NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Police Sergeant Under Suspension—Cooperage Works Flourishing—The Christ Church Suit.

Slocan Ore Shipments Increasing—The Smelter's Work—Candidates Poor Prospect.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, March 27.—It is reported this morning that police sergeant Haywood is under suspension. The police committee have for some time been investigating certain accusations made against the members of the police force; as a result Sergeant Haywood will be called upon to answer the charge of using the city coal for his own purpose and ordering prisoners to carry it to his private residence in the rear of the city hall. He is further charged with connecting the electric light wires in his house with those of the city hall without permission. This morning Sergeant Haywood said to your correspondent that the charges could easily be disproved. He was authorized by the police committee of last year to use city coal, and also had permission to attach his electric light wires to those of the city building, as until the meter was put in the city building, two months ago, it cost the city no more, they paying by the month. The electric light company allowed this to be done. Since the meter had been put in he had not used his electric light.

The B. C. Cooperage Works have been running over time of late. Their Oriental and Australian trade is constantly increasing, and orders from the East are coming in so fast that it is thought they will have to double their capacity. Easterners prefer British Columbia spruce for anything manufactured in the cooperage line. The last two orders received by the cooperage company are: 10,000 molasses tubs to be sent by the next Empress to the Orient, and two carloads of butter tubs for Calgary.

A co-operative creamery company is being formed among several dairymen. At Ladner's on Monday a start was made and $1,000 was subscribed.

Postmaster Daniels, of South Vancouver, was brought to a halt by a highwayman near Henry's nursery; without stopping to think of the consequences Mr. Daniels struck the man with his umbrella, and the highwayman ran away.

Some time ago it will be remembered, the C.P.R. brought suit against Christ Church for the recovery of certain property which had not been built upon as covenated, and on which monies due had not been paid. Messrs. Muskett and Weeks, the wardens of Christ church, represented the church in the suit. The C.P.R. won, the pastor left the city and the congregation drifted elsewhere, most of them coming together again when Mr. Tucker became pastor of the new Christ church raised on the foundation of the old one. Who should pay the cost of the expensive suit was decided yesterday by Judge Spinks, who decided that Messrs. Muskett and Weeks having represented the church must pay the expense of the trial, and look to private contributions from the old congregation to reimburse them.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 27.—Two inmates of the asylum, Jas. Woods and H. Roberts, strayed away yesterday. They were found later in the day quietly promenading the streets of Westminster.

The annual dinner of the local bar association takes place on Friday next.

The aldermanic bye-election is creating great interest, and seems to hinge on the bridge question. At a mass meeting last night this matter was thoroughly thrashed out by the speakers.

The survey for the new dyke which is to enclose the whole of the low-lying lands of Delta municipality has been completed, and the assessment is now being made. The cost of building the dyke is being estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000, and in the course of a few weeks the Delta council will call for tenders for the purchase of the amount required for this work. It is expected that there will be quite an active competition for these debentures. The municipality has not a dollar of debt, and the assessed value of the lands within the boundaries of the corporation is something over $1,600,000. The debentures, therefore, may be considered gilt edge, and it is confidently expected they will bring a premium. There are no richer lands anywhere in the world than those in Delta municipality.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, March 27.—Frank Smith appeared before Judge Harrison to-day on a charge of receiving stolen goods pending for some time to give a chance to work up the evidence. Smith was acquitted owing to his wife testifying to the purchase of most of the goods.

For some time past the N.V.C. Company have been driving through a fault in Protection slope, confident in ultimately striking the coal seam again. Last Friday this object was gained, though at the time it was not known whether the apparently rich strike was anything more than a pocket. However it is now practically safe to announce that a really fine seam of coal, about six feet in thickness, has been reached, with every indication of its continuance.

DUNCAN.

DUNCAN, March 27.—Mr. E. A. Huff, of Alberni, a candidate for the provincial house, arrived at Chemainus on yesterday morning's train, and drove down to Duncan in the afternoon. He and Mr. T. A. Wood, the other candidate, will address a meeting at Cobble Hill to-night.

Mr. Stewart Williams on Tuesday took train hence for Victoria en route for Mashonaland to assume the duties of an appointment in that country.

Henry Tinkley, a Cowichan youth of tender years, was up before Edward Musgrave and H. O. Wellburn, J.P.'s, at the court house yesterday, charged with being in pursuit of duck out of season. Defendant admitted the charge. He was cautioned and discharged.

NEW DENVER.

(From the Nakusp Ledge.)

A beneficial change is to be effected in the working of the County court in this district, the Attorney-General (Hon. Theodore Davie) having written that Mr. Cornwall, the judge of Cariboo, is by arrangement with Judge Sparks to take Kamloops, Revelstoke and Donald in his circuits.

W. E. Mann, G. W. Hughes, H. Byers and J. L. Montgomery have thrown up the bond on the Fisher Maiden, which they have held since last fall. The property was bonded for $18,000, and a second payment of $6,000 fell due on Friday. All the parties interested gathered in town, but the money did not come up. The bondholders did not consider the showing sufficient on the mine to keep alive their agreement, and the property has reverted to its original owners, Messrs. Popham and Webb. They are $1,500 in cash, besides a great deal of dead work performed, the better off for the transaction. The Fisher Maiden is situated on Four Mile, and the ledge is in the granite formation, 20 feet wide. Several hundred feet of tunneling and cross-cutting has been done. Fifty tons of ore has been shipped to the smelter, averaging 300 ounces in silver. The property is a hard one to work.

Ore shipments made a better showing this week than for a fortnight past. The continued hard weather in the hills has helped the teamsters greatly, and more ore has been brought down than at first seemed possible. On the N. & S. railway there have been two trainloads go out this week, having been pushed through in the intervals between frequent slides. This has gone to Omaha. It is hoped that the worst is now over, and that the huge pile of white metal at the Forks and the concentrator will find a speedy exit. The up tendency in the price of silver is acting in an encouraging manner upon this country, as many properties will now be worked that would otherwise remain idle. Especially is this so in the Ainsworth camp.

The International Telephone and Telegraph Company is the name under which a number of capitalists of the neighboring State of Washington will endeavor to divert Slocan business more emphatically than ever towards Spokane. Two of the head pushers in the concern are W. B. Aris and F. W. Sherman, of Kettle Falls. The company has obtained the privilege of stringing wires from Spokane as far north as the international boundary, passing through Spokane and Stevens counties. Thence it will be extended to Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo, New Denver, Revelstoke and other points on this side of the boundary, running opposition to the existing systems. The duration of the company is twenty-five years.

"Mr. Bostock, the figurehead of the Grits of Victoria, and who is in the field for this constituency against Mr. Mara, has arrived in town. * * * The foregoing (what Mr. B told the editor)" presents a most ludicrous appearance, yet Mr Bostock will stand upon it. Of national affairs he is in a state of blissful ignorance; he will seek to make the issues purely local. Canadians, he thinks, need educating sadly before they are equal to Englishmen. He is not inclined to favor bimetalism, and it makes him weary to stand treat to a barroom full of men. Mr. Bostock will feel still more weary when the returns from the polls come in. He will then find, as many a worse Grit candidate than he has discovered in the past, that the Canadian electorate cannot be hoodwinked or imposed upon, that they are proud of their country, and that they honor and revere the memory of him who made Canada great—Sir John A. Macdonald."

KASLO.

KASLO, March 21.—The smelter at Pilot Bay has shipped as the result of two weeks' work 360,000 pounds of bullion. Everything is proving fully up to expectations.

ENTERPRISING CONGRESSMEN.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Sales of public documents by retiring congressmen have never reached such proportions as within the past month. The unusually large number of defeated members accounts for this, together with the increasing output of the government printing office. These publications are intended to be distributed free by congressmen to such of their constituents as yearn for the character of the information furnished by the government. It is nevertheless true that nearly every book or pamphlet issued by the government can be purchased in Washington from the men who deal in this form of literature. They are obtained by the dealers from the congressmen themselves, or from some clerk or friend to whom they have been presented.

Every Congress authorizes the publication of thousands of volumes, most of which are of no more use to the average member of the House than so many blocks of wood would be. For instance, the last Congress allowed each member of the House something over 900 copies of the report of the secretary of agriculture. Thousands of such reports are sold at the close of every session for only a few cents apiece, and are retailed in the rural districts for from 20 to 25c a volume. Each Congress that assembles increases the number of publications placed at the disposal of members, and each session augments the business of the dealers. It has now become so extensive that public attention is being attracted to it.

Secretary Morton, before he leaves the agricultural department, intends to abolish as far as possible the free distribution of seed. He says this business has been so much abused that it has become an evil instead of a benefit, and he intends to put a stop to it. His next annual report to congress will contain the names of several congressmen who have actually sold their quota of seeds for a monetary consideration. It has been common practice for members from large cities to change their quota of seed with their colleagues who represent agricultural districts, but the fact has just been brought to light that an extensive business has been carried on by brokers who dispose of seed for members of congress. Secretary Morton, however, has caught one member in a trap, but who this member is will not be known until the secretary's annual report is made public. Some officials of the agricultural department say he is from Tennessee, while others maintain that he represents a New York city district. He sold his quota of seed to a broker for $75, receiving a check, which he indorsed and cashed. This check was turned over to the secretary by the alleged broker, who was a special agent of the department, and Mr. Morton now has both the order of the congressman for the seed and the indorsed check in payment for them. The signatures are identical. This whole matter will be printed in the secretary's report.

The last agricultural appropriation bill provided for $180,000 for seed distribution for the fiscal year of 1896, $20,000 of which is to pay the expenses incident to the publication of the farmers' quota, notwithstanding the secretary suggests that only $500 be allotted to each of the forty-eight experiment stations to purchase new and improved varieties of seeds, cuttings, etc.

LONDON, March 25.—Mr. Conway, chairman of the committee of the Society of Authors, will have in the Times to-morrow a reply to Mr. Lancefield's recent defence of Canadian copyright. After reproducing some of his former arguments, he says: "It will pay to undergo material expense to secure the United States market, but a much smaller expense to secure the Canadian market would not pay. Canada's retrograde action threatens to postpone indefinitely the only sound argument, namely, a universal copyright following a single publication anywhere."

CAPITAL NOTES.

Sir C. H. Tupper Annoyed Because His Advice as to Dissolution Was Not Followed.

Dr. Montague's Portfolio—Trent Canal Tenders—Cold Storage for New Atlantic Liners.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 26.—The fact transpired this evening that several days ago Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper asked to be relieved of the portfolio of Minister of Justice, and since then he has taken no part in the business of the department, though attending the meetings of the cabinet as usual. Sir Charles has had no difference of opinion with his colleagues as to the general policy of the government, and it was his report on the Manitoba school question upon which they acted. He did, however, differ from them with reference to the action subsequently taken, in calling a session of parliament instead of dissolving the house. A gentleman thoroughly posted in political affairs said to-night that it is understood Sir Charles takes the ground that the course the government should have adopted was to immediately appeal to the country on the school issue, that being in his opinion the correct constitutional course to follow. On the other hand it is said that Sir Mackenzie Bowell differed from this opinion, and it being one of the perogatives of the Premier to decide when dissolution shall take place, he took the course which commended itself to his own judgment. In political circles hope is expressed that Sir Charles will withdraw his resignation.

Dr. Montague was sworn in as Secretary of State this afternoon. Hon. A. R. Dickey is now in Nova Scotia, called there by the illness of his mother. He will be sworn in as Minister of Militia immediately on his return.

Hon. J. C. Patterson remains in the ministry without portfolio until June, when he goes to Manitoba as lieutenant-governor. The Premier authorizes the announcement that there is not the slightest truth in the report of differences between himself and Mr. Patterson, who has resigned by his doctor's orders and actually tendered his resignation to Sir John Thompson before the late Premier left for England.

In the specifications for the steam service between Canada, France and Belgium, which the department of trade and commerce is inviting, it is provided that the vessels must have cold storage accommodation.

Eleven tenders have been received for the Peterboro to Lakefield division of the Trent canal.

A recent customs ruling states that horse and hair clippers are dutiable as "tools N. E. S." at 35 per cent.

The exports of hay from Canada to Great Britain last month amounted to 450 tons as against 1,136 in February of last year.

H. K. Dunn has been appointed clerk of customs at Westminster.

Loftus Browne, of the Victoria custom house, has been granted three months' leave of absence on account of ill health.

OTTAWA, March 27.—Assurances have been received from the Imperial authorities that the term "third power" in the French treaty is not to be applied to a British colony. In other words, in the event of Canada making preferential trade arrangements with Australia or the Cape, France would not under this treaty be able to claim the same privileges in our markets as would be enjoyed by the sister colonies.

Sir Charles H. Tupper was not at his office to-day, but the general impression is that there should be no difficulty in inducing him to retain the portfolio of Minister of Justice.

Major McLennan, M.P., strongly resents the attempt which has been made to have the proposed Dominion reformatory erected at Ottawa instead of Alexandria. Dealing with the objection that Protestants are not numerous in Glengarry, he points out that, according to the last census, Protestants form fully 45 per cent. of the population of Glengarry county, while in Ottawa they represent only 43 per cent. There are eight priests in Glengarry and twenty-three Protestant ministers.

A splendid report on the forest wealth of Canada, prepared by George Johnson, is just been issued by the department of agriculture. The value of forest products in the year 1890 was $80,071,415, of which total $56,000,000 worth was consumed in Canada.

THE SCHOOL PROBLEM.

WINNIPEG, March 26.—(Special).—The now famous "remedial order" of the Dominion government respecting the schools was read in the Manitoba legislature this afternoon. The reading occupied over an hour. Immediately at its conclusion Mr. A. F. Martin, a French Catholic member, urged that the government give notice at once of their intention to deal with the order. Premier Greenway replied that the house would certainly take the order into consideration, but he objected to any discussion until the document has been printed and its contents are thoroughly understood by every member. When it is printed, he said, notice will be given and a date fixed for its discussion.

This explanation did not satisfy Mr. Martin, and he rose to a question of privilege to again urge his request. The ministers did not reply and other business was taken up.

It is not likely that anything will be done in the matter till Thursday, as no motion can be made respecting the order until that time, except by a suspension of the rules of the house, which can only be done by concurrence. Many conjectures are heard as to the probable action of the government in the matter.

There is a rumor in circulation that the government will offer an option of purely secular schools, but Mr. Greenway in conversation to-day denied that any such action was contemplated. "Then," remarked your representative, "it may be inferred that the attitude of the government will be as indicated in the speech from the throne and the subsequent remarks of the Attorney-General in the house." "I think so," was the reply of the premier. It was elicited that the government will not introduce a bill embodying their reply to the order, but the answer will be expressed in a resolution. Both the government supporters and opposition members were in caucus last evening and while their decisions have not been learned it is understood that both parties decided on their course of action; and there is no doubt that an amendment will be moved to the resolution of the government.

CHINA'S CRITICAL CASE.

Prospect That Ere Peace is Negotiated Her Active Foe Will Be in Complete Mastery.

Great Armies Completely Shattered After Great Slaughter—Loan From U. S. Wanted.

TOKIO, March 12.—(Correspondence of United Press per steamer Tacoma)—Even though Li Hung Chang be permitted to push the peace negotiations with all possible dispatch, it is scarcely probable that he can prevent the starting of the Pekin expedition. It is a critical issue, for if, while the peace negotiations are actually in progress, an army of 65,000 Japanese lands in China and, marching through Shanhaikwan, obtains possession of the Taku Forts, China will be completely and indisputably at the mercy of Japan, and a new basis of negotiations might have to be elaborated.

The Japanese in south-western Manchuria have now completely broken and dispersed the powerful armies that were opposed to them. There had been a long interval of comparative inaction on the part of the Japanese. A division of the First army occupied Haicheng on December 13th, and a brigade of the Second army captured Kaiping on January 10th, and the outposts of the two forces were soon in communication. The situation then became this: The Japanese lines extended from Kaiping 40 miles northward to Haicheng, and thence struck eastward to a point twenty miles north of Fenghwan. The Chinese lines were nearly parallel throughout the whole distance, their principal bases being Yingkow and Tienchwangtai on the south, and Liaoyang on the north. In that interval the Chinese had three armies; the Liaoyang army of 20,000, which had placed itself so as to cover the roads leading north from Haicheng to Liaoyang; the Newchang army of 20,000, posted in and about Newchang, northwest of Haicheng and thirteen miles distant; and the Yingkow army of 30,000, massed around Yingkow, twenty five miles northwest of Kaiping, and having its headquarters at Tienchwangtai, nineteen miles further west on the coast of the Pechili Gulf. The two Japanese armies were a division and a brigade, aggregating about 30,000, under Lieut.-General Katsura in Haicheng, and a brigade of about 8,000 men under Lieut.-General Kawaji in Kaiping. Thus, on the one side there were 38,000, on the other 70,000.

These odds would have been nothing to the Japanese had immediate advance been an object. But as a movement farther west into Manchuria did not enter their plan of campaign until the approach of spring, they remained quietly in Kaiping and Haicheng. Against the latter, which was the key of the Japanese position, and indeed of the whole position in Sinking, the Chinese made repeated assaults, but on each occasion were driven back with such ease that the affair was a mere fiasco. Finally, towards the close of February, Wei-Hai-Wei having been taken and there remaining only the final operation against Pekin to be organized, it became necessary to break up the Chinese forces in Shinking for two reasons; first, because Yingkow (modern Newchwang) would furnish a most convenient base for the army operating against Pekin, and secondly, because it was desirable to free as large as possible a number of the Japanese troops in Shinking, so that they might join the march against Pekin. Great, however, as is the disparity between the fighting capacity of the Japanese and Chinese troops, it was not a simple problem that the Japanese generals in Shinking had to solve. With 38,000 troops divided into bodies of 30,000 and 8,000 and separated by a distance of 40 miles, they had to attack three Chinese armies aggregating 70,000 and extending over a front of some 60 miles.

The method adopted was no less bold than successful. On February 24th the Kaiping force pushed forward its outposts so as to occupy an important position in the Chinese lines, thus creating the impression that the Japanese attack was to be directed in the first place against Yingkow. Gen. Sung, who commanded at Yingkow, attempted to thrust back the intruders, employing a force of from fifteen to twenty thousand for the purpose, but being beaten so severely that his connection with the other two Chinese armies on the north was for the moment severed. Four days later Katsura moved out of Haicheng and threw 15,000 men at the Liaoyang army on his north, crushing it completely and rolling it rapidly back 20 miles toward Liaoyang in such disintegrated condition that all chance of its rallying and resuming its place in the general line was temporarily destroyed. So resolute was Katsura's advance that the public never suspected him of any design except a march upon Liaoyang itself. Strategists, however, saw that if that were Katsura's purpose he was violating the rules of sound warfare, for his line of advance was now at right angles to his line of communications and he was leaving on his left rear in Newchwang a hostile army of 20,000 men. But suddenly, after three days of this northward movement, Katsura suddenly turned into a road leading direct to Newchwang, and on the 5th of February delivered a fierce attack against that place from two directions, a brigade that he had left behind in Haicheng attacking from a third direction simultaneously. The rout of the Chinese was complete. They lost about 1,800 killed and 3,000 prisoners.

Next day Katsura pushed toward Yingkow, against which place the Kaiping brigade, taking advantage of the confusion caused by Katsura's brilliant coups in the north, had advanced, capturing it without a fourth but losing two men by the explosion of a mine placed by the Chinese in one of the forts southwest of the town on the banks of the Liao river. The remnants of the Yingkow and Newchwang armies fled toward Tienchwangtai, the whole of the Japanese forces combined to march against that place. Tienchwangtai lies on the coast road leading from Yingkow to China proper, and being situated on the opposite bank of the Liao river, there very wide, offers great facilities for defence. But the river being frozen over, its passage by the Japanese troops presented no special difficulty. They attacked, as is their wont, from three directions. The fight began at 7 a.m. with a hot cannonade from the Japanese, and at half-past ten the place was in Japanese possession. The Chinese defenders do not appear to have aggregated more than ten thousand. Of the 50,000 troops forming the Newchang and Yingkow armies, only a fifth part retained a semblance of cohesion after the operations beginning on February 24 and ending on March 9. The Chinese fled along the coast road leaving 2,000 of their number dead upon the field. The Japanese casualties were 96 killed and wounded. With the taking of Tienchwangtai the Chinese armies in Southern Shinking are completely broken and scattered.

Yingkow, or modern Newchwang, lies on the bank of the Liao river, about thirty miles by road from the old town of Newchwang, where Katsura won his decisive victory on the 5th of March, and thirteen miles from the mouth of the river. The river itself is the chief waterway of western Shinking and means of communication with the capital, Moukden. A foreign settlement was established there in 1861 and has now about 400 inhabitants, for whose protection two gunboats, an American and a British, were stationed there at the commencement of the winter, and have remained ever since, imprisoned by ice. The Chinese population is about 15,000. They live slightly separated from the foreign settlement, their residences characterized by all the filth and squalor habitual in Chinese cities. Old Newchwang used to be the emporium of the district's trade, but subsequently Tienchwangtai, and finally Yingkow, became the commercial centre. When the Japanese took possession of Yingkow, they sent two colonels of staff to inform the British and American consuls that all necessary measures would be taken for the protection of foreign persons and property, and requested that telegraph information of the safety of the foreign community should be conveyed to the representatives of the United States and of Great Britain in Pekin, and to the officers in command of the American and British squadrons in the East. In old Newchang only one foreigner, a missionary, was found, and he was immediately taken under Japanese protection.

It is said the Chinese government is making efforts at Shanghai to raise a loan of thirty million yen in the United States, half of the amount to be in gold and the rest in silver, the interest to be of four per cent. per annum. All of the amount is to be returned in gold. Either the Vanderbilts or the American government, it is thought, will supply the loan.

HOW THE FRENCH ARE TAXED.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—People who take exception to the income tax and the few internal revenue taxes imposed in the United States, may take some satisfaction in learning how much worse off the French are, as disclosed in a report to the state department by United States Consul Wiley at Bordeaux. He shows that every form of legal paper, checks, notes and documents, bills of lading, even lithograph posters, must have a revenue stamp affixed. From this source the treasury draws its principal revenue, amounting last year to $140,000,000. The spirit and wine tax amounted to $120,000,000. The custom house receipts were $100,000,000. Tobacco, matches, playing cards and other government monopolies included $180,000,000. Sugar paid an internal revenue tax of .052 cents per pound—$29,000,000 in all. The land tax brought in $39,000,000, and personal property $28,000,000. If a clerk occupied a hall room he pays a tax of $2 per annum, while his landlady not only has to pay for her poodle, but far every door and window in the house.

As the treasury receives $12,000,000 per annum for windows alone, the architect who can design a house with the least possible amount of ventilation does the best business. If you own a horse, carriage, billiard table or bicycle you are taxed. The government collects $6,400,000 annually for permitting such luxuries to exist, and a bill was recently introduced in the chamber to tax the wearing of corsets. Business licenses bring in $24,000,000 per annum.

As to expenditures, the interest on the national debt is $270,000,000, and the maintenance of the 580,000 men in the army, for which the French are ruining themselves, costs $130,000,000. The navy costs $50,000,000 each year, and it costs $12,000,000 to run the government match, tobacco and card factories, for individuals can not make or sell these things. Salaries cost $2,600,000 for the President, Senators and Chambers, and the President's salary is $240,000 per annum—nearly five times as great as our own President's salary, and the French executive has a seven years' term. The judiciary costs $8,000,000, and, as the state also pays the priests, $9,000,000 goes to that account. The foreign office and diplomatic service cost $4,000,000, and when it comes to public works not less than $40,000,000 is spent annually, making our river and harbor and public building appropriations seem ridiculously small. There are many other items of expense, requiring the exercise of ingenuity to devise new taxes from time to time, and how long the French can continue to support such an expensive establishment is a matter of speculation.

POWER OF HYPNOTISM.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A majority of the members of the Professional Woman's League who attended the weekly meeting declared at the close of an animated discussion their intention of arraying their efforts against the wave of hypnotism which is sweeping over the land. This determination was not arrived at without a struggle. The members listened first to a favorable analysis of the subject of hypnotism and its phenomena, presented in a paper written by Dr. R. Osgood Mason, a painstaking student of the new psychology as presented by the London Society of Psychical Research. The paper was read by the presiding officer, Miss Ada Bleeker Winnie, and was termed "Trilby—a Psychical Study." Mrs. Ida Jeffreys Goodfriend gave it as her opinion that hypnotism was dangerous, and should be regulated by laws so as to make it a criminal offense to hypnotize persons without their consent.

"If we stand on a high spiritual plane," put in Mrs. Bishop, "we can stand firm and not allow anybody to hypnotize us. If anybody wishes us evil, we can wish them so much good that it will kill all the evil."

Mrs. Rachel McAuley said: "I fear we are making grave mistakes. We condone the sinner so much that the enormities of the sin itself seem mitigated. No book has caused so much discussion as "Trilby." People give themselves away, so to speak, in their expressions of opinion about it. It is very easy to see their trend of thought in these expressions. I don't like hypnotism. I think it is a power from the evil one. I would rather anybody steal my money than my individuality, which is what these hypnotizers do."

Miss Sarah Palmer declared that all had moments of weakness, when they could be conquered. "We must hold this thing off. It is a power for evil."

Miss Winnie closed the meeting, saying that the sense of the meeting was that hypnotism was a dangerous power, one to be studied, but not dallied with, and everybody applauded her.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 26.—Dr. R. J. Tripp, a leading physician here, has created a sensation in the medical profession by curing a man who had been bitten by a mad dog by hypnotic influences. The wound was a week old, and the patient was in a frenzied condition bordering on madness.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

BISMARCK AND HIS KING.

The Man of Iron Deeply Affected by the Profuse Praise of the Kaiser.

The Prince Will Advise the New Chancellor—Fierce Jealousy of the Press.

FREDERICHSRUHE, March 26.—When the Emperor arrived at the castle at the head of the troops rain was falling. He sat on his horse and addressed Bismarck, who stood by the side of his carriage in front of the castle where the troops were drawn up. The Emperor said the troops which participated in the ceremonies represented all the German people, and added: "I could not find a better present for you than a sword, a symbol of the instrument which you helped my grandfather to forge, sharpen and wield." The soldiers then presented arms and shouted "Bismarck, hurrah!" Bismarck was deeply affected and was in tears when he said he was unable to thank the Kaiser for the unparalleled honor.

In proposing Prince Bismarck's health at the luncheon, Emperor William said: "The eightieth birthday of your Serene Highness coincides with the twenty-fifth year of the German empire. The congratulations of the army, rendered sacred to the memory of the mighty struggle, I was able to offer you before the troops. It is not to the great statesman, but to the officer that my fervent wishes go out to-day. Three mottoes appear to me to be especially appropriate to this day. First, the confirmation verse, 'Whatsoever we do, do it heartily as to the Lord and not unto men.' This betokens the immovable trust in God by which your Highness accomplished your mighty task, and which, moreover, the army has never denied. The second motto is the word Nevertheless. This was the expression of the brave Count Mansfield when boldly, with sword in his mailed hand, he confronted an overwhelming number of foes. Your Highness often proved the truth of this motto, especially in that time of weighty resolutions for my grandfather, when he proudly pointed to his officers. The third motto, Specotmur Ugendo (let us be judged by our actions), which my English dragoon regiment wrote proudly on its standard when, after riding down the enemy's square, they captured their colors. This motto can serve as an answer to everything that your Highness' enemies and enviers may say or do. But we, who joyfully and admiringly feel your Highness' desire to complete the splendid work commenced under the glorious old Kaiser, one and all join in the cry which all Germany, from the snow clad Alps to the dykes of the Baltic, where the breakers thunder and roar, will shout with glowing hearts."

BERLIN, March 26.—It is learned that the Kaiser during luncheon at Friedrichsruhe to-day referred to the political situation. He said that he was fully determined to dissolve the reichstag and that Count von Waldersee would become chancellor shortly. His Majesty has ordered Count von Waldersee to confer with Prince Bismarck regarding the line of policy to be followed.

The Vossische Zeitung, while regretting the decision of the reichstag with regard to Prince Bismarck, reminds its readers that the house only acted out his own measure to the ex-Chancellor. The paper recalls Bismarck's wrathful refusal to allow the vote of condolence passed by the U S congress on the death of Herr Lakes to be laid on the table in the reichstag although there was no constitutional objection to such action, and says: "A man who carries personal animosity beyond the grave would not have consented to congratulate an opponent on the occasion of that opponent's eightieth birthday."

The Vossische Zeitung recalls how Bismarck persecuted, boycotted and slandered his opponents, expelled officers from the army on account of their hostile views, withheld rewards and removed professors and judges merely because of their progressive policies.

The Daily News Berlin correspondent says: "The probable consequences of the division in the reichstag are much discussed in the lobby of parliament. It cannot be said that cheerful spirits prevail among the majority. Centrists especially begin to see that a blunder has been made. The centre party was on the verge of attaining friendly terms with the government and of realising all its desires. Now it is further than ever from the desired goal. The radicals admit the critical character of the situation, although they claim that it is improved as far as they are concerned by the Emperor's telegram to Prince Bismarck, in which he condemned the action of the reichstag. The telegram will be used to alarm the electors, who will be told that their constitutional rights are being attacked."

THE CODLIN MOTH.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—In the course of an interview on the subject of the paris green treatment for codlin moth, Secretary Morton said: "The demand for apples grown in the United States has always been in excess of the supply. The United Kingdom of Britain alone during the nine months ending September, 1894, paid the orchards of the United States $2,500,000. The greatest enemy to our export apple is the codlin moth. But the entire crop can be made wormless if the orchards of the United States will use the following receipts: Use paris green at the rate of 1 pound to 150 gallons of water. Weigh sufficient poison for the capacity of the land used and make it into thin paint with a small quantity of water and add powdered or quick lime equal to the weight of the poison used, mixing thoroughly. The lime takes up the free arsenic and removes the danger of scalding. Strain the mixture into the spray tank, taking care to pulverize and wash all the poison through the strainer. During the operation of spraying see that the liquid is agitated with sufficiency frequency to prevent the settling of the poison. Let the first spraying follow within a week after the falling of the blossoms of either apple or pear, and follow this with a second treatment just before the fruit turns down on the stem, or when it is from a quarter to half an inch in diameter. The first spraying reaches the eggs laid by the moth in the flower end of the fruit shortly after the falling of the blossoms, and the second the later eggs laid by belated moths. Do not spray trees when in bloom, and if a washing rain immediately follows treatment repeat the application.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Official information from St. Louis shows that Harry Smyth, who escaped from a California marshal at Little Rock, Ark., last November, has been arrested at St. Mary's, Ont. Smyth, it is alleged, has defrauded merchants out of $15,000 since his escape.