r.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Baking Powder

ELY PURE

THE MARKETS

Short Summary Covering Articles Produced by the Farmer.

Asparagus, green peas and cauliflowe have reached this market from California nd are, of course, finding a ready sale. he asparagus is retailing at 10 cents er pound, the peas at ten cents, and the auliflower at eight cents. Other vegeables and the early fruits and berries ill soon make their appearance here as e season is an early one in California. land rhubarb is more plentiful than it as been and is now quoted at eight ents per pound. Eggs are pretty badly emoralized. Some of the stores have arked them down to 15 cents a dozen nd at Tacoma they are selling at 12 1-2 ents. Low water mark has been eached very likely.

our	
Salem	5 75
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	6 00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6 00
Premier	6 00
Three Star	5 75
Victoria	5 75
Lion	5 75
Royal	5 50
heat, per ton	30 00@40 00
ats, per ton	32 50@35 00
arley, per ton	32 00@35 00
iddlings, per ton	30 00
ran, per ton	27 00@30 00
round Feed, per ton	30 00@35 00
orn, whole	45 00
" cracked	50 00
ornmeal, per 10 lbs	40
atmeal, per 10 lb	50
olled Oats, per lb	6
otatoes, per lb	1 1-4@1 1-2
otatoes, seed	2
alifornia sweet potatoes, per lb	3
abbage	3
ay, baled, per ton	18 00@20 00
raw, per bale	1 00
nions, per lb	4
ggs, per doz	15@20
ustralian sugar, per pound	6 1-2
utter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	60@75
alifornia Creamery	60@75
heese, Canadian, per lb, retail	20
" American, per lb	18@20
ams, American, per lb	20@22
" Canadian, per lb	17@22
acon, American, per lb	22
" Rolled, per lb	18
" Long clear, per lb	17
oulders, per lb	14
ard, per lb	18@20
ig's feet, per doz	75
ongues and Sounds, per kit	2 25
eats—Beef, per lb	7@15
Sides, per lb	8@9
Mutton, per lb	10@15
Pork, fresh, per lb	12@15
Chickens, per pair	1.50@2.00
Turkeys, per lb	20@25
Geese, per lb	20@25
ish—Smoked salmon (spring) per lb	15
ish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	10@12
Rabbits, apiece	50
Salmon (Smoked), per lb	8@10
alibut	10@12
moked halibut	12 1-2
od, per lb	8@10
" (Nfld), per lb	12 1-2
all fish	5@8
elts, per lb	10@12
urgeon, per lb	7@8
erring (Labrador), per doz	50
" (smoked) "	50
ysters, fresh, per quart	75
ruits—Apples, per pound	5@8
ananas, per doz	35
anges—California	
" Seedlings	25
" Navals	40@50
emons, California, per doz	25@35
" (Australian)	25@30
Pine apples, apiece	25@50
anberries, per quart	15
and rhubarb, per lb	8
paragus, per lb	10
auliflower, per lb	8
reen peas, per lb	10

The Tramps Roughing It.

Omaha, April 18.—The Kelly army is ll in camp six miles east of Council uffs, where it has been since Monday ght. It will probably move this afte- on to a better camp a mile away. It nearly out of food, but the Omaha citi- ns and labor organizations are getting a dinner for it. The industrials were aked in the rain last night. The own- of the Chatauqua Pavilion has, against protest of the militia, given a permit use it two days in case of rain. No in to carry the army is in sight and Chicago roads and Iowa authorities evidently bent on making the path this army so rough as to deter any ers from attempting to follow. The lly men stand their privations uncom- iningly and make as light of them as ssible. No orders have been given lly to move on. Upon the urgent re- ests of the citizens of Council Bluffs, vernor Jackson has ordered the mili- which has been guarding Kelly's my withdrawn to Council Bluffs trans- depot, leaving the army six miles ay. This action was taken with a w to preventing a threatened uprising people that would drive away the mili- and capture a train for the army. enty men from Reno, Nevada, who they are going to join Kelly, with E. rman, a miner, in command, stopped Grand Island to-day. He says 200 n are two days behind them on the he mission.

Hancock, Md., April 18.—There was a ly time after the Commonweal army reached Hancock. It was said that arro, Smith and Childs, formerly the vance agents of the army of the Com- nweal, had reached Hancock together terday, and representing themselves the authorized agents of Coxey, had sed a considerable sum of money and l left for Williamsport, the next town the route. Brown and Coxey at once ued a manifesto addressed to Charles bert, sheriff, and the public, denoun- g the Commonwealers as impostors, l asking their arrest should they be nd. The Commonweal army follow- was not hospitably received in Han- k in spite of the large crowd that eted it. The town council refused make any provision for feeding the vellers, and the men had to take their per on the boat, after which they ead through the town, filling the sa- ns and drinking freely.

There was a good deal of loud talk- and political discussion on the street ners and in the saloons, but no open lence occurred. The people were some- at startled at the advent of so many gh-looking characters in town, and al- ugh many people had driven over from ckeley Springs to see the army, most the citizens remained indoors, leaving town practically in the hands of the key army. There was a revelation Hancock concerning Brown. A mem- of the town council recognized him a Prof. Lorman, who had visited Han- k three years ago as a patent medicine ir with a great Indian blood remedy. own declares that this is a case of taken identity.

Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 9—NO. 41. WHOLE NUMBER 470. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1894. PART 1.

BEHRING SEA PATROL

The Instructions as Prepared by United States

COVER EVERY LIKELY CONTINGENCY

How the Sealers Are to be Warned—The Prohibited Zone Described—The Close Season—Those Liable to Arrest—Regulations Regarding Special License and Distinguishing Flags.

Washington, April 23.—Instructions for the guidance of the American Behring Sea patrol fleet in seizing and arresting illegal sealers have been prepared by be sent to Commander Charles E. Clark, commanding the fleet, on his flagship Mohican at Port Townsend.

The instructions cover all points likely to arise and direct that all vessels taken, whether American or British, shall be sent to the nearest point and turned over to the proper authorities. Each patrol will be furnished with a copy of the instructions, together with the president's proclamation. The instructions are as follows:

"Having been detailed to command a force of naval vessels and revenue cutters to carry out the provisions of an act of congress to give effect to the award rendered by the tribunal of arbitration at Paris, you will issue this order to vessels under your command to warn all American and British vessels that they may meet outside waters prohibited by this act, not to enter these waters, for the purpose of sealing during the periods of time in which fur sealing is so prohibited, and you will deliver to the commanding officer of each vessel so warned, a copy of the president's proclamation, of the British act, and of these instructions. An entry showing the notice of warning shall be made upon the register of all vessels of the United States and Great Britain that have been warned.

"In accordance with the provisions of the above mentioned act, fur-seal fishing is forbidden to persons mentioned therein, and all subjects of Great Britain, to persons owing the duty of obedience to the laws or the treaties of Great Britain and to all persons belonging to or aboard of vessels of Great Britain at any time or in any manner whatever outside of territorial waters, in the waters surrounding the Pribyloff islands, within a zone of sixty geographical miles around the islands, inclusive of the territorial waters.

"You will observe that the act of congress extends the sixty geographical miles around the islands inclusive of the territorial waters, but you are hereby instructed to treat the limit as extending only sixty geographical miles around the islands inclusive of the territorial waters. During the season extending from May 1st to July 31st, both inclusive in each year, fur sealing is forbidden to all persons mentioned, not only in the zone, but in that part of the Pacific ocean including Behring Sea, which is situated to the north of the 35th degree of north latitude, and to the east of the 180th degree of longitude from Greenwich, till it strikes the water boundary between the United States and Russia. This boundary line passes through a point in Behring straits on the parallel of 65 .39 north latitude, at its intersection by the meridian, which passes midway between the island of Krusenstern or Ignalook, and the islands of Ratmanoff, or Noonarook, and proceeds due north without limitation to the same frozen ocean. The same western limit, beginning at the same initial point, proceeds thence in a course nearly southwest through Behring straits and Behring sea, so as to pass midway between the northwest point of the island of St. Lawrence and the southwest point of Choukotski to the meridian of 172 west longitude, thence from the intersection of that meridian in a southwesterly direction until it strikes the 180th degree of longitude from Greenwich.

"The regulations respecting the special license for sealing vessels and the distinguishing flag to be worn by the same during the open season, are hereafter to be prescribed and promulgated by the governments of the United States and Great Britain.

"Any vessel or person found to be or to have been implicated in sealing during the proscribed period of time in the waters prohibited, whether with or without warning, and any of such vessels or persons found, whether warned or not, havin on board apparatus or implements suitable for taking seals or sealskins or bodies of seals, you will order seized. The commanding officer making the seizure will at the time draw up a declaration stating the condition of the seized vessels, the date and place of seizure, giving latitude and longitude and circumstances showing guilt. The seized vessel will be brought or sent as soon as practicable, with all persons on board, in charge of a sufficient force to insure delivery, together with witnesses and proofs, to the most convenient port of Alaska, California, Oregon or Washington, and there be delivered to the officers of the United States court having jurisdiction to try the offence and impose penalties for the same, and if British, to Ounalaska and there deliver to the senior British naval officer present, or to the most convenient port in British Columbia, and delivered to the proper authorities of Great Britain, or delivered to the commanding officer of any British vessel charged with the execution of the award."

To Intercept Victoria

London, April 23.—A thorough investigation on the part of the authorities of Scotland Yard, aided by the most expert detective service of the continent, has resulted in a formal statement to the effect that no proof is forthcoming to support the allegation that a plot had been arranged to wreck the train in which Queen Victoria went to Florence. The report was first published by the Autorite, the principal socialistic organ of Paris, and resulted in the royal journey being delayed for twenty-four hours. It was alleged that conspirators proposed to tamper with the tracks so as to cause the cars to leave the rails. The chief officials of the Belgian police also give an unqualified denial to the statement that they were on the track of the authors of the alleged criminal act.

CANADA'S CAPITAL.

The Larkin, Connolly Case Commenced in the Exchequer Court To-Day.

Judgment in McLean, Rogers & Co. Coming West.

Ottawa, April 23.—The civil suit taken by the government against Larkin, Connolly & Co., for moneys which the firm was said to have received from their contracts, and for which no value was given the country, came up to-day in the exchequer court before Justice Burbidge. The case arose out of the developments made before the committee on privileges and elections during the session of 1891. The amount in round figures which the government claim against the contractors is $570,000 in the way of refund. On the other hand, Larkin, Connolly & Co., have a cross suit against the government for about $120,000 over and above the amount which they have been paid. B. B. Osler appeared for the crown, S. H. Blake for the Connolly Bros., and A. B. Aylesworth for Larkin. The case will be a long and tedious one.

Judgment was given to-day in exchequer court for $24,090 in the case of McLean, Rogers & Co., vs. the crown. This is for work given out to Conservative newspapers, which should have been given to the above firm, while they were government contractors.

Justice Burbidge leaves on Monday night for British Columbia. He will hold an exchequer court on the 14th of May at Victoria.

In the house of Commons Minister Foster proposed that the duty on uncleaned rice be changed from 5-10 to 3-10 of a cent per pound, and the duty on cleaned rice from a cent to a cent and a quarter. This proposal was adopted after some debate, and the rice duties are now nearly what they were under the old tariff. Other changes of which notice has been given are as follows: Wall paper, not including borders printed on plain underground paper, and colored with any material excepting bronze, gilt or silver, 25 per cent. Art vases, lamps, gilt paper borders per roll of eight yards and under, and proportionately for greater lengths, one and a half cents per roll and 25 per cent. ad valorem; tarred paper, 25 per cent. Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans, in cans or other packages, not elsewhere specified, one and a half cents per pound, the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty. Sea-line, 2 cents per pound. Tea and green coffee, imported direct from the country of growth and production, free. This item shall include tea and coffee purchased in bond in any country where tea and coffee are subject to customs duties, providing there is satisfactory proof that the tea or coffee so purchased in bond is such as might be entered for home consumption in the country where the same is purchased.

The imperial order renewing the agreement with Russia for a neutral zone around the Commander Islands, was gazetted to-day.

A verbatim report of the proceedings of the Quebec Confederation Conference has been discovered among Sir John Macdonald's papers. It will be published.

Rev. W. MacKay, the well known missionary to Formosa, preached last night in St. Andrew's church, giving a history of his labors among the Chinese. He referred to the trouble he had with the customs officials at Vancouver over the demand made on him for poll tax on his wife and family. Although the officer who had demanded this had wrongly interpreted the law so far no apology has been extended by the Dominion government for the trouble Mr. MacKay was put to. He said that he would not rest till such time as the law was changed so as to admit students to come to Canada for a few months to attend college without being obliged to pay the poll tax. He would say that much without making any reference to the poll tax generally. The treatment he had received in landing in Canada would always remain a black spot on his heart against his native land, and had he had a chance of getting on to a steamer at that time for a British port he would never have set foot on Canadian soil again. The passport of the British consul which he had in his pocket should have been accepted in preference to that of the Chinese mandarin by the customs officials. Meantime Chinese mandarins' instructions over-ride those of British consuls in Canada.

St. Johns, Nfld., April 23.—Acting under instructions of the British cabinet, Governor O'Brien on Saturday night prorogued the legislature until May 23rd. The Whitewayites are terribly disappointed. They counted on dissolution.

Toronto, April 23.—Typhoid fever cases are increasing in this city. Dr. Heard, the city medical health officer, ascribes it to the condition of the water. While the water was cold, bacteria could not develop to any great extent, but now that the water is growing warmer the evil effects of the wretched character of the water are being felt.

The late Mrs. Alice Bilton has left an estate of $123,000. The children's hospital receives $10,000, the diocese of Algoma $1000. In the event of there being no grandchildren on the death of the last child, the residue of the estate will be devoted to various charities.

War! on scrofula and every form of impure blood is boldly declared by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great conqueror of all blood diseases.

AVARICIOUS ALFRED.

The "Dook's" Allowance Wrung From Burdened Taxpayers.

London, April 21.—The big majority in the house of commons last evening in favor of continuing the grant of £10,000 to the Duke of Edinburgh is by no means to be regarded as testifying to the duke's popularity or as the evidence of parliament's obsequiousness to royalty. It is a matter of fact that the Liberals voted to continue the grant very largely out of respect for Mr. Gladstone, who made the arrangements whereby the grant was conferred upon the duke. Mr. Gladstone had the fulfilment of his contract to continue the grant so much at heart that he told the Liberal whips that if the grant were not supported by the Liberals he would come in the house and speak in favor of its continuance however ill he might be. If by any chance the supporters of the government had been out voted, the ministers would also have appealed to the house to consult of the international marriage settlement. Underlying the debate was a strong feeling of contempt for the Duke of Edinburgh which was only half concealed. It is an open secret that both the Queen and the Prince of Wales intervened with the duke and urged him to surrender the whole annuity after his accession to the Coburg duchy, and it is also known that both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, with whom the duke consulted, gave him advice similar to that given by the Queen and Prince of Wales. It was with the greatest difficulty that they persuaded him to surrender the £15,000, but nothing that could be said would induce him to give up the remaining £10,000. As the Radicals will annually renew their protests against the payment of the grant, royalty generally will have abundant reason to regret the duke's meanness. Select English circles are circulating the report that the duke intends to spend the entire sum of the grant in a month's banqueting at Clarence house, his London residence. Public money continues to maintain Clarence house for him, but he will have to alter his character mightily if he becomes as lavish in his hospitality as his friends intimate, even at the expense of somebody else.

The debate was very exciting and creative of much confusion. Lord Randolph Churchill, in opposing the motion, made a savage attack upon the Radicals in general and Mr. Labouchere in particular. Though he looked ill he spoke with a great deal of vigor and earnestness. He eulogized Mr. Gladstone and declared that if he were in the house he would give Mr. Labouchere and his fellow Radicals a drubbing from the effects of which they would not recover for many a day. He accused the Radicals of wishing to make a crossing sweeper of the Duke of Edinburgh, whereupon Mr. Conybeare (Radical) shouted, "His Mother has plenty of money."

Lord Randolph's speech was greeted with derisive laughter by the Radicals and Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Storey kept up a running fire of interruptions.

Commenting on Lord Randolph's speech, the Chronicle says it would be merciful to draw a veil over the scene. Much to Mr. Balfour's relief, towards the end of his speech Lord Churchill quieted down and quoted an effective passage from a speech made by O'Connell.

LEWELLING'S VIEWS.

Coxey Movement He Calls a Spontaneous Popular Uprising.

Wichita, Kan., April 21.—Governor Lewelling, of Kansas, arrived to-night, and for the Associated Press he wrote the following statement of his views of the Coxey uprising in his own hand. He has designed it for his official public expression on the subject:

"The Coxey movement is a spontaneous uprising of the people. It is more than a petition; it is an earnest and vigorous protest against the injustice and tyranny of the age. The demonetization of silver has been the last straw on the back of the long pent-up, suffering people, and they have taken this method to protest and assert their manhood and independence. The depth of this movement is not comprehended by the politicians of the old dispensations. It is awe inspiring, and, believeing as I do in the divine interposition in the affairs of men, I cannot fail to see an inspiration beyond mere enthusiasm. This body of men is not a mere aggregation of tramps. Some of the best blood and bone is enlisted, and the wonderful discipline, the patient suffering, the steadfastness of purpose, all go to show that this host of the hunger demon will not down at the bidding of plutocracy. The followers of Peter the Hermit were a rabble of men, women and children, and here we see a vast army of untrained men, all under conscious and willing discipline. It is the marvel of the times, and foreshadows a change in the politics of the government of this nation. And, what is more signaficant, the spirit of the time will demand fair play and just treatment of these men. The person or party that does them violence in this right of petition will go down before a wave of public indignation which has never been paralleled. Here in Kansas the people should hold public meetings and petition congress to afford the Industrialists food and shelter and give a patient ear to their demands. If this is duly a government of the people, shall not congress give ear to such a mighty voice? If these men are an army of tramps and vagrants, they are none the less representative in character, and if the government crucible has forced the people to pauperism and vagabondage, still the people shall rule, and thus the voice of vagabondage, representing the majority, must and shall be heard."

Permission to Marry.

Paris, April 21.—President Carnot has signed a decree forbidding French diplomats, consuls, consul agents, etc., to marry without the permission of the minister of foreign affairs. If the ambassador, minister, consul or other official desires to marry a foreigner permission must be obtained from the foreign minister one month before the first publication of the banns. Any infraction of this decree will be punished by the dismissal or the recall of the offender. It is reported that the decree was provoked by the marriage of M. Jules Patenotre and Count Dairnay to American ladies.

CLEVELAND UNEASY.

The Approach of Gen. Coxey's Hungry Army

OF CLAMOROUS AND ANGRY TRAMPS

To Washington City Perturbs the President—He Consults His Cabinet and Others—The Result Will be a Mild Warning to Coxey to Behave Himself.

Washington, April 23.—President Cleveland is greatly disturbed over the coming of Coxey's commonweal army, and has sought advice on the subject from of his cabinet, prominent congressmen and others in authority. Yesterday he had a long conference at the White House with the chief of police, Mainor Moore, and acting upon the advice of those whom he has consulted the president has practically decided to issue a semi-official proclamation admonishing all persons who contemplate visiting the national capital that they must respect the laws and conduct themselves in a peaceful and respectful manner or suffer the consequences.

The executive warning will probably be given out as a general statement throughout the press associations under the guise of an interview with the president or one of the officials of the administration. The president has been informed that there are numerous precedents for such action, and after studying the circumstances of the commonweal movement he is convinced that a note of warning to all persons who are disposed to visit Washington for the purpose of intimidating congress would be most timely.

Dedham, Mass., April 23.—The New England contingent of the unemployed army was furnished with an ample breakfast this morning by sympathizers. The march to Washington was resumed this morning.

Washington, D.C., April 23.—The district commissioners, after a conference to-day, issued a proclamation calling upon the unemployed now marching on Washington for the purpose of compelling congress to adopt measures of relief, to reconsider their determination. The commissioners say the men can do no good, and disorder will ensue. They add that the laws of the district will be rigidly enforced against all who violate the ordinances of the city or the laws of the district.

Hagerstown, April 23.—The Commonwealers this morning resumed their march. The next stop will be at Turner's Gap. The men are in good condition and march cheerfully.

The London Anarchists.

London, April 23.—Emile Carnot, alias Fornara, anarchist, arrested on Saturday was remanded to-day. He admitted being an accomplice of Polti, and said Polti had intended to blow up the Royal exchange. Polti and the prisoner also intended to murder Melville, inspector of police.

The Grant Arrives.

Port Townsend, April 23.—The United States steamer U. S. Grant, which left New York on November 27th, arrived this morning. All are well on board. The vessel will probably be permanently stationed on Puget Sound to suppress smuggling.

English Labor's Voice.

London, April 23.—The Labor Electoral association of Great Britain and Ireland issued to-day a manifesto concerning the policy of workingmen voters at the forthcoming general election. It declares in favor of payment of salaries to members of parliament, and for making a test question of the abolition of the House of Lords. It also holds that the selection of labor candidates by small bodies of men holding in many cases no representative position, and without consultation with the local trade societies, or the trades council, is decidedly objectionable, and apt to estrange the support of thousands of workingmen who despair of old parties and old methods. Political sharp practice, it is insisted, must not be insisted upon by supporters of workingmens' candidates for the House of Commons. An eight-hour bill for miners is also favored by the manifesto.

Blackmailing the Gamblers.

San Francisco, April 20.—William E. Hall, just dismissed for cause as clerk of the chief of police and clerk of the board of police commissioners, to-day makes sensational disclosures of what he claims are the blackmail methods performed by certain police officers upon gamblers and other petty malefactors who desire immunity from police interference. Hall tells a circumstantial story of the elevation of a policeman named Robinson to be sergeant a month since by mysterious means and then of an offer of Robinson to Hall to "graft" certain Chinatown gamblers, giving him (Hall) one half the proceeds. Robinson played the spy on other policemen and claimed to Hall to have found out just how they are making handsome additions to their regular pay, and he thought it was a bonanza he and Hall should not overlook. Hall agreed. Their operations proceeded on this basis. Five sergeants of police, it is said, are to be dismissed for corruption.

Vigorous Punishment.

London, April 23.—Considerable comment has been created in legal, judicial and social morality circles during the last few weeks concerning the large number of felonious assaults upon young children that has been brought to trial before the higher courts. As an instance, at the last session of the Liverpool assizes four men whose ages ranged from 46 to 23 were sentenced to terms of penal servitude aggregating 55 years for offences of this description. The highest sentence was eighteen years and the lowest ten. In passing sentence upon one of the prisoners Justice Charles said that it was absolutely imperative that in offences of this character the law should be rigorously enforced.

Lieut. Maney Acquitted.

Chicago, April 21.—The jury in the Maney trial to-day brought in a verdict of acquittal. On the first ballot the vote stood ten to two for acquittal, the minority being for manslaughter. After a heated argument of over an hour the jury returned to the court for additional instructions and then quickly gave its verdict. Lieut. Maney turned and kissed his mother, who was overcome with emotion and had to be borne from the court room by friendly hands. In the meantime pandemonium reigned. Officers and friends crowded around Maney and voiced their approval of the verdict. Over chairs and tables they climbed to grasp the hand of the defendant and those of the jury. Lieut. Maney will return to Louisville, Ky., as he is upon winding orders, and expects to join his regiment in a short time.

Chinese Slowly Registering.

San Francisco, April 21.—The registration of Chinese in San Francisco under the McCreary act has not been as active as expected at the time of its passage, and it is stated that from four thousand to seven thousand have as yet filed no application to register. The Chinese claim that the time has been insufficient and the method of registration inadequate, and are said to have sent an appeal to Washington City for more time. The last day is May 30. It is claimed the preparations of the government to carry out the law's provisions were not completed until January 2, when the bureau in the city was opened for business. Consequently there was a long period of time in which Chinese who wanted to register were denied the opportunity. The appeal sent to Washington City asks for a considerable extension of time, but it is thought the Chinese will be satisfied if given two months.

The American Surveyors.

San Francisco, April 21.—J. E. McGrath, assistant superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey, arrived here yesterday from Washington City, where he has been all winter, and is now working as hard as possible to get off to Alaska. The boundary question, still unsettled, is what is to take him and others north. They expect to sail on the steamer Patterson on Saturday, and at Port Townsend another boat, the Hassler, will be brought into requisition, and many men, possibly as many as 50, will be picked up there and about Puget Sound to assist in packing and in various other kinds of work incidental to survey in Alaska. At least five parties will leave here on the Patterson on Saturday, so Mr. McGrath said. One of them will be in charge of E. F. Dickson. They will begin work on the Unuk river. J. F. Pratt will have charge of another and they will start in at Chilcat inlet. Fremont Morse will begin working on base longitude at Sitka, and Mr. McGrath will commence in the mountains near Manby and work towards Icy Bay. The Canadian government will send out an equal number of surveying parties to join in the work.

Voorhees is Anxious.

Washington, April 20.—Chairman Voorhees is extremely anxious to have the tariff bill disposed of as soon as possible, as the people and press of Indiana, irrespective of party politics, are criticising him for the delay thus far in having the bill considered. The Republican press of his state complains that manufacturing interests are suffering on account of the suspense, while Democratic organs are anxious to get it disposed of as soon as possible in order that there may be a re-action in favor of the Democratic party through the bill's operations before the next fall elections. As matters stand Indiana is conceded to the Republicans by Democrats familiar with Indiana politics. A part of the legislative assembly is to be elected this fall, which wil, two years later, choose Voorhees' successor, hence the Indiana senator is as anxious as any one that the bill should be passed as soon as possible, as he believes that tariff revision will result favorably to Democratic prospects in November if the bill can be passed by June 1. He expects to have it through the senate by that time, or not later than June 15.

Ignatius Has 'Em Again.

St. Paul, Minn., April 21.—Hon. Ignatius Donnelly said in an interview with the Globe to-day: "My sympathies are all on the side of the railroad employees, but the employees should remember that there are three or four million out of work and tramping the dusty roads penniless and hungry. Both the company and the men are the victims of the demonetization of silver. The ultimate remedy is the issue of greenbacks. The rumor that the A. R. U. is to be controlled directly or indirectly by the A. P. A. is met with everywhere. Personally I am not in a position to know the truth or justice of such a statement. If the rumor is true that religion is to be at the bottom of the strike and that the whole business of the country is to be suspended to permit non-Catholics to drive Catholics out of their positions, then, indeed, we have fallen upon evil times. The populists plant themselves firmly on the principles of Jefferson and Lincoln, but the A. P. A. business has the essence of hell in it. Prof. Sims in a debate in St. Paul stated that one of the laws of the A. P. A. compels its members to refuse to strikes if by so doing employment will be given to Catholics, and that it has been put into the oath because at the end of a certain strike some Catholics got places that were previously held by Protestants. The A. P. A. principles are a menace to society. The A. P. A. temporarily gain more than any one else by the strike, but the people would not submit to see the peace of a quarter of a century disturbed for sectarian purposes. It is no time for passion or unreasonableness. The man who has a home over his head and enough to eat ought to be happy. Millions do not possess these blessings. I woul say to all working men that this is no time to strike unless it be to avoid starvation, and to employers of labor I would say do not tighten the screws in these dreadful times."

DARINGLY DONE.

A Robber Who Was Not For Business Only.

Portland, April 21.—An unknown robber entered the office of the county treasurer in the court house at 3.15 this afternoon, shot the cashier in charge, Charles B. Malarkey, and then, jumping through a window, made his escape with about $600 of the county funds. The victim of the shooting was the youngest son of County Treasurer Malarkey. The shot entered his right side and is believed to have penetrated the right lung. His physician does not think it will prove fatal, though the young man is in a critical condition.

The treasurer, Mr. Malarkey, stepped out of his office at 3 o'clock to go to another part of the court house. He left his son in the office, intending to return in a few minutes. The unknown man entered the treasurer's office and asked for change for a $20 bill. Young Malarkey at once stepped to the vault and opened the door preparatory to giving him the change.

As the door of the vault was swung open the report of a pistol rang out through the court house. The people in the sheriff's and other offices heard the noise, but no attention was paid to it, their attention being attracted by the Industrials, who were holding a meeting on the plaza in front of the court house. Young Malarkey lay on the floor nearly two hours before any one discovered that anything was wrong. His father went to the door, and, finding it locked, opened it, and when he entered saw his son lying on the floor in a pool of blood, almost unconscious. He gave the alarm and a physician was immediately summoned. The young man was able to talk, but the physician forbids him exerting himself enough to give details of the affair. He was removed to his home and is resting easy. No one saw the robber enter and there is no clue to his identity.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

A detachment of 20 men of the Royal Engineers at Halifax has been ordered to British Columbia.

The upper story of the Stratford post-office, occupied by the caretaker, was partly destroyed by fire.

The Quebec treasurer, Hon. John S. Hall, is seriously ill at the residence at Montreal with scarlet fever.

The Northern Pacific railway has made a reduction in the wheat rates from Winnipeg to Boston from 24 cents to 18 cents per bushel.

It is understood that the Patrons of Industry intend running a candidate in Beautiful Plains, Manitoba, at the coming bye-election.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. J. W. Murton of Hamilton will receive the Wentworth directly, vacated by the death recently of Mr. Archibald McKellar.

The barns and outbuildings of James Morris, a farmer near Alton, were destroyed by fire last night. While attempting to put out the fire Morris received injuries which will prove fatal.

The Presbyterian synod of Hamilton and London adopted the report of the committee on temperance, which expressed satisfaction with the stand of the Mowat government on the prohibition question.

Chancellor Boyd has issued an injunction restraining the present management of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo railway from issuing bonds pending outcome of suit instituted by the original owners of the franchise.

The Port Arthur, Duluth & Western railway bridge across the Kaministiquia river, near Stanley, was carried away by the ice coming down. Traffic consequently will be suspended for ten or twelve days until the bridge, which is a long one, can be rebuilt.

Mrs. J. A. Allen, of Kingston, mother of Grant Allen, the well known novelist and essayist, is dead. She was a daughter of Baroness De Longueville. Mrs. Fairclough, wife of Prof. Fairclough, of Palo Alto university, California, is a daughter of the deceased.

David Pollard, of Gainsboro, who acted as deputy returning-officer at the bye-election in Monck in 1892, refused to give one Piper a ballot. For this he was in December last fined $25 and costs. Pollard failed to pay the fine and has been sent to jail for one year.

A car containing a case of diphtheria was placarded at Winnipeg on Saturday and the immigrants placed in the immigration sheds. There is a dispute between the city, railway and immigration authorities as to which should stand the expense of keeping the people.

Banns were published recently for the marriage of Miss Beaudoin, of Anderton, and T. Lesperance, of Sandwich, and they were to be married on Monday, but he failed to appear for the marriage and a writ has been issued for an action against him for breach of promise.

A new national society has been organized in Montreal under the name of the Loyal Irish Association. The membership is to consist of all Protestant Irishmen and their descendants, being Protestants who shall declare continuous loyalty to protect the throne of England.

Charles Sullivan of Windsor has invented a patent whiskey bottle that once opened cannot be refilled. Sullivan is competing for a big prize recently offered by Hiram Walker & Sons for a device of this kind which will prevent their bottles from being refilled with inferior liquor.

Three actions for damages have been begun in the Nova Scotia supreme court against the Dominion Coal Company. Neil McKinnon, as administrator, sues for $5000 for the loss of his son; John McDonald and Lauchlin McLean each claim damages of $1000 against the company for causing fires.

Dr. J. B. La Marche, of Montreal, has entered action for $199 against Rev. Canon Bruchasi, of the archbishop's palace here. The doctor complains that one of his patients, Mme. Bruchasi, sister-in-law of the canon's, to whom he had attended for 18 years, had been incited by false representations made by the canon to discontinue employing him after her last confinement.