

THE CORLISS BILL.

Senator Palmer's summing up of the Corliss immigration bill's provisions against Canadians could hardly be improved on. The restriction on Canadian border immigration was without a parallel in the legislation of the world. It was a remarkable movement to originate in the hand of the free and the home of the brave. With the adoption of this miserable, narrow, policy, our neighbors north and south would be invited to adopt a similar course. It was an outrage on the comity of nations and civilization of the age. A good many people may be tempted to use stronger language than Senator Palmer's in commenting on this preposterous bill, but we doubt whether it would convey a more severe condemnation. If any attempt were made to show that the United States as a country suffered injury from Canadians living in Canada and working across the line, there would be less cause for surprise at the adoption of what Senator Palmer calls "this odious, narrow policy." No such attempt has been made, so far as we know, the action of congress being inspired by the jealousy and illiberality of a few ignorant men. It is a fact well known to many people of the United States, if not to congress, that citizens of the Republic in large numbers exercise the privilege of working in Canada while they keep their homes in their own country. This reciprocity in working privileges must have been profitable to both peoples or it would not have been maintained. Now the narrow-minded section of the United States legislature says it must stop and the privilege must be removed on both sides of the line, for its members can hardly expect that Canada will not retaliate. Premier Laurier some days ago distinctly stated that if the proposed restrictive legislation were adopted at Washington it would have to be copied by Canada in self-defence. Several members on both sides of the House of Commons have spoken in a similar strain, and a resolution bill will be almost a certainty next session if the Corliss bill receives the President's approval. Hon. Mr. Foster was questioned on this subject the other day in Roanoke and his reply no doubt voices the opinion of the majority of Canadians: "The alien clause is simply a disgraceful piece of legislation for any country. The thing that I most regret is that the self-respect of the Canadian people will very likely drive them to legislation in kind, which I would deplore, and yet hope will not become necessary. But there comes a time when the self-respect of a people can no longer permit it to be legislated against, when it must stand up for its own people and give as good or as bad as it receives. "Canada in that respect has been as fair, as just and as free and liberal as can be. You have the best illustration of that here in this particular district. Aliens—American aliens—are welcomed here, and are given all the privileges substantially of Canadians. They prospect for mines, buy property, engage in business, bring their labor over here, and there is not only no objection, but everybody welcomes them. In every respect, except mere citizenship, the Americans here are on as good a footing as the Canadians. But if the United States government insists upon its present attitude, I do not see how we can continue on these lines; I fear they will have to be modified."

THAT MANDEMENT. The announcement that a collective mandement, approved by the Pope, condemning the Laurier-Greenway settlement of the school question, will be read in the Catholic churches throughout Quebec a week from to-morrow, is only of interest because it shows how reluctant a certain section of the hierarchy is to admit that the day of priestly authority in matters political as well as religious has passed away. As to the final result of the agitation no one can be in doubt. The question admits of no speculation. It is not debatable. When such men as Hon. Edward Blake state that the Dominion government is not bound by any act to restore separate schools in Manitoba as they were prior to the act of 1890, it is difficult to imagine where the champions of the obsolete system for which they are clamoring are going to get support. The much-talked-of mandement, if read, as announced, will unquestionably act as a boomerang.

MR. FORSTER'S MOTION. Mr. Forster's motion, of which notice has been given, will give the government an opportunity, of which they will no doubt be anxious to take advantage, to promulgate a railway policy of some kind. Mr. Forster, we may assume, in laying down the principle of government construction of the proposed Coast-Kootenay railway, will speak for the Opposition. Unquestionably he will represent the views of a very large proportion of our people. Mr. Forster's motion will authorize the provincial government to enter into negotiations with the Dominion government for the construction by that government with the assistance of the province, or, failing success the Dominion to take the initiative by the province with the assistance of the Dominion, of a railway from the coast to the Crown's Nest Pass. When the motion is debated, the proposition thus briefly outlined will be fully explained, and the fate of the motion will help to determine the policy of the government, which is still apparently in process of incubation. If Mr. Forster

success in doing nothing more than forcing the government to take a stand, he will have accomplished a great deal. There are enormous difficulties in the way, whether the two governments build the road or aid a private company in doing so. It would be absurd to ignore or minimize them, for the better they are understood and appreciated, the easier will it be to fight against mistakes which would plunge the country into financial entanglements from which it would take years to extricate it. No company can build the Coast-Kootenay railway that is not backed by both governments, and that is not itself strong financially. Even a strong syndicate, that will risk a million or two of its own capital, will need the assistance of the Dominion and province—for we may at once recognize the fact that whatever the plan adopted the province must do its part and do it liberally, too. It is wise, then, to decide now before new private charters are granted and existing private charters are extended and confirmed—whether these difficulties can best be overcome by a private company or by the province, or the province and the Dominion combined.

With a strong and capable government that would work in harmony with the Ottawa government, which is certainly showing a disposition to do justice to British Columbia—the province, we think, is prepared to endorse the principle of government construction and control, but as matters stand now the difficulties and dangers inseparable from administrative incompetency will create a doubt in the minds of many. However, the Turner government has not a life-lease of office, and men may come to the front after the next general election of different calibre, who will be less inclined to build up private corporations that can thrive only at the expense of the rest of the country.

THE RAILWAY BONDS.

A statement of rather graphic interest to the people of this province has been made by the public accounts committee in reference to the guarantees on Shuswap & Okanagan and Nakusp & Slokan bonds. In the case of the former the government has now paid out the sum of \$43,839 more than has been received, and the interest on the bonds for the last half-year amounted to \$19,552 more than the 40 per cent. of gross receipts handed over to the government on the railway's account. If this rate is maintained the province is in for an outlay of nearly \$40,000 a year on account of the Shuswap & Okanagan road. In the case of the Nakusp & Slokan there is reported to be a balance in favor of the province of \$49,811, made up of the remainder of the Dominion subsidy and the 40 per cent. of the company. The last half-year's interest was \$13,000 and the 40 per cent. of gross revenue amounted to \$7,548, leaving a net deficit of about \$5,500. At that rate the favorable balance would be wiped out in about four years, and a yearly payment of about \$11,000 would have to come out of the treasury. The Victoria & Sidney bonds now take about \$6,000 yearly out of the treasury, which added to the S. & O. deficit gives a total of about \$45,000 present outlay. Unless the Nakusp & Slokan receipts improve materially this will be increased in a few years to about \$55,000. There is a very strong suspicion that the money handed over to the province from the Shuswap & Okanagan and the Nakusp & Slokan is not as large in amount as it should be. As the C.P.R. Company operates both roads in connection with its line, it can easily keep down their nominal revenues by the simple process of crediting less of the receipts on through traffic to them and more to the main line than is actually the case. There appears to be no method of checking the company in this matter, and it is evident that one should have been provided when the guarantee was decided upon. It may be that the suspicion we have spoken of is not well founded, but there should be some means of testing it. The desirability of having those roads pay the interest on their own bonds is the more apparent when one looks at the public accounts for last year. The ordinary revenue for the year is there set down at \$989,765. Turning to the statement of expenditure we find the sum of \$1,087,300 spent under the following heads: Public Debt, Civil Government (salaries); Administration of Justice (salaries); Legislation; Public Institutions (maintenance); Hospitals and Charities; Administration of Justice (other); Revenue Services; Miscellaneous. This takes no account of public works of any kind, yet the expenditure under these heads is \$97,535 greater than the revenue. The ordinary public works, leaving out the new parliament buildings, absorbed \$538,952. Evidently the receipts must be very largely increased from some source or this rate of expenditure cannot be kept up. There is a good prospect of the revenue increasing, but it takes a very optimistic view to look for an increase of nearly \$450,000. Under such conditions it is emphatically necessary that the province should get every cent it is entitled to.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

If the members of the house would give up the practice of turning their backs to the press galleries, they would not find it necessary to rise to questions of privilege so frequently. Mr. Sword is one of the worst offenders in this respect. Many of his very strong argu-

ments are lost to the public because it is almost impossible to hear him in the press gallery.

When Mr. Cotton told Mr. Helmecken yesterday that he had grown most inconsistent in twelve months, the third member for Victoria must have thought of that verse from the Sermon on the Mount which asks: "Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?"

The only difference between Tories in federal politics and Tories in provincial politics is that the former attempt to restrict trade by import duties while the latter would restrict trade by export duties.

Colonel Baker's erratic muse has switched from bi-metalism to blasphemy.

Hon. Mr. Eberts did not inform the house how the giving of 20,000,000 additional acres to a railway company could be called an "ambiguity."

Dr. Walkem made a slashing attack upon the Provincial Secretary in the debate on the second reading of Mr. Eberts' bill to remove the "ambiguity" in the B. C. Southern Railway Land Grant Act. Col. Baker is considered legitimate prey by the free lances in the house, and Dr. Walkem, being the most daring among them, more frequently runs foul of that Minister than any of the other malcontents. On this occasion the attack was made on Colonel Baker as a charter-monger. He was accused of trafficking in the B. C. Southern charter, which has been hawked about the country since 1865, and the accuser, with indiscreet particularity, charged that the Minister was about to put \$150,000 in his pocket as a result of the sale of the franchise to an eastern syndicate. This charge Col. Baker warmly denied, characterizing it as "absolutely false," and turned the tables upon his tormentor by quoting an epitaph which he had prepared for the tombstone of the doughty doctor. The Minister replied but did not answer the specific charge of being a speculator in a railway charter, and succeeded only in deepening the impression, now quite general in British Columbia, that the speculative mind of the Provincial Secretary is occupied with the solution of a question of far greater financial importance than the transference of the Cranbrook estate at a fabulous price to a syndicate of unsophisticated Englishmen.

Mr. Helmecken criticized the "ambiguity" bill of the government and was in turn criticized by Mr. Cotton. As Mr. Helmecken is usually with the government and Mr. Cotton usually with the opposition, an opposition member was thus helping the government against one of its friends. Party matters in the house at present are like some of the Attorney-General's sentences, very much involved.

The old practice of adjourning after a few hours' sitting is being resorted to. The government seems to be quite unprepared. The old practice of introducing bills will be adopted towards the close of the session.

"Ambiguity" was not an "inspiration" but a "tergiversation."

THE LUMBER DUTIES.

Canada May Retaliate Against Adverse United States Legislation. Montreal, Feb. 22.—It is generally expected here in the event of the re-imposition in the United States tariff of the old McKinley duty of \$2 a thousand on lumber, Canada will retaliate by putting an export duty on logs. Neither Mr. Laurier nor any of the Dominion ministers have openly made that declaration, but in response to questions on this subject, and with reference to proposed more stringent duties, Mr. Laurier has emphatically declared that the Canadian government will retaliate in kind for every instance where it appears hostile to Canada. He aimed at the Marquis of Salisbury's attitude, which openly displayed itself in his last interview with the British ambassador at Berlin, Sir F. O. Lascelles, while Count von Battenberg, Danish ambassador here, is reported to have had a heated conversation with the Marquis of Salisbury. It appears that the Emperor William personally insisted with the foreign press that the Marquis of Salisbury's attitude was quite a small volte-face from his previous attitude, and is stated to be due to His Majesty's desire to overcome the Balkan's opposition. The Marquis of Salisbury has decided to initiate a very active policy without having a ship in the Levant. The adoption of his proposal to blockade the Piræus would have been in favor of his proposal. The Emperor, and the opposition would have been obliged to agree to increase the strength of the German navy in order to uphold the national honor.

ARBITRATION A "TRAP."

What Governor Jones of Arkansas Says About the Treaty. Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 22.—Governor Dan Jones has received the following telegram from the national arbitration committee at New York City: "My Dear Sir: May we quote you as standing with ourselves in favor of the ratification of the arbitration treaty without amendment? Under existing circumstances the earliest possible reply is greatly desired. Yours faithfully, W. M. E. DODGE, Chairman." "Address L. T. Chamberlain, vice-chairman." "L. T. Chamberlain, National Arbitration Committee: Dear Sir—I am in receipt of yours inquiring if you may quote me as standing with ourselves in favor of the ratification of the arbitration treaty without amendment. In my judgment it is a trap for the United States, into which we should never be led with my consent. Yours very truly, DAN W. JONES, Governor."

Dr. Crompton did not hold an inquest, as expected, into the cause of the death of Mrs. Marshall, who died suddenly on Wednesday night at her home on Esplanade road, he considering that it was not necessary to do so.

HANDS OFF GREECE

British Public Opinion is Strongly in Favor of the Plucky Little Nation.

John Morley's Views—Salisbury's Popular Move—Turks and Greeks Fighting.

London, Feb. 22.—Popular opinion in England is strongly in favor of Greece. The proposal made by Germany that the joint fleet of the powers blockade the port of Athens and compel Greece to heed the demands upon her has caused the deepest indignation here. It is pointed out that the youthful and extremely impulsive Emperor may have other than political objects in view in his desire to inflict humiliations upon the Greeks. Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, heir apparent to the throne of Greece, married some six years ago Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of the Emperor William. The Princess, who was a Lutheran, changed her religion when she married Prince Constantine, and had the temerity to do this without the consent of her august brother, or asking his permission. This infuriated the Emperor, and he has since been on unfriendly terms with the Princess and her husband. It is barely possible, in addition to what seems high reasons of state that he is desirous of letting the Greeks know that he will not readily forgive what he considers an injury done to his dignity by their own Crown Prince. It is, of course, a poor reason for attempting to thwart the aspirations of a liberty-loving people, but those who are acquainted with Emperor William's disposition do not hesitate to assign to him motives that are deemed contemptible if they were displayed by men in a less exalted station. A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The Greeks' obstinacy caused irritation in the Marquis of Salisbury, expressed as the general feeling and policy of the government in saying that the powers have no idea of altering the policy they have taken. If need be the Greek and Greek placed in a painful situation by being blockaded."

The Marquis Geotzloski says politics is not sentimental and good sense orders the Greeks to retire, and that the French must not have all this feeling against King Milan on account of his Turkish policy.

All the provinces of Crete have voted for the union of the island with Greece. The result has been communicated to all consuls.

At a dinner of the Eight and Russell clubs at Oxford, John Morley, M. P., said: "One thing is certain beyond all doubt, and that is that Crete must be liberated once and for all from Turkish control, concert or no concert of the powers. The pigny power of Greece has done what the powers were powerless to accomplish. Enthusiasm followed these remarks."

The North German Gazette, in an inspired statement, says that Germany is prepared to negotiate on the Marquis of Salisbury's proposal, and that the Greek annexation of Crete is put out of consideration.

The continental correspondents of the English newspapers all expatiate on the Marquis of Salisbury's attitude, which openly displayed itself in his last interview with the British ambassador at Berlin, Sir F. O. Lascelles, while Count von Battenberg, Danish ambassador here, is reported to have had a heated conversation with the Marquis of Salisbury.

It appears that the Emperor William personally insisted with the foreign press that the Marquis of Salisbury's attitude was quite a small volte-face from his previous attitude, and is stated to be due to His Majesty's desire to overcome the Balkan's opposition. The Marquis of Salisbury has decided to initiate a very active policy without having a ship in the Levant. The adoption of his proposal to blockade the Piræus would have been in favor of his proposal. The Emperor, and the opposition would have been obliged to agree to increase the strength of the German navy in order to uphold the national honor.

The little scheme was, however, knocked in the head by the Marquis of Salisbury's opposition. Unhappily it is said to be felt by the Turkish government as the decision of the powers over this question, as it is feared at Constantinople that it might cause a break-up of the European concert, which would mean an immediate explosion in the Balkans and the subsequent disruption of Turkey. The opinion is now universal that Crete will never return to the Turkish yoke. The island will either become independent or a part of Greece. The chief danger at the present moment is a collision on the Thessalian frontier. The news that Turkey has ordered her fleet to be mobilized was received with derision throughout Europe. One newspaper suggests that the Turkish gunboats are more suitable for oyster beds than for fighting.

William cancelled a number of private engagements and plunged into feverish political activity. He even absent himself from the fetes at Potsdam given in his honor by the Hussar Guards, and held instead a two hours' conference with Prince Hohenzollern. His Majesty also had long conferences with the leading ambassadors, and it was remarked that on Wednesday evening at the subscription ball at the opera house he drew the Turkish ambassador aside and conversed with him in an animated and friendly way. This was in marked contrast with his treatment of the Greek minister, whom he has ignored lately.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Free Transportation of Supplies From California.

San Francisco, Feb. 22.—The committee of the India famine relief fund announces that the privilege of free transportation for supplies with which to load the steamer provided by the government of the United States has been granted by the Southern Pacific company for Pacific coast ports and for donations from eastern contributors by the Central and Union Pacific railroads in connection with the Rock Island, Burlington and Milwaukee & St. Paul roads. Contributions of food supplies which will be received all along the line are earnestly solicited at once and will be received for shipment at McNear's warehouse, Port Costa, Cal.

SYMPATHY WITH GREECE.

United States Senate Passes a Sympathetic Resolution.

Washington City, Feb. 22.—Senator Cameron presented a resolution to the senate on Saturday expressing sympathy with Greece. The resolution was agreed to. It was as follows: "Resolved, That the senate of the United States, being mindful of the sympathy expressed by the Greeks at the time of their war for independence, now extends a like sympathy with the government of Greece with its intervention in behalf of the people on the island of Crete for the purpose of freeing them from the tyranny of foreign oppression and to restore peace with the blessings of Christian civilization to that distressed island." Senator Sherman said that he would not press the arbitration treaty in opposition to appropriation bills, and it looked as if all the session would be occupied by these bills.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

Table of market prices for various commodities including wheat, flour, and other goods. Items listed include: Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce, Carefully Corrected, But very little change is noted in the city markets during the past week. The scarcity of beef and mutton is still being felt, as well as the scarcity of potatoes. The price of wheat, as will be seen from the appended list of prices, has been lowered: Oatmeal, per 100 lbs. \$1.00 to \$1.10; Flour, per 100 lbs. \$1.20 to \$1.30; etc.

OTTAWA LETTER

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. L. H. Davies have returned to the city from Washington, being interviewed by your correspondent, Sir Richard and Mr. Davies expressed themselves as being very pleased with their visit. Not only were they received with great cordiality, but they found that a great majority of those they met were deeply conversant with the question and desirous of obtaining the fullest information in regard to it.

On reaching Washington Sir Richard and Mr. Davies first called upon Mr. Julian Pannecote, the British ambassador, by whom they were introduced to the Secretary of State, Mr. Olney. They next announced the Canadian mission to the President Cleveland. They had numerous interviews with many leading senators and members of the House of Representatives. They saw, amongst others, Senators Sherman, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, to send a representation of troops for the Diamond Jubilee celebration, and this is expected to greatly enhance the attraction of the processions. Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Trinidad and Cyprus are sending cavalry, the troops to be sent by the latter being mounted Zouaves, one artillery and infantry coming from each, as far as the Gold Coast, Georgetown and Hongkong. A general officer will be appointed to command the whole force and the visitors will be housed in the military barracks of the several districts.

The Canadian commissioners explained to these gentlemen freely that at the present, while the administration were changing, they did not expect to negotiate any treaty of reciprocity, or in fact, to lay down any terms upon which a treaty could be negotiated, but that they rather desired that the whole subject of trade relations between the two countries should be fully brought into an early date by fully authorized commissioners appointed by the respective governments.

It was explained to the Canadian commissioners by the leading statesmen whom they met that the tariff bill of the United States had already been prepared and would be laid before Congress at the first meeting on March 15. This measure had been framed with a view of producing a larger revenue and necessarily involved the Canadian upon many articles of American imports, but that such a fact was not to be occupied in any way as precluding action by the American government involving a full inquiry into trade relations between Canada and the United States, with a view to determine whether a satisfactory treaty could be agreed upon. The manner in which the question was discussed convinced the Canadian ministers that the great majority of the American public men with whom they came in contact were sincerely desirous of doing what lay in their power to broaden the trade relations between the two countries, and although until Mr. McKinley assumes office formal or official declaration could be made, there was no doubt of the desire entertained by all sides that such a commission of inquiry as above referred to should be constituted. The whole question of the trade relations between the two countries for many years back, starting from the time of the old reciprocity treaty of 1854-56 down to the present, has been thoroughly discussed.

Sir Richard and Mr. Davies both expressed themselves as very well satisfied with the results of their visit, and hopeful with regard to the possibilities which may ensue as the result. In particular, they were both impressed with the desirability of more frequent intercourse between the public men of Canada and the United States.

Orders have been given that patent solicitors shall no longer have access to the examiners of the department. This order has been given in consequence of the Bailey-Patterson case, in which a firm which formed a patent solicitor for months ago and resulted finally in an assize court trial. It is said that applications for patents have been allowed to remain many months in abeyance while other applications were disposed of quickly through. This led to an impression, whether well founded or not, that certain solicitors had a pull with the examiners and were in a position to expedite in certain cases the issue of patents. The order has caused a strong protest from the patent solicitors, but it will not be rescinded, as it is felt that the patent business has no business to be conducted directly in connection with the examiners and that any communication they require to have with them should be had through the department. The patent branch is generally considered to be a kind of circumlocution office, and is not red tape. If certain patent solicitors had the inside track under the late administration it is high time that the branch was put on a business footing and the business entrusted to those who are affected by the patent law fully protected. Now that attention has been called to the workings of this branch, the minister of agriculture, who is the commissioner of agriculture, will be able to see to it that all applications are dealt with on their merits and without unnecessary delay.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the Interior, and James A. Smart have been busy for the past few days in organizing the immigration branch of the department. Mayor McCrea of Winnipeg, is to be appointed head of the immigration office for Manitoba and the Northwest. The principal object of this office, which is to be established in Winnipeg, is to attend to the arrival of immigrants and afterwards assist them to be Charles Hilsop, W. C. King, Winnipeg, and C. W. Speers, of Gravelbourg, Manitoba. Other names have been suggested as capable men to assist in the work of immigration, and new appointments may be expected to follow. Operations have already commenced in some of the Western States. Mr. M. V. M. Jones of London, James Griev, of Port of North West, and D. L. Cavan have been appointed to work in Michigan. It is also understood that James Crawford, of Birle, Manitoba, a young man who has had a great deal of experience in immigration work, will be sent to Kansas. Arrangements are being made to send out other parties to operate in other States of the Union. A number of new appointments will be made in the old colony. Mr. Thomas Dunlop, M. P. P. for Morde, Manitoba, in all probability, be one of the new agents for Scotland.

DIAMOND JUBILEE.

All the Colonies are to be Represented in London at Great Jubilee Festivities.

Troops Will be Present from Canada and Every Corner of the Empire.

Mr. Chamberlain's Announcement of Receipt of Krueger's Bill of Indemnity.

London, Feb. 20.—Most of the colonies have already accepted the invitation of the secretary of state for the colonies, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, to send a representation of troops for the Diamond Jubilee celebration, and this is expected to greatly enhance the attraction of the processions. Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Trinidad and Cyprus are sending cavalry, the troops to be sent by the latter being mounted Zouaves, one artillery and infantry coming from each, as far as the Gold Coast, Georgetown and Hongkong. A general officer will be appointed to command the whole force and the visitors will be housed in the military barracks of the several districts.

The sensation of the week in parliament was not caused by the Cretan question, but by the dramatic manner in which Mr. Chamberlain announced that a telegram had been received from the British agent at Pretoria saying that President Kruger had fled a bill of indemnity against the British government, asking that they pay it or "leave it to be paid" as a result of the Jameson raid. Mr. Chamberlain read the telegram as if it were a tradesman's bill for £77,938 3s. 4d. being asked for as a material charge, not including legitimate private claims which may be afterwards advanced. Emphasizing shillings and pence, every word of his short reply managed to express every possible shade of scorn, defiance and contempt. The indisputable fact that Mr. Chamberlain had finally put his foot down in a matter which had been long delayed with great general delight, was a departure in the dramatic line which the secretary of state for the colonies and President Kruger had not expected. It is likely the government will present a counter-claim for the Boer raid into British territory in 1886, which, according to the parliamentary returns, cost Great Britain over a million pounds sterling.

At yesterday's session of the parliamentary court of enquiry the examination of Col. Rhodes was tedious and last night all day long with various interruptions. The witness frequently repeated that he did not want to risk responsibility and that he acted solely in the capacity of a private citizen interested in the affairs of South Africa. He did not attempt to defend himself from the charge of having supplied the resources of the chartered company in aid of the revolution, and reiterated that he did not communicate with the Duke of Abercorn or other members of the chartered company in London relative to the raid. Col. Rhodes showed considerable skill in evading direct answers to awkward questions. He finally adjourned at midnight on Tuesday next.

Niña, Philippine Islands, Feb. 20.—The Spaniards have captured the insurgent town of Silang by assault after a hard-fought battle. Five hundred insurgents were killed. There is great rejoicing in Manila.

London, Feb. 20.—The feeling on the stock exchange here to-day was very gloomy. The situation in the far west was regarded with grave misgivings. The fall of prices was general throughout the list. The same state of affairs prevailed in continental houses.

HAY GETS THE PLUM

Colonel John Hay to Succeed Mr. Bayard at the Court of St. James.

Press Comments on Appointment of The Old Royal Canadian Regiment.

London, Feb. 22.—The afternoon newspapers comment on the announcement made by the American correspondent of the London Times that Col. John Hay has been definitely selected by President Cleveland to be the successor of Mr. Thomas F. Bayard.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The selection is in every way admirable. Great Britain has always been fortunate in her American ambassadors and in Mr. Bayard's successor she is peculiarly so." The St. James Gazette remarks: "The United States have again chosen the best man of their own kind to represent them here. There is a compliment to the United States. A good feature about Col. Hay is that he has had considerable diplomatic experience. Perhaps this will aid to reduce the risk of such successes as have occurred during the last few years." The Globe expresses the opinion that Col. Hay "will not be capable of the mistakes which the American minister has so often made simply from a lack of experience." The Globe adds: "It is not in any sense a machine politician, and may be regarded as a man of high character and of the importance of the post for which he is designated." The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon publishes a long article upon the mission of Senator Edward O. Wolcott to Europe. It concludes with saying: "There is no evidence that McKinley is in sympathy with Senator Wolcott's mission, or effort to discover the faintest intention that his visit to Europe is even officially sanctioned has failed. Sen-

Strong Nerves Hood's Sarsaparilla Because it is the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion, etc.