

## The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1894.

## A POLITICAL PROPHECY.

The editor of the News-Advertiser has gone into the prophesying business. We write "business" advisedly, for he prophesies with a business object in view. His business is politics, and he is in order to advance his political interests and to brighten, if possible, his political prospects, tries to make the public believe that he can tell what the future has in store for him and his party. He evidently believes that there are a good many electors in the country whose sole desire is to be on the winning side in politics. It is in order to impress these electors with the idea that the Opposition is certain to win at the coming elections that he sets to work seriously in his issue of Sunday to defeat the Government by computation. This political Bobadil goes over the Province, routing the Government in this district and that, until he has elected seventeen members. This gives him an imaginary majority in the Legislative Assembly. But when he gets thus far he is by no means tired counting and predicting. A majority of one only is not satisfactory even to the victor. So he continues his calculation until he has, in his mind, elected five more Opposition members. This increases his majority of one to a majority of eleven. When he has done this he considers his political computation complete and gives himself a rest. He has very effectually disposed of the present Government party and elevated the Opposition to power. This is surely work enough for one sitting.

We should like to test the editor of the News-Advertiser's power of prophecy by asking him if in his vision of the future he sees himself returned to the Legislature. There are those who, reasoning from facts that can be discerned by an ordinary unimpaired observer, predict that the editor of the News-Advertiser will never again warm one of the cushioned chairs of the Legislative Chamber—who say that there are indications which point to the fact that he is a played-out and a found-out politician, and that the people who once believed in him, and trusted him, believe in him and trust him no more. But as it would not be business to appear to have the slightest doubt that any candidate on the Opposition side will be rejected by the people, it would not do for this latter-day prophet to betray by word or sign that he has any misgiving whatever as to his own election or as to that of any member of his party.

It is becoming every day more evident that the policy of the ill-assorted and discredited Opposition is to put on a bold front and brag. This they evidently consider is the only policy that has the remotest chance of success. And it seems to us that in coming to this decision they are wise in their generation. They know what a sorry figure they out in the Legislature. Their snapping and snarling and fault-finding and false-accusing, though bitter enough and spiteful enough, have not amounted to anything. There is not, we venture to say, a single member of the Opposition—Beavenly or Independent—who occupies a higher place in the public estimation now than he did four years ago. We think that we state what is the literal truth when we say that there is not one of them who stands as well to-day, even with his own party or part of a party, as he did on the day on which he was elected. It is very evident that they have been tried and found wanting. Some of them seem to have utterly disappointed and disgusted the men who elected them. Yet it is this leaderless faction, composed of men none of whom has attained even mediocrity as a parliamentarian, that the seat of the News-Advertiser predicts will sweep the Province. Does he expect to impose upon any one by his ridiculous affectation of confidence? If he imagines that he can deceive any number of electors in a single constituency, on either the Island or the Mainland, by his political arithmetic, he is wonderfully mistaken. The electors of this Province are too intelligent to be taken in by such a trick. The only effect which the absurd computation of the News-Advertiser will have on those who read it, no matter to what party they may belong, will be to cause them to feel contempt for the man who attempts to fool them by so stale and so clumsy a device.

## THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

If the people of Great Britain do not acquire a clear and accurate knowledge of the Dominion from one end to the other, it will not be the fault of the writer of the articles in the Times on "Canada." That writer has a thorough knowledge of the whole country, and he gives his readers a picture of it as life-like and as true in every detail as can be given in mere words. The subject of his last letter is Ontario and the Eastern Maritime Provinces. Ontario he depicts as the richest and most advanced part of the Dominion, but he does justice to the Provinces by the sea. He holds that these Provinces have been of late years undervalued as fields for emigration. They are, both as to the extent and the variety of their resources, not behind any other section of the Dominion. In them there are still large areas of unoccupied and uncultivated land covered with a fine growth of timber. Their fisheries are extensive and valuable. Their mineral wealth is great and varied. The soil in many districts is fertile and yields a generous return to the skillful husbandman. And these Eastern provinces are remarkable for producing as fine a race of men as is to be found on this continent or any other. From the way in which he speaks of the Maritime Provinces we would strongly suspect that the writer is himself a Maritime Province man. No one but a native would write with such enthusiasm of the country and the men it produces. He does not confine him-

self to mere assertion, but he produces a long list of Nova Scotians, New Brunswickers and Prince Edward Islanders of whom any country might be proud. He says among other things:

The smaller provinces have had their own men, and they need not be ashamed of the type. No doubt it was Sir John MacDonald's mind, with its imperial turn of thought, which first fully grasped a United Canada as part of a United Empire, but no one who knows the provinces and problems he had to face believes that he could ever have realized his dream without having had at his back the political fighting energy of Sir Charles Tupper and the remarkable financial prudence and ability of Sir Leonard Tilley, the one a son of Nova Scotia and the other of New Brunswick. When the veteran Premier died, the first and second choice for a successor to Sir John Abbott was from among the Maritime Province men.

The Maritime Provinces are now and have for some years been in a depressed condition. This is how the Times writer accounts for that depression:

For a long time the chief industries, those which occupied the great mass of the population, were lumbering, shipbuilding, and fishing. The finest pine timber has now been more or less exhausted. Spruce timber, which at present constitutes the principal export, grows on soil not very well suited for agriculture, reproduces itself rapidly if the forests are protected from fire, and will therefore remain a permanent industry, though not capable of maintaining a large population. Besides, the timber trade is very uncertain and subject to fluctuations from variation of snowfall and flood. The substitution of iron for wood in shipbuilding has had a disastrous effect upon several prosperous communities. . . . The fishing and agricultural industries have been seriously affected by American legislation; in the case of agriculture chiefly from want of organizing among the people to meet the new conditions.

The people finding their chief industries failing them became discouraged and disheartened and lost much of the energy they formerly possessed. Besides, as the writer in the Times hints pretty broadly, they placed too much dependence upon Government aid. They expected Government to do for them what, if it is done at all, they must do for themselves. For a long time there were more politics to the score in the Maritime Provinces than in any other part of the Dominion. But an industrial and economic revival is going on in all those provinces. The people are becoming more self-reliant, their faith in their country is increasing, and they are beginning to believe that, after all, there is a future worth hoping for and working for before it. The writer of the article believes that the Maritime Provinces are a good country to live in, as he recommends English people of moderate means to emigrate to them.

## BLUEFIELDS.

It appears that the Mosquito Territory is a kind of Naboth's vineyard to the Government of Nicaragua. Its independence was secured by the Treaty of Managua and the award of the Emperor of Austria. The people of Mosquito, who appear to be harmless and easy-going, enjoyed their semi-independence and were a little more contented and happy than mortals generally are. They were kind and courteous to the strangers who came to live among them, and such of those strangers as were traders did very well.

Early on the morning of February 12th, an armed force from Nicaragua, when its inhabitants were fast asleep, took possession of Bluefield. They broke open the Government buildings, arrested the leading inhabitants, and forcibly entering the jails set the prisoners at liberty. When this was done the commanding officer hoisted the Nicaraguan flag on the Government flagstaff. He, in short, took formal possession of the place. He also deprived the President of Mosquito, Robert Henry Clarence, of his authority and removed the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Magistrates, and every Government official. General Carlos A. Lacayo and General Rigoberto Cabezas are the officers who made this raid on the Mosquito Reservation. Their excuse was that the territory was misgoverned. "Business," said a resident, "is almost at a standstill, and many people have closed their houses and taken refuge in the bush. Terror prevails where a few months ago all felt secure and happy. To add to this chaotic state of affairs another revolution has broken out in the interior."

The terrified inhabitants of Bluefields and surrounding country applied to the Captain of H.M.S. Cleopatra for protection. Captain Ambrose G. Curzon-Howe responded to the application. On the 25th the Cleopatra arrived at Bluefields, and the Captain, accompanied by his Secretary, the British Consul and Vice-Consul, went ashore and had an interview with General Lacayo. The interview passed off peaceably, but after it was over some of the Nicaraguan soldiers made a demonstration which was not exactly friendly. After another parley the Mosquito flag was hoisted and fifty marines with two Gatling guns were landed from the Cleopatra to protect the inhabitants. After a while the Nicaraguan detachment which went to Bluefields to protect Mosquito were obligingly conveyed to Greytown by the Cleopatra and the people of Mosquito were left to govern or misgovern themselves according to their own will and pleasure. The whole business was done in the quietest possible way by Captain Howe.

The Americans in the United States looked upon Capt. Howe's proceedings with a jealous eye, and some anti-British journals began to bluster about the Monroe doctrine. The Americans in Bluefields, however, regarded Capt. Howe and his marines as deliverers, and wrote to their countrymen at home to let them know how greatly they rejoiced at their deliverance from their Nicaraguan protectors. In order to see that everything is right in Nicaragua from a United States point of view the U. S. ship of war San Francisco has been sent to Bluefields. But there is not the slightest fear

of there being the least misunderstanding between the Captain of the Cleopatra and the Captain of the San Francisco. The position of the British in Mosquito is well understood by the Government of the United States. They are there to see that treaty obligations are carried out, and peaceful, law-abiding citizens protected. This, too, is well understood by the Government of Nicaragua.

## WILFULLY BLIND.

The Times still harps on "The Two Commissions." What it boggles over are the words "inquire into the whole matter," which are found in the resolution of Messrs. Walkem and Beaven. What "whole matter"? The whole matter as set forth in the preamble to that resolution. The Commissioners were not expected to go back to the resolution which Mr. Robson moved, and which the Legislative Assembly rejected, to find out what the "whole matter" consisted of. The resolution moved by Messrs. Walkem and Beaven was the only instruction which the Commissioners had, and the matter contained in it was the matter they were commissioned to inquire into—that and nothing more.

## OUR NEIGHBORS' NEWS.

Montreal Star: The deputation of steamship owners and agents went to Ottawa on Friday on business connected with the proposed fast Atlantic service, consisting of Mr. Andrew Allen, Mr. John Torrance and Mr. Henry E. Murray of the Allan, Dominion and Beaver companies respectively. Mr. Torrance met Sir John Thompson with the deputation and discussed the subject at length. They pointed out that they were not there to oppose the fast service, but to prove to the Government that it could not be run commercially and that in the event of the scheme going through, it was but fair to the existing companies that the Government should have a guarantee that the terms of the contract would be carried out. "We pointed out," said Mr. Torrance, "that at the best the Government would have to run one of these fast steamers, while the subsidy only amounted to \$14,423. That would leave over \$60,000 to be made out of freight and passengers. We said they simply could not do it. We considered it would be to the existing lines which have done so much to build up the country that a stranger should come in and get the subsidy. We explained that even if Mr. Macdonald succeeded in floating the company at the end of the year there would be an enormous loss, which the Government would either have to meet by increasing the subsidy or it would have to reduce the speed of the service and make them off altogether. That event they would probably be sold at a great sacrifice. We told Sir John that the fast line proposed would destroy the present companies' business. In the first place," said Mr. Torrance, "they slaughtered us by the tariff and now they want to kill us outright." Sir John listened attentively to the deputation and afterwards asked if it was not possible to increase the existing service to eight knots. The reply was that it would not be commercial. So Sir John promised nothing.

Montreal Star: School boys and school girls ought to eat a hot lunch. That is the opinion expressed by Dr. James Stewart Black, who is a member of the Board of the Protestant School Commissioners. In this report it is stated that they are strongly of the opinion that the school children should have a warm lunch or dinner and sufficient time to take it. They must not only repair the wear and tear resulting from their studies and almost incessant activities peculiar to their age, but they must also grow and at the same time develop all their youthful and mercurial tissues into a higher and more perfect organism. Cold luncheon, usually eaten too quickly, often lays the foundation for indigestion, dyspepsia and nervous derangements, which may remain with them for years. It is also suggested by the physician that if possible the school children should be fed four times a day, say from nine to twelve, and from two to five, and from six to eight. The girls' session, from nine to two, was greatly disapproved of as too long. There should be provided ample time for lunch.

Toronto Telegram: Toronto's City Council will be more than human if it does not use the power that the Legislature proposes to give, and allow each alderman to draw fees not exceeding \$300 per year in return for services rendered. It may be wrong for the city to take so much work from aldermen without giving an equivalent in money. The other side of the shield is exhibited by the civic reformers, who claim that the city aldermen give and can get quite well without so much service. Aldermen in departments that could be better run by the officials paid to serve the city's interests. The Legislature seems likely to sanction an application of the fee system in municipal affairs, but it is just a question whether there will be a better City Council when the tax payers supply \$7,200 annually for salaries to aldermen, than it has now when the Council works for nothing.

Oregon City Enterprise: The sails of several hundred fishing boats in the harbor this afternoon announced the opening of the fishing season. All probability of differences between canneries and fishermen, as practically settled. It was rumored that a strike was imminent on account of objections on the part of packers to meet the fishermen's demand of five cents per pound, the rumor having grown out of the fact that two or three canners favored making a stand by a decision to put the price demanded. On account of the theory that the run of salmon is exceptionally good every fourth year, the fishermen started out with bright hopes for good catches, but whether their anticipations will be realized is of course a matter of speculation. It is generally expected that for the first few days at least the average catch per boat will be better than usual.

St. John Sun: Of the total importation of tea into Canada, amounting to some 22,000,000 pounds a year, a little over one-third is brought in Great Britain, while the remaining two-thirds is imported direct from China and Japan. The direct importations include tea transhipped at New York and London, as well as that brought to Montreal or other Canadian ports via San Francisco or Tacoma, or by way of Vancouver. The law as it stood imposed a 10 per cent. tax on tea imported from the United States. But the trade found no difficulty in using United States ports for transshipment in bond. It is probable that under the tariff now presented the same use will be made of the ports of London. But according to the freight rates which prevailed last season, the cost of transportation from China to New York was much less than from China to London.

## HUGH LYNN'S CASE.

Direct Testimony Given by the Seven-Year-Old Boy Who Saw the Shooting.

The Dead Men's Wares Disposed of on Christmas Day—Lynn Still Silent.

The preliminary hearing in the case of Hugh Lynn, charged with the murder of John Green and Thomas Taylor at Savary Island, was continued before E. Pearson, J.P., in the Provincial court yesterday afternoon. The first witness called was C. H. Smaley, a storekeeper on Orcas Island, which is located near where Lynn was captured. This witness testified that on the 25th of December last the prisoner called at his store and offered him some skins in the way of trade for provisions. There were two black bear skins, an otter skin, some mink and several deer skins. The prisoner asked seven or eight dollars apiece for the bear skins, but a bargain was concluded by the witness giving four dollars for the two bear skins and one dollar for the otter skin. The bear skins after being sold for six and eight dollars, and the otter skin for \$3.50, the latter being damaged. The prisoner had appeared very nervous and anxious to sell the skins at any price.

These skins are the same mentioned in the evidence of the woman Jennie as having been brought from Green's place at the time of the murder. The boy Louis Bokito was then called. Superintendent Husey explained that the youth of the witness might ultimately cause his evidence to be thrown out, but he would like to have it taken. Louis is about 7 years old and speaks a combination of Italian, Chinook, Siwash and English, but can drop into any of them exclusively at will. He remembered being on an island with his mother and that man (Lynn). A man named Jack Green lived on the island, and a man called Tom. On the morning of the day they left the island, he heard some shots being fired and ran up to Green's house. There he saw Lynn standing just outside the door. He had a rifle in his hand. He fired in at the door and the man Tom fell on the floor and blood began to run down from his body. Then Lynn shot at Green and Green fell down back of the door. He saw some blood on his neck. The witness then ran off to tell his mother, who was sick in bed. A little while after Lynn came down and piled some things in the shelf, and then they all went away from the island.

Though the boy had to be handled carefully in order to get him to talk, he appeared to be confident on the main points of the story. Lynn's aged mother called on him at the Provincial Police station during the afternoon. She saw a chance to accomplish her long-felt desire of giving a good look at the President's wife, and she did not miss it. The race was a long one, and she knew she could not win it unless something happened to detain Mrs. Cleveland after she arrived under the porte cochere. Lifting her clothes in both hands she started up the circular path along the drive at a breakneck speed. The passer-by and the spectators at the door applauded, and murmuring and panting, she reached the steps just in time, for Mrs. Cleveland had stopped to give an order to the coachman, and the energetic lady was enabled to plant herself where she could stare the President's wife in the face for at least ten seconds, and could also see the babies as they were lifted from the carriage by the nurses and carried into the house. As Mrs. Cleveland disappeared into the vestibule a gentleman standing by said, admiringly to the female sprinter, "Well, you made it."

A Pretty Cordrag. A very pretty cordrag is made out of ribbon. The pieces, cut 5 inches long, are to be overlapped together in stripes, and so several colors are chosen. Pink, blue and white would make a very dainty affair, or one might use pink and olive green, white and gold or any two harmonizing shades. A number of colors, if the ribbon is narrow, can be used with a good effect, and the widths also may be different, as in this way odd bits of ribbon can be utilized. Pale greens and blues, terra cotta, dark red, olive, pink and yellow may all be blended together in a sort of light Roman stripe effect. As many stripes are used as are needed to make the bag wide enough to easily hold the ball of cord. This forms a cylinder of ribbon 5 inches deep. Turn in the edges on both ends and gather up with a stout silken thread, fastening firmly. The lower edge should be gathered almost entirely up, so only the string is to pass through there, hanging down ready for use. The upper edge is gathered more loosely, so that the whole ball is easily inserted. The stiff ribbon the firmer and more durable the bag will be. Narrow ribbon is used to hang it up by. A. J. W.

## THE MACWHERRILL CASE.

The critics of the verdict of the Brampton jury in the William MacWherrill case are increasing. Editorially the Canadian Presbyterian says: "The more the MacWherrill case is examined the more unsatisfactory the verdict appears. If MacWherrill was guilty, as charged by the Crown, the man in the dock with him was guilty of being an accessory after the fact. The jury find one prisoner guilty and the other innocent, thus showing that they themselves did not accept the theory of the Crown in regard to the murder. The Crown contended that there were two men at the killing, two in the outer a short distance from the murdered man's house, and one in the outer when it reached Toronto the same evening. The jury by their verdict say there was one, thus knocking the bottom clean out of the theory of the Crown, but at the same time consigning one of the prisoners to the gallows. The whole case so bristles with contradictions and improbabilities, it is not possible that the verdict should be set aside at once and further inquiry made. MacWherrill may be a bad young man, but it will never do to hang even men of his stamp merely to show that the detectives did their work cleverly. Their business depends on getting convictions, and of course they wish to convict as many people as possible. It is not very long since what a doubt upon his guilt and unsettling the public mind. People are a distrustful and sending money to have an appeal made to Ottawa for him. If we can't trust the trials of criminals to impartial courts and juries, they having full opportunity to bring witnesses to prove their innocence, what is to become of our country? After such trials are newspapers to try the man over again? There never was a stranger circumstantial case than that against MacWherrill. He was the only man known to have been at the house at the time of the murder, which no doubt took place on Thursday night, the day he admits he was there. It is a parade of evidence against any other person in the world. Then it was sworn that he was the man who on Thursday night late by police horse Cores coming from the direction where

the murder was committed. It was certain he had the horse on Friday forenoon, proved by half a dozen witnesses, and was offering it for sale. He pretends he bought the horse and rig for \$10, a property worth \$60 or \$70. Well, he sold the horse and rig the following Monday for the ridiculous sum of \$15. He must have known that \$10 was a price which no person would sell a horse for unless he had stolen it, and why did he sell the horse so soon? He assumed a different name from his own, as was proved, and went into the country where he couldn't be found very readily. His supposed partner went 150 miles into the country east of Peterboro and assumed a wrong name. The law presumes that a man found in possession of stolen property has stolen it. A man seen last in a murdered man's company, may well be suspected of having murdered that man, especially if the murdered man's property be found in his possession. Are these not just principles of law? Other strong circumstances were proved and produced at the trial, such as the discovery of a whip handle, belonging to a brass knob in his possession, a handle found in the murdered man's house. I don't like to speak against the ladies, but it seems that they are taking an active part in this man's favor, the same as they did in the case of Birchall at Woodstock, who was the most notorious murderer that was ever convicted in Canada, and who shot a young Englishman in his company while he was afraid that murder would be used as a premium in Canada if such means are used after the decisions of juries."

The Peel Banner says that MacWherrill, when told of the confession, laconically remarked, "Well, he went a h— of a long way off to make it."

## WOMANLY CURIOSITY.

Women adopt all sorts of devices for getting a good look at Mrs. Cleveland. On one day the actress of the White House generally takes a ride in the family phaeton, accompanied by her babes and the nurse. In the afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, if the sun is shining, she goes out in the victoria, accompanied either by her husband or a friend. Women, young and old, have discovered this habit of Mrs. Cleveland, and are beginning to life in wait for front portico to enter the White House, and so when Mrs. Cleveland goes riding she is obliged to walk through the public vestibule and across the public portico.

A day or two ago a bevy of school girls joined the waiting group on the portico, and when Mrs. Cleveland came out she was obliged to run the gauntlet. When she returned, an hour or two later, a funny thing happened. A well-dressed, good-looking middle-aged woman, evidently a stranger in the city, was passing the street gate when a carriage turned into the circular drive of the White House grounds. The quick-witted eight-year instantly surmised that the occupants were Mrs. Cleveland and her babies. She saw a chance to accomplish her long-felt desire of giving a good look at the President's wife, and she did not miss it. The race was a long one, and she knew she could not win it unless something happened to detain Mrs. Cleveland after she arrived under the porte cochere. Lifting her clothes in both hands she started up the circular path along the drive at a breakneck speed. The passer-by and the spectators at the door applauded, and murmuring and panting, she reached the steps just in time, for Mrs. Cleveland had stopped to give an order to the coachman, and the energetic lady was enabled to plant herself where she could stare the President's wife in the face for at least ten seconds, and could also see the babies as they were lifted from the carriage by the nurses and carried into the house. As Mrs. Cleveland disappeared into the vestibule a gentleman standing by said, admiringly to the female sprinter, "Well, you made it."

"Yes," she said, mopping her face, "folks from my part of the country generally do."

## A Pretty Cordrag.

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LONDON, April 16.—The Daily News says: "It is understood that Sir Charles Russell has accepted the place of Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, which was left vacant by Baron Bowen's death."

Skin diseases are more or less directly occasioned by bad blood. B.B.R. cures the following skin diseases: Shingles, erysipelas, eczema, psoriasis, scabies, head, neck, eruptions, pimples, blotches, by removing all impurities from the blood from a common Plimpie to the worst scrofulous skin.

## BARKLEY JOHNSTON.

A Charming Wedding Ceremony Performed at Christ Church Cathedral.

Music and Sweet Spring Flowers Added to the Beauty of the Scene.

A very pretty wedding, and one which attracted great interest, was celebrated at Christ Church Cathedral Tuesday, the bride being Miss Kate Evelyn Johnston, only daughter of Mr. Matthew Trotter Johnston, and the groom Mr. R. E. Barkley, son of Capt. E. Barkley, R.N., of Westholme.

Long before four o'clock, the hour set for the ceremony, the seats in the cathedral were filled, and many who came later had to stand during the service. Sharp to the hour the wedding party arrived, and headed by the white-robed choir singing "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden," advanced to the beautifully flower-decked chancel where the groom and his best man, Mr. Robert Musgrave, stood waiting. Calls of life and daffodils had been used in profusion in decorating, and in the centre, just above where the bride and groom were to be made one, a huge triple bell of daffodils was hung.

The bride was gowned in white brocade silk, with a full court train which hung from the shoulders, trimmed with lace and ribbon; she wore a white tulle veil with real orange blossoms and carried a handsome bouquet, the gift of the groom. There were six bridesmaids—Miss Nellie Drake, Miss Ward, Miss Maggie Richards, Miss Maud Dunsmuir and Miss Olive Peters and Miss Marion Dunsmuir. The first four wore white tulle silk costumes, with yellow satin and lace and black picture hats with yellow daffodils. Each had a pretty gold and pearl initial brooch, the gift of the groom, and carried white shepherd's crooks with silver initials of bride and groom also presents from the groom. The two little girls had pretty smock frocks of white silk, trimmed with lace, and wore Marie Stuart caps. They carried bouquets of white and yellow primroses. The whole effect was remarkably pretty. The marriage service, rendered more impressive by the assistance of choir and organ, was performed by Rev. Canon Beaulieu, and concluded by the Bishop of Columbia. Then, after the register had been signed, the wedding party returned down the aisle, the organ sounding the "Wedding March," and amid showers of rice and the merry pealing of the chimes the party drove off amid the good wishes of their many friends.

Later in the afternoon a reception was held at the residence of the bride's father, Richardson street, a host of friends attending to pay their respects to the newly wedded pair. A great number of very beautiful presents marked the high esteem in which the bride and groom are held by those who know them best.

Mr. and Mrs. Barkley spend the honeymoon in California, and upon their return will reside at Cowichan, the home of Mr. Barkley.

## EXTENSIVE FIRE AT COBOURG.

COBOURG, April 16.—A serious fire occurred this afternoon at the Bellevue restaurant. Much alarm was felt at first for the safety of near-by buildings, but as there was no wind the firemen were able to subdue the flames after an hour's hard work. Some decorations were burned and the building was made uninhabitable, but the total damage was much less than had been expected. Just after the fire had been got under control a special train arrived with the Czarowitz and the Grand Duke Vladimir, Sergius and Paul, together with their wives. They were met by the reigning Duke and his son. Two-thirds of the inhabitants of the city had gathered near the palace to watch the fire and they gave the royal Russians an enthusiastic welcome as the carriages passed across the smoky Schloss Platz. Seven men are working to restore the decorations for the wedding of the Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria of Saxe Cobourg, which were destroyed by the fire. Crowds are coming in from the country to the popular celebration of the wedding. No more rooms are to be had at the hotel or leading houses. The wedding takes place on the 19th.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Speaking of the possible presidential nominations in an interview to-day, Chauncey M. Depew said if a convention was held now the nomination should be between McKinley and Reed, but the next two years would bring others into the field. Harrison he thought strong, and said his Hawaiian annexation scheme was very popular.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16.—It is reported that an attack upon a body of Armenian emigrants has been made by a band of Kurds. A large number of the Armenians were killed.



## A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never grow up. I was so weak and puny. A gathering friend once broke upon my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing was done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you

## FROM THE DAILY COLON.

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The Victoria theatre was yesterday by Mr. George J. Gold Bosworth being the

CORRESPONDENTS who do not or give their names at their good faith need not their communications are no

JOHN BARR, of Donald, who had the revolver bullet extruded in his jaw in December Taylor performing the operation connection with Barr's injury Redgrave is held for trial at sizes here.

REV. D. D. PROSPER, of St. the pulpit of Calvary Baptist Sunday morning, and in the pulpit of Emmanuel Baptist Ridge. At both places his home missions were highly and attracted large audiences. A notice of this was postponed.

THREE Japanese stowaways the Mogul will be dealt with vinctial Police court this morning understood that the agents of suffering intend to have them their home over the sea as a pupil of Emmanuel Baptist. any of their fellow countrymen tempted to follow them here, always have become an unbearable to the transportation of more energetic measures in them are necessitated.

MR. JOSEPH DAVIES yesterday telegram from Portland advising death, at her home in that mother, Mrs. Hannah Davies, and highly esteemed the Province. The deceased was London, England, and was in her She leaves directly behind her one son, Mr. Joseph David, resident of this city. The late was also an aunt of the family of Davies, and a near relative of the Mr. S. S. Hyams.

An interesting case in patent tried on Wednesday by Mr. J. kem. It is a suit brought by of San Francisco, the assignee of window blind, to recover from Easton, Eekine company a sum for the right to manufacture the Canada. The defence is on the patent was void on account of importations into Canada and get the of the patent laws of Canada J. Taylor, of Alberts & Taylor, for tiff; Mr. A. Belyea, of Belyea for the defendant.

MANY old friends of the late Moffatt paid to his memory tribute of respect by accompanying to Ross Bay cemetery. The funeral was from the family corner of Oswego street, the services were conducted at the Our Lord, Reformed Episcopal o'clock, by Right Rev. Bishop Oving as pallbearers were Messrs. Munro, Hon. J. S. Helmecken, Hall, M. P. F., A. E. McKay, and Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin. Mr. and Captain Lewis were chief mourners.

At the quarterly meeting of the lodge, I.O.G.T., held at Cedar Thursday afternoon and evening, delegates from Perseverance lodge Hill, Triumph, Victoria West, and the Bridge, were present. The press here were in attendance, the presence being D. C. T. Earl. There was a business transaction and a field read an interesting essay on the effects of the liquor traffic. A lodge entertained the delegates and were burned and the total damage was much less than had been expected. Just after the fire had been got under control a special train arrived with the Czarowitz and the Grand Duke Vladimir, Sergius and Paul, together with their wives. They were met by the reigning Duke and his son. Two-thirds of the inhabitants of the city had gathered near the palace to watch the fire and they gave the royal Russians an enthusiastic welcome as the carriages passed across the smoky Schloss Platz. Seven men are working to restore the decorations for the wedding of the Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria of Saxe Cobourg, which were destroyed by the fire. Crowds are coming in from the country to the popular celebration of the wedding. No more rooms are to be had at the hotel or leading houses. The wedding takes place on the 19th.

WILLIAM HENLEY, who formerly a cabin in the rear of Fox's grocery bold street, is reported missing. He to have left Victoria for Leech river two weeks ago, and was put off the Goldstream by Conductor Towns having since been seen. He is supposed to have reached the "Summit," as a str fire was seen there by Mr. W. E. L. a party of miners, who have spent in making a search for Henley. Mr. say the conclusion he has arrived at Henley must have slipped off the log which is used by the miners in the Leech river. The stream is very about ten feet deep, with a rapid, the log is barked and very slippery, ally when it is damp. The facts a outlined were reported to Supt. Hunsbury by Mr. L. Leach, who resides in the Victoria police, off the log toris but who is now engaged in the Leech river; his information was o from Mr. Kingsley, a miner who arrived on the ground from Victoria who expected to meet Henley at Leech knowing that he had left Victoria some previous.

CHARLES A. MEYER, a young who was a passenger from the North Barbara Bosworth on Sunday, had a and somewhat romantic story to tell Carl Lowenberger, Consul of the Empire, and to Superintendent F. say, of the Provincial police, yesterday, of the story of his own life. There, according to his own story, British Columbia Indians who he met, when there were no more hops that he had better go to China Hatt employment in the sawmill there. I owed this advice, but found no work there, so he went back to his Indian home, where he was a native. He turned for the hospitality extended, a "hewer of wood and a drawer of stones" he was paid for getting a plan he formed for getting along with his sleep, and Meyer paid him to take him to the nearest point