

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1896.

GRIT SPITE.

It will be seen by and by that the injury done to British Columbia by the obstructionists has been very great. And it will also be seen that Col. Prior was very far indeed from overlooking the interests of Victoria or of preferring other enterprises in other parts of the province to the one in which the citizens of Victoria may be said to be peculiarly interested.

AN UNTENABLE POSITION.

Yesterday evening's Times contains quite a long article in justification of Mr. Joseph Martin's obstruction of the bill to authorize the sub-division of polling districts Nos. 10 and 11 of the Electoral District of Victoria. Our contemporary proceeds on the assumption that Conservatives in the district had plotted to procure the rearrangement of the sub-divisions for the purpose of injuring their opponents. This is ridiculously untrue and it is absurdly unreasonable. It is generally admitted that the sub-divisions as they are are exceedingly inconvenient to the electors of both parties. It follows that any arrangement that is calculated to do away with or to lessen the inconvenience would benefit Liberal electors quite as much as it would Conservative electors.

A DIRTY TRICK.

We received by Tuesday night's mail a copy of the Hansard containing the debate on Bill 108 to authorize the sub-division of two polling divisions in the electoral district of Victoria. The bill is a very short one; it makes no change whatever in the representation. Its sole object is the convenience of the voters. As our readers know, the bill was opposed by Mr. Joseph Martin. The report takes up twelve pages of the Hansard, and we are safe in saying that Mr. Martin's speeches take up five-sixths of the space. It can be seen at a glance that Mr. Martin's speech was purely obstructive, that he was talking for talk's sake. He did not offer any objection that had even the appearance of being reasonable to the passage of the bill. He deprived quite a large proportion of the electors of what would be to them a very considerable convenience for no earthly reason. And this he did, if he is to be believed, in accordance with instructions sent him from Victoria. When accounting for his absence from the Chamber where the bill was called, Mr. Martin said: "I said (to Mr. Prior) I would look up my information, and see whether I could do so or not." Of course the only information he could get on the subject would be from Victoria, and Victoria electors therefore are warranted in concluding that Mr. Martin's uncalculated and wholly inexcusable obstruction was suggested by electioneering Grits in this city. They and they alone are to blame for any inconvenience that may be caused by the polling divisions being permitted to remain as they are, when both experience and common sense demanded their sub-division. The Grit wire-pullers and tricksters will, we are quite satisfied, gain very little by their scheming. The electors who will have to trudge miles to the polling place when they could have had one within a very short distance of their own doors, will not fail to remember who it was that put them to an inconvenience that was wholly unnecessary and that could have easily been prevented.

OBSTRUCTION.

Says the Montreal Gazette: "It was obstruction, pure and simple, that prevented the transaction of Parliament's business at the present session. It was deliberately entered on obstruction. The object, in the first place, was to prevent the Government's getting the credit of removing the Manitoba school difficulty out of the arena of politics through the passage of a reasonable law, satisfactory to the representatives of the Roman Catholic minority, and interfering in the least possible degree with the functions of the Legislature of the Province. The purpose of preventing the passage of the estimates is more difficult to define. It certainly was not consideration for the business interests of the country. It may have been the spirit of pure mischief. The effect, however, is in no uncertainty. The chances of their lost school privileges being restored to the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba has been reduced. It may be lost forever. The

cost of a special session of parliament has been put upon the country. It will amount to between \$300,000 and \$500,000. For it there will be no return to the taxpayers. It will be held merely to do the work which should have been done this session, but which was rendered impossible by the flow of senseless, irrelevant, time-consuming talk which the Liberal party interposed. Whatever good may come to a party of politicians fresh from the making of such a record will certainly be Mr. Laurier's, as well as whatever harm."

PROMISES REDEEMED.

The Mining Claims of Rossland Have More Than Justified Expectations.

Their Output This Year Will Alone Total Many Millions Dollars.

Mr. J. F. Bledsoe, of the Nelson Miner—equally well known throughout British Columbia as a capable newspaper man and mine expert—is at present enjoying a brief holiday among his Victoria friends, having just returned from a several months' campaign in the Kootenay country, where he very recently made a tour of the various mining towns, amongst others Rossland, the future Butte City of British Columbia. The camp of which this thriving city is the centre is one of the very few of North America to-day whose brilliant promises have been realized at par. The leading properties are proving on development all that their most enthusiastic promoters have claimed, and some idea of the immense strides properties in this section have taken during the past few months may be gathered from the fact that Le Roi stock—which is par at \$5 per share—has been for several days past receiving bids of \$8 with no offerings.

The Josie ground," continued Mr. Bledsoe, in conversation last evening, with the present development of Kootenay mines as the theme, "is opening up in very satisfactory shape. The new vein, which has been traced direct from the Le Roi claim, has been uncovered for several hundred feet on the Josie ground, and stripping at one point discloses the fact that the lead is from seven to nine feet wide, of clean shipping ore. The big chute on the War Eagle, on which they have been running for two months past, has been gradually widening until it is now fully 12 feet between the walls, about 150 feet having been driven on the chute, and the ore is found to be of a better value than that obtained from the second tunnel, which has shipped over 10,000 tons of rock averaging about \$50 in value.

The new drift on the No. 2 of the Cliff is very close to the big ore chute exposed by the upper works. Something over a foot of the higher grade ore yet found in the property is now showing in the face of the new drift, this ore averaging in value about \$30 per ton in gold and copper. "A new ledge has been tapped on the Centre Star in the cross-cut from the main tunnel; tests have demonstrated that this ore has good shipping value and there is no longer any question but that this is one of the bonanzas of the camp.

On the other side of the town a number of very excellent claims have been located and are being rapidly developed, amongst them the Homestake and the Freeburn, both of which contain good surface showings and are looking well as they are opened up. The New Egg is another claim in this vicinity that gives every promise of becoming a paying proposition under judicious management. The development work so far has been done on a very large scale, about 300 feet apart. The new prospecting shaft on the second vein is down about 30 or 35 feet, and has nearly 3 feet of sound clean ore in the bottom of it. This averages about \$25 in gold and from 2 to 3 per cent. in copper, and as far as can be judged by present indications and the surrounding formations, this property will undoubtedly make a good rank amongst the shipping mines of Rossland.

A number of other properties are showing extremely well under active development work, and there is little doubt but that the total shipments for the year from Rossland alone will run high in the millions of dollars. Probably no other mining camp in America has so fully realized its magnificent first promises under subsequent development."

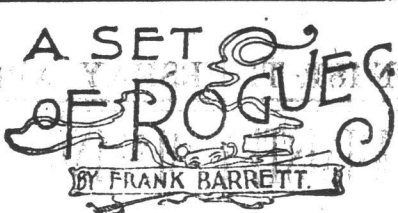
SEND FOUR CENTS

For Six Fancy Dolls With Extra Dresses.

The manufacturers of the popular Diamond Dyes are taking novelty which they are sending out to every town and village in Canada. This novelty is known as the Diamond Dye doll with extra dresses. Six of these dolls with six extra dresses will be sent to any address upon receipt of four cents in stamps. These dolls are very artistic and ornamental, and delight the young people. When you order the dolls, ask for card of forty-five samples of dyed cloth, and book of directions for dyeing with Diamond Dyes; these are sent free of cost. Wells & Richardson Co., 200 Mountain Street, Montreal.

LAURIER AND THE CERGY.

MONTREAL, April 29.—(Special)—Le Courrier de Charlevoix says that Mr. Laurier has completely lost the confidence of the clergy; and it adds that several parish priests in the country have declared the attitude of the Liberal leader on the school question to be a national shame. William Keyes, well known in Labor circles, has accepted a requisition and will be a candidate in St. Ann's district. At a meeting of the Liberals of the United Counties of Vercheres and Chambly at St. Hubert, Que., C. A. Geoffroy was selected as a candidate in the coming contest for the House of Commons.



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CHAPTER XXIX.

Again must I draw upon matter of our knowledge to show you how all things came to pass on this fatal night. When Mr. Godwin reached London, he went to Sir Peter Lely's house in Lincoln's Inn to know if he was still at Hatfield, and there learning he was gone hence to Hampton, and no one answering for certainty when he would return, Mr. Godwin, seeing that he might linger in London for days to no purpose, and bethinking him how pale and sorrowful his dear wife was when they parted, concludes to leave his picture at Sir Peter Lely's and post back to Chiselmurst, counting to give his wife a happy surprise.

About 8 o'clock he reaches the court, to find all shut and barred by the prudent housekeeper, who, on letting him in, with many exclamations of joy and wonder, falls presently to sighing and shaking her head, as she tells how her mistress has lain abed since dinner and is sick of her biliousness. In great concern Mr. Godwin takes the candle from Mrs. Butterby's hand and hastes up to his wife's room. Opening the door softly, he enters, to find the bed trampled indeed, but empty. He calls her in a soft voice, going into the next room, and getting no reply, nor finding her there, he calls again more loudly, and there is no response. Then, as he stands irresolute and amazed, he hears a knock at the door below, and concluding that 'tis his wife, who has had occasion to go out seeking fresh air for her comfort maybe, he runs swiftly down and opens an servant can answer the call. And there he is faced, not by sweet Moll, but the janniced, wicked old Simon, gasping and panting for breath.

"Dost thee know," says he, fetching his breath at every other word, "dost thee know where the woman thy wife is?" "Where is she?" cries Mr. Godwin in quick alarm, thinking by this fellow's sweating haste that some accident had befallen his dear wife.

"I will show thee where she is. Aye, and what she is," gasps the old man, and then, clasping his hands, he adds, "Verily, the Lord hath heard my prayers and delivered mine enemies into my hand."

Mr. Godwin, who had stepped aside to catch up his hat from the table, where he had flung it on entering, stopped short, hearing this fervent note of praise, and turning about, with misgivings of Simon's purpose, cries: "What are your enemies to me?"

"Everything," cries Simon. "Mine enemies are thine, for as they have created me so have they cheated thee." "Enough of this," cries Mr. Godwin. "Tell me where my wife is, and be swift with it."

"I say I will show thee where she is and what she is."

"Tell me where she is," cries Mr. Godwin, with passion.

"That is my secret, and too precious to throw away."

"I comprehend you now," says Mr. Godwin, bethinking him of the fellow's greed. "You shall be paid. Tell me where she is and name your price."

"The price is this," returns the other. "thy promise to be secret, to catch them in this trap and give no opening for escape. Oh, I know them. They are agents that slip through your fingers and turn to bite. They shall not serve me so again, Promise!"

"Nothing. Think you I'm of your own base kind, to deal with you in treachery? You had my answer before, 'I will show thee where she is and what she is.'"



"My wife is there," says Simon, when you would poison my mind, rasal. But," adds he, with fury, "you shall tell me where my wife is."

"I would tear the tongue from my throat ere it should undo the work of Providence. If they escape the present for it, not I. Yet I will give thee a clue to find this woman who hath fooled thee. Seek her where there are thieves and drunkards to mock at thy simplicity, to jeer at thine easy gull, for I say again thy wife never was in Barbary, but playing the farded wanton."

The patience with which Mr. Godwin had bestowed to this trade, doubting by his passion that Simon was stark mad, gave way before this vile aspersion on his wife, and clatching the old man by the throat he flung him across the threshold and shut the door upon him.

But where was his wife? That question was still uppermost in his thoughts. His sole misgiving was that accident had befallen her, and that somewhere in the house he should find her lying cold and insensible.

With this terror in his mind he ran again up stairs. On the landing he was

met by Mrs. Butterby, who, prudent soul, at the first hint of misconduct on her husband's part, had hurried the gapping servants to their rooms. "Mercy on us, dear master!" says she. "Where can our dear lady be? For a snort she hath not left the house, for I locked all up, as she bade me when we carried up her supper, and had the key in my pocket when you knocked. 'See the house safe,' says she, poor soul, with a voice could scarce be heard, 'and let no one disturb me, for I do feel most heavy with sleep.'"

Mr. Godwin passed into his wife's room, and then into the next, looking about him in distraction. "Lord, here's the sweet thing's night-gown!" exclaims Mrs. Butterby from the next room, whither she had followed Mr. Godwin. "But, dear heart of me, where's the ham gone?"

Mr. Godwin, entering from the next room, looked at her as doubting whether he or all the world had taken leave of their wits. "And the pigeon pasty?" added Mrs. Butterby, regarding the table laid out beside her mistress' bed.

"And the cold partridge?" adds she in redoubled astonishment. "Why, here's naught left but my pudding and that as cold as stone."

Mr. Godwin, with the candle flaring in his hand, passed hastily by her, too wrought by fear to regard either the ludicrous or incomprehensible side of Mrs. Butterby's consternation, and so, going down the corridor away from the stairs, he comes to the door of the little back stairs, standing wide open and seeming to bid him descend. He goes quickly down, yet trembling with fear that he may find her at the bottom, broken by a fall, but all he discovers is the bolt drawn and the door ajar. As he pushes it open a gust of wind blows out the light, and here he stood in the darkness, eager to be doing, yet knowing not which way to turn or how to act.

Clearly, his wife had gone out by this door, and so far this gave support to Simon's statement that he knew where she was, and with this a flame was kindled within him that seemed to sear his very soul. If Simon spoke truth in one particular, why should he lie in others? Why had his wife refused to go with him to Hatfield? Why had she bid no one come near her room? Why had she gone forth by this secret stair alone? Then, cursing himself for the unmanly suspicion that could thus, though but for a moment, disgrace the fair image that he worshipped, he asked himself why his wife should not be free to follow a caprice. But where was she? Even that question surged upward in the tumult of his thoughts. Where should he seek her? Suddenly it struck him that I might help him to find her, and he instantly upon his hope he made his way in breathless haste to the road, and so to his lodg.

Ere he has gone a hundred yards Simon steps out of the shadow and stands before him like a shade in the dimness. "I crave thy pardon, master," says he humbly. "I spoke like a fool in my passion."

"If you will crave my pardon, tell me where to find my wife; if not, stand aside," answers Mr. Godwin.

"Will thee hear me speak for two minutes if I promise to tell thee where she is and suffer thee to find her where thee wilt? 'Twill save thee time."

"I will be true," says Simon, under his breath, pointing toward my house. "She is dwelling with Hopkins and Captain Evans, men that she did tramp the country with as vagabond players ere the Spaniard taught them more profitable wickedness. Knock at the door, which thee mayst be sure is fast, and while one holds thee in parley the rest will set the room in order and find a plausible tale to hoodwink thee, afresh. Be guided by me, and thou shalt not be taken in on trust, with the certainty of punishment even if the proof be doubtful? You believe this woman what she pretends to be. What dost that show? Your simplicity—not hers. How would women trick their husbands without such skill to blind them, by a pretense of love and virtue?"

"Say no more," cries Mr. Godwin hoarsely, "or I may strangle you before you pass this door. Go your devilish way. I'll follow."

"Now God be praised for this! Softly, softly!" adds he, creeping in the shade of the back toward the house. But ere he has gone a dozen paces Mr. Godwin repents him again, with outcries that slip through his fingers: "I'll go no farther."

"Then thou dostest my word no longer," whispers Simon quickly. "Thy fear that thou'st see the halt, the fear of finding thy wife a wanton and a trickster."

"No, no, by God!" "If that be so, these art may bound to prove her innocent, that I may not say to all the world she might have put her honor to the test and dare not choosing rather to cheat herself and be cheated by her than know thyself dishonored. If these dost truly love this woman and believe her guiltless, then for her honor must thee put me—not her—to this trial."

"No madman could reason like this," says Mr. Godwin. "I accept this trial, and heaven for me, I will do wrong."

(To be continued.)

THE DAILY COLONIST—20 cents per week.

IMPORTANT INTERVIEW

One of the Framers of Confederation on the Compact With Manitoba.

Arrangements by Public Bodies as Sacred as Those Between Individuals.

Sir Leonard Tilley is one of the Fathers of Confederation. He was a member of the Quebec conference and took an active and an influential part in the deliberations which preceded the confederation of the provinces of British North America. He was also a member of Sir John A. Macdonald's government in 1870 when Manitoba was admitted into the confederacy. He is, besides, one of the most highly respected of the public men of the Dominion. It is many years now since he retired from the political arena. He takes no part in the political contests of the day, and he has no object whatever except the promotion of peace and harmony in the Dominion in taking one side or the other in the Manitoba school controversy. What he desires is that the terms of Confederation be carried out in the strictest good faith. It is from this point of view, as is natural in one of the framers of the constitution of the Dominion, that he regards the Manitoba school question. With the view of obtaining from the venerable statesman what are his views with regard to the original compact with Manitoba a representative of the St. John Sun waited upon Sir Leonard Tilley a few days ago, with the following result:

"I have no objection to that," he replied, "though as I have not qualified myself for discussing the measure now before parliament, I would prefer to leave to others the discussion of the details of the remedial bill."

"In my opinion," Sir Leonard added, "we must, in order to consider the question fairly, go back to the time of the union of the provinces in 1867. The subject of the privileges of the minorities in respect to schools was first dealt with by the Quebec and London conferences, and the arrangement with Manitoba was clearly understood to be on the same lines."

"Well, as you were a member of the Quebec and London conferences, suppose we begin with them. At Quebec, when we were deciding what subjects should be assigned to the local legislatures and which should be left with the general parliament, it was proposed that education be given to the provinces. The question arose at once about protection to the religious minorities in Upper and Lower Canada."

"In the old province of Canada, which included Ontario and Quebec, protection was afforded by the fact that the minority in one part was the majority in the other, and any disposition to do injustice in one section was thus held in check. But it was felt that in the provinces where given absolute power in this matter the minorities might suffer."

"I may say that the question was discussed as one affecting the upper provinces only, and that it was brought up by Mr. (afterwards Sir Alexander) Gait in the interest of the Protestant minority in Lower Canada. He was a member for one of the eastern townships, and was regarded as the spokesman of the Quebec minority. In the convention he was very outspoken and emphatic, pointing out that the Protestants would object to an arrangement which would leave their schools entirely under the control of the majority in Lower Canada. After some discussion Mr. Gait proposed that the clause assigning education to the provinces should be made to read as follows:

"Education; saving the rights and privileges which the Protestant or Catholic minority in both Canadas may possess as to their denominational schools at the time when the union goes into operation."

"This was adopted by general consent." "But in London you renewed the discussion of course."

"Yes. When we met there Mr. Gait said that he was not yet satisfied that the minority, which he represented was fully protected. There was no way provided for enforcing the provision agreed on at Quebec. He wanted a clause put in to provide a remedy in case the privileges were withdrawn. So when we reached the education clause in the Quebec draft as he had amended it, he proposed these additional words: 'And in any province where a system of separate or dissentient schools by law obtains, or where the local legislature may hereafter adopt a system of separate or dissentient schools, an appeal shall lie to the governor-in-council of the general government from the acts and decisions of the local authorities which may affect the rights and privileges of the Protestant or Catholic minority in the matter of education. And the general parliament shall have power in the last resort to legislate on the subject.'

"In Mr. Pope's Confederation documents you will find this clause reproduced in Mr. Gait's handwriting just as he submitted it. Underneath is given in the original writing Sir John Macdonald's memorandum of the vote taken on it."

"Nova Scotia. Yes. New Brunswick. Yes. Canada. Yes. This is part of the 4th sub-section of 43 clause."

"At later meetings the provision for the protection of minorities was further strengthened and expanded, and finally appeared as you find it now in the British North America act."

"From first to last the principle of interference was pressed by this Protestant delegate in the interest of the Protestants. But all, both Catholics and Protestants, felt that what Mr. Gait was asking was just, and that it was the only way in which the minorities for which he spoke would feel that they might safely go into the union."

"This, I suppose, brings us to the

Manitoba negotiations," suggested the Sun.

"Yes; I said that the terms of union as to schools were in my mind closely connected with the condition of the original union. The reason is that the delegates from Manitoba, as I distinctly remember, claimed that the minority there should be placed in as good position as the minority of Ontario and Quebec."

"This was agreed on. We went further. Because it was doubtful whether the schools of Manitoba could be said to 'exist by law' in Manitoba the clause was made to read 'by law or practice,' in order that the minority might be absolutely sure of protection. We were members of the government at that time and could see no reasonable objection to granting the same privileges in Manitoba that were given in Ontario and Quebec."

"You feel quite certain that the separate and agreement was that separate schools should be granted to the minority if they desired them?"

"Unquestionably I do. There is no doubt about it. I believe that when the measure was before parliament a proposition was made to strike the clause out. It was then held by the government that the terms of the bill were an agreement between the Manitoba delegates and the government, which would not be binding on Manitoba unless ratified without change. The proposed amendment did not receive strong support and the terms were adopted as prepared. Sir Donald Smith went east to Fort Garry as a commissioner of our government and had a great deal to do with the arrangements for the conference between the Manitoba delegates and the government. You will see by the statement made by him the other day in parliament that he strongly supports what I have said as to the solemn contract we made at that time."

"As to the present issue on the school question would you be willing to make a statement of your views?"

"Sir Leonard observed that he had not taken part in political discussion for eleven years and had no particular ambition to do so now, but he had clear views as to the duty of the country in this matter and saw no reason for concealing them."

"It appears to me," he said, "that there can be no question as to the rights secured to the minority of Manitoba by the constitution, and since the highest court in the Empire has declared that there is a grievance that cannot see why redress should be refused. I look at it as a solemn compact between the parliament of Canada and the people of Manitoba, and I think it would be a great misfortune if it should hereafter be shown that any of the constitutional engagements or compacts should be violated by the neglect or refusal of the Dominion to carry out its undertakings."

"Sir Leonard went on: "It seems to me very important that the history of the case should be understood, because my observation has been that many of both parties who oppose remedial legislation do so because they are opposed to separate schools. I cannot help thinking that when the people come to see that it is not a question of policy at all, but a question of preserving the compact, they will not condemn the principle of remedial legislation, whatever view they may take of other matters of government policy. I know that many of the people who condemn remedial legislation would honestly and faithfully carry out their personal compacts even to their own hurt, and I do not see why they should support the violation of a compact by a public body."

"It seems to me that sympathy ought to go toward the aggrieved rather than to the aggressor in Manitoba. If the case had been otherwise and Quebec had repealed the provisions allowing Protestants their separate schools we would all have protested and demanded protection and would be justified in doing so."

"The NEW VICTORIA BRANCH. Yesterday Mr. A. J. C. Gallely, manager of the Victoria branch of the Bank of Montreal, received a telegram stating that the directors had selected the design of Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, the architect, for the new provincial parliament buildings, as the most desirable of the competing plans submitted to them for the new building to be erected by the bank in this city. The work will go ahead at once, as it is proposed to commence tearing down the present parliament building within a week, and its foundations for the new one will be commenced as soon as this is done. The new building of four stories and a basement will measure 30 feet on Government street and 68 feet on Easton street. In the basement a lunch room and dressing rooms for the use of the bank will be provided, together with vaults and storage, and also the steam heating plant. The ground floor is occupied by the bank itself and will be a fine apartment 50 feet long, 28 feet broad and 16 feet high, with paneled walls and elaborately decorated coffered ceiling. The arrangements are, of course, of the latest description, with the manager's office conveniently situated. The main entrance will be at the corner of Government and Bastion streets. At the lower end of the building on Bastion street, up a solid stone staircase, with ornamental iron balustrade, will be approached the large, well lighted and fire-proof offices on the first and second floors. It is intended to make these offices in all respects very desirable and comfortable. Lavatories will be supplied to every office, as well as vaults. On the third floor the caretaker's accommodations are arranged. The doors to all the corridors will be laid with marble slabs, and the work of every description will be the best. In designing the building it has been sought to combine a picturesque outline with massive solidity, relieved by carving and moulded work, the facade on Government street being particularly impressive. The exterior is to be of solid stone, in all probability Hadington Island granite, similar to that used with such success in the parliament buildings. The lower part of the walls will be of granite. The interior will be entirely fireproof, with steel girders and concrete, no wood entering into the construction in any part. The bank will at once move into the temporary quarters secured in the old Green-Worlock building, at the corner of Government street and Trunco avenue.

BULWAYO

The Circle Drawn Closer Every Day.

Big Engagements Hostiles—Move Directed.

CAPETOWN, April 29.—Bulwayo is the most important of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The besiegers have still closer to the town. They have been still further advanced. Another large body of Matoppo hills in the north with the other body, and so completely from all sides, at the south of the fortification key to the situation. In addition a further the natives have followed. About 600 men with are advancing. It is a severe work, advancing force, of which it was able to reach Matoppo hills in the north. In the dispatches of the day, Matoppo hills were started. A six miles along the object of guarding and keeping the road open on the way country by arrangement which is particularly wish, having only a visit to England, with great difficulty from Bulwaco, laden with north, reached Bulwaco, the south, Earl Grey, South Africa, Commissioner, arrive at Bulwaco, escort of troops. The tactics of the military are admirable. The natives only a few were reported to be would soon reduce but the police despatched an armament of hands on. The wonderful rapidity which they evident point, and the northward and circle were, seemingly, full strategists, they half circles. Surely the native augmented, the increased until it is a complete circle, and the natives now separate their object. The fortifications are. One have been prepared to advance and once army can now of lines, rude construction, making a camp, and a few hundred Matoppo hills were about a month ago, fully 2,000 men with the number. Every hour around Bulwaco, the British are pushing the Matabeles, who, humiliating defeat, raiders by the Bechuanaland, and magnified it of the British. The farmers' contempt for the has not been less the three sorties of Bulwaco, the rushing of the enemy has. The enemy has and regularly supplies. It is believed, within a week, and its foundations for the new one will be commenced as soon as this is done. The new building of four stories and a basement will measure 30 feet on Government street and 68 feet on Easton street. In the basement a lunch room and dressing rooms for the use of the bank will be provided, together with vaults and storage, and also the steam heating plant. The ground floor is occupied by the bank itself and will be a fine apartment 50 feet long, 28 feet broad and 16 feet high, with paneled walls and elaborately decorated coffered ceiling. The arrangements are, of course, of the latest description, with the manager's office conveniently situated. The main entrance will be at the corner of Government and Bastion streets. At the lower end of the building on Bastion street, up a solid stone staircase, with ornamental iron balustrade, will be approached the large, well lighted and fire-proof offices on the first and second floors. It is intended to make these offices in all respects very desirable and comfortable. Lavatories will be supplied to every office, as well as vaults. On the third floor the caretaker's accommodations are arranged. The doors to all the corridors will be laid with marble slabs, and the work of every description will be the best. In designing the building it has been sought to combine a picturesque outline with massive solidity, relieved by carving and moulded work, the facade on Government street being particularly impressive. The exterior is to be of solid stone, in all probability Hadington Island granite, similar to that used with such success in the parliament buildings. The lower part of the walls will be of granite. The interior will be entirely fireproof, with steel girders and concrete, no wood entering into the construction in any part. The bank will at once move into the temporary quarters secured in the old Green-Worlock building, at the corner of Government street and Trunco avenue.

The work will go ahead at once, as it is proposed to commence tearing down the present parliament building within a week, and its foundations for the new one will be commenced as soon as this is done. The new building of four stories and a basement will measure 30 feet on Government street and 68 feet on Easton street. In the basement a lunch room and dressing rooms for the use of the bank will be provided, together with vaults and storage, and also the steam heating plant. The ground floor is occupied by the bank itself and will be a fine apartment 50 feet long, 28 feet broad and 16 feet high, with paneled walls and elaborately decorated coffered ceiling. The arrangements are, of course, of the latest description, with the manager's office conveniently situated. The main entrance will be at the corner of Government and Bastion streets. At the lower end of the building on Bastion street, up a solid stone staircase, with ornamental iron balustrade, will be approached the large, well lighted and fire-proof offices on the first and second floors. It is intended to make these offices in all respects very desirable and comfortable. Lavatories will be supplied to every office, as well as vaults. On the third floor the caretaker's accommodations are arranged. The doors to all the corridors will be laid with marble slabs, and the work of every description will be the best. In designing the building it has been sought to combine a picturesque outline with massive solidity, relieved by carving and moulded work, the facade on Government street being particularly impressive. The exterior is to be of solid stone, in all probability Hadington Island granite, similar to that used with such success in the parliament buildings. The lower part of the walls will be of granite. The interior will be entirely fireproof, with steel girders and concrete, no wood entering into the construction in any part. The bank will at once move into the temporary quarters secured in the old Green-Worlock building, at the corner of Government street and Trunco avenue.

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