himself would not have been

son's work, both in piano accompaniment, much might all in praise. Her touch is e; her execution brilliant. es all the honors accorded

most acceptable recitation oubt her "chistening" in ayed much more than or- her other and more preten- The Trial of Queen Kathe- well handled.

Sewell and Mr. Percy baritone solos, com- rogramme, which was en- and thoroughly musical as ble audience. The Lieut.- Mrs. Dewdney, who honored their patronage, also took y it from their private box.

RE FOR CROUP.

nousands where cholera kills s dread disease no remedy can tive power with Haggard's loosens the phlegm, gives d soon completely cures the ck.

WAY HIS CRUTCHES

EARS OF TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

RESTING HISTORY.

T OF MR. WM. McNEE.

ars I was troubled with leg which resulted from m. The doctors kept me ths trying to heal it up, urpose. I tried all sorts ents, ointments, pills and s but with no benefit. In so bad that I had to sit nd keep my foot on an- months. I could not put ground or the blood wouldream and my leg swelled ural size.

RUNNING SORES

it which reduced me to n (I lost 70 lbs. in four nds advised me to go to ut I would not, for I knew ke my leg off. The doctor split it open and scrape I was too weak to stand One old lady said it had it erysipelas and could I had never heard of Bitters then, but I read Rev. Mr. Stout, who had severe abscess on the neck r medical aid had failed, would try it. I washed Bitters and took them ections. After using one walk on crutches, after hrew away the crutches, nd went to work in the d of the sixth bottle my healed up pieces of loose d out of it and the cords eir natural places again. years ago and it has out since. I can walk ay as fast as anyone, owe to B. B. B., which my leg, if not my life. mmend it to all sufferers. trial, it will cure you as

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Sixth Parliament.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, March 23, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. J. H. White.

REPORTS.

MR. STODDART from the select committee appointed to inquire into the subject of cattle and sheep grazing lands reported, recommending the re-enactment of the act of 1879, with certain changes.

The report was received and ordered to be printed.

MR. KELLIE from the select committee on Carpenter Creek land claims reported, re claim of McArthur.

The report was received and ordered to be printed.

REAL PROPERTY BILL.

The House went into committee to consider a message from His Honor the Lieut.-Governor transmitting a bill respecting Real Property, Mr. Martin in the chair. The bill was reported, read a first time and placed on the orders for second reading Monday.

ISLAND RAILWAY, ETC.

MR. MCKENZIE introduced a bill relating to the Island Railway, Graving Dock, etc. Read a first time; second reading Monday.

PUBLIC ROADS BILL.

On the motion to adopt the report of committee on the Public Roads bill,

MR. SWORD moved an amendment that the bill should only be in force in municipalities when a by-law to this effect was passed by the council.

HON. MR. VERNON pointed out that if the amendment were carried, it would simply have the effect of rendering the bill inoperative.

MR. HUNTER was sure the result of the amendment would simply be confusion.

HON. MR. BEAVEN—You don't prohibit the use of wide tires. (Laughter.)

MR. KITCHEN said that as far as he could ascertain the bill at present was the one that was wanted, and he hoped the hon. member would be willing to withdraw the amendment.

HON. MR. DAVIE said it would be disadvantageous to the principle of the bill to have such a clause inserted as the one proposed.

MR. ANDERSON said that in Victoria district the Wide Tire Act worked well, and it now cost much less to keep up the roads than formerly.

The amendment was lost.

HON. MR. DAVIE suggested a couple of verbal amendments.

HON. MR. BEAVEN objected that no notice had been given.

HON. MR. DAVIE objected to the waste of time splitting straws, evidently for the sake of delaying the business of the country, more especially at such a time, when all were anxious to proceed as rapidly as possible.

HON. MR. BEAVEN withdrew his objections, and the amendments were inserted.

HON. MR. BEAVEN moved an amendment to prevent the act coming into force in the cities until the city councils passed a by-law.

MR. BROWN said he represented a city and did not agree with the honorable leader of the Opposition. Let the act apply all over the Province, and not exempt anyone.

HON. MR. DAVIE, while he could only speak for the city of Victoria, was inclined to favor the idea, as there were some roads in Victoria which could stand narrow tires. If the cities wished to go on wasting their money, why not allow them to learn their lesson by experience?

HON. MR. VERNON said he differed with his honorable colleague. It was a question of the interests of the general public as against the interests of the few who used heavy wagons.

The amendment was lost, and the report was adopted.

MUNICIPAL ACT.

The House went into committee on the Municipal bill. Mr. Semlin in the chair.

On Hon. Mr. Beaven's amendment to provide for provisional licenses for picnics, etc.,

MR. BROWN entered a strong protest. He objected to such a provision being forced on New Westminster. The only good effect of the clause would be to enable the holder of a liquor license to make a little more money at the expense of those who objected.

HON. MR. BEAVEN claimed that this was now the provision of the Provincial law and the result was that picnics were held outside the city limits.

MR. GRANT moved an amendment to provide a safeguard by making it necessary for the application for temporary license to be made by the managers of the picnic as well as by the saloon keeper. He thought the Mayor should be the one to grant the temporary license.

DR. MILNE moved to strike out the clause altogether, on the ground that it was totally unnecessary. He was not satisfied with the explanations of the hon. leader of the Opposition, and thought that the less such legislation there was the better.

Dr. Milne's motion was lost.

Mr. Grant's amendment was then put and carried.

HON. MR. TURNER moved an amendment to enable the aldermen to draw $400 a year salary instead of $200, as may be fixed by the council. It was carried unanimously.

MR. GRANT moved an amendment to reduce the vote necessary to carry a money by-law to a majority instead of three-fifths.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said he thought the three-fifths law worked very well.

HON. MR. DAVIE said he had introduced the provision last year and had no reason to believe a change would be beneficial. He would vote against it.

The amendment was lost.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved an amendment to place the police of the cities of the Province under control of a Board of Commissioners. Under the present arrangement the police were not independent, and the effect of the amendment would be to remove them entirely from politics. The policy of the Government in making the appointment in places where there were no County Court judges would be to appoint some one who would be entirely removed from politics.

MR. COTTON opposed the amendment on the ground that the people who paid the police should have the control. He believed that the police would be well controlled by a board composed of the Police Magistrate and County Court judge and two elected members. This would do away with the objectionable features.

HON. MR. BEAVEN did not think that either proposition would be acceptable to him. He had yet to learn that there were any complaints made of the system in force here. The police in Victoria were under the control of the Chief of Police, who was a proper officer. What was the use of electing commissioners to do the duty which should be done by the municipal councillors.

After some discussion, the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

AUTHORITY OF A CHAIRMAN.

In reply to a question by Mr. Grant,

MR. SPEAKER ruled that, in accordance with the decision clearly laid down in May, the chairman of committee of the whole had the same powers as the Speaker of the House.

It being 6 o'clock, the Speaker left the chair.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker took the chair at 7:30.

DYKING AND DRAINAGE BILL.

MR. KITCHEN moved the second reading of the Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation bill. He said the principle differed only from what was already the law by making lands alienated from the Crown, by pre-emption or otherwise, liable for assessment under the provisions of the Drainage Act. The Dominion Government practically recognized the principle by agreeing to sell lands in the District subject to these assessments. This in no way interfered with the B. N. A. Act or anything of that kind. It was true there had been a petition received against it from interested parties, known as the Maple Ridge Dyking Co.

MR. SPEAKER, at this point, said there were grave doubts as to the regularity of the bill. He would not stop the discussion, but he thought that clauses 7, 14, 15, 40 and 42, possibly others, were in direct contravention of the B. N. A. Act, and beyond the power of any private member of the House, inasmuch as it was proposed to impose a fee, or levy an assessment, upon lands for a specific purpose.

HON. MR. VERNON said that apart from the question of order, there were several serious objections to the bill, inasmuch as some of its provisions appeared very high-handed and interfered with vested interests. So far as the principle of the bill itself was concerned he was not opposed to it, and the objections could be dealt with in committee, where he would discuss them more in detail.

MR. BROWN asked what the authority for the point of order was.

MR. SPEAKER—Section 54, B. N. A. Act, 1867 (incorporated in Rules and Orders): "It shall not be lawful for the House of Commons to adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address or bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of any tax or impost to any purpose, that has not been first recommended to that House by message of the Governor-General in the session in which such vote, resolution, address or bill is proposed."

MESSRS. BROWN and KITCHEN did not see that the point of order applied, as there was a material difference in the principles involved.

On the suggestion of the hon. Commissioner of Lands and Works, the bill was allowed to stand over.

THE GAME BILL.

MR. ANDERSON moved the second reading of the Game bill. He said it was for the purpose of putting an end to the promiscuous shooting off of firearms on the public highways. This had grown to be a dangerous practice and should be put a stop to. He had introduced it at the request of persons in his district, who had complained a great deal about it.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said it was a bill that should not receive its second reading. It was totally impracticable to prevent people from shooting with a shotgun within 100 yards and with a rifle 1,000 yards of a public highway. It was useless to put a law on the statute books that could not be carried out.

MR. KELLIE said it was a most remarkable bill and would scarcely apply to Kootenay. If, as it had been the case with himself, a bear entered his cabin and carried off the supplies, he would hardly wait until the animal was 1,000 yards away before shooting. (Laughter.)

HON. MR VERNON appreciated the object in view, but advised the mover to drop it for the present, as he did not think it altogether practicable.

MR. ANDERSON agreed, and asked for the discharge of the second reading.

THE GAUVREAU EXPEDITION.

The adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. McKenzie (20th March) for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the management of the Ganvreau expedition last summer, and to ascertain the cost and full particulars of the same, was resumed.

HON. MR. VERNON said the Government had no objection to granting a committee for the purpose named, and, in fact, Mr. Gauvreau was anxious that an inquiry should be gone on with, but he deprecated the custom growing up in the House of moving for committees to inquire into all kinds of things without first finding out whether there was really any foundation for inquiry and the taking up of the time of members and the county. The person making the complaint was a subordinate under the command of Mr. Gauvreau, a gentleman of high professional standing, and instead of making his statement to the head of the department came to this House and sought an inquiry. This he considered very wrong, and should not be encouraged. Gentlemen occupying responsible positions of this kind would hesitate before undertaking such responsibility if they were to become the subject of inquiry on the complaint of any subordinate who might wish to ask for it.

HON. MR. BEAVEN said he thought the House did not need a lecture as to its duties.

Messrs. BOOTH, COTTON and HALL objected to the course pursued and agreed with the Hon. Mr. Vernon. Mr. Hall said the exploration party to find a route into the Yukon through Canadian territory was sent to offset the American route, whereby goods could be delivered on the Yukon by Americans without duty being paid. He had been consulted by the Government as to this matter, but could give no definite information, and there was no correspondence on the matter.

HON. MR. DAVIE took a decided stand as to the character of the inquiry proposed, supporting the position of the Commissioner of Lands and Works. Mr. Moore, the gentleman making the complaint, was a man of exceptional energy and pertinacity, who had been before the Government a great deal, and had prevailed on the good nature of the Commissioner of Lands and Works with the result named.

MR. MCKENZIE said he had been asked to bring the matter before the House, and he knew nothing about the case except what he had been told.

The motion for a select committee was voted down by 16 to 5, Messrs. McKenzie, Beaven, Semlin, Forster and Grant voting aye.

NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

The House went into committee on the Parliament Buildings bill, Mr. Stoddart in the chair. It passed through practically without debate. During the passage through committee, the Commissioner of Lands and Works stated that the competition on the plans had been most fairly carried out, with general satisfaction to all. The plans selected were certainly the most suitable, although the interior would have to be altered in some respects to meet what experience dictated as necessary to meet the requirements of the various departments.

MR. COTTON moved the following amendments to insert as an additional clause: "And whereas it is necessary to anchor the Capital at Victoria before the Redistribution bill is brought down," and to add to clause 6: "And whereas it is desirable to institute a large and comprehensive scheme of outdoor relief." (Laughter.)

MR. HUNTER thought the amendment should have inserted as a rider, "and whereas it is in the opinion of the Mainland association, etc." (Laughter.)

The bill was reported complete without amendment.

COUNTY COURTS BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole on the County Courts bill, Mr. Sword in the chair.

The clause in reference to the garnishment of wages was passed as it stood.

On the suggestion of Mr. Smith, a new section was added to make the provisions of Secs. 18, 19 and 20 *re* decreasing the jurisdiction of the County court, apply to all the County courts, except those of Yale, Cariboo, and Kootenay.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

The House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

FRIDAY, March 24, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Mr. White.

NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Report of committee of the whole on the New Parliament Buildings bill was adopted; bill read a third time and passed.

DESTITUTE PERSONS HOME.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill to establish a home for destitute persons, Mr. Forster in the chair.

MR. SWORD moved an amendment to prevent any person while an inmate of the home from voting at either Provincial or Dominion elections.

The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

B. C. SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

HON. MR. DAVIE presented a message from the Lieut.-Governor transmitting a bill to grant certain aid to the British Columbia Southern Railway.

Ordered that the bill be considered on Monday.

HON. MR. BEAVEN asked if this was to grant more aid.

HON. MR. DAVIE replied no; it was only making some changes.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Public Health bill, Mr. Grant in the chair.

HON. MR. DAVIE said it was not the intention of the Government to repeal the Health Act now on the statute books, as it had been passed prior to Confederation, and there could be no question whatever now as to its constitutionality.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES.

The House went into committee on the bill to secure uniform conditions in fire insurance policies, Mr. Rogers in the chair.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

RAILWAY BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Railway bill, Dr. Watt in the chair.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

It being 6 o'clock, the Speaker left the chair.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker took the chair at 8 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT BILL.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of the Supreme Court bill, the principal object of which, he explained, was to enable the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council to proclaim additional Supreme court districts. For instance, Nanaimo wanted a Supreme court district, and as the country progressed they would be needed elsewhere. It was deemed advisable to have the power vested in the Lieut.-Governor in Council so as to prevent the necessity of bringing down a special act. A further provision of the act was to establish civil assizes. The present system caused delay to litigants and inconveniences as well; but there was also another class of people who were affected, the jurors, who were now unable to know when they might be called upon and who were thereby put to a great deal of inconvenience.

The second reading carried.

CREDITORS' PRIORITY ABOLITION BILL.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of the Execution Creditors' Priority Abolition bill, which he said had been requested unanimously by the mercantile community of the Province as represented by the Boards of Trade. He was bound to say, though, that he approached the subject with some misgivings, as his opinion was that the bill was not likely to be held constitutional, although its constitutionality had not been successfully attacked in other provinces of the Dominion, there had been collateral decisions had against it. The bill, however, would have a suspending clause which would bring it into force later on, possibly after a direct decision had been reached in some of the other provinces. He was afraid the subject would never be successfully dealt with until such time as the Dominion Government, which had exclusive jurisdiction in bankruptcy and insolvency, passed a general bankruptcy act. He was not sure that the present bill would not result in some litigation; but, on the other hand, there was a good deal of legislation for want of it. However, the bill had been asked for by the different boards of trade and was consequently introduced.

MR. SEMLIN—If it is not a good bill, why recommend it to the House?

HON. MR. POOLEY—It is not recommended to the House.

The second reading passed.

FRASER RIVER TRAFFIC BRIDGE.

HON. MR DAVIE moved the second reading of a bill to grant a subsidy to the Fraser river traffic bridge, and to authorize the city of New Westminster to assist by passing a by-law granting $250,000. The Government grant he explained to be what was represented would be sufficient to pay the sinking fund and interest on the money for five years. He moved the second reading with much pleasure, as he felt that the construction of the bridge would be of great advantage to the Province, and amply justified the Government in giving the aid asked for.

MR. PUNCH said he would like to see the Government extend the assistance from five years to ten, and, if they could not do this, to increase the yearly grant from $12,500 to $15,000, as it would take the latter amount to pay the interest and sinking fund.

HON. MR. DAVIE replied that while he was not in a position to answer the hon. gentleman (Mr. Punch) in the affirmative, he would promise that the suggestion would be taken into the consideration of the Government.

MR. COTTON expressed the hope that the amount would be increased and the time extended. This was a public work which would be of great benefit not only to the district but to the Province at large.

HON. MR. BEAVEN was sure that if the bridge could be constructed at this point it would be of great benefit to the Province. It was a work of some magnitude, and as the city of New Westminster was assuming a great deal of responsibility in connection with the matter, he thought it was but right that the Province should assist. He wanted to hear what the hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works had to say about the feasibility of the scheme.

HON. MR. VERNON said it was pleasant to hear the general unanimity of feeling on the subject. It was a Provincial work—there was no question about this, and he only wished hon. members of the House to look at all questions of the kind in this light. (Hear, hear.) For instance, the construction of the Shuswap & Okanagan Railway was a Provincial work; although it appeared to be only a local undertaking, it was of great benefit to the Province at large. He explained that the present proposition was to enable the Northern Pacific railway, which was going to Vancouver, cross the river close to New Westminster and make that city a stopping point, too. It was desirable to have the bridge for traffic as well as for the railway. Soundings had been taken, and all preliminaries had been arranged, the railway company agreeing to change their route and make the structure a traffic bridge, provided they could get the assistance asked for from the city. The people of New Westminster had been enterprising. They had gone into somewhat heavy expense in connection with their excellent system of waterworks, electric lighting, etc., and as the proposed bridge would be of such benefit to the whole section of the country he thought it quite justifiable to give the assistance.

MR. HUNTER said he did not think he knew of anything in the world that was so subject to rapid change in respect to its economical instincts as the hon. gentleman who posed as the leader of the Independents or of the Mainland Association. Only a few days ago the hon. gentleman had been heard lecturing the House on the financial policy and on "anchoring the Capital" (laughter), and now he was advocating a scheme to throw $250,000 into the Fraser on a bridge that was unscientific, unproductive and uncommercial. It was simply a proposition to divert a great transcontinental railway out of its natural course, and bring it six or seven miles out of its way, all for the benefit of New Westminster. The bridge would cost $500,000, of which the Province would have to pay some $250,000 eventually. What an enormous sum of money this was to sink in one river when the great district of New Westminster wanted roads and streets and bridges so badly. In this connection he had expected to hear his hon. friend from New Westminster (Mr. Kitchen) trot out the old, old story of the poor settler in the swamps of Chilliwack packing his lumber and food into his clearing on his back, while his produce lay rotting on the ground. (Laughter.) More than this, how did the House know that the bridge would not cost a million dollars before it was completed? The money would be spent in New Westminster and what benefit would it be to the Province? True enough, the money would "percolate through the Province," but why not distribute it direct in roads, etc.? Surely the great Fraser river that ran past New Westminster and Chilliwack could be used, and if so, why build the bridge. For these and other reason, he had great pleasure in supporting the bill. (Laughter and applause.)

MR. SWORD supported the bill and hoped the assistance would be increased.

HON. COL. BAKER was pleased to see the happy family now upon the floor of this House, the hon. leader of the Opposition, and the hon. leader of the Independents, all seeing projects brought forward by the Government in the same satisfactory light. (Laughter.) Here the House and the country had its first chance to see the happy effects of "anchoring the Capital at Victoria," for now a measure was brought down to build a local bridge on the Mainland, and there was no sectional feeling whatever shown, nor did the Island members object to the expenditure. (Laughter.) He regarded this grant as practically a railway subsidy, and it would bring the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern into Westminster and through there to Vancouver. These two cities, like the twin cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, would, he hoped, in time grow together, and he was sure the increase of railway accommodation would assist very materially in building them up. The question of increasing the subsidy was one which would require the serious consideration it would receive at the hands of the Government.

HON. MR. TURNER said that some hon. members wished to know how the amount, $12,500, had been arrived at. It was 4 per cent. interest, and 1 per cent. sinking fund, which had been represented as sufficient. *En passant*, there was, he understood, a public meeting being held to-night at New Westminster to protest against the erection of parliament buildings, and as the hon. member for New Westminster City (Mr. Brown) was there, they probably had their Winchesters out. (Laughter.) He understood there were some people in Westminster who were opposed to the erection of this bridge, and hoped if this were the case they would express their opinions freely at the meeting referred to.

MR. HORNE, DR. WATT, MR. GRANT and MR. HALL supported the bill. The latter felicitously expressed the hope that as bridges had a great deal to do with joining separate elements and divided parts, this one would be successful in joining together the Island and the Mainland—bridging over, in fact; all the differences which sometimes were allowed to cause dissension. (Applause.)

MR. EBERTS supported the bill, which would bring the city of New Westminster into touch with the great farming district along the line of the railway.

MR. BOOTH commented on the magnanimous spirit shown by the Government in granting the bonus to the bridge, which was in a district which was most bitter in its opposition to the Government, and even now it was a well known fact that there were a few "hysterical lunatics," led by a blue ruin demagogue, doing their level best to create dissension. He had pleasure, notwithstanding this, in supporting the measure.

MR. KITCHEN hoped the Government would increase the subsidy. He bore evidence to the fact that New Westminster city had always been well treated, although he did not think the same could be said of New Westminster district.

The second reading carried unanimously.

INTERPRETATION BILL.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of the Interpretation Act amendment bill, which was intended to simplify the drawing of acts of Parliament.

The second reading carried.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of the Land Registry Act, which he explained had no connection with the Comprehensive Real Property bill before the House, but was to facilitate the working of the present system.

The bill was read a second time.

COMPANIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Companies Act, which proposed to make some changes in the present law, principally in regard to the disincorporation of companies.

The bill was read a second time.

NOTARIES PUBLIC BILL.

HON. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Notaries Public act, which he explained was being intended to provide for the examination of parties who wished to be made notaries.

HON. MR. BEAVEN, while he recognized the principle that a man must have some qualification to be a notary public, thought that the bill should be gone into most carefully.

MR. COTTON thought the bill was one which was much needed and would be productive of a great deal of good.

DR. WATT congratulated the hon. junior member for Vancouver (Mr. Horne) on having executed such a rapid flank movement on the Government, in getting an appointment before the act had passed. (Laughter.)

MR. HORNE retorted that he had been a notary public in both Ontario and Manitoba, and had passed examinations in both places.

HON. MR. VERNON supported the measure, which he thought was one that should have been in force long ago.

The second reading carried.

PUBLIC ROADS BILL.

The Public Roads bill was read a third time and passed, an amendment by Hon. Mr. Beaven to render it inoperative in the city of Victoria being defeated.

The House adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

ANN ARBOR STRIKE.

What Chief Arthur of the Locomotive Brotherhood Has to Say—Views of a Social Economist.

CLEVELAND, March 24.—Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in an official communication as to the position the Brotherhood occupies in the Ann Arbor strike, says in part: "In all cases where the engineers and firemen have a contract with railway companies we have no trouble, and find it to be much the best way to do. The great trouble has been on small roads, especially that they take advantage of men, making them work for less wages and giving no pay for overtime. In this last case every honorable effort had been made to adjust the difficulty, but without success, and here it is said the men stopped work without giving notice, which is not true, as I myself addressed a letter to General Manager Ashley, informing him that his engineers and firemen had determined to leave his service at 6 o'clock on the morning of March 8, thus giving him ample time to decide whether he would grant the reasonable requests of his men or not. When I informed him that I would appeal to his father, the president of the company, he remarked abruptly: "He is an old man; he does not know whether I am paying 2 cents a mile or $2, and must not be disturbed." If there had been a head to the Ann Arbor road that believed in living and letting live we would not have had any trouble, but so long as this grinding process is carried out by railways, just so long will there be trouble with the companies. If the men are not at liberty to quit work when it suits their convenience, certainly the same rule will apply to a railway company, and we therefore deny their right to discharge men at any time they choose without consulting their convenience or comfort. We are at any time ready to subscribe to any rule that will apply alike to employer and employed.

NEW YORK, March 24.—President Gunton, of the school of social economics, has lectured on the Ann Arbor railroad strike and the order of Judge Ricks to Chief Arthur to recall the boycott and strike. Prof. Gunton regards the order of Judge Ricks as an act of socialism and a logical sequence to the interstate law, which forbids discrimination in railroad rates against any one. This piece of paternal legislation which has handed over the railroads to the government it now appeared also handed the laborers as well, and the railroad employes now practically worked for the government. Edward III of England, in 1350 declared that every man who asked more for his labor than he had done several years before, would be put into prison and be branded with a red hot iron. Prof. Gunton said that if matters went on as they were going the red hot irons would again be brought out of the fire to brand the employes.

TOLEDO, March 23.—Lake Shore engineers testified to-day in the Ann Arbor railroad strike. They declared that they had resigned, and were no longer employed by the company when requested to take out a train. They did not know any Ann Arbor cars were in the train. Several witnesses, union and non-union, testified that they would under no circumstances haul Ann Arbor freight.

THE SCANDAL.

PARIS, March 24.—In the Deputies yesterday Deputy Millevoye argued in sensational language as to what move the Government proposed to take in regard to the Panama case. M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice, replied and deprecated the continuance of a debate which, he said, was raised by the enemies of the republic, who were aiming to keep up the agitation until the general election. The order of the day was adopted, and afterward there was another scene. Jules Roche crossed the floor to M. Bourgeois and reviled the Minister of Justice for having advised that he (Roche) should be prosecuted. M. Bourgeois made no reply.

M. de Casenove de Pradine demanded urgency for a motion in favor of the dissolution of the chamber. Premier Ribot opposed the motion, and the chamber adopted the previous question by a vote of 314 to 200, thus indorsing the action of the Government.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Post's Paris cable says: "The jury only convicted Charles de Lesseps by a bare legal majority of two. The suspicion is growing that the Government is concealing the real list of Panama canal officials. Constans has been engaged for a week in researches in regard to Panama affairs, preparatory to a strong attack on the Government, aiming to overthrow the cabinet.

HOME RULE PROSPECTS.

The Gladstone Government and Its Supporters Preparing for the Contingency of a Dissolution.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A special to the Evening Post from London says: "Mr. Gladstone has convened a meeting of his party for Monday to discuss public business, and, it is understood, to consider the advisability of an autumn session in order to secure the passage of some popular measures and enable him to go to the country fearlessly in the event of a dissolution on Home Rule."

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

DIAMOND MAKING.—The philosopher's stone is not sought by the modern chemist, yet he aims to transform common materials into brilliant gems. As long ago as 1880, Mr. Hannay showed diamond-like crystals which had been formed on heating under great pressure, in an iron tube, a mixture of lithium, lampblack, essence of paraffin, and bone oil. The nitrogenous compounds of the last substance were supposed to have played an important part. M. Henri Moissan has now obtained carbonado, or black diamond, and even some minute crystals of the colorless gem, by a process in which carbon from sugar is dissolved in a mass of iron and allowed to crystallize our under high pressure. The pressure is produced by the expansion of iron during condensation. The carbon is strongly compressed in an iron cylinder closed with a screw stopper, then a quantity of soft iron is melted in an electric furnace, and the cylinder is plunged into it. The crucible is at once taken from the furnace, splashed with water, and slowly cooled in air. The iron is dissolved away by repeated treatment with acids and other reagents. Researches on the solubility of carbon in iron, silver and their alloys are being continued, and it is hoped that diamonds of appreciable size may soon be produced.

THE MOST IMPORTANT SCIENCE.—Chemistry, it is pointed out by Pearson's Journal, is the branch of natural science that has so far proved, beyond all comparison, the most fertile in benefits to mankind. There is absolutely no branch of modern science or art which does not directly or indirectly owe more or less of its development to chemistry. The manufacturer is no less indebted to it than the physician; and the artist and the astronomer must alike confess its enormous practical utility. In all the arts, whether of peace or war, the assistance of the chemist is an absolute necessity. In union with optics, chemistry has bestowed a sixth sense upon humanity by making possible the invention and use of the spectroscope. It may even be said that the chemist, after practically exhausting the terrestrial field of research, like Alexander has sighed for other worlds to conquer, and, unlike him, has obtained them; for not only are the secrets of the earth laid bare in his test tubes, but the composition of the remotest star that can be reached by a telescope is to him a matter of equally certain knowledge.

ELECTRICITY IN CHOLERA.—Having had good results in treating the diarrhœa of children by the Faradic current, applied several times directly to the abdomen, Dr. Ervant Arslau last summer tried electricity in two cases of Asiatic cholera at Padua. The patients were children of nine and twelve years. In both the diarrhœa ceased after the first application of electricity, but in one bilious vomiting continued, and was instantly checked by applying the current for one minute to the pneumogastric nerve. The treatment was not confined to electricity, but Dr. Arslau was satisfied that the method, either alone or combined with other remedies, can render great service.

INOCULATION FOR CANCER.—Cancroin is the name given by Prof. Adamkiewicz, of Cracow, to a substance that he believes will prove a cure for cancer. The investigator has demonstrated the infectious nature of this disease, and has produced what seem to be cultures of the still unknown specific microbe. Cancroin is evidently the poison resulting from microbical action. It is found in the filtrate of a fluid made by rubbing up cancer material with sterilized water, and as a remedy is used subcutaneously in very small quantities.

A NEW CARRIER BIRD.—An officer of the Russian army has trained the falcon for the work of message-carrying now performed by pigeons and in ancient times by crows. The falcon is superior to the pigeon in speed and endurance, covering 15 leagues an hour for 15 hours as easily as the pigeon flies 100 leagues at the rate of 8 or 10 leagues an hour. A falcon flight of 250 leagues in 16 hours is on record. This bird can also carry a heavier dispatch, is safer from injury by men or birds of prey, and can better resist storms.

REGULATING FLOODS.—In mountainous regions erosion produces such rapid and disastrous changes that the Swiss Government is seeking to regulate the torrents of that country. A frequent source of floods is the damming up of a large river by the mud and stones brought down by a freshet in a small tributary. This danger is avoided by building a succession of weirs and cutting a parallel canal, the sediment being thus caught and the overflow regulated before the water reaches the main valley.

The waste of ammonia and tar in using coal for the iron-works and gas-works of the United Kingdom exceeds, according to Sir Lowthian Bell, $5,000,000 a year. This must continue until some process is devised for saving these substances without lessening the effective qualities of the coke and gas yielded by the coal.

A new metal has been discovered by Dr. Purcell Taylor, who names it farmarium. It has a beautiful violet color, a high melting point, a specific gravity of 8.2, and is hard and crystalline. It's rarity will prevent it from becoming more than a scientific curiosity.

In South Africa the ruins and territory within a radius of one mile from the top of Zimbabwe Hill have been set aside for archæological and scientific purposes, and neither farms nor mines will be permitted.

Much has been added in recent years to the average length of human life, yet further addition seems to be possible. The Society of Hygiene of Vienna is working to disclose the secrets of longevity. Circulars have been sent to very aged people, asking about their diet, clothing, recreation, intellectual pursuits, and the general principles by which their lives have been governed, and the results of the inquiry are to be published.

The plan of introducing the musk-ox of East Greenland into the mountains of Scotland is urged. The animal would supply a long, yellow wool, which is said to be as fine and beautiful as silk.

The electrolytic bleaching of starch is said to have been so successful in England that the product commands an extra price.

Gelatine dry-plates were first successfully used in photography by John Burgess, of Peckham, Eng., in 1873.

COTTON STRIKE ENDED.

Representatives of Both Sides Come to an Amicable Settlement After a Protracted Session.

MANCHESTER, Eng., March 24. — An agreement has been reached by which the great cotton strike will end on Monday. The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners met at half-past three yesterday afternoon to discuss terms for the settlement of the strike. The operatives were willing to accept a reduction of two and a half per cent. in wages, but some masters insisted on a five per cent. reduction. It was the refusal of the spinners to accept this latter reduction that precipitated the strike, which resulted in the stoppage of between fourteen and fifteen million spindles. Many diverse opinions as to the proper method of settling the trouble were advanced and argued pro and con, representatives of the spinners opposing any proposal carrying with it a reduction larger than the one they had offered to accept. Both sides determined to secure the best possible terms for themselves, and the consequence was that the meeting was a protracted one. The meeting was protracted for twelve hours, with no intermission for food. The various aspects of the case and several questions involved were discussed in all their bearings. Finally it was agreed that the spinners should accept a reduction of sevenpence in the pound in their wages. The masters agreed to again start their spindles on Monday, and thus passed one of the longest fights ever known in the cotton trade.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

What Paul Neumann Has to Say as to the Situation.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Paul Neumann rejoined Prince David and Colonel MacFarlane to-day, and all three expect to sail for Honolulu on Thursday next by the Alameda. Neumann said he was well pleased with the present status of the Hawaiian question. "I have no doubt," said the Queen's commissioner, "that the existing conditions would have been brought about naturally and that my mission to Washington had nothing to do with accomplishing it. Delay and investigation is the inevitable result of a mature consideration of a question. The hasty action of Mr. Foster and President Harrison was beneficial to the Queen and natives whom I have represented." "How do you regard Congressman Blount's appointment as Hawaiian commissioner?" "It is eminently satisfactory. Mr. Blount is a man of good judgment, is observant and impartial. I have not endeavored to ascertain his personal views upon the Hawaiian problem, but his report will be fair and will influence the administration to do what is right. We want the United States to be concerned in the government in some form or other. We do not want this country to miss the opportunity of gaining a foothold for the protection of American interests in the islands. The wisest course, it seems to me, would be the establishment of a United States protectorate to direct the general government and arrange foreign treaties, but allowing the Hawaiian residents the management of their own local affairs. If the United States wishes a coaling station we want to give it. We are not arbitrary concerning details, but an American connection is very much desired." "If the Cleveland administration should conclude that the Queen had been revolutionary in her acts, would you support the claims of Princess Kaiulani?" "I do not see why the Princess should lose her inherent rights under such circumstances. It was said in the East that the interests of the Queen and of the Princess were diametrically opposed, and that the latter was working solely for her own interests. I do not think that either statement was true."

THE PASSIONISTS' SAINT.

The religious order of the Passionists is claiming canonisation for one of its priests, Father Charles, who died a few weeks ago at Mount Argus, near Dublin. Father Charles was a man of extraordinary piety and asceticism, in appearance most like a mediæval saint, and in the manner of his life not less wonderful. By birth a Dutchman, he served when young in the Dutch army, but early abandoned the world for the cloister. Many years ago he was sent to Mount Argus, where he soon acquired among the Dublin poor the reputation of being a saint. The power of working miracles was ascribed to him, and even among the rich, when sickness came into homes, Father Charles was always sent for to do battle with the Angel of Death. The Passionists are, though a modern, yet a very severe order. They observe all the canonical hours, rising at midnight for matins. Their rules of fasting are rigorous, and, though they take no vow of silence, conversation is not according to the spirit of the congregation. Father Charles' special perfection consisted, according to his brethren, in the exactitude of his obedience. He was never known to break even the most trivial rule.

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The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

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