

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1894.

A CONTRAST AND A WARNING.

The promptitude with which the Dominion Government have submitted their revised tariff to Parliament is in striking contrast to the dilatoriness of the Democrats of the United States in perfecting their tariff for revenue. The Democrats were pledged to give the people of the United States a reformed tariff. They declared in their convention that protection was robbery, and the people elevated them to power for the express purpose of putting an end to the protective system. The position of the Democrats of the United States previous to the last presidential election resembled in very many respects the position now, and for some time back occupied by the Liberals of the Dominion. They both denounce protection and they both promised the people a tariff for revenue only. The Democrats were successful in the election. The people placed a Democrat in the President's chair and they elected a large majority of Democrats to the House of Representatives. The Senate, too, was in accord with popular opinion. The majority in that body, too, was Democratic. The Democrats, therefore, were in a position to fulfil their pledges in the face of all opposition. But have they abolished protection? Have they enacted a tariff for revenue only? They have not. They have not, in fact, made an earnest effort to give the people what they promised them. They have allowed themselves to be influenced by the Protectionists—by what means Heaven only knows—into obstructing tariff legislation and into defacing and mangling the tariff for revenue framed by honest Democrats. This is how their tactics are described by an independent and a high class journal:

A group of senators threaten to defeat the tariff bill and to leave the McKinley act on the Statute Book. The moderate measure that passed the House, and which twenty years ago would have been regarded as a very high protection bill, provided for too radical a reduction of rates of duty in the opinion of senators. They threatened to vote against it if it came into the Senate unchanged. They persuaded the subcommittee to which the bill was referred to change the free list and to place coal, iron ore and sugar on the dutiable list. Having accomplished that much they are still unsatisfied, and are doing their worst to defeat any attempt to make a reduction in tariff taxes.

The prospect at this moment is that these men will succeed in their efforts to cause the Democrats to break the pledges they made at the presidential election and to deceive every one who placed faith in their earnestness and their honesty.

What is going on now in the States should be an object lesson for the people of this Dominion. The Canadian Liberals are not apparently so earnest in the cause of free trade as were the American Democrats. The pledges which our Liberal politicians have made are not stronger than those which were made by the American Democrats. Yet when the Democrats are in power, they are not able, nor indeed are they willing, to withstand the influences that are working for Protection. Canadian Liberals, if they were in power, would be under the same influences and would be exposed to the same temptations as are the American Democrats. Is there any one who believes that Canadian Liberals would succeed where the American Democrats have failed?

It may be said that the Democrats have failed in their contest with Protection because the people of the United States are not really favorable to free trade. Precisely. Neither are the people of Canada free traders. They, like the Americans, believe in Protection, and if it came to the pinch they would not consent to allow any party to deprive our native industries of the protection which they have for the last fifteen years enjoyed. If, by any accident or by any peculiar combination of factions, the Griggs were elevated to power, they would not, notwithstanding the promises and protestations they are now making, venture to establish a tariff for revenue. They would find some excuse to continue the tariff pretty much as it is at present. They would, like the American Democrats, be utterly unable to resist the pressure brought to bear upon them by the protectionists of their own party.

THE DOMINION ESTIMATES.

The Dominion Estimates for the ensuing year show that the Government are determined to spend as little money as possible. It does not appear that they propose to starve the different services, but it is quite evident that they have made up their minds to economize. It must not be forgotten that a very considerable part of the expenditure is fixed by statute, and over this, of course, even Parliament has no control. Until the laws are changed, the expenditure must go on. The amount of the controllable expenditure is much smaller than most people imagine. When the critics of the Government complain of their extravagance, it ought to be remembered that, after all their statutory obligations have been met, there is a precious small sum left to squander, let the Government be ever so well inclined to spend profusely. But Canadian Governments, as a rule, are not lavish with the people's money, and anyone who knows the present Finance Minister will not dream of accusing him of being a spendthrift.

The part of the expenditure over which the Government can exercise the most control is that on capital accounts. They are not compelled by law to comply with the requests of the people of the different parts of the Dominion for public works and improvements of one kind and another. They must pay the salaries of officials and the interest on the public debt, but they are under no such obligation to give a grant to a

railway here, a canal there, or a breakwater at some other place; so those who are making loud demands for economy and retrenchment must make up their minds to be satisfied with small appropriations and fewer improvements.

On comparing the estimated expenditure for next year with that of the year to be ended on the 30th of June next, we find that the principal reduction is on capital account. The ordinary expenditure of the current year is estimated at \$37,693,154; that on capital account is set down at \$6,890,760. The estimated expenditure on ordinary account for next year, which ends on the 30th June, 1895, is \$37,321,306, and the expenditure on capital account is to be only \$2,716,586. Here we have a reduction of \$37,348 on ordinary account, and \$4,174,173 on capital account. This shows that the Government have determined to save the most where saving can be most easily done. The Government intends to spend \$708,598 less on public works next year than it is doing this year. This is an economy at which many of the representatives of the people will grumble, for we notice that many members who complain most bitterly about the extravagance of the Government, are among the most urgent in their demand for public works. They forget that one of the impossibilities is to save your cake and eat it too. We are not very sure that the lessened expenditure for public works will be very popular with a good many of the people who hope that the pressure of the hard times will be lightened in the localities in which they live by a liberal expenditure of public money.

The expenditure for railways and canals is cut down from \$5,080,441 to \$2,432,700. On the canals alone the expenditure is to be reduced \$2,385,000. The Saub canal is nearly finished and will require a much smaller appropriation next year than it did this, and there is to be a considerable diminution of the expenditure for deepening the St. Lawrence canal. The large sum of \$200,000 is appropriated for the revision of the voters' lists, and the postal service calls for \$90,500 additional expenditure.

It is to be hoped that the Government's economies will not extend to this Province. It is in that peculiar condition in which a liberal expenditure is necessary to its development. Putting it on short allowance just now is the reverse of economical. Besides, as we have more than once clearly shown, the Dominion is in justice bound to make the appropriations for this Province exceptionally large. It is, as regards its contributions to the general revenue, in an exceptional position, and, therefore, requires exceptional treatment.

THE FATHER OF PROHIBITION.

Neal Dow, the Father of Prohibition, has just celebrated his ninetieth birthday. He is still hale and hearty and in the full possession of all his faculties. He became a temperance missionary fifty-three years ago and he has been more or less actively engaged in the work ever since. He succeeded in persuading the citizens of his own state to enact a prohibitory law more than forty years ago. It has never since been repealed. On the contrary prohibition has been incorporated into the constitution of the State of Maine.

When Neal Dow first became an apostle of total abstinence there were very few temperance societies on this continent and prohibition was a thing unknown. To-day total abstinence is in America counted by the million and many States of the Union have tried and are trying the experiment of prohibition. Its success, however, is very far indeed from being assured. However, it is still popular, as the plebiscites taken lately in several of the provinces of this Dominion prove.

Exactly what measure of success temperance has had during the last fifty years, it is almost impossible to estimate. It is certain that there has been a great change of opinion on the subject since 1840, and the drinking habits of the people have undergone a very material change. The quantity of spirituous liquors consumed per capita must, it appears to us, be considerably less than when they were considered a necessity of life. Fifty years ago very little, either of work or play, could be done without strong drink, and the deacons and glasses were present on all occasions, sorrowful as well as joyful. Neal Dow, in his day, has witnessed a revolution in the drinking customs of society, and a wonderful change in the estimate in which liquor is held by people generally. The change has, without doubt, been an improvement, and the grand old man has been the instrument of doing much good in many countries. The work which Neal Dow commenced under great difficulties, and the principles which he advocated in the face of a perfect storm of ridicule and opprobrium, are still going on and still spreading. What the ultimate result is to be, no man living can tell.

A NEW TREATY.

A new treaty with China has been submitted to the United States Senate for its sanction. There are different opinions about the treaty. Some say it is required and some say it is not. The San Francisco Call, for instance, "ventures the assertion that no new treaty is needed. We are doing fairly well under the old treaty and the laws made in amendment of it." There are Americans whose opinions are entitled to respect who assert that the laws to which the Call alludes were made, not in amendment of the old treaty, but in open violation of its plainest provisions. We are sure that it is far better to make a new treaty, no matter how stringent it may be, than to enact a law which contravenes the express terms of an existing treaty. It is more than likely that the new treaty was negotiated for the purpose of taking away from the United States the reproach of covenant-

breaking. The Chinese, though they are heathens, know that it is right for nations, as well as individuals, to keep their word, and they do not doubt have their own opinion of a Christian nation which breaks its word by legal enactment.

NOT BUILT THAT WAY.

The Vancouver World says of the quibbling and false accusation of the News-Advertiser: "We do not know that anything baser has ever come under our notice, and if the morning sheet here had any sense of honor it would tender the Colonist an apology." A newspaper capable of making so absurd an accusation in so mean and so malicious a manner will not apologise or make an amends of any sort for an injury it attempts to do or for a lie which it succeeds in circulating. It is not in its nature to do, under any circumstances, what is fair and honorable.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

President Cleveland is to-day the best-liked and the best-hated man in the Great Republic. By vetoing the Seigniorage bill he incurred the unbounded enmity of a large number of United States citizens and raised himself in the estimation and earned the undying gratitude of a still greater number. By thus acting courageously and consistently he strengthened his influence in the country and made himself morally, as he is politically, the very first of United States citizens.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Toronto, March 29.—An Ottawa deputa-tion waited upon the Government, last evening, to press the claims of the style of ballot which has been tried in Ottawa and found very efficient. The chief peculiarity of the new ballot is that circular spaces are left in which the cross is to be placed, thus preventing illiterate voters from spoiling their ballots by putting their mark in the wrong place. Sir Oliver Mowat promised that the matter would be considered.

As a result of the Government placing coin on the free list, local dealers to-day announced a reduction in the price of that article to manufacturers of 50 cents per ton. The first annual meeting of the Northwest Land Co. was held at the head office of the company here, Mr Van Horne, president of the C.P.R., was elected president; E. B. Osler, of Toronto, re-elected vice-president. All the old directors were re-elected.

It was announced at yesterday's session of the Home Mission conference of the Presbyterian church, that £100 had been received from the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, and £150 from the Presbyterian Church in Ireland in aid of new missions.

The Canada Northwest Land Co.'s lands in Ontario are selling at higher prices than last year.

TURBULENCE IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A scene of turbulence and confusion unequalled since the opening days of the Fifty-first Congress marked the close of an exciting session of the House to-day. The O'Neill-Joyce contested election case was unfinished business, and, failing to get a quorum to support the bill, the Elections committee, Mr. Pastorer introduced a resolution directing the arrest of members absent without leave and revoking all leaves of absence. On this resolution Messrs. Crisp and Reed were pitted against each other in speeches that manifested some degree of bitterness. In the day the Speaker reversed the ruling made on a motion by Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, from which ensued an exciting and sensational scene. Members were refused recognition, and when Mr. Reed charged the chair with a violation of the rules, the Speaker emphatically declared that he assumed all the consequences. After the storm was allayed, and without having made any material progress, the House adjourned at 6:50 o'clock until to-morrow at noon.

A LONG PASSAGE.

SEATTLE, March 29.—The ship Kennebec, which arrived here to-day, brings news of the Chinese ship Somales, the largest in the world, which sailed from Hong Kong bound for Frisco, and has been given up as lost, having been out 159 days, the usual time being fifty-three days. The Kennebec found the vessel four hundred miles north of San Francisco, making for this port, but all on board in a starving condition, the relief was given by the Kennebec sufficient to take the Somales to port. When she left Hong Kong she encountered so many monsoons that she gave up the attempt to make the direct passage to America; she therefore sailed into the Java ocean, passing around South of Australia and encircling the Polynesian Islands before she struck a northwest course. A starboard tack was maintained for five weeks on that course, when she met the Kennebec; she will probably reach San Francisco to-morrow.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The Herald says editorially on President Cleveland's veto on the Bland seigniorage bill: "President Cleveland has justified the general confidence placed in him. The message is long, and as a result of a manifest effort to place the silverites, will appear to many people decidedly apologetic in tone. In this, however, the president was doubtless inspired by motives of political expediency."

The World says: "The message is a clear and able document, and it is impossible to agree with Mr. Cleveland that the bill is so ambiguous and so indefinite that for that reason alone it should not be permitted to become a law."

The Sun says: "Altogether the message will meet with the approval of careful financiers in this section of the country, though it is not likely that it will satisfy the advocates of free silver coinage and other currency inflationists here and elsewhere."

Tristram says: "The president's veto of the seigniorage bill has saved the country from a great disaster. The financial world expected no less of President Cleveland, and has perhaps been not quite ready enough to give him as much credit as he really deserves for an act which required extraordinary powers of resistance to the demands of his own party."

LONDON, March 30.—All the papers here speak in terms of praise concerning the budget speech of Hon. Mr. Foster. The Times is especially commendatory, and looks upon the revision of the tariff as a step which will have an important effect. The Morning Post thinks the supremacy which the Tories gained by the genius of John Macdonald, will not be shaken during the coming session. "His prophecies," the article says, "are coming true, and his policy is being carried out." The glitter of the United States is being changed to gloom, while Canada is steadily progressing.

LONDON, March 29.—Sir Julius Vogel, ex-premier of New Zealand, suggests that the British navy undertake the repairing of the proposed all-British Pacific cable. This plan, Sir Julius says, would reduce the working expenses as estimated by Sanford Fleming almost one-half.

VALLEJO, March 29.—Chief Engineer Barnap, of the Mare Island yard, has received a special detail to go to the Comox mines, B.C., for the purpose of testing some new coal the government thinks of using in connection with the Behring Sea fleet. A day or two will see the Yorktown and Alert ready for sea.

CLEVELAND'S REASONS.

Why He Vetoes the Seigniorage Bill—An Ill-Advised and Dangerous Measure.

Desirability of Granting Better Power to Issue Bonds—Opinions of the Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—In the concluding part of his message to Congress announcing his veto of the Bland seigniorage bill, President Cleveland says:

I am convinced this scheme is ill-advised and dangerous. As the ultimate result of its operation, the treasury notes, which are legal tender for all debts, public or private, and which are redeemable in gold or silver, at the option of the holder, will be replaced by silver certificates, which, whatever may be their character and description, will have none of these qualities. In anticipation of this result, and as immediate effect, treasury notes will naturally appreciate in value and should become a law to afford the producing masses a measure of relief, pending the enactment of free silver coinage legislation. (Signed) John Osborne, Governor.

THE SEALING BILL.

Its Introduction Causes a Renewal of the Protest Against the Proposed Regulations.

What Those Affected Have to Say—Possibility of Operating From Japan.

The announcement in yesterday's dispatches that the Behring Sea bill had been submitted in "dummy" form to the House of Commons for a first reading, and that the full text will be given out to-day, naturally caused considerable comment in local seafaring circles yesterday. A COLONIST reporter found Frank Adams, Capt. Foley and Capt. Kelly discussing the matter, and asked them for an expression of opinion. Mr. Adams remarked: "What is the use for men to fit out before May 1st. The weather is a sufficient safeguard before that time. You can see that for yourself when you know that only between 350 and 500 skins have been taken up to the present time. Part of the difficulty originated in lying reports circulated by the San Francisco press, which stated that the number of men and vessels employed in the business was greatly exaggerated. Greater attention should have been paid to the opinions of practical men in this locality when the commission was gathering information."

Capt. Kelly thought there were so many points which would require careful consideration that he was sorely prepared to discuss the matter. He thought, however, that over the Americans were against the new regulations, that is, outside of a few interested parties who were, in his opinion, in a great measure responsible for the tariff matters took.

Capt. Foley was of the opinion that the enforcement of the new regulations would tend to drive shipping from this port and to cause the vessels under other flags for protection against their own countries.

Capt. Hackett was next approached. "This matter," said he, "should have been arranged and the details completed before any of the vessels set out. I think under the circumstances we had a right to expect an extension of the *modus vivendi* for this season. Had the arbitration been finished at the beginning of the season with proper licenses on board. Some vessels would perhaps not have left at all. The whole thing tends to break up the local sealing business."

Capt. Grant positively declined to express any opinion. "We have," said he, "to swallow our medicine; what good will it do to complain."

R. Kerr remarked that it was hard to be closed down on after outfitting. "The fact," said he, "would not have been known here and would not have been known that the matter would be pressed in this manner. I think that everyone acquainted with the sealing business will agree that under the circumstances it will be unjust to enforce the new regulations this year. The result is hard to foresee. Probably if Japan does not join in the combination the vessels supplied of all kinds are just as cheap, and crews as readily obtained. The only trouble would be with the hunters. Many of these are men of families, and would object to moving over to Japan to live. On the other hand, it would be a heavy burden on the shoener owners to be compelled to pay their faces both ways. The schooner Maud S will go on an experiment that will be watched with interest. Circumstances compelled her to remain on the other side for outfitting, and that will give us a chance to see how far she will go. As to the use of spears, it is hard to tell. Opinions differ widely on that point. Some good men say that the seals have grown so wild from hunting that they will be hard to secure in that way, and things now stand, there is practically one month in which to seal."

Wm. Munroe, owner of several sealing schooners, thought that things are taking their natural course. "As I understand it," said he, "the *modus vivendi* was merely an agreement to bridge the gap pending the settlement by arbitration, and once the matter has been brought to a conclusion by arbitration the *modus vivendi* ceased to exist. It would take a special act to revive it. I do not see how anyone could have expected it to be extended. The commission appointed to collect data regarding seal life reported to the arbitrators that the greatest destruction of seals occurred during migration. Then is when they should have protected. The tribunal acted exactly contrary to report of the commission. As Dr. Dawson remarked, the facts were before them so long that they had time to forget what the law, between the weather and the law, the seal is now pretty well protected, and may laugh and grow fat. If the Japanese Government does not join the movement we will go on, I suppose. If they do, then we can sell out and quit."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—A seizure of opium was made on the Queen. In the cargo were three barrels marked "Salmon," shipped from Vancouver to M. Golan, San Francisco. Two of the barrels contained opium deposited in smaller barrels, and the smaller barrels when opened showed eighty-five five tail cans of opium, which was confiscated.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

BARON HANNEN. One of the Members of the Behring Sea Board of Arbitration Dead.

He Was Also One of the Judges at the Celebrated Parnell Trial.

LONDON, March 29.—Baron Hannen died to-day, aged 73. Right Hon. Sir James Hannen was the eldest son of the late James Hannen, of Kingwood, Surrey, formerly a tradesman in London. Sir James was born in 1821, and was educated at St. Paul's school, whence he moved to the University of Heidelberg. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1848, and chose the Home Circuit, in which he obtained a very large practice, mainly in the commercial business. He was continually employed in very complicated and important cases, and in the great Shrewsbury case in the House of Lords he was one of the counsel retained by the successful claimant, Mr. Hannen was for some time counsel to the treasury judge of the Queen's Bench, in succession to the late Mr. Justice Shee, and had the honor of knighthood conferred upon him in 1872, when he was sworn in member of the Privy Council. Baron Hannen, it will be remembered, was one of the judges before whom the trial of C. S. Parnell took place, and he was also a member of the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration.

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS. New York, March 29.—George Ticknor Curtis died to-day of pneumonia. George Ticknor Curtis was a brother of Judge Benjamin Robbins Curtis, of the Supreme court. He was born in Waterbury, Mass., November 28, 1812, and was graduated at Harvard in 1832. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and engaged in the practice of the law in Boston till 1862, when he removed to New York. While in Boston Mr. Curtis held the position of United States commissioner, and as such, in 1851, he returned to his native town, where he was engaged in the practice of the law. He was a warm personal friend of Daniel Webster, and for which act he was severely denounced by the abolitionists. He served for two or three years in the Massachusetts legislature, but allowed politics to interfere little with his profession and his historical investigations. He was a warm personal friend of Daniel Webster, and for which act he was severely denounced by the abolitionists. He served for two or three years in the Massachusetts legislature, but allowed politics to interfere little with his profession and his historical investigations. He was a warm personal friend of Daniel Webster, and for which act he was severely denounced by the abolitionists. He served for two or three years in the Massachusetts legislature, but allowed politics to interfere little with his profession and his historical investigations.

MARINE MOVEMENTS. A fast voyage from Liverpool, which was completed by the British bark Astor, Captain Danwell, which arrived in port yesterday morning, after being out 138 days at sea. The bark was picked up off the straits by the American Tacoma, which brought her to an anchorage in Esquimaux harbor. She had a large cargo, consigned to Turner, Beech Co., and including 100 tons of powder, 300 tons of heavy yard, which will be discharged before the vessel comes around to the wharf. There are several hundred tons of freight on board her for Vancouver and she has already been chartered to load lumber at the Hastings mill she will be towed up to the final city as soon as her Victoria cargo is landed. On her passage out of England an incident of uncommon interest occurred. Off Cape Horn the British Silver Stream en route to London from Zealand was spoken, and Capt. Danwell's first time in some years was afforded opportunity of seeing his brother, who master of the vessel. Both ships hoisted their flags, and the Capt. Danwell boarded the Silver Stream. There were twelve hours after she left Liverpool, were made to work for their passage. One of the Astoria's crew, an able seaman, left the vessel yesterday on account of illness.

MARINE NOTES. The British bark Ladetock, which New Westminster on October 19 with cargo of salmon, is reported to have arrived at Liverpool on March 20. She is the last of last year's fleet of salmon vessels to arrive. The American schooner Aida, 500 tons, which was towed out to sea from Moody's wharf, with 334,107 feet of rough lumber, 62,455 feet of flooring and two spars, 65,455 feet of cargo is \$6,600.

VIENNESE GAS MEN STRIKE. VIENNA, March 29.—All the gas men the city struck to-day because the company discharged a man owing to his activity in the Social Democrat agitation. The company is bringing in men from the province as rapidly as possible, as otherwise the city would be left in darkness to-morrow evening. The strikers gathered at the station and tried to prevent the new men from going to work, but they were dispersed eventually by the military. All the strikers arriving from other towns are escorted to their destination by soldiers. The Social Democrat congress this afternoon passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the strikers.

TORONTO TOPICS. TORONTO, March 30.—(Special)—Edward Lawson, a tea merchant doing an extensive and old established business here, has assigned. The Attorney-General's department has been asked to investigate the death of Mrs. Ackerman, who was believed to have perished in a fire, which destroyed her son's residence in Prince Edward county, a few days ago. Mrs. Kirkpatrick, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, yesterday received through the kindness of Derby a letter from Sir Francis DeWinton on behalf of the Duke and Duchess of York, cordially thanking the women of Canada for their beautiful wedding gift, as well as for the address which accompanied it.

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MARINE MOVEMENTS. A fast voyage from Liverpool, which was completed by the British bark Astor, Captain Danwell, which arrived in port yesterday morning, after being out 138 days at sea. The bark was picked up off the straits by the American Tacoma, which brought her to an anchorage in Esquimaux harbor. She had a large cargo, consigned to Turner, Beech Co., and including 100 tons of powder, 300 tons of heavy yard, which will be discharged before the vessel comes around to the wharf. There are several hundred tons of freight on board her for Vancouver and she has already been chartered to load lumber at the Hastings mill she will be towed up to the final city as soon as her Victoria cargo is landed. On her passage out of England an incident of uncommon interest occurred. Off Cape Horn the British Silver Stream en route to London from Zealand was spoken, and Capt. Danwell's first time in some years was afforded opportunity of seeing his brother, who master of the vessel. Both ships hoisted their flags, and the Capt. Danwell boarded the Silver Stream. There were twelve hours after she left Liverpool, were made to work for their passage. One of the Astoria's crew, an able seaman, left the vessel yesterday on account of illness.

THE CORPORATION OF THE LOWER WAKE has been created a new registration of births, marriages and deaths. NOTICE is given that the "act" uniform conditions in policies of insurance" has been postponed till 1895. SAMUEL MELLAND, of the town of Wake, J. P., has been appointed Registrar under the provision of the "Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act," for the corporation of Chillingworth.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA GAZETTE this week that the Hon. F. G. C. acting President of the Executive Council during the absence of the Pooley, who has gone to England, be absent for at least two or three weeks.

COMMANDANT H. H. BOOTH, of the Salvation Army forces in Canada, will again visit on Friday, April 13. He will be led by Brigadier Holland, from the new district officer for the province. Ensign Hills, who has been in the district for the past six months, will also be present. The special meeting of the Commandant will be held in the hall at the corner of Fort and Broad streets on Friday.

A MARRIAGE looking little man to the police yesterday for a woman, his wife, who he tried to explain English, won't stay with him, at same time won't let him leave her quietly, he wants assistance to get of his difficulty. He says that when he found his domestic help less and long ago, he was no longer concluded to cut her out of his future, and so went to stay with a Casimir, an old tailor on John Street. The lady, however, did not seem to prove of this arrangement, for she him up at an early hour this morning, and demanded that he should either leave her or she would smash every thing in the place.

MR. A. GEORDELL, who lives at So. 10th street, was out for a walk yesterday evening, when he was too attentive to be pleasant. He retired for the night when his wife opened and a form stepped in before he had time to ask the reason. A revolver was placed before him accompanied with the request to say and get out of bed. The stranger proceeded, keeping a close watch on the man, to take the man off the bed, and to take the man and other belongings. He got up, and the visitor departed, leaving the occupant of the house to do what he could to provide himself with a bed. The visitor, however, has gone to investigate the matter. It seems that the man was a young couple, stopping at Mr. Geordell's, and that the man was a young couple, stopping at Mr. Geordell's, and that the man was a young couple, stopping at Mr. Geordell's.

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MARINE NOTES. The British bark Ladetock, which New Westminster on October 19 with cargo of salmon, is reported to have arrived at Liverpool on March 20. She is the last of last year's fleet of salmon vessels to arrive. The American schooner Aida, 500 tons, which was towed out to sea from Moody's wharf, with 334,107 feet of rough lumber, 62,455 feet of flooring and two spars, 65,455 feet of cargo is \$6,600.

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