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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager
TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.
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changed, please give former as well as new
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The Weekly Times
Victoria, Friday, April 20, 1894.

WIDE OF THE FACTS.

It appears that the apology for the Dr.
Davis job which the Colonist and the
World have been quoting with such gusto
came from the pen of Dr. McGuigan,
of Vancouver, who is associate editor
for British Columbia of the Ontario
Medical Journal. In a return submitted
to the assembly showing salaries and
allowances paid on account of provincial
health work Dr. McGuigan's name is
down for a total amount of \$2,850, so
the doctor can hardly be regarded as an
impartial defender of the government
and Dr. Davis. It is to be noted that
in the return mentioned Dr. McGuigan's
services are set down in detail, while Dr.
Davis's are not, a fact that bears directly
on the point at issue. Evidently no de-
tails were given of Dr. Davis's services
because none could be given, for his sec-
ond and longer term of office at least.
So far as appears, the premier's brother
was paid \$200 a month from October 1,
1892, till December 31, 1893, for hold-
ing a sinecure, and it will take more
than Dr. McGuigan's apology to justify
a job of that character in the eyes of
the public, especially when the province
is living as it were on borrowed money.
Dr. McGuigan has asserted that Dr.
Davis "was selected at a meeting of medi-
cal men held in Victoria the night before
the order in council was issued by the
government putting Victoria and the
province generally under the operation of
a common health act." This statement
is decidedly incorrect, as its author should
have known, if he did not know. Very
few of the medical men, or any other
men, in Victoria knew anything about the
October appointment until the exposure
was made by the public accounts com-
mittee during the recent session. The
statement is not correct even in respect
of the first appointment in July, which
was rescinded on August 22, and on ac-
count of which Dr. Davis received the
sum of \$1,000. In fact, the Medical
Journal article from Dr. McGuigan's pen
is very far from the truth, bearing just
such wrong coloring as a partisan of the
government might be expected to give it.

A DECIDED DIFFERENCE.

The worthy Colonist seeks to show
that Premier Davis was right in regard
to the Texada island commission by quot-
ing the two resolutions which were set
before the house. That is the worst thing
it could have done for the premier's case,
for any reader with ordinary perception
can see the plain meaning of the words
used. When the commission was in-
structed to examine into the "whole mat-
ter" it was not likely to feel itself re-
stricted by the wording of the preamble.
The Texada island resolution without
the preamble read in this way:
"Whereas it is resolved, that a respec-
tful address be presented to His Honor
the Lieutenant-Governor praying that he
will cause a royal commission to be
appointed, with full power to take
evidence under oath and send for persons
and papers for the purpose of inquir-
ing into the whole matter and report-
ing thereon to His Honor the Lieuten-
ant-Governor for publication."
Contrast this general instruction to the
commission with the manner in which
the Nakusp and Slocan railway is fettered
about with restrictions:
"Whereas it is resolved, that an
honorable address be presented to His
Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying
that he will cause a royal commission to
be appointed, with full power to take
evidence under oath and send for persons
and papers for the purpose of inquir-
ing into the whole matter and report-
ing thereon to His Honor the Lieuten-
ant-Governor for publication."
The significance of the resolutions and
the amendment will be easily appreciat-
ed. The then ministers did not go to
the house to ask leave to appoint a tri-
bunal for their own trial on a charge
drawn up to suit themselves. The oppo-
sition first asked for the inquiry, on
grounds which the house declared insuffi-
cient. Then on more definite reasons be-
ing given, apparently with Mr. Robson's
acquiescence, the house did consent to
the commission being appointed. But it
must be evident to any person not quite
a fool that the commission had quite as
much latitude under Mr. Walker's resolu-
tion as it would have had under Mr.
Robson's; the change in the preamble
placed no restriction on it whatever. The
amendment to Mr. Robson's resolution
will be seen to have a very important
bearing on the whole matter, and it was
quite natural that Premier Davis in his
speech the other day omitted all referen-
ce to this amendment. His object was to
make the house believe that Mr. Robson
had proposed an enquiry, and that the

the inquiry must keep within certain
lines, which are fixed to suit the pre-
mier's views.

THE TEXADA COMMISSION.

With rather stupid pertinacity the Col-
onist returns to the subject of the Texada
island commission, which it and its mas-
ter choose to cite as a precedent for the
Nakusp & Slocan affair. It accuses us
of suppressing the preambles for the pur-
pose of giving a false coloring to the two
cases, and goes into a long disquisition
on the word "thereof." Far be it
from us to seek to curtail our neighbor's
display of his skill in logomachy, still we
must say we fail to see what this has to
do with the case. When a royal commis-
sion is instructed to inquire "into the
whole matter" it is given power to exam-
ine all circumstances connected with the
subject of inquiry. On the other hand,
when certain statements are specifically
set forth and the commission is instructed
to ascertain their correctness or in-
correctness the inquiry is kept within
those statements. That is the difference
between the Texada resolution and the
Nakusp resolution, as any man with com-
mon sense can see for himself when the
two are placed side by side. Premier
Davis and the Colonist love to deceive
the public by childish perversions concern-
ing the two preambles, a poorly founded hope
we should fancy. The Texada commis-
sion, which was composed of Justices Big-
bie, Crease and Gray, did not confine
their inquiry to the bare statement laid
down in the preamble; the evidence taken
before them covered every circumstance
nearly or remotely connected with the
subject. In their report they set forth:
"That in the course of the examination
an inquisitorial latitude was allowed, ex-
ceeding the extent of the permission ever
granted in courts of law governed by the
rules of legal evidence." The resolution
was plainly meant to allow an "inquisi-
torial latitude," or in other words an un-
limited inquiry. But that is just what
Premier Davis desired to avoid in the
Nakusp resolution, in which straight lines
are laid down for the express purpose of
limiting the inquiry.

As the premier and the organ insist on
calling attention to the Texada commis-
sion, it may be well to quote the record in
regard to that affair. It there appears
that the first resolution was moved by
Mr. Robson, seconded by Mr. Smith, as
follows:
"Whereas certain statements have ap-
peared in the public newspapers concern-
ing the names of members of the late
government, and of the present govern-
ment, and of the present government, in
the Straits of Georgia; and whereas
transactions are alleged to have taken
place in respect to said island of a na-
ture prejudicial to the public interest;
it is therefore resolved—that a respectful
address be presented to His Honor the
Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he
will cause a royal commission to be
appointed, with full power to take evi-
dence on oath, and send for persons and
papers for the purpose of enquiring into
the whole matter, and reporting thereon
to His Honor at his next session."
Mr. Saul moved, seconded by Mr.
Todd, the following as an amendment:
"Whereas the hon. member for Nanaimo
(Mr. Robson) has stated in his place
in this house that certain statements have
appeared in the public newspapers, con-
cerning members of the late government
and of the present government, and of the
proceedings of a questionable nature in
relation to Texada Island; and that certain
other transactions are alleged to have
taken place in respect of said island of
a nature prejudicial to the public interest;
and whereas the said hon. member for
Nanaimo has declined to pledge his belief
in the truth of said statements and charges,
this house is of opinion that there is
no sufficient ground shown to justify
it in moving his honor the lieutenant-gov-
ernor to issue a royal commission to in-
quire into the truth of the said newspa-
per statements.

"This amendment was adopted, the house
thus declaring that there was not suffi-
cient cause shown for the appointment of
a royal commission. But it appears that
in the course of the discussion Mr. Robson
made some statement going beyond the
words of his resolution, for the follow-
ing resolution was offered by Mr. Walk-
er, seconded by Mr. Beaven:
"Whereas the hon. member for Nanaimo
has stated in his place in this house that
certain statements have appeared in the
public newspapers, concerning members
of the late and present governments, and
of the proceedings of a questionable nature
in relation to Texada Island; and that
certain other transactions are alleged to
have taken place in respect of said island
of a nature prejudicial to the public inter-
est; and whereas the said hon. member
for Nanaimo has declined to pledge his belief
in the truth of said statements and charges,
this house is of opinion that there is
no sufficient ground shown to justify
it in moving his honor the lieutenant-gov-
ernor to issue a royal commission to in-
quire into the truth of the said newspa-
per statements.

"The Nelson Tribune, in discussing the
Nakusp & Slocan railway, says: "The
estimate of cost made by Engineer Du-
chesnay cuts no figure whatever, as his
estimates for the several sections of the
line go to show. His estimate for the
first twelve miles out from Nakusp is
\$14,517 per mile, and for the next eleven
miles \$9,968 a mile. If the actual cost
could be obtained from the construction
company, it would clearly show that the
first section of twelve miles cost less per
mile than the second section of eleven
miles, and that the two sections from the
head of Slocan lake to Three Forks did
not cost with \$5,000 per mile of the
estimate made by Mr. Duchesnay. Mr.
Duchesnay also says in his affidavit that
"the general gradients and curvature of
the line as located are, in my opinion, the
best the country will permit." Yet the
curves are so sharp that it is impossible
to keep upon the track the engine set
down for construction purposes by the
Canadian Pacific. It is notorious that
the line as located is not the best the
country permits of, but is absolutely the
worst."

Rosebery's Radical Speech.
Lord Rosebery was for many years the
leader of the Progressive party in the
London county council, a representative
body in its powers outranking many of
the world's parliaments, and was at one
time chairman of the council. He was
recently presented by his radical friends
in the council with an address on the oc-
casion of his assumption of the duties of
the premiership. His reply was in part
as follows:
"Of few more influential letters in an
influential newspaper objecting to this

meeting on the ground that it was held
in (Lancaster) I do not
laugh at that objection. I see nothing to
laugh at. It is this was a moving like
some meetings, I should think there might
be something in the objection; but I can-
not see it is alien to the true spirit of
any such meeting, however holy, but we should
discuss together, if we can do so without
intemperance and violence, those social
and eternal problems, which concern not
merely the county council and parliament,
but the cause of humanity itself. (Cheers.)
There are dreams as noble, as sublime,
cherished in the county council as in any
assembly in the world. I remember
when last on this platform, my honored
friend and colleague, Mr. John Morley
(theory)—gave an address, in which, in
my opinion, was completely misinter-
preted, to young men who dream dreams.
I should be prepared to adopt it to the full
extent. If I say young men will see
visions, and I hope men who are no longer
young will see visions, because I speak
on the visions of the future that there is
the best hope of the politics of the pres-
ent. If I, sir, were in any way a painter,
if I could illumine this address—that
address which you have presented to me
to-night—and if I could put on to it, if I
could introduce into my art all the castles
in the air that you and I have built
in spring gardens, I should produce some
most important work. The reason I give
an architectural landscape that have ever been
submitted to the Royal Academy; and
when I and you, gentlemen, cease to
dream dreams will be time to give to
the world a great work. His lordship
then entered into a long disquisition
on the reforms which the London county
council has effected in the matter of air,
water, food, warmth, education, and so
on, and continued—"But after all, ladies
and gentlemen, the most important work
that has been done for you, for your homes
and for your comfort, is not the largest
part of its work. Viewed from far the
most important part of its work, as in-
fluencing the politics of to-day and the
politics of to-morrow, is its labor policy.
(Cheers.) Now, when the labor party
was first introduced, it was received with
sneers and apes in several quarters. But
after all, the county council was as wise
as it was daring in the experiment it
carried out. (Cheers.) What was
that policy? In the first place, it be-
gan by insisting that all contractors who
did work for the council should pay their
men the given fair wage and fair con-
ditions of work. It is a provision
directed against what is popularly and
emphatically called "sweating." Well,
after all, that policy has found great im-
portance, for it has found imitators who
are successful in the London county council.
In the next place the council determined to
look after the well being of its own men,
and it was determined that they should
be paid on shorter hours than they
should be given, fair wages and fair con-
ditions of work. I venture to say that
that has made the whole difference in the
well being and in the contentment of
these men; and again I say that ex-
cept for that policy, which has found imi-
tators in the most exalted quarters. (Cheers.)
Well, and the last new experiment which
they have undertaken is not a less dan-
gerous one, which has determined, as far
as may be, to do away with the contract
and the middleman. (Cheers.) Again,
the prophets of evil wagged their heads
and again the prophets of evil have been
sitting bitterly from the women who are
to be governed by political exigencies.
It would serve the member for Comox
about right if he should be defeated at
the next general election.

POLITICS IN COMOX.

The people of Comox, if one may
judge from the tone of the Weekly
News, are excited over the unexpected
opposition which has developed to Mr.
Hunter. It was supposed that as the
representative of the Union Mining Co.
and a faithful supporter of the govern-
ment—more subservient even to Davis
than he was to Robson—Mr. Hunter
would continue to be the "white-haired
boy" of the constituency for another four
years. At least, no person imagined that
opposition to him would come from the
government or any sections of the govern-
ment party. And yet, if the News is
to be believed, that is precisely what
has happened. Government supporters,
government agents and government fac-
tories of various kinds, have placed
Dr. Schanzmeister, who is alleged to be
an oppositionist in disguise, in nomination
against Mr. Hunter. This is un-
fortunate, for Mr. Hunter has not a
strong hold upon the affections of the
people, and might be beaten. Simply as
showing how the wind blows, or the
direction at least in which it is said to
blow, we quote the following telegrams pub-
lished by the News:
"Comox, B. C., April 9.
Lewis Casey and others here have
brought out a well-known oppositionist
disguised as a government candidate to
oppose Hunter. They are using your
name freely as backing the scheme. If
not authorized wire disavowal to News.
M. Whitney.
Victoria, April 9.
M. Whitney, Comox, B. C.:
Mr. Robson is in San Francisco. I
believe there is no truth in their state-
ment. R. Seabrook.
The News thinks that "it is a great ad-
vantage to have a representative resid-
ing at the seat of government." Probab-
ly our contemporary fears the cry of
unsubservience which is being raised
against Mr. Hunter, for, all things being
equal, or nearly so, as regards the abili-
ties of the candidates, the resident ought
to be chosen every time in preference to
the "camp-follower." Circumstances, we
believe, are against Mr. Hunter. He is
not a free agent. Left to follow the bent
of his inclinations and to vote according
to his own views on all public questions,
we feel convinced that Mr. Joseph Hun-
ter would be an independent opponent
of the government. He can read Theo-
dore Davis like an open book. The ve-
ner of sophistry and chape-trap by which
our little premier has covered himself
and his policy is too transparent to de-
ceive Mr. Hunter; yet for the sake of
the party and to serve the great private
interests which his first claim upon his
time, he remains an apparently loyal sup-
porter of the man for whom he enters
not a particle of respect. Such is
the fate of those who permit themselves
to be governed by political exigencies.
It would serve the member for Comox
about right if he should be defeated at
the next general election.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Single Tax: "The Times reports the
settlement of Australians in Paraguay
to be a failure. From late news we
have from Australia we conclude that
our contemporary's information is not
correct."

An advertisement in the Times on the
4th instant, headed "Creditors of Green,
Worlock & Co.," and signed "Creditors,"
has been construed by some people as in-
tended as a reflection on Mr. Worlock.
The advertisement was inserted and paid
for by a creditor of the bank and of course
we cannot say what was the motive
of the advertiser. On reading it in the
paper we thought that it was a little too
melodramatic to be taken seriously. So
far as the Times is aware, there was no
intention to reflect on Mr. Worlock or
any other person connected with the bank
of Green, Worlock & Co.
The Nelson Tribune, in discussing the
Nakusp & Slocan railway, says: "The
estimate of cost made by Engineer Du-
chesnay cuts no figure whatever, as his
estimates for the several sections of the
line go to show. His estimate for the
first twelve miles out from Nakusp is
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to keep upon the track the engine set
down for construction purposes by the
Canadian Pacific. It is notorious that
the line as located is not the best the
country permits of, but is absolutely the
worst."

Another Atlantic Cable.
London, April 13.—The steamer Para-
day, with a part of the Commercial
Cable company's cable on board, sailed
from here to-day. The cable is to be
laid from Waterlily, Ireland, to Nova
Scotia. The entire cable will be about
two thousand miles long. The Paraday
is being large enough to carry the
whole cable, which will drop from the
deck about five hundred miles, first, and
then lay the deep sea cable, which is smaller
than the shore ends. The cable was
manufactured by Siemens Bros. & Co.,
of London, and is guaranteed to afford
33 1/4 per cent. improvement in speed
over the other cables in use by the Com-
mercial company. This will ensure trans-
mission at the rate of thirty words a
minute. The cable is much larger than
any ocean cable heretofore made. The
Nova Scotia end has been provided with
additional protection in order to prevent
its being broken by the anchors of fish-
ing vessels. The cable will be used in
the conducting part of the cable was
supplied by the Robinsons, of Trenton,
N. J.

The Gladstones.
London, April 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Glad-
stone arrived in London from Hawarden
at noon to-day, and drove to the resi-
dence of Lord Aberdeen, where they will
be staying during their stay. Mr. Gladstone
has notified the Liberal Unionist party in
the London county council, a representative
body in its powers outranking many of
the world's parliaments, and was at one
time chairman of the council. He was
recently presented by his radical friends
in the council with an address on the oc-
casion of his assumption of the duties of
the premiership. His reply was in part
as follows:
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influential newspaper objecting to this

meeting on the ground that it was held
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THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.
A Trade Paper's Summary of the Meas-
ure Lately Introduced.
Bankruptcy bills, both in Canada and
the United States, have been occasional
and not constant. To-day they appear,
to-morrow they vanish. There are, of
course, reasons for this fitfulness, which
may possibly disappear in the future. The
need of bankruptcy laws has been strongly
felt prior to their enactment; abuses con-
nected with their administration caused
the victims to make complaints, which led
to their repeal. A fraudulent use of the
law and the expense of its administration
have been the main objections; and to
remove these abuses impossible was one of
the principal problems to be solved in
framing a new law.
The present bill takes a wider sweep
than any of its predecessors; it includes
farmers, who were always previously ex-
cluded from the operation of the bankrupt-
cy laws. Previous laws were confined to
traders, on the ground that traders were
specially liable to contingencies to which
others were not exposed. It is now re-
cognized that farmers are liable to acci-
dents in the failure of crops and unfavor-
able seasons over which they have no
control. The fact cannot be denied, and,
perhaps, it was just as well that it should
be recognized, wherein the board of
education, one from many afterwards ap-
pear, good reason, the discharge may be
suspended for five years. The condi-
tion on which any insolvent law can
continue to guarantee release may contin-
ue operative.—Monetary Times.

American.
San Francisco, April 12.—A few weeks
ago the Catholics of this city petitioned
the board of education to discontinue the
use of "Myra's History" in the public
schools, claiming that the history was se-
ctarian and wrongfully abused the reli-
gion. Archbishop Moreau took
a long interest in the matter and wrote
a long letter wherein the history was
objected. To-day the board of
education, by a vote of 7 to 4, refused to
drop the history from the list of school
studies, but left it to the discretion of
the teachers to cut out from the lessons
to be learned any portion of the history
which they deemed objectionable and
opposed to the religious
belief of the students.

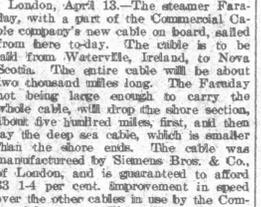
Washington, April 12.—The Populist
senator from Kansas, Peffer, delivered
in the senate to-day the third part
of his tariff speech. Among other
statements he declared that if Congress
was not so hampered with constitutional
restrictions it could place within the hands
of the President thirty days'
of the tariff. The making of good roads
would leave to the people of the immediate
neighborhoods, but he would start two
railroads, one from the Atlantic to the
Pacific and one from the Great Lakes to
the Gulf. He would set all unemployed
men at work and pay them good wages.
Then, he thought, the dark clouds would
roll away and be dissipated as the morn-
ing sun.

Washington, April 12.—The full bench
of the supreme court was engaged to-day
in hearing the evidence in the case of
Bardeen vs. The Northern Pacific Rail-
road Company, which comes to this court
on appeal from the circuit court for the
district of Montana. The question is
whether lands ascertained to be mineral
lands after the grant to the railroad, com-
pany, while some of the lands have been
granted having excluded mineral lands from
the operation of the grant. The rail-
way company insists that only such
mineral lands are excluded as were known
to be mineral lands at the time of the
grant, while counsel for Bardeen asserts
that the mineral lands are excluded in-
deed to the time that the patent was issued.
The principle laid down by the court in
its decision of this case will have an im-
portant bearing on other important min-
eral land contests in Montana, and the
interests at stake are very large. Most
of the mineral lands along the Northern
Pacific in Montana, Idaho and Washing-
ton will be affected by this case.

Washington, April 12.—Seattle has just
been attracting some attention in Con-
gress through a gross and palpable error
in the World Almanac's table giving ac-
curate statistics for the year 1893. The
table was quoted in a memorial to con-
gress by the joint executive committee of
the citizens association of the district of
Columbia, against the repeal of the annual
appropriation by congress of 50 per
cent. of the expenses of this district,
which the people now pay. It was intend-
ed to refute a statement that taxation was
lower here than in any other city in the
country. The error, which caught the
attention of Senator Spitzer, was a tax
rate of \$12.60 on the hundred, which is
about six times that of any other city
shown. Other figures given for Seattle
were grossly wrong, not so glaringly in-
accurate as Senator Spitzer happened to
have the proper statistics at hand and took
advantage of the chance to inaugurate a
brief campaign of education.

General News.
Vienna, April 13.—The Emperor of
Germany arrived this morning and was
met at the station by Emperor Francis
Joseph, the two emperors were driven
to the palace. When time at the bar-
racks this evening, and will start for
Karlsruhe to-morrow.

Like a Miracle
Consumption—Low Condition
Wonderful Results From Taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Miss Hannah Wyatt
Toronto, Ont.
"Four years ago while in the old country
(England), my daughter Hannah was sent away
from the hospital, in a very low condition
with consumption of the lungs and bowels, and
weak action of all the principal organs. The
water to this country seemed to make her feel
better for a while. Then she began to get
worse, and for 14 weeks she was unable to get
out of the bed. She vomited for five months and
lost the use of her limbs and lower part of body
and in a few days she was unable to be propped
up with pillows.—Physicians

Said She Was Past All Help
and wanted me to send her to the 'Home for
Incurables.' But I said as long as I could hold
my hand she should not go. We then began
Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She is getting
strong, walks around, is out doors every day,
has no trouble with her throat and no cough,
her heart seems to be all right again. She has
a first class appetite. We regard her cure
as nothing short of a miracle. W. WYATT, 89
Marion Street, Toronto, Ontario.

THEIR LAST
Five Young Men of
Go Out Sail
AND VANISH IN THE CA
Their Boat Becomes Un
the Hing Gale—The
of a Fair Young Quee
a Strange City—Openi
on the St. Lawrence.

Digby, N. S., April 13.—
deau, Justice Connors, R.
Joseph, and John B.
Salisbury, went out on
on Sunday afternoon
to Church Point, wher
On reaching the point,
a head wind rising, and
many narrow escapes
they managed to reach
the boat again. They
number were reduced to
and recovered a dory to
however, they again set
down and the boat was
about five o'clock in the
watching sunset, and he
wishing to work in the
but they soon saw that
got beyond control and
St. Mary's bay. The
down and the boat was
compass, and must have
the gale. Searching for
out, but this far, no
washed ashore, and the
the boat or its occupants.

A Lost Quadr
Montreal, April 13.—
has been brought to the
Montreal authorities, the
of Ogie Hart, a
girl, for assistance to
The girl is a quadroon
seeing appearance. She
father, a man; name
mother a white woman
name was Julia Metcalf
and having to travel for
another cause to Canada
had secured the consent of
divorced, instructing
whenever the amount of
should run short to apply
in New York to her
(That was in 18
time Ogie has never been
cents. After two years
pled to the New York
pleas, a man; name
had died suddenly with
her child; that he had
ing to her and that he
the father on the fam
wrote to the father's at-
did no reply. All inquir
relatives having remain
young quadroon was pla
ble institution in this cit
of Sisters of Charity, wh
she, educated until
years old. She was th
country in French-Can
where she worked for
until she got out engag
to a man, who was a
she has rich relatives in
she is unable to find.

Montreal, April 13.—
the season of 189
vessels are expected to
days.
The death of Lindsay
day afternoon remov
figure from Montreal fi
for a number of years
reserve corps of the Vi
had served in the best
the grades from priv
for.

Connellyville, Pa., Ap
not the slightest in
region to-day. The mo
round the Leidenberg
went back to Morrell
dispensed. Many of
wrote this morning. A
is believed, is near, but
serves take a different
now said the English-s
will strike.

Trouble Over
London, April 13.—
summoned to-day, Josep
sensitive member for
of Sydney Charles B
any secretary for the
regard to the tea duty
shaken, a man; name
in bond were doubtl
ada could legally di
England in favor of Cl
London to fully answer
Monday next.

A Bullie-Pr
Washington, D. C.
noble officers of the A
may are amazed at the
periments made in Be
a Bullie, proof coat, a
German tailor, which
vulnerable to bullets
an ambassador with
sum rifles. The Alms
teaches at Berlin hav
to furnish the dispa
with full reports of th
of the coat, not with
purchase by this gove
venture and to detect
science and to detect
has really been feat
such tensile strength
which would easily p
be very easy. It is
nose have, for five months
protection to the steel
ually wore. The Ger
tion that his materia
protecting the sales of
with articles by naval

Death of D.
New York, April 1
Field died suddenly thi
Monday, aged 89, at hi
necy party.
R. L. Stevenson's
San Francisco, April
an old resident of San
city, is a neighbor
Stevenson, the covan
when he left Samoa 3
engaged in two new