ring Humors
of the Blood

to a large majority of people.
bably 75 per cent. of these are
very year by Hood's Sarsapa-
nd we hope by this advertise-
o get the other 25 per cent. to
is great Spring Medicine.
ill sharpen your appetite, cure
omach troubles, relieve that
eeling.
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strated by its marvelous cures of

ils	Salt Rheum
Head	Boils, Pimples
ds of Humor	Psoriasis
Poisoning	Rheumatism
h	Malaria, Etc.

which are prevalent now.

OOD'S
Sarsaparilla
o you a wonderful amount of
Be sure to g t Hood's.

t the young tree, not seeing what be will be in four years after. They must not think of the ree as it then stands, but of its rowth, and not take out too ood.

al pruning begins with young; ut older limbs are taken out; and g the cutting of these limbs, the said that all limbs should be allel with the axis of the tree. y point where the limb joins the ink the tree has a little bit of a nd the cut should be made just hbis, and always at right angles unk. It should be a clear, t, and a man should not go to a e with an axe. A sharp saw e used, and a clean cut made al- r a sharp, clear cut would heal Any wound, say, over an inch eter, should be painted, which would not aid the wound to ould prevent evaporation and germs and decay from gaining nce. Good white lead was the nt to use. The grower should ul with weather splits, which more often in prunes or cherry These should be pared back to n wood, cut deeply to remove g, as it were, to the quick, and over.

an exhibition of the pruning saws, knives, etc. Professor answered several questions ad- to him, and gave good advice g the purchase and use of tools, ich a vote of thanks was tender- n, and the meeting adjourned.

PROHIBITION.

akes Place in Manitoba Today.

eg, April 1.—Manitoba votes gainst prohibition tomorrow. A e is probable, and betting on t is about even.

DGE CARRIED AWAY.

ks Down New Structure at Portage la Prairie.

eg, April 1.—Two spans of the nicipal bridge at Portage la were carried out by the ice te- ning off communication with hern country. The bridge was ast year, and cost $22,000.

SISTED IMMIGRATION.

and Labor Council Present Memorial Against It.

on, Ont., April 1.—A deputation Trades and Labor council wait- Local M. P.'s last night and a memorial from the Trades or council against assisted immi-

WSPAPER POSTAGE.

Reduce Rate Between Canada and Britain.

al, April 1.—The Montreal Trade has decided to endeavor the Dominion government to a postal rate on newspapers, Canada to Great Britain, to per four ounces.

OFF THE TRACK.

und Train Leaves the Rails—One Man Hurt.

, April 1.—(Special.)—The nd express on the Owen Sound f the Canadian Pacific railway track near Flesherton at 8:25 ing. Little damage was done of the 40 passengers on board red. Joseph Corrigan express was the only person injured.

USSIAN STUDENTS.

Get Up Another Revolutionary Demonstration.

April 1.—A despatch to the from St. Petersburg, dated March 31, says that the stu- organizing a fresh revolution- ng, and have succeeded in mail- 0 circulars, mostly addressed s belonging to the educated nploring them to attend, armed, e, a revolutionary demonstra- ont of the Kazan cathedral to-

F NEWFOUNDLAND.

Furious Gale Reported by Sealers.

's, Nfld., April 1.—The sealing reenland arrived here last 0 a cargo of 20,000 seals. The land is stormbound at Bona- e is so heavily laden with seals ears to continue her voyage to The Virginia is believed to fog off this coast. Other seal- are crowing hunting the seal here is a furious gale in the antic.

AL MINERS STRIKE.

and Men in Pennsylvania Affected.

Pa., April 1.—After mass f the Rochester and Pittsburg Iron companies' miners had at Punxutawney and Skyes- , the threatened strike was eclared. It involves 10,000 d will have the effect of cur- employment of nearly as e railroad men employed by Rochester & Pittsburg rail- e freight traffic will be par- ng to the strike.

COMSTOCK MINES.

he passengers by the Danube Clarke, superintendent of the , who goes North to inspect by's recently acquired prop- natsino sound. Mr. Clarke t Hardy Bay, and cross the miles to Comstock mountain, ew mines are situated. He by the down trip of the Dan- ll purchase and ship seven horses, and a lot of supplies e by the Queen City on the Mr. Clarke is accompanied . Gevin, who will assist him t the work in the new camp.

The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY THIRD YEAR — VICTORIA B. C. TUESDAY APRIL 8 1902 — VOLUME LXII.

Letters On The Mules

Governor Heard's Objections to Export of Animals to South Africa.

And Opinion of United States Attorney-General Upon the Question.

Official on the Spot Denies Existence of a British Camp.

Washington, April 5.—In response to Governor Heard's request for a statement of the law bearing upon the operations of the British officers at Chalmette, La., Secretary Hay has responded by direction of the President that he has ordered a thorough investigation to be made. The Secretary has secured an opinion from the Attorney-General upon the purely legal aspects of the case, which is in exact line with the policy heretofore pursued by the department in this matter.

The State Department today made public the correspondence which has taken place thus far between the United States government and the government of Louisiana, regarding the latter's statement relative to the shipment of live stock and supplies for the British army in South Africa, from Chalmotte, La. There are three principal letters, and a number of appendices. The principal letters are from the governor of Louisiana, dated March 29, touching conditions at Chalmette, La. A reply from Secretary Hay, dated April 4, announcing that he had ordered an investigation, which will be made by an army officer, and a legal opinion from the Attorney-General, in the legal points involved in the Chalmette shipments.

Governor Heard's letter has already been outlined in the press despatches. He received from the Mayor of New Orleans a copy of a letter from Secretary Hay calling his attention to a threat of Samuel Pearson "To commit a breach of the peace in New Orleans," and referring to that letter to the Mayor. Mr. Pearson's letter heretofore published and dated at New Orleans, February 1, was addressed to the President, and called attention to the condition of affairs at New Orleans and Chalmette.

This correspondence was referred to the Governor of the state on the grounds that the acts complained of were permitted in the parish of St. Bernard, out of the jurisdiction of the city authorities. The governor immediately wrote to Sheriff Nunez, of that parish, about the matter.

The sheriff's reply, a part of the governor's letter, is dated St. Bernard, La., February 28. He reports that mules and horses were being loaded at Chalmette for the British government, but the loading was done by longshoremen of the city of New Orleans, supervised by Englishmen, who might or might not be officers of the British army. Certainly there was no one there in uniform. In conclusion, the sheriff says: "There is no such thing as a British post with men and soldiers established at Port Chalmette. So far as the recruiting of men is concerned, I am sure I can certify that it is not being done in the Parish of St. Bernard."

Governor Heard says that it is conceded by the British officers themselves that the animals were for the British army in South Africa.

He says further: "I cannot but feel that the establishment and maintenance of a base of war supplies for the British army upon her (Louisiana's) soil, place upon me a grave responsibility. These mules and horses shipped from Port Chalmette, it is claimed, are indispensable to the operations of the British army. Hence, they must be considered as contraband of war, of greater value than arms or soldiers, that England can so easily furnish from within her borders."

The Governor calls on the Secretary of State for his views on the matter.

In a postscript to his letter, the Governor reports the arrival in New Orleans of General Sir Richard Campbell Stuart, of the British army, on a tour of inspection of the transport service in the vicinity of New Orleans. He also enclosed a number of newspaper clippings, and statements from individuals as to the operations of the British remount service, a transcript of the proceedings against the continuing of the animal shipments.

Secretary Hay's letter in answer to that from the Governor, says:

"I have received your letter of the 29th of March, and submitted it to the President, who directs me to inform you that he has requested an opinion from the Attorney-General in regard to the points of law involved in the matter to which it refers, and has also ordered an immediate investigation of the facts in the case."

The Attorney-General's opinion is dated April 4. He says: "It seems necessary to say nothing as to the duties and powers of the State of Louisiana, except that they involve, of course, the exercise of the usual civil means of preserving the peace, in the improbable event of its breach in the manner supposed to be suggested by Pearson. His object is doubtless to bring forcibly to the attention of the government that he considers the proceedings of the British equivalent to carrying on war upon our territory."

The Attorney-General says that the principal question, and a delicate one, is whether there has been a departure of neutrality on the part of our government in this matter, and notwithstanding the urgency of Pearson, and Governor Heard, "thinks this government should not take any action without mature consideration by the President and his advisers."

The Attorney-General adverts at some length to the difficulty in disposing of cases involving the question of neutrality or differing from the other and without exact precedent, and he falls back upon the principle recognized in international law, that the preponderant characteristics must control the determination. He enters into long citation of cases in the nature of precedents, and says in conclusion: "In the case before us there is no statement of facts by you upon which to give an official opinion as to the law, and I do not understand that one has been requested. A number of allegations and some testimony have been sent me, and they are sufficient to challenge attention. But the first thing to be done is to ascertain whether the allegations are true. I have endeavored as well as I could in advance, to indicate the law to be applied to them, and shall only add that, among the points by which to be guided are the systematic character of the transactions, their greater or less extensiveness, their persistence in time or the reverse, their governmental character or the absence of it, their objects and results, and principally, of course, their relations, if any, with the prosecution of the military operations in South Africa."

CATCHING SEALS.

Newfoundlanders Ashore Are Having Good Sport.

St. John's, Nfld., April 5.—The sealing steamer Kite today entered White bay, near the Straits of Belle Isle, with only 2,500 seals. The ice floes are being driven against the shore by the strong winds and the shore folk are making goodly catches of seals. It is believed that 10,000 have been secured by a few score of the settlers. The steamer Rainier is reported to have passed Cape Bonavista, homeward bound, loaded.

BISHOP BREYNAT.

Episcopal Consecration Takes Place Today at Edmonton.

Edmonton, April 5.—(Special)—The Episcopal consecration of Bishop Breynat will take place in the cathedral at St. Albert tomorrow. The consecrating bishop will be Mgr. Grouard of Athabasca, assisted by Bishop Clut and Bishop Pascal. The consecrating and assisting bishops have all been missionaries in the Athabasca-Mackenzie diocese. Archbishop Langevin will occupy the throne, attended by Bishop Dontonwill, of New Westminster, B.C.

Anxiously Wait Casualty List

It Will Be Given the Press as Soon As Received at Ottawa.

Colonial Secretary Sends Message of Sympathy For Relatives of Fallen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Ont., April 5.—This has been a day of anxious waiting. Not since the news of Paardeberg came has such seriously local interest been manifested in news from South Africa.

But although every effort has been made to obtain details of the casualties, not a word had been received up to a late hour tonight, in addition to what was wired to the Colonist last night. It is not the fault of Government house that particulars are wanting. Early this morning His Excellency, the Governor-General, cabled to the War office asking if it were not possible to obtain a list of killed and wounded in full. A reply came promptly to the effect that only names of the wounded officers had been received from the Casualty Department, but that further enquiries had been made, and it was hoped the entire list of casualties of officers and men would be forthcoming shortly, and it was promised that when it was received the names would be cabled out to His Excellency at once.

As it is now, after midnight in London, there is little hope that news will be received tonight, but newspaper correspondents are all on duty in case that information should be received before morning.

Major Maude, the governor general's secretary, has promised that immediately the casualty list is received at Rideau hall it will be forwarded to press headquarters.

The Governor-General received the following cable from Mr. Chamberlain today:

"I congratulate the Dominion on the heroic conduct of the Canadian Rifles in the action with Delarey. I deeply regret the heavy casualties, and desire to express my heartfelt sympathy with the relatives of those who have given their lives to maintain the splendid traditions of Canadian valour."

CLASSIFICATION OF FIR LOGS

Arrangement Arrived at By the Loggers and Shingle Manufacturers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, April 5.—The following is the classification of fir logs for scaling purposes as agreed upon by the Loggers' association and Lumber and Shingle Manufacturer's association:

Grade A, or First Class—Logs suitable for flooring, and decking planks; reasonably straight; not less than 20 feet long; 30 inches in diameter; clean and free from visible knots.

Grade B., or Second Class—First class merchantable, sound lumber, reasonably straight, free from unsound and limb knots; not less than 16 inches in diameter, and if longer than 40 feet of greater diameter in proportion to the length; with half clear timber.

Grade C., or Third Class—Second class merchantable timber sound, reasonably straight, and free from rotten knots, but too rough to pass as first class.

Culls—All timber not coming up to the standard of second class merchantable.

The Vancouver bar met today and decided to banquet Chief Justice Hunter on a date to suit his convenience.

The very talented "Arizona" company played to a large audience in the opera house last night. No company this year has received so many curtain calls.

The Licence commissioners met yesterday, when among other matters the question of the dice box in saloons was brought up. A suggestion that steps be taken to stop the practice did not meet with general approval, the majority believing the matter was too trivial. All hotels, however, will likely be compelled to provide a waiting room for ladies.

CONFERENCE WITH MINERS.

Men Will Likely Win Their Scale With One Company.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 5.—The result of a conference here between President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson, of the United Mine Workers, and L. W. Robinson, president of the Rochester & Pittsburg company, points to a victory for the miners, as it is stated at headquarters that last year's scale for which they contended will be adopted except in two mines.

Closing dance in A. O. U. W. hall, April 11.

Rhodes Bequests

Scholarships at Oxford For Empire, Germany and United States.

The Associated Press Sends An Americanized Version of the Provisions.

Giving Particulars Regarding Foreigners and Almost Ignoring Colonies.

London, April 4.—The will of Cecil Rhodes provides for the establishment of colonial scholarships as previously announced, and two scholarships to each of the present states and territories of the United States. The will of Mr. Rhodes also provides for five scholarships for students of German birth, at Oxford, to be nominated by Emperor William. Commenting on the bequest, Mr. Rhodes in a codicil telegraphed from South Africa, said: "For a good understanding between England, Germany and the United States, will secure the peace of the world, and educational relations from the strongest tie." All the Rhodes scholarships, Colonial, German, and United States, are at Oxford.

The will provides for five German scholarships in each of the first three years after his death, or a total of 15 such scholarships. There is some doubt as to the precise wording of the codicil, as only the tenor of it was cabled from South Africa.

According to the Daily Telegraph the will deals with a total of £6,000,000.

Mr. Rhodes divides £100,000, which he bequeathed to Oriel college, into several funds, indicating concisely how he wishes them to be applied, and adds this characteristic sentence: "And finally, as college authorities live secluded from the world, and so are like children as to commercial matters, I would advise them to consult my trustees regarding the investment of these various funds, so far as they would receive great help and assistance from such advice."

Regarding the United States scholarships, Mr. Rhodes says: "Whereas I desire to encourage and foster an appreciation of the advantages which I implicitly believe will result from a union of English-speaking peoples throughout the world, and to encourage in the students from the United States, who will benefit from these scholarships, an attachment to the country from which they have sprung; but, without, I hope, withdrawing them or their sympathies from the land of their adoption or birth. The will provides that the executors may at their discretion delay establishing any territorial scholarships until such time as they may think fit; but it provides also that the territorial scholarships once established shall not lapse from the admission of the territory to statehood. Another provision is that no student shall be qualified or disqualified for election to a scholarship on account of race or religious opinion.

Mr. Rhodes desires that the students should not patronize any particular college, but distribute themselves throughout the universities. The trustees are allowed to suspend or remove any scholar at their discretion.

Mr. Rhodes expresses the hope that the trustees will arrange an annual dinner and reunion for all students and scholarship graduates who are able to attend, and invite thereto as guests "Persons who have shown sympathy with the views expressed by me in my will."

W. T. Stead has written the following to the Associated rPess: "The will of Cecil Rhodes is in every respect worthy of the author.

"What renders this will of exceptional interest to Americans is the fact that it reveals for the first time under his hand and seal that he was no mere British Imperialist, but that he was essentially a citizen of the English-speaking world.

"Mr. Rhodes' first will was made in September, 1877, when he was a young man of 24 years of age. At that time he was only beginning to amass the wealth which, before he died, had made him a multi-millionaire, not in dollars, but in pounds sterling. His last will was dated July 1, 1899, but the two documents are essentially alike in sentiment. They both embody, in express terms, what was ever the master thought of this master mind, the necessity for promoting the re-union of the English-speaking race.

"Mr. Rhodes' will appoints a well known group of seven of his friends as general executors of his estate. This group is further charged to undertake the duty of acting as trustees for the educational endowment fund of exceptional interest, which will provoke the liveliest discussion and excite the keenest interest throughout both the United States and the British Empire, for both communities share in the benefit of Mr. Rhodes' bequest. Mr. Rhodes was a graduate of Oxford and a student at Oriel college, to which, by the way, he has left a special bequest of £500,000. He has made Oxford university, in whose glory the United States descendants of its founders share equally with those who still inhabit the Old Country, the centre of his educational scheme, and he has left a sum which may be roughly capitalized as representing $15,000,000, for the foundation of Anglo-American scholarships, tenable at Oxford for three years. To his thinking, the university, better than any other institution, naturally affords a vivifying centre of race unity. It is free from all political complications, and a residential university, with the old traditions of Oxford, seemed to him the best fitted for the purpose he had in view.

"Mr. Rhodes, therefore, having selected Oxford as his race centre, from his love of his old alma mater, has drawn up a broad outline of the general conditions upon which scholarships should be awarded. The central principle of his scheme is that every English-speaking colony and every state and territory in the American union should be offered a scholarship of the value of $1,500 a year, tenable for three years at Oxford. By this means Mr. Rhodes believed it would be possible to make Oxford the centre of the spirit of race unity, where students from every part of the English-speaking world would meet on common ground, in the most famous of the old universities.

"Having decided that each state or colonial unit should have one scholarship alloted to it every year, Mr. Rhodes' will proceeds to define the terms upon which these scholarships should be allotted. Mr. Rhodes always opposed the modern ideas of awarding an educational prize solely for literary attainments. The tendency to award a scholarship solely of the success in passing literary examinations, seemed to him to put a premium on bookworms. Hence he has drawn up a scheme for the election of students for his scholarships, which is extremely original and very characteristic of the man. It is as follows:

"In the election of a student to a scholarship, regard should be had to, first, his literary and scholastic attainments; second, his fondness for, or success in manly outdoor sports, such as cricket, football and the like; third, his qualities of manhood, such as truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness and fellowship; fourth, his exhibition during school days of moral force of character and in leading and taking interest in his school mates, for the latter attributes will likely, in after life, guide him to esteem the performance of public duties as his highest aim.

"Marks for those four qualifications should be awarded somewhat in the following proportions: 4-10 for the first; 1-10 for the second; 3-10 for the third, and 2-10 for the fourth.

"Marks for the several qualifications would be awarded independently, as follows, that is to say: Marks for the first qualification by examination, for the second and third qualifications respectively by the ballot of fellow students of the candidates, and for the fourth qualification by the head master of the school, and the result of the awards, that is to say, the marks obtained by each candidate for each qualification, should be added together, and the successful student be the one who received the greatest number of marks given him the highest all round qualification.

"His object in laying down these conditions was to secure the best men for the world's fight, to bring them together in one centre and to secure for them the best education obtainable.

Strangled in Drunken Row

Indian Woman in Vancouver Believed to Have Been Murdered.

Joseph Morse Dies From Neglect and Want—Thefts—Customs Collections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, B. C., April 4.—Agnes, the Kootch wife of a Spaniard named John Costello, was found dead at Tar Flats last night. It is thought she was murdered as a sequel of a big drunk in which negroes, Indians, and whites participated. From the condition of the dead woman's body it is believed one of the men strangled her in a fit of drunken frenzy.

Jos. Morse died today from neglect and want. He was found alone in a shack on Powell street, dying of pneumonia, brought on by exposure and lack of food. An attempt was made to take him to the hospital in a hack, but he died before the hospital was reached.

Five watches have been found cached by thieves in the tank of the King's hotel lavatory.

A thief entered the residence of Mrs. Stirling yesterday afternoon and stole $175.

A small fire broke out on the steamship Athenian yesterday. It was promptly put out.

The Victoria Literary society have sent a challenge to the Vancouver Debating society to hold a debate on government ownership of railways, the Victoria debaters arguing in favor of government ownership.

The large grocery firm of Welsh & Nightingale have assigned to Walter Ker, of the firm of Messrs. Brackman & Ker.

Captain Jas. Lester, of the Vancouver Fire department, has sailed for Dawson to assume the duties of chief of the Dawson fire department.

There has been nearly $16,000 increase in the duty collected during March over the amount for the corresponding month last year. The total sum collected was $86,153. There was also an increase in the exports of $67,538, the total amount being $255,659. The imports decreased $9,000.

TEACHERS FOR AFRICA.

Granted Leave of Absence by Toronto School Board.

Toronto, April 4.—The public school board has granted a year's leave of absence to the Toronto teachers selected to go to South Africa.

ANNUAL BANQUET.

Canadian Club Has Yearly Dinner at Hamilton.

Hamilton, Ont., April 4.—The annual banquet of the Canadian club was held last evening at the Royal hotel, about 150 guests being present. The principal speakers were Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, minister of Justice; Hon. G. E. Foster, and Dan. McGillicuddy, of the Goderich "Signal," president of the Canadian Press association.

CHOLERA DEATHS.

Mortality in the Philippines Is Very Heavy.

Manila, April 4.—Two cases of cholera occurred in the Bilibid prison. Consequently all the prisoners there have been discharged and will be taken to a detention camp, which will be quarantined. The total number of cases of cholera reported here up to noon today was 140, and there have been 115 deaths from the disease. In the provinces 32 cases of cholera and 19 deaths from that cause have occurred.

CECIL RHODES' WILL.

Terms Upon Which It Deals With Dalham Hall.

London, April 4.—In a codicil to his will, Cecil Rhodes settles the Dalham hall estate on his brother, Col. Francis Wm. Rhodes, and his male heirs with remainder to his brother, Ernest Frederick Rhodes, and the males of his heirs. In the clause referring to this settlement, Mr. Rhodes expresses his objection to the expectant heir developing into a "loafer," and says that the essence of a proper life is that every man should have a definite occupation during a substantial portion of his career. In the disposition of Dalham hall, it provides that the successor to the estate must have been ten years in business, or in a profession, other than the army, or in the case of an infant heir, must enter business and remain there for 10 years, otherwise the entail will terminate.

Crushed To Death

Appalling Accident to Crowd of Spectators in Glasgow Football Field.

Police Charge Intruders and One of Grand Stands Breaks Down.

Several Persons Killed and Many Injured, Some of them Fatally.

Glasgow, April 5.—The struggle of the great crowds which gathered at Ibrox park today to witness the last international Association football contest between teams from England and Scotland, caused the collapse of a portion of one of the spectators' terraces, resulting in the death of 5 persons and the injury of 125 others, 20 of whom are beyond hope.

When the game began 7,000 spectators were on the grounds and an immense crowd had gathered outside. Being unable to obtain admittance, this crowd broke down some of the barriers and swarmed upon the field, whereupon the police charged and drove the intruders back upon the terraces and seats, with the result that the railings dividing the crowds were broken and the people were thrown over each other.

In the frantic struggle towards the exits the pressure toward the shore portion of the westerly terrace was so great that a hundred feet of the highest part of the structure collapsed under the weight of the crowd driven upon it, precipitating the mass of people to the ground, sixty feet below. The injured were piled in heaps, wedged in with broken wood.

The onlookers hesitated to approach the dangling structure at first, but finally began to utilize portions of the broken barriers as stretchers. A hundred of the most seriously injured were carried to the pavilion and to spaces in the rear of the stands. A majority of the victims were suffering from broken ribs and fractured limbs, while some sustained internal injuries. Those most severely hurt were removed in ambulances to infirmaries, and the lesser sufferers sent in cabs to surgeries.

A few persons were thrown down and trampled upon, in trying to escape from the crush when the police charged. Most of the victims sustained their injuries in the fall from the terrace. An investigation shows that the breakdown of the terrace had begun before the structure was subjected to its severest strain, and it is now believed that the collapse was caused more directly by the efforts of those nearest the first break than by the additional weight of those who rushed upon the stands from below. One man hung head downward, 50 feet above ground, by his boot, which caught in a splintered beam. Finally his boot was cut and he dropped into a sheet held below. The crowd in the other parts of the grounds failed to realize the extent of the disaster, and the game was played to a finish, resulting in a draw. Even the management appeared to be unaware of the seriousness of the accident until it was announced after the conclusion of the game.

Nearly all the victims of the accident are men. Among the last to be taken out from the wreckage were two women, both of whom are practically unhurt.

DR. McKECHNIE LEAVING.

His Admirers Give Him Farewell Reception—Miners' Meeting.

Nanaimo, B. C., April 5.—(Special.)—A farewell reception was tendered to Dr. McKechnie this evening, the opera house being crowded to the fullest capacity. An address was presented him also a traveling bag and a beautiful basket of flowers. In reply Dr. McKechnie paid a high tribute to the Nanaimo miners, and feelingly spoke of the regret he felt at leaving them.

Provincial Constable Halhed, of Chemainus, brought up Phillip Campbell, charged with attempted arson, and a second charge of arson. Preliminary hearing of the case will be here on Monday. Campbell is charged with setting fire to a building which was burned down in Chemainus a few days ago, the other charge is attempting to set fire to it at a previous time.

The miners union this afternoon fully discussed the long wall or lower seam difficulty in Protection Island mine, and decided to again meet Supt. Robins on the matter. The executive of the Miners union, and a committee appointed from the men will meet him. The committee is also empowered to call a mass meeting respecting it.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Vast Number of Candidates Already in the Field.

Paris, April 5.—France has entered into the throes of an election period. Immediately the session closed on Saturday the members of the Chamber of Deputies left Paris for their respective constituencies and are already actively engaged in canvassing and making addresses to the electors. Thursday was the first day for the declarations of candidacy at the various prefectures, and up to yesterday no fewer than a thousand candidates had presented themselves. There are 179 candidates for the 46 seats representing Paris and the department of the Seine.

The ministerialist press is confident that they will be victorious in the elections. M. Bandin, minister of public works; M. Loyges, minister of public instruction and worship, and M. Delanssan, minister of marine, appear to be the only members of the cabinet whose positions seem insecure. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the premier, will remain in Paris from which point he can engineer the whole ministerial campaign through the prefect. He can exert a telling influence in aid of the governmental candidates.

The Nationalists have begun a spirited campaign, and are actively stumping the country. Their leading spirit, the writer, Jules Lemaitre, is very sanguine, predicting a majority for his party of 80.

MONTREAL ELEVATOR.

Montreal, April 5.—The Montreal harbor board have accepted the tender of E. J. Weber, of Buffalo, for the construction of a 960,000 bushel grain elevator on the harbor front. The contract price is $966,000.

GORDON SENTENCED.

Brandon, April 5.—(Special)—Walter Gordon, convicted yesterday of the murder of Charles James Daw, near Whitewater, was sentenced today by Judge Dubuc to be hanged June 28 next, between the hours of 8 and 10 in the morning.

NEW YORK ANARCHISTS.

Men Arrested For Circulating Inflammatory Pamphlets.

New York, April 4.—An attempt of Anarchists to distribute pamphlets at the Altgeld memorial meeting in this city brought prompt suppression at the hands of the police. Three men were arrested. When Acting Captain Churchill arrived at the hall he saw men and women distributing anarchistic pamphlets, making excuses for the assassination of President McKinley and attacking President Roosevelt. Captain Churchill drove these people from the hall. When Harry Hirshkoff and Solomon Heller persisted in distributing the circulars on the sidewalk they were arrested. Later, when Solomon Wilhelm called at the station house and claimed to be a friend of Hirschkoff he was recognized as also having distributed pamphlets, and he was sent to join his friends in the cell room.

Emma Goldman sat in the most prominent part of the hall, but was kept under surveillance, and did not speak during the meeting.

The Kalevan Kansa Ltd.

Preliminary Work of Finnish Colonization Company at Malcolm Island.

Matti Kurikka Has Many Letters From Persons Anxious to Immigrate.

Mr. Matti Kurikka, manager of the Kalevan Kansa, Ltd., the Finnish colonization company, which has undertaken the settlement of Malcolm Island, is in the city on business. He reports the prospects of the colony very bright, and promising, the only obstacles in the way of immediate success being the lack of funds, and the difficulty of finding employment for the settlers. He had hoped that the paper pulp company, which has a licence to cut wood on Malcolm Island, would be ready to begin work this spring, but they are not. He proposes, however, if it be possible to make contracts, here and at Vancouver and Nanaimo, for the supplying of cordwood, as he estimates that the winter's storms levelled betwen 10,000 and 20,000 trees, which could be utilized for fuel.

The Kalevan Kansa has now 81 members and letters applying for membership have been received from several hundreds of Finns in Canada, the United States, and Finland, but all of these wish to immigrate at once, and as there is no employment for them, and no clearing made on Malcolm Island, it is impossible to consider their applications. Twenty men are now at Malcolm Island clearing land and building houses, and this force will be increased shortly. The hull of a 50-ton schooner built, in Victoria by the only Finnish resident of the city, is about completed, and will be sent up by the next trip of the Tees. The vessel will be put together and rigged at the island, and will then be used as a means of communication with Vancouver Island and the Mainland.

Mr. Kurikka has great hopes of the Canadian Northern railway as a solution of his difficulty, for he says, if the railway company so desire, he can supply them with all the laborers and skilled mechanics they may require in the building of the line. If capital were available for transportation, and the establishment of the people on their arrival in the country, he could bring any number of Finns, up to a million, to the province every one of whom would be self-supporting as farmers, laborers, fishermen, mechanics, miners, lumbermen, etc. He is delighted with British Columbia, and its magnificent prospects, and would like to see the whole population of his native land transported hither, where they would enjoy the blessings of freedom and justice, which are denied them at home.

While in the city Mr. Kurikka will arrange for taking out naturalization papers for a number of his countrymen, who have resided the required time in Canada.

DOMINION STEEL.

Stock Rising Fast on the Montreal Exchange.

Montreal, April 4.—There was another big boom in Dominion steel on the Montreal market today. In the vicinity of 12,000 shares changed hands. Stock opened strong at 63¾, three points above last night's closing, and steadily sailed up on buying order to 69½. Then it eased off, the morning board closing sales at 67. In the afternoon there was a further decline to 64¼. No one knows why people are buying the stock at the price, though there are plenty of stories going, none of which appear to have any substantial backing. The rise is generally attributed to the fact that people have got it into their heads that steel is to duplicate the performance of Dominion coal. As a matter of fact, it is known that there has been some realizing by inside interests who look with disfavor upon the spirt as tending to destroy public confidence in the future of the stock. It will be worth all that is being paid for it some day, but not at present. Dominion coal also did some gymnastics. It opened at 142, three points on yesterday's closing, and then steadily dropped to 131, recovering to 135. Stories that the company will be absorbed by steel were current again today, but with as little foundation as regards immediate action in this direction as there has been for some weeks past.

ALBERNI RAILWAY.

Meeting at Nanaimo Discusses the Question.

Nanaimo, B. C., April 4.—(Special.)—A well attended meeting was held in the opera house this evening to discuss the question of Alberni railway connection. Representatives of most of the business interests in the city held places on the platform. Mr. Hawthornthwaite spoke to some length on the matter.

Mr. McInnes sent a message that he was unable to attend, but had sympathy with the object. He stated that the Canadian Northern would come by way of Nanaimo.

Resolutions were unanimously passed endorsing the project and urging Ralph Smith to use his endeavors to secure a bonus for the Cape Scott railway on condition that it went by Alberni.

Railway Opening

Next Week Will See Completion of Grand Forks Republic Line.

Gateway City to Observe the Occasion With Great Rejoicing.

And Guests From Distant Points Will Gather at the Scene.

Grand Forks, B. C., April 4.—Saturday, April 12, will witness the formal opening of the Kettle Valley line when a special train will leave here for Republic returning the same day. The invited guests, about 400 in number will include citizens of Grand Forks as well as visitors from the coast, Spokane, all points in the Kootenays and prominent capitalists from Eastern Canada. There is no doubt that the rails will be laid into Republic a day or two before the date fixed for the opening. The track-laying gang has already passed Ferguson, a point eight miles from Republic, and all the intervening bridges are finished.

T. W. Holland, general manager of the road is receiving congratulations upon the speed with which the work is being rushed. The special committees of the Board of Trade have arranged the programme that will be carried out in this city. It is anticipated that over 300 guests will participate in the banquet to be given at the Yale hotel next Saturday night. There will be speech making by prominent visitors, the city will be in gala attire, and in honor of the event, at night there will be an electrical display of fireworks, etc. The caption "Gateway City" in colored electric lights will be displayed on Observation Mountain 2,000 feet above the city. The train for Republic will leave here at 9 a. m. The feature of the proceedings on the trip will be the driving of the last spike. The spike will be of gold, of regulation size. There will be a banquet on reaching Republic. Later in the afternoon the excursion, accompanied by several hundred citizens of Republic will return to Grand Forks. The favors for the prominent visitors will be miniature golden spikes designed as stick pins.

The completion of the Kettle Valley line will witness the shipment of an initial tonnage of over 300 tons of Republic ore daily to the Granby smelter in this city.

FREEDOM OF CORK.

John Redmond Gets Irish Honor from Cork.

Cork, April 4.—John Redmond, chairman of the United Irish league, was presented with the freedom of this city today in the presence of a large gathering of municipal councillors and the general public.

SOON PARTED.

Three Weeks of Married Life Made Him Tired.

Guelph, Ont., April 4.—Archie Newsteads, who was married three weeks ago to Miss Fiske, of Little Germany, sent his wife into Guelph yesterday, saying he would join her later. Immediately after her departure he hitched up a horse and departed for an unknown destination.

MANCHURIAN TREATY.

Terms Are Said to Be Satisfactory to Other Nations.

Pekin, April 4.—The negotiations concerning the Manchurian treaty between China and Russia, have been concluded, and the negotiators are now engaged in framing a text of the agreement in the French language. The terms of the treaty are understood to be satisfactory to Great Britain, Japan, and the United States.

COME TO TERMS.

Coal Workers and Mine Owners Settle Difficulties.

Indianapolis, April 4.—As a result of a conference held at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America today between President Mitchell, Bernard Rice, of Deerfield, Pa., president of District No. 2, Pennsylvania, and W. R. Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y., president of the Buffalo Rochester, and Pittsburg Coal Co., it is believed that the strike of that company called at Altons for April, and involving ten thousand men, will be declared off.

OBITUARY.

Member of Quebec Legislature Dead—Crimean Veteran Gone—Blood Poisoning.

Quebec, April 4.—A. Bourbonnais, member of the legislature for Soulanges, died at the Hotel Dieu here this morning.

Windsor, Ont., April 4.—George Knight, aged 92, a Crimean veteran, died on Wednesday night of apoplexy.

Toronto, Ont., April 4.—Adam Gourlay, manager of the Toronto Coal company, is dead. Ten days ago while returning from Florida a heavy valise fell on his foot, badly crushing it. Blood poisoning followed, with fatal results.

GORDON GUILTY.

Brandon Murderer's Crime Brought Home to Him.

Winnipeg, April 4.—Walter L. Gordon, who was arrested at Halifax with the Canadian Mounted Rifles on the eve of departure for South Africa and brought back here to answer to a charge of double murder, was found guilty at the Brandon assizes today.

Gordon's crime was the murder of Charles Daw and Jacob Smith, with whom he lived at Whitewater. Detective Hyndmann, who accompanied Gordon from Halifax to Winnipeg, detailed a confession Gordon made to him of the double crime while en route West. Gordon first shot Daw while going to Boissevain. Next day he quarrelled with Smith, and also shot him, throwing both bodies in an old well. Gordon disappeared after the crime, but was caught at Halifax 18 months later. John Gordon, of Brooklin, Ont., the murderer's father, gave evidence for the defence at the trial today, alleging that insanity was hereditary in the family.