm. Jordan, convicted of an infraction of the building by-law, was fined \$10 with the alternative of 14 days in jail. James Hague, a professional drunk, was again convicted and fined \$20, in default of which he will serve a month in jail. Lizzie Reed, a young lady arrested in a state of intoxication, failed to brighten up the police court with her presence. need not call at the chief's office her bail. She has become a philfor her bail. anthropist by benefiting the whole city to the extent of a V.

THE ROYAL ARTHUR.

Programme for Her Trip From Portsmouth to Esquimalt.

H. M. S. Royal Arthur left Portsmouth on Tuesday, March 28th, for the Pacific. She is to meet the Warspite Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, on ay 7th. The Warspite will proceed to England and is expected to arrive there about the middle of June. The Admiralty have directed that the following programme is, as far as possible, to be carried out by the Royal Arthur on her voyage to the Straits of Magellan: Portsmouth to Las Palmas, 1600 miles, in 4 days, 14 hours, at 141-2 knots an hour; Las Palmas to Rio de Janeiro, 3700 miles, 12 days, 11 hours, at 12 knots; Rio to Montevideo, 980 miles, 3 days, 8 hours, at 12 knots; Montevideo to Stanley, Falkland Islands, 1000 miles, 3 days, 10 hours, at 12 knots; Stanley to Sandy Point, 580 miles, 2 days, at 12 knots. The vessel is to be steamed at 161-2 knots for 24 hours on her passage to Rio de Janeiro The Admiralty think this will be a good test of her ordinary steaming powers. It is expected that she will arrive in Esquimalt about the 20th of June.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

Merchants of Victoria Form an Agency for Mutual Protection.

A very enthusiastic meeting of chants was held last night in the Sir William Wallace Hall for the purpose of perfecting a combination of the redit-giving business men of Victoria.

The system of the Merchants' Retail
Commercial Agency of Chicago was
adopted and a branch of that agency organized. The system has none of the objectionable methods adopted by a number of agencies, but every delinquent debtor is given a fair opportunity to be heard. A list of the unsettled claims is furnished to each member periodically after the system of notification has been gone through, and each member refuses credit to all definquents who will take no steps toward settlement or adjust-ment of their obligations, and when the claim is settled care is taken to re-instate the debtor, each merchant being subjected to a fine if he neglects to notify the agency of the adjustment of a

The list of names of subscribers was a surprise to many present and contained nearly every business firm of prominence in Victoria. Upon motion it was ananimously accepted as a satisfactory list of subscribers and the organization of the Victoria branch was perfected by the adoption, by sections, of the constitution of the agency with some few adjustments and the election

some few adjustments and the election of the following officers:

President, H. Saunders; first vice-president, W. H. McCandless; second vice-president, C. Spencer; secretary, W. Bertridge; treasurer, T. M. Henderson; executive board, R. H. Jamieson, A. B. Erskine, C. E. Renouf, J. Johnston, Dr. A. C. West, Geo. R. Jackson and E. Morrison.

E. Morrison. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. C. E. Renouf, temporary chairman, and Mr. F. S. McClure, temporary secre-An organization of the tary. ants has been very much needed here and this gives promise of being a successful one. The list of members will cessful one. The list of members will probably be increased during the coming month.

. V. & S. Contract. The tenders for the construction of the Victoria and Sidney Railway were opened this morning and were under consideration this afternoon. The contract will probably be awarded before the end of the weed.

For Alaska. The steamer Alki sailed for Alaska o-day with a very heavy load of freight and a large number of passengers. Most of the latter were miners and cannerymen. The steamer was simply packed with freight of every description.

A Slight Accident.

The steamer Danube put back to port shortly after leaving last evening, it having been found that the steam pumps were out of order. The necessary repairs were made during the night and the steamer made another star: in the morning.

To Guarantee Bonds. The promoters of the British Pacific Railvay, it is understood, will shortly ask the ity aldermen to pass a by-law and put it effore the reference. before the ratepayers, to guarantee three per cent. on \$2,000,000 of the company's bonds, for a term of years. Some of the aldermen express the opinion that if the term is not too long, the by-law would

Damages to the Romulus. The damages to the steamship Romulus, which ran on Black rock in Cowichan Gap, were more severe than was at first thought. It is estimated that it will take three months to repair her. She has one good-sized hole in her bottom and several dinged and scratched plates. A board of surveyors are making an examination of the ship.

Affairs at Albert Head. The four Chinamen confined at the Albert Head hospital building with small-pox are all convalescing and The two who died were will recover. the only ones who had the disease in a The suspects are a healthylooking lot and no new cases are looked for. Dr. MacNaughton Jones continues his daily inspection of the station.

The Victoria Iron Works Company, have taken over the business of Wilson Bros. and Company, foundry and machine works. Victoria manufacturers' Muir and Boyd, agents, Victoria, have dissolved. John Boyd continues the business under the of John Boyd and Company. Summerfield, hotel, Victoria, sold Chilman and Jones. A. B. Gray and Company, liquors. Victoria, contemplate retiring from the business. Geo. T. Demaine, baker, Victoria, sold out to M. E. Blaquierre.

The Dominion Steamer.

The steamer Quadra spent yesterday in the straits delivering stores to the Carmanah, Cape Beale and Race Rocks lighthouses. When the Quadra passed the wreck of the steamer Michigan it was out of the reach of the water. funnel and mainmast have been carried away, but her hull, with the exception of a small portion of the stern, is intact. The crew of the Quadra are now preparing for the trip north with the Alaska boundary survey party. will probably leave on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

St. John's Vestry Meeting.

The annual vestry meeting of St. John's church was held last evening with Rev. Jenns in the chair. The treasurer's report showed the envelope system to be a success, as it increased the revenue by \$660. A vote of thanks was accorded the ladies of the Guild for their indefatigable exertions in provid ing entertainments and realizing the handsome sum of nearly \$400 towards the reduction of the organ debt. The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: A. L. Belyea, rector's warden; Henry Saunders, people's warensuing year: den; sidesmen, A. C. Flummerfelt, J. H. Turner, D. Ker, W. Pearson, A.C.Reddie, W. R. Wilson, E. D. Twiss.

The Money Expected Daily. The \$100,000 which is to reimburse the sealers for losses under the modus vivendi of 1891 is daily expected to arrive here from Ottawa. It was transmitted to the Ottawa authorities from London a couple of weeks ago. Speaking about the matter this morning Collector A. R. Milne said: "I am expecting that money to arrive almost any day now, in fact I expected that it would be here before this. The money probably all come to me, but part of it will be paid out by the Indian department. It is impossible to say who is going to get this money, or at least what parties in particular, and how much they are going to get. That I will not know until I get the money and the accompanying statement.

St. Saviour's Vestry Meeting. The Easter vestry meeting of St. Saviour's church was held last evening. Rev. Barber occupied the chair. The wardens' report showed a fine increase in the offerings of the year. The following officers were elected: Rector's warden, J. W. Weaver Bridgman; people's warden, Beaumont Boggs; sidesmen, W. H. Saunders and James Finmore; church committee, Hon. Col. Baker, R. J. Styles, R. J. Russell, F. C. Roberts, H. L. Roberts, Lieut.-Col. Holmes, H. J. Cave, Walter Poole, H. O. Price and F. R. Harwood; auditor, John Hawkins; representatives to the synod, Lieut.-Col. Holmes, W. J. Weaver Bridgman, B. Boggs and Hon. Col. Baker. An address of welcome to the new bishop was passed, and a committee consisting of the rector and two wardens was ap-pointed to confer with the other Anglican churches relative to a reception. Votes of thanks to the Ladies' Sewing Society, the Guild and the various dor ors to the church were also passed and the meeting adjourned.

REINDEER FOR ALASKA.

Beneficial Effects of their Introduction on the Country.

THE DIFFICULTY OF SECURING THEM.

Natives of Siberia are Hard People to Deal With-The Deer Will More Than Fill the Place of the Alaskan Animals Which are Gradually Being Exterminated.

The following extracts are taken from the report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson: Purchasing reindeer in Siberia is very lifferent from going to Texas and buying a herd of cattle. In T-xas such a sale could be consummated in few minutes or hours. But in Siberia it takes both time and patience. Upon the both time and patience. Upon the anchoring of the ship in the vicinity of a settlement, the natives flock aboard, bringing skins and furs to exchange for flour, cotton, cloth, powder, lead. Once aboard they expect to be fed by the captain, and bucket after bucket of hard oread is distributed among them. They know perfectly well that we are after reindeer, but nothing is said about it. They have to be feasted first. They are never in a hurry, and therefore do not see why we should be.

After a little, small presents are judiciously given to the wife or child of a leading man, and when everyone is in good humor a few of the leaders are taken into the pilot-house and the main subject is opened. After much discussion and talking all around the subject one man is ready to sell twenty and another perhaps only two. After all arranged the leading men send their servants off after the deer, which may be in the vicinity, or four or tive days' journey away from camp. Sometimes these delays consume a week or more at a place. Another difficulty arises from the fact that they can not understand what we want of the reindeer. And then business selfishness comes in, the introduction of the reindeer on the American side may to some extent in American side may to some extent maffect their trade in skins, which from time immemorial they have been accustomed to take to Alaska and exchange for oil. To establish herds in Alaska will, they fear, ruin this business. That much good will be accomplished by establishing them there foregone conclusion.

In the first place, the population, which is now upon the verge of starva-tion, will be furnished with a permanent, regular, and abundant supply of food. The native supply of food in that region has been destroyed by the in-dustries of the white men. The whale and walrus that once teemed in their waters and furnished over half their food supply, have been killed or driven by the persistent hunting of the alers. The wild reindeer (caribou) whalers. and fur-bearing animals of the land, which also furnished them food and clothing, are largely being destroyed by the deadly breech-loading firearm. It will be impossible to restock their waters with whales and walrus in the same way that we restock rivers with a fresh supply of fish. But what we can not do in the way of giving them their former food, we can, through the introduction of the domestic reindeer, provide a new

food supply.

This condition of things will go on increasing in severity from year to year, until the food supply of the seas and of the land is entirely gone, and then there is nothing left but the extermination of the native population. The general introduction of the domestic reindeer alone will change this entire condition of things and furnish as reliable a supply of food to that people as the herds of cattle in Texas and Wyoming do to their owners or the herds of sneep in New Mexico and Arizona. The reindeer is the animal which God's providence seems to have provided for those nor-thern regions, being food, clothing, house, furniture, implements, and transportation to the people. Its milk and flesh furnish food. Its marrow, tongue, and hams are considered choice delica-Its blood, mixed with the contents of its stomach, forms a favorite native dish. Its intestines are cleaned, filled with tallow, and eaten as sausage, Its skin is made into clothes, bedding, tent covers, reindeer harness, ropes, cords and fish lines. The hard skin of the forlegs makes an excellent covering for snow shoes. Its sinews are made into strong and lasting thread. Its bones are soaked in seal oil and borned Its horns are made into various kinds of household implements,

into weapons for hunting, fishing or war, and in the manufacture of sleds. Then the living animal is trained for riding and dragging of sleds. troduction of such an animal into that region will arrest the present starvation and restock that vast country with a permanent food supply. It will revive ope in the hearts of a sturdy race that is now rapidly passing away. In the second place the introducing of domestic reindeer into Alaska will not only thus arrest the present starvation but will assist in increasing the population. With a more generous food supply this population will commence to inwhose climatic conditions are so rigor-

numbers. Occupying a region ous that but few white men will ever be willing to make their permanent home in it, it is important, if we would save it from being an unpeopled waste and howling wilderness, that we build up the people who through generations have become acclimated and who are as fervently attached to their bleak and storm-swept plains as the people of temperate and torrid zones to their lands of omfort and abundance.
They are a race worth saving; physi-

cally they are strong, with great powers of endurance. When on a Durney, if of endurance. When on a burney, if food is scarce, they will travel thirty to forty miles without breaking their fast. They pride themselves on their ability to outjump or outrun any of our race who have competed with them. They lift a heavier weight, throw a heavier weight farther, and endure more than we. They are a strong, vigorous race, fitted for peopling and subduing the frozen regions of their home. Thirdly, the introduction of domestic deer is the commencement of the elevation of this race from barbarism to civi-zation. A change from the condition

of hunters to that of herders is a long

step upwards in the scale of civiliza-

tion, teaching them to provide for the future by new methods Fourthly, the introduction of the domestic reindeer will solve the question of Arctic transportation. The present transportation of that region is by sleds. One load of supplies for the trader or traveller requires a second load of food for the two teams of dogs, and they make but short distances per day. This difficulty of transportation has been one great drawback to the development of the country. It has interfered with the plans of the fur trader; thas interfered with government ex-loration. Only three years ago when ploration. the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey sent two parties to determine the international boundary between Alaska and British America the small steamer that was conveying the supplies up the Yu-kon river was wrecked, and it was with

the utmost difficulty that the surveying parties were kept from starvation be-

cause of the difficulty of sending sufficient food 2000 miles along that great valley by dog sleds. If reindeer had been introduced into that country there would have been no such difficulty in furnishing food.

During the past three years the whalers have been extending their voyages east of Point Barrow to the mouth of the Mackenzie river, and wintering at Herschel Island. To the owners of this property it would be worth tens of thou-sands of dollars if they could hear from their vessels in the winter before new supplies and additional vessels are sent out in the spring. But this cannot now be done. Last winter letters were sent out from the field, overland, by Indian runners that ascended the Mackenzie, crossed over to the Porcupine, and descended the Porcupine and Yukon rivers down to St. Michael, on the coast. It was ten months before those letters reached their destination.

With the introduction of domestic

reindeer into that region it will be both feasible and perfectly practicable to es-tablish a reindeer express during the winter from the Arctic coast down to the north Pacific coast of Alaska. A reindeer express across Alaska, rom the Arctic to the Pacific Ocean, would have a corresponding commercial value to that section as the telegraph between New York and London to It would enable the owners of the whaling fleet to avail themselves of the latest commercial news and keep a more perfect control over their business. In the sixth place, the introduction of domestic reindeer will add a new in-dustry to that country, which will go to swell the aggregate of national wealth. Lapland sends to market about 22,000 head of reindeer a year, a surplus of her herds.

QUICK TO LEARN.

ome of the Smart Things that the Horses of the Fire Department Have Done.

The members of the fire department tell some interesting stories about what the horses of the brigade have been known to do. "Baby," a year-old filly, which has lived in No. 2 fire hall all her life has already learned what a tap of the bell means. As soon as the bell taps she attempts to break out of her stall and no matter how securely tied she generally succeeds and is soon at scene of the fire dancing around the

and enjoying the fun. There is a little jeolousy between the men of the Yates street hall and those of the Pandora street fire station, as to which horses have done the smartest things outside of their regular work. Pandora street firemen have a trick of "old gray Charley's to bring when these arguments are in progress. At one time the only way to admittance to the police lockup was through the Pandora street fire Those wishing to enter the lockup notified the jailer by pulling a bell cord. Charley had watched this operation hundreds of times. One day when there was nothing to do, he walked deliberately out of his stall and over to the bell cord, waich he took in vigorously pulled. Jailer Mitten rushed out, expecting to find a olice officer with an unruly drunk, but instead he found "old Charley" with a scrt of "did you ever get fooled" ex-

pression on his face.

The Yates street boys, however, say that is nothing to what one of horses has been seen to do by the chief nd other members of the department. It has been a rule for years for the night engineer to wake the driver up at 6 o'cloc; by knocking against one of the stall posts with a piece of iron. As are fed and consequently they wait an-xiously for the knocking. One morning Chief Deasy was in the hall and was reading an interesting article to the reading an interesting article to the engineer. They 'ailed to hear the clock trike 6, but one of the horses did not. He waited for a few seconds after the lock had stopped striking and thinking there were prospects of missing his breakfast he walked out of his stall and commenced knocking against the post with his bit, which was hanging to the bridle. He kept it up until the engineer woke the driver up. The horses of the department have been known to do many similar things which they have picked up by watching

the men. One of them has a knack of picking the pockets of those who stand near him. This, the firemen claim, he learned before he entered the service.

Expulsion of Mischief Makers. Paris, April 18.—The French government has instructed the governors of the northern industrial towns to expel all foreigners who may be organizing to assist the revolution in Belgium. The Belgian socialists at Roubaix have resolved to disregard these measures and have met and passed a resolution declaring their readiness to subscribe and otherwise assist their brethren in Belgium. A large proportion of the min-ers at Roubaix, Parmintieres, Pas de Calais and other districts adjoining the Belgian frontier are naturalized gians, and the French socialists are making efforts to induce them to strike order to assist the agitation in Belgium by stopping the supplies of Bel-gian customers. The police and workingmen had several encounters here this evening, and six rioters have been seri-ously injured. Nevertheless, the end of riot is believed to be near. The decision of the labor leaders to abandon strike has induced a general feeling of relief. The police have worked night and day, and are completely ex-hausted. Many arrests of socialists are reported from the provinces.

The Keeley Cure. The Keeley Cure.

Chicago, April 17.—The Times this morning says:—Unless some unforseen obstacle comes in the way, the famous bi-chloride of gold cure for drunkenness will pass out of the hands of the Leslie E. Keeley company to-morrow. The price to be paid is \$10,000,000, and a New York syndicate of capitalists are the purchasers. The deal has been under consideration for the last ten days and all that is necessary to consummate the sale is Dr. Keeley's signature to a contract in which he agrees not to summate the sale is Dr. Keeley's signature to a contract in which he agrees not to enter into the same business again. The sale does not only include all the formula and the Dwight plant, but all the institutions in the United States are included in the transaction, and Dr. Keeley is now in New York to bring matters to a close. Of course, the officials of the company are reluctant to discuss the matter in detail, but sufficient was learned to indicate that within a few days a New York syndicate will undertake the cure of people whose weakness is the cup that cheers, and likewise inebriates.

London, April 18.-Michael Davitt said in an interview last evening that Pierce Mahoney, who contested with him unsuccessfully the constituency of North Meath at the last general elec-tion, and subsequently caused him to be unseated, has had a notice of bank-ruptcy served upon him for costs of

Davitt's Election Expenses.

£1800 incidental to the hearing in the courts of the petition against his return to Parliament. Mr. Davitt declared that he would not pay this enormous bill of costs and that the Mahoney clique might cause all his property to be seized, in case he could not get a certificate of release. In such an event he would become bankrupt and would be obliged to resign from Parliament. In such an event had served one good purpose. It contained the Conservative admission that some bill like the present one was nec-

-The case of Whittaker vs. Chance has

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

The Home Rule Bill Still Being Vigorously Discussed.

LORD RANDOLPH HAS HIS TURN

And is Replied to by Mr. Morley, Ireland's Chief Secretary-The Latter Says Sooner or Later Home Rule Will Come-Canadian Cattle Restrictions May be Relaxed.

London, April 18 .- In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated in response to ques-Britain and Nicaragua signed in March, at their posts without a murmur case the home rule bill should be law. He complained that the or law. He complained that the or tions that the treaty between Great case the home rule bill should become most favored nation" treatment in regard to any canal, railway or other mode of transit that might be established in Nicaragua. The ratifications of this treaty had not been exchanged, however, and therefore the treaty was not in force. Sir Edward added that the lower transition placed everything Irish under photocomes. His final we were: "The Liberal party will never tray the Irish party. The whole we is looking upon this struggle. The trust will not be deceived. Your trust will not be deceived. Your nothing had occurred between the two countries to invalidate the Clayton-Bulver treaty.

Mr. Herbert Gardner, president of the board of agriculture, intimated that the board was about to issue new regula-tions regarding the examination of the lungs of Canadian cattle imported into Great Britain, which were suspected of suffering with pleuro-pneumonia. From the statement of Mr. Gardner, it is inferred that facilities will be given to the agent for the canadian government to inspect such cattle.

In response to questions as to the outlook for a settlement of the dock laborers' strike at Hull, the Hon. A. J. Mundella, president of the Board of Trade, said he was seeking to bring about a compromise of the trouble, and spoke hopefully of a settlement of the

strike. The debate on the second reading of the Home Rule bill was then resumed. Lord Randolph Churchill started the debate by declaring that the crucial test of the bill was the provision for the unimpaired supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Ostensibly such supremacy was preserved, as every matter that would come before the Irish Parliament remained within the cognizance of the Imperial Parliament; but really the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament was rendered impotent by its being de-prived of all control of the Irish executive and control of the vote of supply for raising taxes. The creation of sep-arate fiscal systems would reduce the British Government to a position of great instability. (Hear, hear.) Then the Irish members, when present in the Imperial Parliament might decide in Commons, in their absence, might decide in favor of an entirely different policy. It was a philosophic absurdity to try to create one body with two controls of creative to the conspiracy. Mr. Newberry in duced the grand vizier to grant amnesty to 600 of the prisoners, who were released, and the remaining prisoners. decide in to try to create one body with two centres of gravity. Lord Randolph then proceeded to consider the functions of the Irish Legislature to be created by the Home Rule bill. He said that the restrictions upon the legislation of the proposed Irish Parliament, were so extraordinary that 90 per cent. of the Irish laws might be declared invalid. There might be an appeal to the Privy Council; but it was questionable whether its corts to protect the couriers from the decision would bind the parties. The dangers of travel in Asia Minor. The existing ordinary law, so far as con-cerned treason, felony, alienage, naturalization and trade out of Ireland was supplanted by the reference of such cases to the exchequer tribunal with an appeal to the Privy Council, so that anybody might be tried for treason be fore an exchequer judge without the ghost of a jury. (Hear, hear.)

Irish Chief Secretary Morley—"The clause meant that cases of the kind should go before an exchequer judge in stead of an ordinary judge, otherwise the procedure is to be the same Lord Randolph Churchill-"Then why did not the bill say so? As it stands it means nothing of the sort. A jury is not mentioned in it."

Lord Randolph went on to discuss the

exercise of the veto power of the vice-roy. He pointed out that it was very obscure according to the terms of the bill. Under a friendly British gov-ernment the viceroy of Ireland might be clothed with every prerogative of crown, for no check on Irish legislation was left to the imperial parliament. Lord Randolph contended that, upon examining the constitution of the upper chamber of the Irish parliament, it was evident that 30 out of its 48 members would represent the tenant farmers, who would thus become paramount over the other class. It was hopeless to expect a chamber so formed to protect the rights of the landlords or Unionist minority in Ireland. The bill Lord Randolph concluded, was a mass of blunders, and the instinct of self-preservation forbade Great Britain approving of Irish home rule while offering to Iroland every just concession. When Ireland every just concession. When the controversy had passed the political atmosphere would be clearer and Irish home rule would become a mere recollechome rule would become a mere recollection. Hearty cheers from the Conservative and Liberal-Union benches greeted the end of Lord Randolph's address. Right Hon. Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, replied to Lord Randolph Churchill. The opposition had answered the arguments for the home rule bill almost exclusively with propherics. To all these predictions of there was one adequate reply, "I do not believe you." No safeguards within the compass of human ingenuity would suffice to restrain the evils which the imagination of the opposition had conjured up. Much had been said about sanguine Liberal hopes. He could not perceive why Liberal hopes were not at least as substantial as Unionist fears. (Cheers.) Only those who hoped, not those who feared. saw into the future of civilized communities. (Cheers.) His right hon-friend Lord Churchill had asked whether there existed a constitution imposing upon a legislation such restric-tions as the home rule bill proposed to impose upon the Irish legislature. The

answer was the easiest one in the world. A person only had to look to the United States of America or to Canada to find instances of restriction. The most important two restrictions of the bill concerned the endowment of religious bodies and the imposition of customs duties. Similar restrictions were imposed upon every state in the union. His right hon, friend had seemed to think that hon. triend had seemed to think that
the prime minister had a sinister
design to abolish trial by jury. In fact
the trouble did not override common law
or common sense. The right hon,
member's legal acumen apparently was
just sufficient to lead him to discover a
mare's nest. (More laughter.)
Mr. Morley continued that it was not
very long since Lord Randolph Churchvery long since Lord Randolph Churchill had argued that the tenant farmers were a strong Conservative force. He spoke of the home rule bills for Ire land which had been brought forward closing with a brief review of Mr. Bal-four's bill for the local government of Ireland, which perished, he said, amidst the inextinguishable laughter of the civ-ilized world. Mr. Balfour, however, he were

essary. In justifying the financial pro-

oosals of the home rule bill Mr. Mor ley asked the opposition whether land's contribution to the imperial chequer should be larger merely chequer shound be larger merely because a parliament was to be granted to her. He accused the Conservatives of having followed, while in power, a policy of "bribes, doles and sops," which had demoralized and outraged Ireland. The whole argument of the opposition against the bill, he said, might be densed in the charge that Ireland

a dishonest nation, yet the late ernment had arranged to lend I £40,000,000 for the purchase ings. The enemies of the bill that the people should look to the cedents of those to be called to a ister the new system. If such a ard should be adopted generally thirds of the legislatures in Europamerica would be closed. Mr. If such a stand Mr. M designated Mr. Chamberlain as most interesting repentant prodigal the house. He censured Lord Rand Churchill for his recent speech in erpool concerning the movement in ster, and declared his conviction men perhaps will have to continue work; but the cause has rooted and cannot go back. Sooner or later will be realized."

TYRANNICAL MUSSULMANS

What they Have Done to Make the Live of Christians a Burden.

Constantinople, April 18.—H. E. New berry, secretary of the United States le gation in this country, who returned ! week from Cesarea and Moravia, wh he investigated the recent reports the persecution of Christians by hammedans and the burning of the Mo avian college conducted by Dr. Herr has made a statement in an interview regard to the origin of the disturbancement. Newberry appears to consider action of the Turkish authorities as part, at least, justifiable. He said the disturbances had their beginning Turkish or Armenian conspirators estimate the populace to regult by seditions. citing the populace to revolt by seditional placards, which were stuck on the deof the American school. These placar were hand-written in the Turkish la guage. They are of a very inflammato and treasonable character, and declar that it was necessary for the people

shake off the voke of slavery them by the tyranny of the Sultan.

Mr. Newberry also found that bomb charged with dynamite had been seize by the authorities on account of the facts, showing that a genuine and dan gerous plot existed. He considered that the arrest of the plotters was justified, a there were doubtless mny innocent pe sons among the 900 who were arrest gora, in Asiatic Turkey. berry denied the truth of the report that letters addressed to the American legation had been opened by the ish authorities. The letters, Mr. Newberry explained, had been delayed owing to the couriers who had carried the letters being provided with bad horses, and owing to the insufficiency of the estherefore American legation has therefore manded that the Turkish postoffice authorities shall organize an efficient and well-protected mail service travelling at more frequent intervals and giving a prompt and more regular delivery than at present.

London, April 18.—In the house of commons to-day Sir Edward Grey, par-liamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs, stated, in reply to a question, that the amnesty granted by the Sultan of Turkey to certain of the prisoners arrested in Ammenia on a charge of con-spiracy against the Turkish authorities left only 50 persons to be tried for being connected in the plot.

John Stevens of Lake district left for California this morning.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

IN CHAMBERS. In the matter of the "Quieting Titles Act;" And in the matter of the Title to Lot Twenty-six (26), Sui-division of Block "N." Victoria West, being portion of Section 31,

Esquimalt District, British Columbia. NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Semple of the City of Victoria, R. C., has made an plicktion under the "Quieting Titles Act' tte Supreme Court of British Columbia, for Declaration of Title to the land above Declaration of Title to the land above described, and has produced evidence before the Honoraole Mr. Justice Drake whereby he appears to be the owner thereof in fee simple free from all encumbrances. Therefore any person having or pretending to have any title or interest in the said land, or any part thereof, is required on or before the 16th day of July, now next ensuing, to file a statement of his claim, verified by affidavit, with the Registrar of the Supreme Court, at the Supreme Court House, Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C., and to serve a copy on Mr. H. G. Hall, of B.C., and to serve a copy on Mr. H. G. Hall, 12 Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C., Solicitor f the said Robert Semple, and in default the said Robert Semple, and to doing so every such claim will be bar ed and the said Robert Semple will be entitled to be registered as owner in fee simple in possession of the said land above described, subject only to the reservations contained in the 23rd section of the Act above mentioned.

Approved. HARVEY COMBE, Approved. HARVEY COMBE,
leavity Registrated Supreme Court
Dated this 8th day of April, 1893. ap14-3mw



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Family Chemist, VICTORIA, B. C SOLE AGENT, ap18-ly wk

ENGLISH VILLAGI

Tremendous Object Lesse Reminde

TINY BITS OF ENG

pramic Sweeps of Which the Centurie and Beautified Even VA-A Description b (Correspondence of

London, April 3, 189

er that the cockles of

be he Irishman, Scotch man, thrills with fade, e recalls, in any forei mediate environment that gave him birth. er's child, and knew ours only the fierce of penury, there is still n the backward vista lowliest British home It is because rural almost equally true and Ireland—in nea acre is so endearing those who possess it eft it and, for the more intensely close justly brook no btlit than you would let so come into your hon sweetest and most of belongings—beautiful ed by time and use, oved for your own mings-without pi his airs incontinently It is such a beauti well-kept and delicio smiling land in st comfortable one in gives to the stranger ense of constant in close human compa athies; that cynic ble of interest in a though one be, he repress a kindling and there pricked i in this place and associative interest. In less than a thr an English day in numerable scenes quality and of res fash upon you from low! Still more gr dow! the things one will

numerable hamlets, are passed. Gloriou flash from park Thatched roofs of with lichen, are v by red tiling. Aven peech and limes gi broad road above lights and shades, smooth as some Cropped hedges w give place here and ling away in billow spangled with the wide meadows and . flames the yellow the forget-me-nots blue that their sur breeze-rippled pool. white above and be driven snow. suckle trail from co in, around and at nature-heaven, thrus high above the roa In the temendous historic reminder whi the face of England more impressive st English villages and villages are the most objects in every pan

Closer study reveals

beauties—for even a possess a mournful h

to the artistic and

their quaint, quite for

though regarded as of many, still provide of

teresting sociologic

ilarly speak

still provide o

in any land. Although many cha lish villages differ or in different parts they all leave the sa in the memory, when part of the landscape an English village td hundreds on foot, same general massin effects as all others ever its relative topo It was just the san in an Avon, Wharfe mar vale; clumped u ern down; half hid of a midland hill or the edge of ragged ch wedged into the dreary northern moon There it stood, excharacteristic picture low outlying cotts of white and gray a side, became lost to luxurious shrubbery. les, quaint and old. foliage, denser Then a jumbled ma and red, roofs and more pretentious struly, the highest mass ed by perhaps a bat which always rises a turies-old tower that lish parish church, the misty Cheviot H
I sometimes thin
compact a storehous
of garnered art and edral, castle, hall an old England truly is sweetest part of one perienced away from travel among these g the centuries have s fied even in their ag Come with me the

damp and grimy Li Ormskirk. It is hal town, for the spindle as almost everywher Yorkshire. Two hug ing from green fiel passable mosses in to a gentle eminence and the verdure grov years almost hides f ling, ancient homes, shops, the sleepy, resistoric church itself. The old church lootness of the cottage surmounted by separate onle; the pile so lay massed as to in a significantic tree look. a rigantic tree lopp truck, where the tower stops, out of the steeple rises, ha slender tree. The two capricious maid of raising some sacr upon erecting upon and steeple, yet, dis ing and connecting finally expended all ergies upon both, e

ed Derbys and Stanl Mossy, lichened, slu

entire place is a vetender repose, and i

few of these lovely rural England. Not