he majority were as thunder-
inority. They had hardly
rthrow the ministry by such
y vote. Then the followers
gime, who had sat in calm
er day, watching the onward
urrent beyond their control,
to a sense of the result.
ide dignity and began em-
even kissing each other.
rom remote parts of France,
o the idea that the church
se are born in the people,
reserve and danced about
n their delight at the efeat
y. The minority, on the
s at first dumbfounded and
nd answered the shouts of
and execrations. The pru-
Ministry in promptly retiring
icals, prevented serious dis-
revailing opinion is that there
ution of the Chambers, unless
which has just resigned, is

MURDERER MONTAGUE.

n angry crowd around the
Coleraine to-day, when Lady
s on trial; and as she was
om the court after conviction,
had hard work to pro-
ild killer from the fury
The carriage containing
as followed for some distance
y of men and women, who
denunciations and vile epi-
dyship. Some stones were
carriage, but the occupants

EAP JEWISH LABOR.

h Trade Unionists," a paper
mong Hebrew workers in the
London, states on what it al-
liable authority that Govern-
s have been given to Jewish
ve sub-let them, paying men
amilies two, three and five
week, in defiance of
wages law. The paper
is state of affairs, and says
t the offenders are people of
ce will not prevent the Jews
them to account. The matter
the subject of an interpellation
of Commons.

SED PROBATE BUSINESS.

ss in the registrar of wills office
cial year just closed is the
record. The present average
er of wills proved is 1,000.
l business is attributed to the
m influenza.

NDALOUS FAVORITISM.

rtinieff, of Warsaw, who was
1890 to eight years imprison-
ing the actress Visnovska has
nce commuted to disciplinary
a battalion on the Asiatic fron-
avoritism shown this officer is
Warsaw as scandalous.

ADLY WOUNDED.

, at about 11:30, George Bowen,
n member of the Longshore-
, was standing at the bar of the
alloon drinking whiskey with
y other men. He and six
riends had been imbibing
night, and towards the time
hree strangers, all Swedes, en-
hotel and soon became en-
altercation with Bowen. The
ed that a bottle of brandy on
belonged to him, while the
other gang disputed his claim.
were struck, and almost before
lized what was being done, a
ade Swede had plunged a jack-
Bowen's body five times. The
n fell, and in the excitement of
his assailant escaped. When
s stripped and examined,
ertained that he was bleed-
ly from four ugly gashes in
ne of which was nearly three
g, and a fearful out ex-
m half an inch under the
wn to his mouth. Dr. Milne
diately sent for, and on
he ordered the man home to his
blocks distant, and there bound
p his wounds.
s seen late last night by a Cor-
orter. He does not know
of the man who at-
m, and declares that he
im before last night. The knife
time to recognize as one belong-
or known as Dutch Peter, who,
was the instigator of the as-
police were all night looking
e, but without success.

es W. Wetmore was released on
afternoon, the intention of the
g to contest the case with Con-
t in the Supreme Court.

RUP of FIGS

E ENJOYS
method and results when
Figs is taken; it is pleasant
hing to the taste, and acts
promptly on the Kidneys,
Bowels, cleanses the sys-
tually, dispels colds, head-
fevers and cures habitual
n permanently.
75c. Bottles by all Druggists.
RNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.
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REGULATES
THE
Bowels, Bile and Blood.
CURES
Constipation, Biliousness, al
Blood Humors, Dyspepsia,
Liver Complaint, Scrofula,
and all Broken Down Condi-
tions of the System.
WATFORD, ONT.
ter, after a severe attack of
was completely broken down. I
ds of dollars in doctors' bills with
tisfaction. Before she had taken
Burdock Blood Bitters there was
change, and now she is entirely
tts MRS. HOFFERON

The Royal Colonial
Institute 15 Strand
w c X London Eng

The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1892. VOLUME XXXIV. NO 13.

RIOT IN BERLIN.

A Hand-to-Hand Fight Between the People and Police at the Royal Castle.

The Emperor an Impassive Eye-Witness of the Tumult—Jeered at and Hooted.

Numerous Arrests—Anarchists the Instigators of the Trouble Which was Alarming.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—At one o'clock, to-day, 2,000 unemployed men met in a public square, and, after passing a resolution denouncing employers and the system of government which enabled the latter to crush workingmen, marched to the Unter Den Linden, singing the Marseillaise. They had nearly reached the Imperial castle when the police barred the way. The laborers were firm in their determination to pass, and a riot ensued. The police used their clubs freely; scores were wounded, and eighty arrests were made. The rioters finally dispersed. The meeting was held to call the attention of the authorities to the misery of laborers and impress upon them the need of relief. The affair caused a great sensation, especially as it comes so soon after the despotic utterances of the Kaiser at the Brandenburg banquet, which has caused a strong feeling among the masses. The greatest excitement prevails. The riot has been officially investigated, with the result that, while the official report attempts to belittle the affair, the more independent newspapers make no attempt to deny that the outbreak was a serious exhibition of the state of mind in which large masses of the people find themselves. The extremists, on the other hand, say that a very little more excitement, this afternoon, would have converted the riot into a revolution in Berlin.

The disturbance, it appears, originated at a meeting of three or four thousand workmen at Lips' brewery during the forenoon. The men had gathered there to receive the report of the deputation which they had sent to the burgomaster, Herr Forokenbeck, asking him to see the Emperor in behalf of the unemployed workmen of Berlin, and to intercede with his majesty upon their behalf. The men wanted Herr Forokenbeck to ask the Emperor to appoint a fair and unprejudiced commission to inquire into the wrongs which the workmen complain of and promote immediately the legislation necessary to redress their grievances. The deputation called upon the burgomaster at his official residence, but were halted at the door of that official's residence and were kept waiting some time. At last they were announced that they came to visit the burgomaster on behalf of thousands of unemployed people in Berlin, and that they wanted him to intervene with the Emperor on their behalf. This message was communicated to Herr Forokenbeck, but in spite of his well known political sympathies the burgomaster refused to receive the delegation, sending them a message to the effect that they had better return peaceably to their homes, as there was nothing to be gained by demonstrations similar to the one he understood they were contemplating. The delegates were informed that the police forbade all riotous gatherings and processions, and that steps would be taken to prevent any demonstration on the part of those the delegates represented. With this information the delegates returned to Lips' brewery, where they announced to their comrades, who by this time numbered fully 5,000 men, the disappointing result of their mission.

The message of the burgomaster was received by the workmen with regular howls of rage, and storms of execration mingled with yells of "let's go to the Minister of Commerce," "let's march in a body to the Reichstag and demand redress," and finally, with the shouts of "let's appeal in person to the Emperor." This last suggestion caused such a howl in the assemblage that it must have been heard for miles around. "To the castle," was the cry. "Let's tear down the gates, if necessary, and see the Emperor." Thereupon steps were immediately taken to gather the great body of workmen into some sort of order, the Socialist portion of those present showing themselves to be well ready to convert an unwieldy body of shouting, yelling, excited men into parade shape. Amidst the uproar a number of the cooler heads and more thoughtful of the leaders of the workmen tried almost in vain to be heard. In loud piercing tones they implored the men not to lose their heads, and to remember that they were but a small handful when measured against the garrison and police. Herr Kessler, the noted agitator, was conspicuous in his efforts to calm the passions of the multitude. Standing up on a table he shouted, bareheaded, holding his hands above his head so as to attract more attention: "I beseech you to be prudent. Do nothing which will give the government an excuse to use arms upon you. The hour has not come, this is not the time to make a demonstration in behalf of your wrongs. If you value future happiness, for the sake of your wife and children, do not be led to be slaughtered by the soldiers. Even now police agents may be in your midst exciting you to walk into a trap."

However, the whole morning previous to the departure of the delegates to call upon the burgomaster, and while waiting for their return, some of the men at least had been drinking and were then half mad with beer and anger at the manner in which the delegation had been received by Herr Forokenbeck, and the remarks of Herr Kessler were drowned under the deafening cries of "let's go to the castle, to the castle, the Emperor must receive us." The mention of the Emperor's name was received with howls of derision on all sides, accompanied by a perfect hurricane of grossly insulting remarks addressed to His Majesty. The real sentiments of the German masses seemed for the first time to have been expressed in the bitter curses and fearful insults hurled by five thousand tongues at the young Emperor. The counsels of their most admired leaders seem not to have had the slightest effect upon the men. Their blood was stirred up to a boiling over pitch and they were resolved to march upon the Emperor's palace and they did so, shouting and yelling "to the castle." Loudly singing "La Marseillaise," they made their way through the streets to the Unter Den Linden, cheered on by encouraging cries from the thousands upon thousands who had heard of the disturbance, and who were evidently almost as madly in sympathy with the rioters. In the meantime, the police had not been idle as Herr Kessler had intimated. Even before the rioters started for the castle, the police had been at work among them.

In addition to the calming utterance of the more level headed of the leaders, there had been delivered a number of heated and most seditious addresses by Socialists and other agitators, who urged the men who attended the meeting at the brewery to strike a blow for their liberty, and to march to the castle gates and to stay there until the Emperor had promised to redress the grievances they complained of. Almost unknown to the rioters, three of the most pronounced speakers were quietly and deftly arrested on the charge of "Lese Majeste."

It is now estimated that fully 6,000 persons marched through the Unter den Linden and almost to the castle gates, the "Marseillaise" roaring its echoes into the sacred apartments of the Emperor. At that stage of the riot, many people believed that a revolution had broken out in Berlin, and the wildest rumors concerning these movements, spread on all sides. The officers in command of the different corps of the garrison, were communicated with, and such was the state of excitement and preparation for some time, that one would have fancied that the people of Berlin were rising up "en masse" against the Emperor and his Government. From every quarter, detachments of police were hurriedly sent forward to the palace on the trot, completely armed. By this time, the rioters had reached a point outside the castle grounds, and there they halted. They sang, "La Marseillaise," in thundering tones, and finally shouted for the Emperor to appear.

As soon as the force of police on the spot had been sufficiently reinforced a charge upon the rioters was ordered, and then began a series of the most desperate hand-to-hand fights ever witnessed on the streets of Berlin. The police, it was evident, had received strict orders to avoid bloodshed, but they hit right and left with the flat of their swords, pounded away with the stocks of their rifles or hammered at the rioters with their batons. During the melee the police made about a hundred arrests, but each arrest seemed to be the signal for an attempt at rescue on the part of the mob. In some cases they tore their comrades from the grasp of the police and carried them away in triumph. While this battle was being fought almost beneath the castle, the Emperor, pale and looking like a man just recovering from a severe attack of sickness, watched his subjects struggling with the men they had termed his "butchers."

When the presence of the Emperor at the window became known—he stood at a large window on the first story—there was a howl, mingled with cheers, that must have caused him a very uncomfortable feeling. By lifting his hand he could have put a stop to all the rioting, and by addressing a few calming words to the mob, promising to investigate their complaints, he would have sent them home satisfied. Still he did not do it, and the battle between the police and the dissatisfied workmen continued. The police were, during the fight, continually receiving reinforcements, and it was lucky for them that such was the case, for when they first came in contact with the mob the latter fought so desperately that the police were driven back, and it began to look as if the guards at the castle would be compelled to fire upon the mob. These reinforcements, however, enabled the police to beat back the rioters, who retreated into the eastern quarters, attacking stray bodies of police en route, routing a number of them and fighting desperately with the authorities at every opportunity.

Though it is said that not more than six thousand men were gathered around and about the statute of Frederick the Great, when the "Marseillaise" startled the good people of that neighborhood, it is now estimated that fully 10,000 people took part in one way and another in the rioting of to-day. Men were not alone in resisting the charges of the police, women and even children took part in the fray with as much desperation as their husbands, fathers and brothers, and, as the result, a number of women are now locked up in the same depots as the male rioters. The exact number of prisoners made and people injured is not known, but a rough estimate has it that about one hundred prisoners were captured, and that quite one hundred people were severely injured. In addition, some two or three hundred other persons must have received injuries more or less severe, of which it is impossible to obtain any record.

The rioting was not ended by the repulse of the workingmen who went to attack the Alte Schloss, or ancient palace of Hohenzollern royalty. The first onsets of the hungry thousands were as much a surprise to the people generally, as they were to the police, but as the news flew from street to street, in the quarters of the city where the workingmen most congregated, it was like an electric thrill to the popular nerve. The quiet Germans seemed to lose their apathy and to be fired with the spirit of "48," when their fathers, on that memorable March day, paraded before the same palace with the people's dead, while King Frederick William IV stood, bare-headed, a witness of the ghastly review. Not, since that brief reign of the people, has Berlin witnessed such a scene as to-day. The thousands of unemployed gathered in the streets, especially of the eastern quarter. Men rushed forth from their homes, followed by wives and children beseeching them not to risk their lives. In some instances, however, women incited and urged on their husbands.

In one place was seen a good looking man and of strong German build, loudly denouncing the authorities and demanding that the hearers at once proceed to obtain by violence the food they were not permitted to earn. As darkness came on the mob increased in numbers and grew more dangerous in temper. The various bands must have numbered several thousands. They had no organized leadership, but they had virtual possession of the eastern quarters of Berlin and especially of Frankfurter, Koepenicker, and Reas and Wressenburger streets. The whole police force of Berlin was called out, under orders to go to any extremity to suppress the rising. The working people were not sanguinary, but they were resolute. They opposed the police stubbornly and refused to disperse. They gathered in a large body on the Frankfurter Strasse, with the intention of marching toward the palace. Near Kaiser Strasse, a severe conflict took place. The police used their weapons unsparingly, while the populace were but poorly prepared to meet the solid attack of the well-armed police force. They battled bravely, however, with sticks and any other weapons that each happened to have. A carpenter with a hammer brought down more than one of the police, but at length fell himself, severely wounded by a revolver bullet. One of the sturdiest of the mob was a Brandenburg blacksmith, who, with no other weapon but his fists, resisted half a dozen policemen in their efforts to make him a prisoner. A terrible blow from his right arm nearly killed one of his assailants, and provoked them into shooting him down. He was borne to a hospital fearfully, if not fatally, wounded.

In the Gruenerweg Strasse, the mob attacked the beer shops, demanding bread and beer. They pillaged the baker shops and divided the bread among all who wanted it. The half famished people seized and devoured the food with a wolfishness which was eloquent of their misery and hunger. Some men left the mob and hurried home with loaves under their arms to their starving families. Others sat down on the street and banqueted on the spoil. At Elizabeth Strasse the police stopped a man who was hurrying along with loaves clasped in his arms. He fell on his knees and begged to be allowed to pass. "My children have had nothing to eat since Tuesday," he cried. They had other work to do, and allowed him to go. The beer obtained from the plundered beer shops inflamed the excitement and made many more reckless. The rioters spread into different parts of the city, and some of the more violent endeavored to organize an attack on the garrison, but the populace were not ready for this, many openly asserting that the soldiers were their friends. Meanwhile the conflict raged between the police and the mob, the former gradually gaining ground. The police were directed with much judgment and skill, their instructions being to aim for the capture or, if necessary, the killing of those who appeared to be the leaders, which they carried out, and as fast as one who seemed to be a ringleader was taken, he was hurried away to prison. In this way the mob was kept disorganized and prevented from forming in any formidable group. Large numbers were wounded, more or less severely, but it is not known yet whether any were killed.

A large number of prisoners were lodged in the cells. The military remained under arms, but took no part in the struggle. This course is said to have been followed by the direct orders of the Kaiser, who was made aware of the situation as soon as the riot first broke out, and commanded that the military should not interfere unless the police should prove themselves unable to cope with the mob. It is also intimated that the authorities had an intimation that the soldiers could not be fully trusted in a conflict with the people, and they were safer in the garrison than they would be on the streets. The truth is said to be that the authorities, both civil and military, were dazed and almost demoralized by the suddenness of the explosion, and that it was the work of a deep laid plot. They could not believe that men would be so desperate as to attack the palace of the Kaiser and afterwards run riot in the streets of Berlin, unless there was some conspiracy which included a portion, at least, of the garrison, from which the rioters expected help, and this fear, more than anything else, is known to have prompted the holding of the military in their quarters. A leading socialist who was interviewed by the United Press reporter, asked that, for political as well as personal reasons, his name should not be mentioned. He said that he had no doubt the rising was entirely spontaneous and unpremeditated, otherwise the Government, which had its spies everywhere, would have had some foreknowledge of the movement. He thought the very spontaneity of the insurrection of down trodden labor made it more significant as an expression of deepest popular feeling. "It may surprise the world," he said, "that such an outbreak, so like what has happened in Paris, should occur in the leading city of Germany, but the world should remember that the character of Berlin has very much changed since it became the capital of the German empire, and that now it is one of the great labor centres of the world, with a working population that, when driven to extremes, would be more daring than any mob Paris has ever seen. They would not be afraid of the consequences, and they have the steady courage to face any opposition in their demands for justice."

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Arrival of the First Colonist Train—The Contemplated R. R. Strike Not Likely to Eventuate.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 25.—The first colonist train arrived from Ontario this morning. A party of European immigrants for Manitoba also arrived to-day. Over 50 of them remained in the city.

The contemplated strike of C. P. R. conductors and brakemen is the chief topic of conversation in railroad circles at present. It is not likely that a strike will be declared, a compromise between the company and the men being more probable.

Mr. Davis, M. P. for Alberta, was dined at Calgary by his supporters, last night. He left for Ottawa after the banquet.

T. W. Sprado has been appointed manager of the hotel Manitoba, vice Gunning, resigned.

The New Flagship.

OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—The Bellerophon, a second-class man-of-war, which had for many years been the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, is to return to England and be paid out of commission. She will be replaced by the new first-class cruiser Blake, which will be the flagship of Vice-Admiral Hopkins, the newly-selected commander-in-chief of the North American station, whose headquarters are at Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Blake has a complement of 574 officers and men, and will be the fastest and most powerful cruiser ever employed on the station. Her commander is Captain William D. Hamilton.

Greatly Benefited.

DEAR SIRS,—I have been using B. B. B. for cancer of the breast the last two years and four months, both externally and internally, and have been greatly benefited. Have had cancer over seven years, and no medicine ever did me as much good as B. B. B. I feel sure that sufferers from cancer can obtain relief or even cure from B. B. B., and will be pleased to answer any questions as to the use and benefit received from this remedy.

MRS. A. ELLIOT, Waterdown, Ont.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Formal Opening of the Session with an Important Speech From the Throne.

Proceedings in the Senate Chamber—The Address to be Moved in the Commons To-day.

Large Crowds Witness the Proceedings—Very Great Interest in the Exercises.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—The second session of the present Parliament was opened today by His Excellency the Governor-General. Although the proceedings and ceremonies attending the opening are of the same stereotype character, year after year, the event is always looked forwarded to by the citizens of Ottawa with a considerable degree of interest. A large crowd assembled in front of the Parliament Buildings and lined the drive along the grounds to get a glimpse of the Vice Regal carriage as it rolled past, while the beautiful senate chamber presented a brilliant appearance. The booming of cannons from Nepean Point, shortly before three o'clock, announced that Lord Stanley had left Government House, with an escort supplied from the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards. A guard of honor from the Governor-General's Foot Guards was drawn up in front of the main entrance to the Parliament buildings, the arrival of the vice-regal carriage being greeted with a salute from the guard of honor, music from the band and cheers from the crowd. His Excellency then proceeded to the Senate chamber, attended by his suite, but Col. Prior's martial figure was missing. Black Rod was at once ordered to summon the faithful commons. That functionary discharged his duties with that immitable grace which always characterizes his bowings and genuflexions. These accomplishments of the little medium of communication are always greeted with roars of laughter which the members have all they can do to get over in the interval during which the hurry scurry is made for the Red Chamber. Arrived there, their arrival having been duly announced, they were ordered to take their stand at the Bar, while the representative of Her Majesty announced to them the good and substantial reasons for which they have been called together. These were contained in the following:

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Honorable members of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

It affords me much gratification to meet you at the commencement of the Parliamentary session and to be able to congratulate you upon the general prosperity of the Dominion and upon the abundant harvest with which Providence has blessed all parts of the country.

The lamented and untimely death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale caused a feeling of profound sorrow. The sympathy with Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Prince of Wales, in their bereavement, which has prevailed in the Dominion on this melancholy occasion has found expression in respectful messages of condolence from my Ministers, from the provincial governments and from many other representative bodies.

The negotiations with respect to seal fishing in Behring Sea have been continued with a view to the adjustment by arbitration of the difficulties which have arisen between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States on the subject. Commissioners have been appointed by both Governments to investigate the circumstances of seal life in Behring Sea, to report thereon and to suggest the measures, if any, which they may deem necessary for its proper protection and preservation. The commissioners are proceeding with their deliberations in Washington and the result will shortly be communicated to Her Majesty's Government. I trust that the investigations and the determination of the arbitrators, who are to be appointed, may lead to a just and equitable settlement of this long pending difficulty.

The meeting which had been arranged with the United States Government for a day in October last, for an informal discussion on the extension of trade between the two countries, and on other international matters requiring adjustment, was postponed at their request, but, in compliance with a more recent invitation from that Government, three of my Ministers proceeded to Washington and conferred with representatives of the administration of the United States on those subjects. An amicable understanding was arrived at respecting the steps to be taken for the establishment of the boundary of Alaska, and for reciprocity of services in cases of wreck and salvage. Arrangements were also reached for the appointment of an international commission to report on the regulations which may be adopted by the United States and my Cabinet for the prevention of destructive methods of fishing and pollution of streams and for establishing uniformity of close seasons and other means for the preservation and increase of fish. A valuable and friendly interchange of views respecting other important matters also took place.

In accordance with the promise given at the close of last session, a commission has been issued to investigate the working of the Civil Service Act and other matters connected with the civil service generally. The report of the Commission will be laid before you during the present session.

The conclusions of Commission on the manufacture of beet root sugar will also be laid before you.

It is desirable that the fishery regulations in British Columbia should be examined and revised so as to adapt them better to the requirements of fisheries in that province. A Commission has been issued with that object.

An important measure respecting the criminal law which was laid before you last session, has been revised and improved as a result of the expression of views elicited by its presentation to Parliament, and will be submitted to you for your attention.

Your attention will also be directed to measures for the re-distribution of seats consequent upon the census returns, the establishment of the boundaries of the Territories and the amalgamation of the Departments of Marine and Fisheries. Bills will also be presented to you for the amendment of the Civil Service Act, the Acts relating to real property in the Territories and those respecting the fisheries.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts for the last year will be laid before you, as well as the estimates for the ensuing year. Those estimates have been prepared with due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I commend these important subjects and all matters affecting the public interest which may be brought before you to your best consideration, and I feel assured that you will address yourselves to them with earnestness and assiduity.

The speech was read in English and French. After the Commons had withdrawn the Senators decided to consider the Speech on Monday.

In the Commons, the Speaker made several announcements respecting changes in the representation. The following members were then introduced: Messrs. Quimet, Fairbairn, Henderson, Hughes, Metcalfe, Miller, Bain, Wilson, Rosamond, Gibson, Gillies, Featherstone, Northrup.

The speech from the throne will be considered to-morrow. Mr. Northrup will move the address, and Mr. Bain will second it. After the ordinary formal business had been transacted the House adjourned at 4 o'clock. It is conceded that there was a smaller representation of members, to-day, than in previous years. The Quebec members are mostly engaged electioneering. Mr. Mara is the only British Columbia member here so far. Mr. Corbould is expected to-morrow. Sir Hector Langevin was in the Chamber, to-day. He looks in poor health.

THE U. S. AND CANADA.

Secretary Foster Makes Some Interesting Statements as to the Canadian Delegation to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Hon. J. W. Foster, who has had charge of the State Department during the recent negotiations with Canada on the reciprocity and fisheries questions, communicated to a reporter of the United Press to-night some interesting facts supplementary to the message of the Governor-General of Canada laid before the Dominion Parliament. He said the phrase in Lord Stanley's message stating that arrangements had been reached for an international commission to frame regulations to prevent destructive methods of fishing, might naturally be supposed to refer to the Behring Sea controversy, but, in fact, it has nothing to do with that question. It related only to fishing and the proper methods of taking fish on the great lakes and in the international waters on the Atlantic ocean. Each of the states bordering on the lakes, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio, had its state laws to regulate the fisheries, but no two laws were alike, and none could be enforced in the Canadian waters. It had been agreed to appoint a commission, to consist of one expert from each country, to devise regulations to control the use of seines, etc., on the great lakes, and also the use of purse seines in the Atlantic. There had been complaints of the pollution of streams running from Maine into Canada by sawmills and manufactures. The commission would be authorized to look into this question, and also incidentally into the matter of international fish hatcheries. On all these matters the commission would be authorized to investigate and report. There was another question, Mr. Foster said, of considerable interest to New England, which had also been agreed upon, and which was not mentioned in the President's message. It will be remembered that there had been serious trouble last summer in the vicinity of Eastport, Me., in consequence of the seizure, by the Canadian cruisers, of American fishing vessels, alleged to have been fishing within the Canadian limit. It had been agreed to appoint another common district from the one previously referred to, to define and mark the boundaries of the United States and Canadian jurisdictions. The Alaska boundary question, upon which an agreement had also been agreed, was explained by Mr. Foster to be in the nature of a joint survey from Mount Elias, along the Pacific Coast to British Columbia. An appropriation had been made by the United States for this purpose, but it needed the joint action of Canada, and the United States to make it binding. This concurrence had now been secured. When the question of reciprocity with Canada was touched upon, Mr. Foster suddenly became reticent. He said the correspondence on this subject had been called for by the Senate and would probably be sent to Congress early next week. As to this, however, he had no right to speak. It was inferred, however, from Mr. Foster's manner, that on this subject there would be exceedingly little progress reported.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Trade Returns Most Encouraging—Another Ministerial Victory.

Eight Elected Members Unable to Sit—The Case of the Queen vs. Demeres.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—The trade returns for for the past seven months are most encouraging. The reports show an increase of ten millions and a quarter. The imports have fallen off a million and three quarters. The duty collected shows two millions and a half loss, due to the abolition of the sugar duties last year.

Mr. Charlton is first this session with a notice of unofficial business. He proposes to introduce bills for the better observance of the Sabbath, and to prevent the circulation of obscene literature.

Mr. Edgar will question the Government relative to the fate of the address to the Queen last session for the abrogation of the most favored nation clause treaties with Belgium and Germany.

The Government's good luck still attends it. East Simcoe was carried to-day by Bennett, Conservative, by 25 majority.

The Maritime Province members will wait upon the Government, urging it to reconsider its decision as to the dismissal of Intercolonial railway employees.

Eight elected members were not able to sit to-day, owing to the returning officer's certificates not having been received.

A reply from the Government was filed in the Exchequer Court, yesterday, in the case of the Queen vs. Demeres. This is a case in which the Dominion Government claims possession of certain lands in Yale district. The defendant holds that these lands are not vested in the Dominion, but belong to the province. The Crown takes issue, and it is likely the case will be tried when the Exchequer Court sits in British Columbia.

Strangers will hereafter be rigidly excluded from the precincts of the Commons Chamber when the House is sitting, unless accompanied by members.

The usual state dinner is being given at Government House, to-night.

Hon. Mr. Foster was not present at the House, to-day, owing to illness.

The Evening Journal is waging a bitter fight with the Typographical Union.

Hon. Frank Smith and Dr. John Ferguson, ex-M. P., went west to night.

M. Anil, of the Geographical Survey, who spent last summer in British Columbia, delivered an interesting lecture to-night on the Selkirks, their glaciers, scenery and resources.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

The Launch of a New Sealing Schooner—Farming Operations—Early Sowing of Grain.

Incendiarism at Vancouver—Shoplifters Captured—Improved Steamship Communication.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 25.—Capt. Somerville, of the steamer Swan, reports a sailor missing from his boat. He disappeared on Saturday night, while the vessel was lying at Vermelyas' Landing. His name is unknown.

The Masonic conversazione at the Hotel Vancouver to-night was a recherche affair, and is passing off very creditably to all concerned.

The resignation of Secretary Lucas, of the anti-Chinese league, has not been accepted. No doubt Mr. Lucas will continue in the work.

Benjamin Garrett, of Chatham, has been appointed in the postoffice here. The vacancy was caused by Thomas Morton's promotion.

The Fire, Water and Gas committee has recommended the purchase of a chemical engine for the city fire brigade.

It is expected that a branch of the Cigarmakers' International Union will soon be formed with headquarters in Victoria, to embrace all the cigarmakers in the province, those in New Westminster and Vancouver being under its rules and protection.

The water works was formally handed over to day to the city.

Joe Hess, in his closing lectures in the Imperial Opera House, last night, dealt largely with the question of legislation on the liquor question.

The annual Archæological report of the Canadian Institute, mentions at considerable length some relics of the Indian tribes of this province sent to the museum of the institute by Mr. Rowland E. Green, Vancouver; Mr. T. Sidney Dobbin, Esquimalt, and Mr. W. H. Jones, of this city. The report is illustrated with cuts from photographs of some of the donations received, and a good report is given of discoveries during the year relating to Canada's aboriginal tribes. The British Columbia specimens also figure among the illustrations. Mr. Green, sent to the museum of the Canadian Institute, some rare Indian specimens, but they arrived too late to be mentioned at length, or for cuts to be given of them. One of the works to engage the attention of the Historical Society, it is proposed to form here, is the collection of such relics of the Indians and retain them in the province.

After an interesting and very lucid paper by J. Fletcher, Chief Operator of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph, on "Telegraphy," in Whethem College, to-night, interesting experiments were tried over the wires, connected at the college with Portland, San Francisco, and Winnipeg. These cities were asked for weather reports, and a number of news questions were asked and answers received on the typewriter, and sent to the audience. From San Francisco in one minute and 20 seconds; Portland, one minute and five seconds; Winnipeg, two minutes. Frank Dowling, operator on the C.P.R., then took 253 unabbreviated words sent by Mr. Fletcher from the main office, on a typewriter, without a mistake, in five minutes. The audience thoroughly appreciated the kindness of the college and the C.P.R. officials.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 25.—H. West and David Rehberger, committed for trial in connection with the Indian shooting affair near Langley, two weeks ago, have been admitted to bail.

In this city, on Sunday morning, Mr. O. Rooklidge, of Victoria, was united in the bonds of holy matrimony with Miss E. Malone, of Washington, by Rev. Mr. Best.

A burn out took place, this morning, at the central telephone offices through a number of wires becoming crossed by an accident with the tramway trolley wire. About 20 drops were burned.

A man named Innes has left Chilliwack rather suddenly, taking with him a large sum of money which should have gone to liquidating his debts. A prominent Chilliwack farmer is a loser to the extent of $1,500 by his sudden departure, and two residents of this city were stuck to the amount of $550 and $425 respectively. They backed Innes' notes, and he left them to pay. The total amount Innes' managed to get away with is said to be nearly $7,000. J. King, of this city, who is one of the sufferers, followed Innes to Seattle and got some satisfaction in the way of notes, but could not induce him to part with any cash.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Feb. 25.—J. P. Planta, while returning from Victoria, to-day, was stopped at Chemainus, and asked to hold an inquest on the body of a sailor, belonging to a ship now loading at Chemainus. The sailor's body was found, this morning, on the beach. It is not yet known whether death was the result of accident or a foul murder. A number of sailors were on the spree, last evening. No particulars can be learned at present.

The Anderson reserve, at Alberni, has been placed on the market. A number of lots and some blocks have already been sold. Stores and dwellings are in course of erection.

The road along Cameron Lake is in a bad condition. It is almost impassable. The settlers are anxiously waiting the result of their petition for a grant to improve the Nanaimo and Alberni road.

W. S. Santo & Co. are opening a grocery store here.

Mrs. W. D. Fielding, of this city, died this morning.

Arrived—Ship Bundaleer.

DUNCANS.

The Benedict's ball, given at this place on the evening of the 19th inst., was a great success in every way. The programme consisted of 24 of the very latest dances, and the music, supplied by Professor F. Bourne and son, of Victoria, was all that could be wished for. The refreshments were provided by Mr. Dickey, landlord of the Hotel Duncan's.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 26.—School discipline was the subject of an interesting and instructive debate at the Teachers' meeting, last night.

Two tramps attempted to set fire to a cheap lodging house, this morning, at one o'clock. The blaze was discovered by E. B. Boucher. The strangers escaped.

The Police commitee met, this morning, re renting the market hall for charitable and religious purposes. The different societies will be allowed to use the hall on a certain scale of prices. One dollar only is to be charged for a general meeting open to all comers.

Two shop lifters were arrested to-day. They gave their names as Thomas and Martin J. Coleman. After visiting several places, among them, Goldberg, on Cordova street, and procuring $60 in goods, they were trapped at Johnson Kerfoot's. Martin engaged Kerfoot in conversation while Coleman manipulated the clothing, hiding six pairs of pants under his overcoat. Kerfoot was, however, too quick for the thief, and walking quietly to the door, notified the police.

The Rev. W. Ewkyn, for some time a missionary in Honolulu, arrived here yesterday morning, and left, *en route* for England, on the express.

M. J. Ramsay, of the candy factory, returned, yesterday, from a very successful business trip to Nanaimo, Wellington, Northfield and Victoria. He states that Victoria business men show a preference for goods manufactured in the province, if they are as good as the Eastern article, and that the idea that Victoria men will not buy anything from Vancouver is all nonsense.

Mr. Carl Hach, for ten years Manager of the John Sehl Furniture Company, severs his connection with the firm on March 1st. Yesterday, as the business was closing, the employes surprised him by presenting him with a magnificent bronze inkstand and leather pocket book suitably engraved.

The trip of the Iona, which finished last night when she returned after 14 days' absence, was a grand success in every way. She brought upwards of 30,000 lbs. of halibut, all of good size and excellent quality. This is the fastest winter trip to the halibut fisheries, as well as the most successful. The Iona went as far as the Queen Charlotte Islands. When once she struck the fishing grounds the vessel filled in two days.

D. E. Brown, C.P.R. general freight agent, arrived, last evening, from Portland and the Sound cities, where he has made arrangements for a direct line of steamers between Portland and Vancouver, for through freight connections with Seattle, and for excursions up and down the coast and around by way of Nelson and Spokane.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Feb. 26.—Several small boys have been chicken stealing in this city, taking birds from different hen roosts and selling them to "John Chinaman." The police are on their track.

Some of the farmers on Gabriola Island have already done considerable farming this spring, seeding down over 20 acres of oats. This speaks well for British Columbia weather.

The Wilson block is rapidly being pushed ahead. The third story will be up next week.

Sailed—Ship Gen. Fairchild. The ship Glory of the Seas sails to-morrow morning.

Arrived—Bark Pehr Ugland and ship Highland Light.

CHEMAINUS.

CHEMAINUS, Feb. 26.—The concert given on Monday evening under the auspices o the Roman Catholic Church was a grand success. The well selected programme was highly appreciated by the large number present. The proceeds of the evening amounted to $115, approximately.

The first regular meeting of the I.O.G.T. was held on Wednesday evening. The presence of Mr. Jonas Bushell, P.G.C.T., enlivened the proceedings of the evening and his assistance was highly prized by the young officers. Five new members were duly installed. The lodge is now thoroughly organized, and no doubt will succeed in the grand cause in which it is engaged.

The bark Agnes has left with her cargo of lumber for Chili. She was towed out by the Collis.

Everything is quiet. The non-union sailors all left here this morning for Nanaimo. The remains of Michael Hogan, the unfortunate man who was killed, will be buried to-morrow morning at seven o'clock.

The Colorado is discharging her cargo.

The three-masted schooner Reporter is about loaded with car timber and R. R. ties for San Pedro.

The new sealing schooner built here for Mr. Thomas Earle will be launched to-morrow. She is of a nice model, is well and strongly built, and is a credit to her builder, T. M. Orwin.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Two Steamships Sink off the British Coast—Fifty-Five Persons on Board.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A fearful disaster, involving the loss of about 55 lives, has occurred in the North Sea, off the coast of Yorkshire, England. The full details have not yet been received. It appears, from a brief dispatch, that the two British steamships, Forest Queen and the Loughboro, came into collision near the promontory known as Flamborough Head, which rises with the light house that crowns it to the height of 214 feet above the North Sea. The collision appears to have come without the slightest warning. The two vessels crashed together, the bow of the Loughboro cutting the Forest Queen in two. In an instant, almost without a cry, the Forest Queen, sank and every soul on board, passengers and crew to the number of fifty-five, with one exception, were drowned; the captain of the Forest Queen being on deck at the time of the disaster appears to have been pulled on board of the Loughboro. The latter vessel was considerably injured, but not enough to sink. The greatest excitement reigned at Flamborough when the news became known, and boats pushed out to the scene of the wreck, to see what could be done in saving life. The wreck of the Forest Queen had, however, utterly disappeared. Further news is awaited with great anxiety. The vessels seem to have been coast-wise steamers.

A Wonderful Change.

GENTLEMEN,—For twenty years I