

ments and read a third time and passed.

SHAWNEE COMPENSATION.

HON. MR. TURNER moved the resolution of which he had given notice respecting compensation to settlers in respect of expropriation from the Shawnee. The resolution, he said, spoke for itself, and ought to be approved by every member of the house. The damages mentioned were, it was understood, to have been considered in the arbitration, but the matter appears to have been dropped; and one member of the Imperial house made the remarkable statement that the other night that no claims from the British Columbia settlers had yet been presented. At these claims were long ago forwarded to Ottawa by the Imperial House. The resolution might have the effect of striking up the Dominion authorities.

Mr. HORN spoke in support of the resolution, which he thought ought to pass the house unanimously.

Mr. GRANT spoke to the same effect; and so did Dr. Milne.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

RAILWAY RATES.

MR. ADAMS moved: "Whereas the present passenger and freight rates on railways are very seriously discriminatory against those settled in the interior of the province, the proportionate rates being very much in favor of districts near the coast; therefore he resolved, that a humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, to urge on the Dominion government the necessity of taking steps to regulate the rates on passengers and freight on railways so that there may be an equality in such rates." The mover said that upon the hardships inflicted upon the residents of the interior by the discriminatory rates, which are often lower for carrying goods from the coast to the interior than between two points within the province.

PROBATION.

HON. MR. DAVIE announced that, the business of the session being concluded, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor would attend at 3 o'clock tomorrow (Wednesday) afternoon to preside over the legislature for himself and his colleagues he would say that, whilst they are glad in common to doubt with all in the house, to be relieved of the work of a somewhat laborious session, yet all feel sincere regret at the dissolution of the associations of friends, and the loss of the best of friends, and the members of the legislature cannot enjoy an exemption from this rule. At such a time as this one cannot help reflecting upon the uncertainties of the future, and that, apart from the chances of election, one cannot tell who may or who may not be in this hall next session. In bidding adieu, then, to his colleagues, he wished to express the hope that the affairs of one and all would prosper during the recess, that the country, to which all must appeal, would deal with every man according to his merits, and that the best men may win. (Applause.)

Mr. ROGERS endorsed the wishes expressed by the Premier, and he desired to add, speaking by the name of the house, an acknowledgment of the able manner in which the Speaker has presided over the deliberations of the legislature. He moved a hearty vote of thanks to that gentleman, whose superior he was sure it would be hard to find.

MR. HALL cordially agreed with the references to Mr. Speaker just made. He thought the house certainly owed the proposed acknowledgment of the very efficient and kindly manner in which he had filled the chair. Though there have been many occasions on which his patience has been severely tried, it has proved more than equal to the strain, where an ordinary man would have succumbed. Before the Speaker leaves the hall, before he takes away with him the chair he has so worthily filled, with him of course he will prize as a memento, while the members of the legislature are looking at that chair for the last time, he felt sure all would cordially join in the proposed expression of good will, and in the hope that those of them who would have the good fortune to attend at the next session, and larger and more capacious hall, would have the pleasure of meeting their Speaker there. (Applause.)

MR. BROWN heartily re-echoed the sentiments of respect and appreciation of the Speaker expressed by the members on the other side. He endorsed the wish of the best men will win in the coming contests. There would no doubt be some stiff fighting in the country, as there had been in the house; but just as they were having now a general shake hands all round he hoped that after they met in the country and did their duty there according to their lights they might still be friends.

HON. MR. DAVIE said that he was thoroughly in accord with all that had been said respecting Mr. Speaker, than whom no one had ever discharged the duties of the high office more acceptably to the house. The members on each side must alike acknowledge that never in any of his decisions or official acts, and very seldom has he given offence, even when expressing dissent from the opinions of the members, who one and all are apt to take a rather jaundiced view of their individual rights and privileges. The readiness with which the Speaker has grasped the often obscure points of order submitted to him, and the alacrity with which he has presented his well-reasoned decisions, have been marked, and the decisions thus rendered it must be admitted will stand the test of time, and are not unworthy of any Lord Chancellor. He ventured to think that in the future, when constitutional questions come up for discussion, these decisions will be referred to with respect, and that for all time in the proceedings of the house they may be quoted with advantage. (Applause.)

DR. MILNE added a neat tribute to the Speaker for his urbanity and impartiality.

THE CHAIR put the question, which was carried by a standing vote, with musical honors.

HON. SPEAKER HIGGINS was quite affected by the kind tributes of the members, and on rising to express his thanks betrayed not a little embarrassment. He would take this opportunity, he said, before parting with the house, to return to every member his sincere thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness shown to him. He did not think that any Speaker could have been better treated than he had been. His short-comings had been condoned, his errors regarded as slight, and he had at least been credited with having tried to do his duty. He acknowledged heartily and sincerely the vote of thanks presented to him. In after years he should always look back with pleasure to the legislature which closed with the session of 1894. He trusted that next year, when the new house assembled, the great majority if not all the members would be present at the roll call.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved that when the house sits it stand adjourned until 3 o'clock next afternoon, and this being agreed to the house adjourned at 11:30 p.m.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, April 11. HUGH LYNN ARRESTED.

Charged With the Murder of John Green and Thomas Taylor.

The Savory Island Tragedy of October Develops a New Chapter.

Hugh Lynn "wanted" by the police of British Columbia since October 23 last, in connection with the tragic death of John Green and Thomas Taylor at Savory Island on that date, was yesterday lodged in the Provincial jail here, the charge against him being murder. He was known to have been on the island just previous to the finding of the dead bodies, but when the police came to look for him as a person open to suspicion it was found that he had disappeared completely as though the earth had opened and swallowed him up, and many as the weeks went on, were forced to the conclusion that he had been slain by the same hands which were responsible for the death of John Green and Thomas Taylor. How the officers of justice forgot and out his hiding place, and placed him under arrest to stand his trial upon the gravest charge known to the law, is a strange and interesting chronicle.

The details of the Savory Island tragedy are still fresh in the memory of the majority of British Columbians. John Green was an elderly and well-to-do rancher and storekeeper, practically the ruler as well as the owner of the island; Thomas Taylor was a hard laborer in his employ, who shared the accommodation of his cabin—half store, half residence. Green was known all along the inside coast as a man of eccentricities, one of which was that he kept large sums of money continually in his possession, and not infrequently exhibited his wealth with pride. On October 23, residents of a neighboring island visiting Savory to make purchases at Green's store, found his dead body and that of his employee, Taylor, in the water. The fact of the ghastly discovery was at once reported to the authorities, and an investigation commenced. There had apparently been a quarrel between the two men, and a disposition of the bodies after death seemed to have been made. Numerous details noticeable to practised eyes soon, however, led the police to the conclusion that the crime had been a deliberate murder, and they then began to cast about for the murderer. Suspicion soon attached itself to Hugh Lynn, who, with his Indian wife Jennie and their son, was known to have been on the island. A few days before he had visited the Mainland in Green's company, the rancher going over to buy whiskey, and later he had gone himself as having come from Green for a fresh supply. Certainly Lynn should be in a position to give important information. But Lynn could not be found, and this fact intensified the suspicion that he was identified with the horrible crime. The police searched thoroughly the entire neighborhood, but had all traces of Lynn, the klookthman and the boy, obliterated, and even the officers themselves before long grew positive that the three had also been victims and their bodies had been away with the theory then formed being that nomadic Indians were responsible for the crime, which seemed almost impossible of solution in years if at all.

Here the case rested for some time—until word came to Superintendent Hussey that a timber cruiser named Jim Morris had seen Lynn making for the North. Mr. J. F. Blodoe was then called in, and the threads of the investigation were again taken up. His investigations showed that Lynn was not the man seen, but in order to lose no point he inquired carefully into the history of the woman Jennie. He found that she was by birth a Bella Coola, but had years ago run away from her tribe, casting in her fortunes with a Coast pirate named Wright, who was subsequently captured and jailed. She then met and married an Italian fisherman of Port Townsend, who, dying, left her a small property near there, where she had been accustomed afterwards to leave her children in charge of her mother while she was away on her various adventurous expeditions. Three years ago she took up with Lynn, in whose company she had since been content.

The most diligent search failed to discover her whereabouts, but a watch was established on the house near Port Townsend in the hope that she would at some time show up there. This expectation was realized, and two or three weeks ago Superintendent Hussey received word that the woman—Lynn and Jennie—had been seen in the neighborhood of Townsend. Mr. Blodoe was sent over the Sound to investigate, and he soon convinced himself that the man was Lynn in the flesh. Without taking any action to prematurely alarm him, Mr. Blodoe, leaving a platoon of American officers to guard the suspected man, returned to Victoria and reported to Superintendent Hussey, extrajudicial papers being apparently a necessity. When the Superintendent with him returned to the Sound prepared to act, they found to their chagrin that Lynn had escaped the vigilance of the Puget Sound police, and had again disappeared.

During his previous visit the Victoria officer had carefully marked in mind the location of Lynn's canoe, and when it was found he was gone it was at once looked for. The policemen despatched on this errand, and who found the craft gone as expected, luckily met with an old man living in the vicinity who had seen Lynn and his klookthman depart. He had asked them where they were bound for, and had received the reply from the woman that they were "going over to the ranch." Further inquiries developed the fact that Michael Deleo, the Italian husband of a daughter of the woman Jennie, had about three years ago come into possession of a lonely ranch on Shaw's Island, directly opposite Friday Harbor, San Juan. The two men and two together, the British Columbia officers concluded that this must be "the ranch" referred to.

The assistance was next enlisted of Sheriff Thomas of San Juan, an efficient and obliging officer, with whose aid the ranch was quickly located; Lynn and Jennie, it was found, had been there—but had gone. Lynn was known by the name of Newcombe, and the question again arose, more particularly now—was he aware that he was in danger and seeking safety in flight? The ranch showed a considerable amount of work recently done, indicating the intention of the workers to return and put in a crop, which idea was further strengthened by the discovery at a settler's house in the neighborhood of a portion of Lynn's goods, which he was to come back for. A small steamer was secured and a few days spent in cruising about, the welcome information then being incidentally obtained that Lynn was lately making his way back to the ranch.

On Monday—the day before yesterday—he landed continuously, and it was decided to visit the ranch.

The party consisted of Superintendent Hussey, Mr. Blodoe, Sheriff Thomas, and the latter's son, who they first reached by boat, and then walked to the ranch. Lynn, Jennie and her mother were found at home, and the business of the officers was quickly stated. At first Lynn insisted that it was a mistake—that his name was Newcombe, then he admitted that he was Hugh Lynn, and said that he was glad the officers had come, that he had been expecting them for some time. He waived the formalities of extradition and the steamer Harry Lynn being chartered, it yesterday brought to Victoria the arresting party with Lynn, Jennie and the old woman. The prisoner is a tall, spare man of 36 years, though he looks much older. He is a native of Western Canada, where his people still reside, and spent all his life in the Province. After being cautioned in regard to the possible use against him of any statement he might make, he gave a somewhat disconnected version of the tragedy. He had been on the island, he said, until the day before the finding of the bodies—though he had only heard within the last few weeks of Green and Taylor being dead. The two men were always quarrelling, and the day before he left the island (having gone to return a borrowed bullet mould) they had a row and would have killed each other had he (Lynn) not taken a gun from Green. Both Green and Taylor had been drinking; he had had no liquor, but was not one on the island but the two men were left, although some Indians—the same that were arrested at Alert Bay and supposed to have had some knowledge of the shooting—had been there the day previous. Since October he had been living in isolated places and of it by some Indians from Victoria, who had been talking with their friends from the north after the release of the latter from jail.

Separated from Lynn, the woman Jennie, told a different story. She said that she was glad he had been arrested, as he had frequently threatened her life of late and she was afraid before the shooting. She heard several shots and Lynn came out from the direction of the house and told her that the boat was ready at once. While she was doing so he returned to the store and secured a quantity of goods and also the tin box with \$110 in it. He said there had been a row, but did not go into any explanation. Since an attempt had been running from place to place, hiding and running, though she had repeatedly told Lynn it was bound to come.

The preliminary examination of Hugh Lynn, charged with the willful murder of John Green and Thomas Taylor, at Savory Island in October last, opened Wednesday afternoon in the Provincial police court. Mr. E. F. Blodoe, J.P., presiding and Superintendent Hussey prosecuting, Lynn was not yet represented by counsel, and declined to say anything in regard to the case until he had been legally advised.

Superintendent of Police F. S. Hussey first took the stand and introduced the case by outlining its history, the particulars given in this evidence being much the same as published in the columns of yesterday. Lynn maintained an attitude of apparent indifference during the recital of the facts, link by link, but seemed more interested when his Indian wife Jennie, Que-ah or Mrs. Boketo, was called upon for her testimony.

She told how she had become acquainted with Lynn three years ago, living with him since then, and how she had accompanied him on a hunting expedition to the North. Retaining her camped for four days on Savory Island, where they were joined by four Fort Rupert Indians (three of them the men who were brought down from Alert Bay a few weeks ago). The liquor flowed freely and "all hands" felt merry. The next day she (Jennie) felt sorry, as a consequence of the jubilation of the previous night—too miserable to get up. The Indians had left and she was lying in bed when her little boy came and called her, saying he had heard shots fired—which she had heard. He was out in the direction of Green's house, and when returned with the news that the two white men were dead—shot.

Lynn also came in very shortly afterwards, "looking crazy like," and carrying with him two shotguns, a rifle, a quantity of goods of all sorts and a little tin box, which he subsequently discovered contained money. He did not say where he got the things and she did not ask; he told her to get up and hustle the things into the skiff—that they had to leave at once. This she did, and they left the island soon after, she not having gone near the house.

Half way over to the Mainland Lynn snatched the skiff and said he was afraid to trust her with so much money, and thought he had better kill her. He had his rifle drawn upon her and she was too frightened either to speak or move. Changing his mind a few minutes later, he hastily bundled the things up—guns, dry goods and everything—and sank them in the water, leaving her on the Mainland between Comox and Cape Mudge. His next move was to cast the boat on shore and invest in the canoe with which they had been since been dodging from place to place—making and hiding.

Several times Lynn had drawn a knife upon her and threatened to kill her and her boy. She lived in constant fear of his carrying out his threat, and when he was after they had made their way to the ranch where the arrest was made.

Lynn declined to cross-examine, and the inquiry was then adjourned for eight days.

If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Reserver, why will it not in your case?

LONDON, April 11.—In an interview last evening John Redmond, Parnellite leader, expressed great dissatisfaction with Morley's statement in regard to the introduction of the evicted tenants' bill. Parnellite, he said, would take advantage of the first opportunity to compel dissolution.

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THEIR FATE UNCERTAIN.

Three Victoria Sealers Separated From Their Vessel and Supposed to be Lost.

Sale of the Steam Schooner "Worklock"—Provisional Arrangements Continued.

R. Marwick, of the Victoria sealing schooner Vera, and Robert Irving, of the May Belle, returned from Japan by the Empress yesterday, on sick leave. They left the Japanese ports deserted by sealing craft, only one of the fleet being now in Yokohama—the schooner Aurora. She had put to sea a day or so previous to the Empress sailing, but just outside the port was run down by an unknown steamer, her bowsprit being cut clean away, and she being thereby forced back to make good damages. Luckily no one was lost or injured in the collision. Not so fortunate was a boat's crew belonging to the Agnes Mandan, which left that schooner on a perfectly calm day a few weeks ago and have never been seen. There were as usual three men on the boat, the hunter, Charles Williams, sailing with him Samuel Lewis, son of Indian Officer Lewis, and himself well known as an amateur sportsman, with another Victorian. Night coming on, signals were shown and guns fired from the schooner, but without avail. The night proved the reverse of the day, a hurricane raging in which no boat could live, and searching the neighborhood for the lost boat, neither it nor the crew were heard of again. There were no other schooner in the vicinity which could have picked them up, which makes their death by the storm almost a certainty. Williams resided with his family not far from Esquimalt, and had a brother who was also a resident here, and had been employed at the Sayward sawmill, where he formerly worked.

The residents of Japan, taking a lively interest in the British Columbia Indians, who compose the crews of the Fawn and the Rosie Olsen, and they in their turn are enthusiastic over the Japanese whalers, in the obtaining of which they experience no difficulty. Marwick says that the seals were never thicker than they are this year off the Japan coast; and that, however, the weather thus far has been such that the boats could seldom be lowered.

The steam schooner Worklock, for which \$8,400 was refused, on a previous occasion of her being offered for sale, was put up for auction by Mr. J. W. Hall by order of H. E. F. Blodoe, J.P., presiding and Superintendent Hussey prosecuting, Lynn was not yet represented by counsel, and declined to say anything in regard to the case until he had been legally advised.

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From THE DAILY COLONIST, April 12. THE CITY.

The Junction hotel and wharves, adjoining the E. & N. station, on Store street, have been purchased by R. Dunsmuir & Sons, who will move all their offices into the building. The purchase price was \$40,000.

TENDERS have been called by the Lands and Works Department, to be received up to noon on Monday, 30th April, for the erection of a court house at Chilliwack. The plans may be seen at the department and at the office of S. Mallard, Chilliwack.

A LARGO meeting of St. Andrew's Presbyterian congregation was held in the church last night, when the Rev. William Leslie Clay, B.A., of Moosejaw, was unanimously extended a call as pastor. The meeting was an enthusiastic one. Rev. Dr. Robertson was appointed a commissioner to represent the congregation before the Presbytery at Regina in connection with the call, and Messrs. McKelving and Hogarth were appointed commissioners before the Presbytery of Victoria.

An invitation to persons desirous of receiving the bulletins issued from the Dominion Central station at Ottawa or to the branch at Agassiz, is published by advertisement from the Dominion department of agriculture. These bulletins, which are sent out from time to time as occasion requires, deal with experiments and investigations in agriculture, dairying, bee-keeping, stock raising and other subjects of interest to farmers and dairymen. Communications to the department go post free.

The clause in the bill just assented to amending the school act, on which Trustees based the letter sent to the school board, declaring himself no longer a member of it, reads: "2. Any trustee who during his term of office is convicted of any criminal offence, or who becomes insane, or ceases to be an actual resident within the school district of which he is a trustee, shall ipso facto forfeit and vacate his seat, and the remaining trustee or trustees shall declare his seat vacant, and forthwith call a special meeting for the election of his successor."

FRANK McQUILLAN, who has just returned from a visit to China creek, where he went to see how the mines looked in winter time, says that the snow lies so deep there yet that prospectors will do well not to get in until the latter part of June. A number of photographs and measurements were taken with a view to seeing what arrangements would have to be made to work the King Solomon and Golden Eagle mines during the winter months. Mr. McQuillan says that an aerial tramway 2,000 feet long down the timber line, and a strong snow shed at the mouth of the tunnel will solve that question satisfactorily. The crew of a mill will be put up as soon as the snow allows, and then work will go ahead. Snow twenty feet deep on the level was found and the houses at the mine was almost completely buried. Some interesting kodak views taken by Mr. McQuillan can be seen at Fleming Block.

A FORTUNATELY UNUSUAL case of concealment of birth and apparent neglect is at present receiving the attention of the police and coroner, the latter of whom yesterday afternoon presided over an inquest in connection, held in the city hall committee room. The jury was composed of Messrs. R. Maynard, M. J. McQuillan, A. Murray, R. Murdoch, S. F. McIntosh and R. Crowder, who, after hearing considerable evidence, returned a verdict "that the deceased (an infant girl) was prematurely born, owing to a previous injury to the mother, and death was caused by lack of care and attention at the time of birth." The facts, briefly stated, are that on Monday night a guest at the Western hotel, store street, found the body of the child concealed in a sack in the baggage room, of which Mary Waller, one of the chambermaids, had a key. This was reported to the police, by whose request Dr. Lang went to the hotel and saw the body, as well as Mary Waller, the latter being confined in her room by illness. He gave his opinion in the coroner's court that she had recently given birth to the child, though her roommate, Tekla Ahola, swore that she had no knowledge of this fact. After making a post mortem examination he also asserted that the child had been born living, and perished through neglect. The police will take further action in the matter.

TROUBLES IN CHINA.

Imperial Troops Repeatedly Defeated by Hillmen of Warlike Instincts and Hardhood.

American Baptist Mission Attacked by a Mob—They Are Forced to Retire.

According to news received from Nan Chang, capital of Kiangsi, says the N. C. Daily News, Kalia Hui men are giving trouble again in that province, as well as in some of the border districts of Hunan and Kwangtung. This is accounted for by the successes that have met the efforts of the society in the latter province, where in Chaohou the Imperial troops, armed with the best of weapons, have been repeatedly defeated. The new risings were made by disconnected arrangements; one in the district of Linshui, Hunan province, bordering Kiangsi, and the other in the hill districts of Nanyangchow, Kwangtung province, also bordering Kiangsi; while a subsidiary movement of the society has also taken place in the department of Nanan, Kiangsi, which is a neighborly district to Nanyangchow. All these things began in the latter part of January last, or about the end of the Chinese year. This explains the telegram about the Canton officials asking aid from Kwangsi, and the dispatch of a disciplined regiment to the borders. Since then three other disciplined regiments have been sent to Kwangtung and Hunan border districts to reinforce the local levies. But with the unlooked for success of the Chaohou rebellion, the movers of which have, according to last advices from Canton, been reinforced by nearly 3,000 hardy Kwangsi hillmen, the prospects of the slender Imperial army there look dubious. These hillmen are the same class which occasioned the Taiping rebellion, and their warlike instincts and hardihood are a proverb amongst the people of the country.

A private letter just received at Shanghai from Kiochow, Chekiang province, dated February 28th, gives the details of certain riotous proceedings in that place, we learn from the Mercury. The American Baptists have had a station there for many years. Messrs. Mason and Fletcher and their families are living there now. It seems that on the day that the Magistrate went to welcome spring, it being a pleasant spring-like day, there were great crowds in the process-

ion, which went directly past the Mission premises. The mob tried to force the front gate, then threw bricks and stones on the roof and at the windows. They finally broke through the back gate and began looting, stuffing everything they could up their sleeves and under their clothes. Messrs. Mason and Fletcher stood firm, ordering them to give up the things they were stealing and to leave the house, and perhaps from fear of being identified and punished, they began to go down stairs and flee out. If the missionaries had fled or hidden there might have been another Sungsung case.

"THE KOREAN REFUGEE."

Reminiscences of the Life of Kin Ok Kin, Recently Assassinated in Shanghai.

A Patriot and Political Discontent, His Career Was a Record of Reverses.

The assassination at Shanghai, on March 23, of Kin Ok Kin, the last of the royal Korean house of that name, will recall vividly to many the now ten-year-old story of the second Korean outbreak, of which he was leader. It was on the evening of the 7th of December, 1894, while the chief officers of the Korean government with many members of the nobility were assembling in celebration of the opening of a new post office, a carefully planned attack was made upon the members of the government. At the head of the conspiracy was Kin Ok Kin, member of a royal family, who, after a short visit to Japan, had returned home imbued with lofty ideas as to his country's future, and had formed a new and more progressive party to assert its independence, and specially to check the galling interference of China in its affairs.

The struggle was short but anguished, and soon the government, with the aid of the Chinese troops then stationed at Seoul, gained the ascendancy. Flashed with success, regarding them as in some sense responsible for the revolt, and after a resistance Takezo gathered together his forces, and other Japanese residents as had sought the shelter of their country's flag, and retreated to the sea coast, leaving the legation wrapped in flames.

Kin Ok Kin, Boku Xel Ko and other leaders in the outbreak went into concealment, seizing the first opportunity of escape to Japan, which was ways—with it, it is alleged, some reason—being regarded by these discontents as a sure standby and support. Kin among the others left Ninosa in the Chitose Maru on December 13, 1894, and went to Japan, where he adopted the Japanese name of Iwata Shusaku. He was suspected by the Japanese Government of being connected with the plot to raise the standard of rebellion in the peninsula, and was banished, first to the Bonin Islands and then to Hokkaido, being allowed at length, on the plea of ill-health, to return to Tokyo.

More than once attempts have been made upon his life. There have been too much reason to suspect that the Korean cabinet desired his removal, and would not stick at any means of accomplishing that end. Of course one of the first steps taken after his flight was to destroy every member of his house—wife, children and relatives all fell victims to the vengeance of his enemies—but so long as the Kin name remained alive there were men in Seoul who felt danger hourly menaced them. Why the assassin should have waited till Shanghai was reached it is impossible to say—though those who have closely followed the history of Korean affairs in the last decade will draw their own conclusions.

WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., March 17.—In response to general demands that the government should afford assistance to the unemployed, scores of deputations representing them have waited upon the Premier, Sir George Dibbs, during the past two months, and the Cabinet by a majority vote has given its approval to a scheme of state aid by which the government will bear the expense of clearing 2,000 farms of 150 acres each, which will be leased out to skilled people. It is estimated that an expenditure of \$1,000,000 will make the land ready for the farmer, and that the state will make a goodly interest on the investment by leasing the land for wheat growing at the rate of \$1.25 an acre a year. By adopting the system of small contracts for clearing the land over 10,000 people can be employed.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, March 17.—A delegation representing five thousand of the unemployed, all heads of families, and accompanied by several hundred members of parliament, has waited upon Premier Kingston and demanded that they be allowed to break a sufficient quantity of stone to enable them to pay their rent and other liabilities. It is contended that the present system of stone breaking adopted by the Government, which provides for one week's rations, without money, did not settle the unemployed question. Premier Kingston replied that while the government was doing its best it could not grapple to a full extent with the unemployed question, and that all it could do was to provide work in order that absolute starvation might be avoided.

HOBART, Tasmania, March 17.—In reply to urgent representations from Premier Paterson, of Victoria, Prime Minister Debon and his cabinet have agreed to sanction experimental settlements of the unemployed on the islands of the straits to cultivate fisheries. Settlements will be established next week on the Flinders, Kings, Cape, Barren and Kent group islands.

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alone, which went directly past the Mission premises. The mob tried to force the front gate, then threw bricks and stones on the roof and at the windows. They finally broke through the back gate and began looting, stuffing everything they could up their sleeves and under their clothes. Messrs. Mason and Fletcher stood firm, ordering them to give up the things they were stealing and to leave the house, and perhaps from fear of being identified and punished, they began to go down stairs and flee out. If the missionaries had fled or hidden there might have been another Sungsung case.

"THE KOREAN REFUGEE."

Reminiscences of the Life of Kin Ok Kin, Recently Assassinated in Shanghai.

A Patriot and Political Discontent, His Career Was a Record of Reverses.

The assassination at Shanghai, on March 23, of Kin Ok Kin, the last of the royal Korean house of that name, will recall vividly to many the now ten-year-old story of the second Korean outbreak, of which he was leader. It was on the evening of the 7th of December, 1894, while the chief officers of the Korean government with many members of the nobility were assembling in celebration of the opening of a new post office, a carefully planned attack was made upon the members of the government. At the head of the conspiracy was Kin Ok Kin, member of a royal family, who, after a short visit to Japan, had returned home imbued with lofty ideas as to his country's future, and had formed a new and more progressive party to assert its independence, and specially to check the galling interference of China in its affairs.

The struggle was short but anguished, and soon the government, with the aid of the Chinese troops then stationed at Seoul, gained the ascendancy. Flashed with success, regarding them as in some sense responsible for the revolt, and after a resistance Takezo gathered together his forces, and other Japanese residents as had sought the shelter of their country's flag, and retreated to the sea coast, leaving the legation wrapped in flames.

Kin Ok Kin, Boku Xel Ko and other leaders in the outbreak went into concealment, seizing the first opportunity of escape to Japan, which was ways—with it, it is alleged, some reason—being regarded by these discontents as a sure standby and support. Kin among the others left Ninosa in the Chitose Maru on December 13, 1894, and went to Japan, where he adopted the Japanese name of Iwata Shusaku. He was suspected by the Japanese Government of