The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

FORTY-THIRD YEAR — THE VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST, FRIDAY, APRIL 26 1901 — VOLUME LXIII.

THE GOVERNMENT'S RAILWAY POLICY

Legislature Asked to Give Power to Borrow Five Million Dollars.

For the Purpose of Aiding Construction of Roads in the Province.

And to Build a Bridge Across the Fraser at Westminster.

At yesterday's session of the legislature the government introduced a bill to authorize a loan of $5,000,000 for the purpose of aiding railway contruction in the province, and other important public works. This bill embodies the policy of the government regarding railways, which includes the building of roads from the Coast to Kootenay, the extension of the Island railway, from Rock Creek to Vernon, from the Coast at Kitimaat to Hazelton and from Fort Steele to Golden. It also provides for the construction of a bridge over the Fraser river at New Westminster.

Following is the full text of the bill to authorize a loan of five million dollars for the purpose of aiding the construction of railways and other public works:

Whereas the existence of extraordinary mineral wealth has been substantiated in many parts of the province, and there are valid reasons for believing that there are numerous districts in the province as yet unprospected which will also prove rich in mineral wealth, and that an extensive immigration and increase of population may be anticipated if means of communication are afforded by railways, roads and other works for developing the natural wealth which exists, both in minerals, timber and farming lands:

And whereas it is expedient that the trade and commerce of British Columbia accompanying such development and increase in population should, as far as possible, be retained in the Dominion of Canada, which will be best effected by the early construction of railways, roads and public works:

And whereas it is expedient that a bridge for railway, vehicular and passenger traffic should be built across the Fraser river at New Westminster, in order to give the railway systems now terminating at a point opposite New Westminster access into the cities of New Westminster and Vancouver, and the farmers a more feasible opportunity of marketing their commodities in the said cities than now exists:

And whereas the addition of every unit of population will give an increase of revenue, both to the Dominion and Provincial governments, but in a proportion of approximately two to one in favor of the Dominion as compared with the Province, while the charges on the Province for administration and collection resulting from such increase in population are greater than those upon the Dominion, and the advantages to be reaped from the execution of such works would therefore constitute a strong claim upon the Dominion for assistance therein:

And whereas it is expedient that this legislature should make immediate and adequate provision for subsidizing railways of the class above mentioned, and with that end a loan be authorized:

Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

1. This act may be cited as the "British Columbia Public Works Loan Act, 1901."

LOAN.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may (in addition to all other moneys authorized to be raised or borrowed by any other act of the province) borrow or raise from time to time, in such amounts, in such manner, and at such times as may be deemed expedient, any sum or money not exceeding five million dollars by the sale of debentures, or by the issue and sale of British Columbia Stock, under the provisions of the Inscribed Stock Act, 1891, or partly in one way and partly in another, or otherwise: Provided, however, that no moneys shall be borrowed under this act for railway subsidies before the first day of July, 1903.

3. All moneys borrowed or raised pursuant to this act shall bear interest at the rate not exceeding three and a half per cent. per annum to be fixed at the time of sale and to be paid half-yearly, and shall be repayable at a date to be fixed at the time of sale, not being less than twenty-five nor more than fifty years after the time of sale. Both principal and interest shall be payable in London, England.

4. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appoint the Minister of Finance, or other person or persons from time to time, the agent of the government for the purpose of negotiating any such loan, and the minister or other duly appointed agent may arrange all details, and do, transact, and execute all such deeds, matters and things as may be requisite during the conduct of negotiations or for the purpose of placing the loan.

5. The Minister of Finance shall and is hereby required to, in each and every half-year, from the first raising of any sums of money under authority hereof until the whole amount so raised, and all interest thereon, shall have been duly paid, set apart out of the consolidated revenue of the province such sum as shall suffice to pay the interest upon all moneys which shall then bear interest, and shall apply such sum in payment of such interest aforesaid.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, by order in council, to be made before the raising of any sum of money under authority hereof, which may be named in any such order in council, provide for the repayment of such moneys by authorizing and directing the Minister of Finance to appropriate yearly such sums of money out of the general revenue of the province as may be named in any such order in council, and as may be deemed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to be necessary for the creation and maintenance of a sinking fund for the final payment of such stock, and may, by the same order in council, make such provisions as may be deemed requisite for the investment from time to time of the amount of any sinking fund, and the accumulation thereof, and for the release of any surplus over and above what may be necessary, with accumulations, to repay any loan at maturity.

7. All moneys raised under this act shall be paid in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall prescribe to the Minister of Finance, and shall by him be placed to the credit of an account to be called the "British Columbia Public Works Loan Act, 1901, Account," to be applied, first in payment of discount, commission, brokerage and other expenses of the loan, and the balance to be applied to the purposes and in the manner hereinafter provided, and all moneys to be raised under this act shall be accounted for in the same manner as if they formed part of the current revenue of the province.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

8. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to grant for and in aid of the construction of the following railways and to be paid out of the moneys raised under this act, a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars for each mile of railway, of the uniform gauge of four feet and one-half inches, viz:

(a.) For a railway from the Coast, in the neighborhood of English Bluff, near Point Roberts, via Chilliwack and Hope to Midway, Boundary Creek district, approximately three hundred and thirty miles;

(b.) For a railway from the present terminus of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway to the northern end of Vancouver Island, approximately two hundred and forty miles;

(c.) For a railway from Rock Creek to Vernon to connect with the Shuswap and Okanagan railway, approximately one hundred and twenty-five miles;

(d.) For a railway from the Coast, at Kitimaat, to Hazelton, approximately one hundred miles;

(e.) For a railway from Fort Steele to Golden, approximately one hundred and fifty miles.

9. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to issue and hand over to any person, firm or company who shall become entitled to a subsidy for building any of the foregoing lines, in lieu of cash, "British Columbia Stock," issued under the provisions of the Inscribed Stock Act, 1891, or debentures, which stock or debentures shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding three and one-half per cent. per annum, to be fixed at the time of delivery, and to be paid half-yearly, and which shall be repayable at a date to be fixed at the time of delivery, not being less than twenty-five years nor more than fifty years after the time of sale. Both principal and interest may be payable in London, England, or Victoria, British Columbia.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may enter into all agreements with any person or company undertaking the construction of any railway, to which a subsidy is hereby attached, which may be necessary or convenient for the due consideration and operation of such railway, which agreements shall, in every instance, in addition to other matters therein provided for, contain the following provisions, viz.:

(a.) That unless work is commenced on the railways mentioned in sub-sections (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of section 8 hereof, on or before the first day of July, 1902, and is duly and diligently prosecuted to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, all right and claim to the aforesaid subsidy granted by this act shall be cancelled and forfeited;

(b.) That the aforesaid subsidy shall not be payable until the railway is completed and in running order, to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, nor until security or guarantees, satisfactory to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, is or are given for the continuous maintenance and operation of the railway, and no subsidy shall be payable or paid until after such completion and the giving of such security or guarantees;

(c.) That four per cent. per annum of the gross earnings of the railway shall be paid to the province, and such sums of four per cent. shall be a first charge upon such gross earnings;

(d.) That the railway obtaining the benefit of any such subsidy shall be constructed wholly and as a continuous line within the province;

(e.) That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall have absolute control of the freight and passenger rates to be charged by the railway and, that, notwithsanding and in the event of the railway being or becoming subject to the jurisdiction of the Dominion government, the same shall be deemed a contract between the province and the company.

(f.) That the railway may be acquired at any time by the province at a valuation to be determined by arbitration under the provisions of the Arbitration Act. Provided, however, that in considering the valuation no sum shall be entertained by the arbitrators for the franchise belonging to the company.

(g.) That the conditions of this section may be varied at any time, and so from time to time and as often as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may deem advisable; always provided, that control of the subject-matters referred to in this section by the government of British Columbia be not abrogated:

(h.) That in the event of a charter being granted by the Dominion government for a line of railway over or parallel to the route proposed in this act, that the foregoing conditions shall be assumed and carried out by the company so incorporated as a contract and obligation of said company prior to any other charge thereon:

(i.) That such other terms and conditions may be imposed as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may deem advisable.

10. No person, firm, or company shall be entitled to a subsidy for the construction of a line between vicinity of English Bluff, aforesaid, and Midway, except on condition that the company applying for same shall enter into an agreement with proper assurances, satisfactory to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, to construct and to operate daily between the Mainland and Vancouver Island, at the most convenient point, to connect with the city of Victoria, a suitable steam ferry for the transportation of cars, freight and passengers.

11. The plans, specifications and conditions of any proposed contract for the construction of the railway shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and the contracts shall be submitted to public tender and competition, under such conditions as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall approve, and no contract shall be awarded, or work or materials thereunder accepted, without the like approval.

12. No subsidy shall be granted to the railway mentioned in subsection (a) of section 8 of this act unless proper connection is made with the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster.

13. The terms of the "British Columbia Railway Act" and amending acts, except as modified by the provincial charter of the company and this act, shall apply to all railways subsidized under this act.

14. Any person or company receiving the benefit of the provisions of this act as to any of the proposed railways, and duly executing all agreements in that behalf, shall be and become thereby entitled and authorized to construct, maintain and operate a line or lines of railway with all usual and incidental powers in that behalf, between any of the points mentioned in this act to be more particularly defined in any agreements made hereunder, and subject to the provisions of the British Columbia Railway Act, except as modified hereby.

15. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to cause to be built a bridge across the Fraser river in the neighborhood of New Westminster at a cost not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, for the purposes of railway, vehicular and passenger traffic, and for the purposes aforesaid to enter into contracts for the construction of said bridge as may be deemed expedient, subject to submitting same to public competition, and after construction to enter into any agreements that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may deem expedient in connection with the user of said bridge by any railway or other companies, persons or firms, with power to fix a tariff of tolls.

16. It shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to expropriate any lands, tenements or hereditaments necessary for the approaches to said bridge, subject to the provisions of the Land Clauses Consolidation Act as to compensation.

17. No subsidy shall be paid before the first day of January, 1904.

PUBLIC WORKS.

18. Any balance of the moneys raised hereunder not required for the payment of the railway subsidies and building of the bridge authorized hereby, shall be apportioned in such amounts and in such manner as the legislature may from time to time authorize and direct, towards the construction of roads and public means of communication and transport and of other public works.

To Clear Up Their Doubts

Exhumation of Young Holloway's Body at Langley Is Ordered.

At the request of the attorney-general's department, Dr. Fagan, provincial health officer, will to-morrow proceed to New Westminster, and thence to Langley for the purpose of holding a post mortem investigation into the cause of the death of the man Holloway, a young Englishman who last fall was found dead from a gunshot wound. The man was living in a shack alone and the circumstances surrounding the finding of the body made some people at the time think an inquest was desirable. Coroner Capt. Pittendrigh, of New Westminster, accordingly held the required inquest, and the verdict, after a careful inquiry, was that it was a case of suicide.

Still some people thought there was a deep, dark mystery surrounding the affair, and there was some talk that there was more in the death of young Holloway than some others would like to have made public. The young man's parents and family who reside in England, have been communicated with by interested parties in this province, and the present action is a result of their representations to the attorney-general for the purpose of setting at rest forever all rumors of suspicions of foul play.

The family of the unfortunate young man, who are deeply affected by his tragic death, naturally feel averse to having the opprobrium of the verdict of suicide while temporarily insane hanging over the memory of the deceased and they think he could not have been insane, as he was making preparations to return to England.

As to the possibility of foul play, the verdict of the coroner's jury at the time was quite clear upon the point, and there was nothing in the evidence which would justify any other finding. Coroner Capt. Pittendrigh gave his unqualified opinion that there was absolutely no ground for any suspicion other than the finding of the jury. The natural anxiety of friends and relatives far away from the scene accounts for the whole action which is being taken, and the department has decided to offer every facility to a full and complete re-examination into the affair.

Provincial Constable Lister, at New Westminster, will be instructed to have the body exhumed from where it lies in the little graveyard at Fort Langley, and all arrangements made for the post mortem, in readiness for Dr. Fagan's arrival.

GOES TO RUSSIA.

C. P. R. Official Will Travel Across Czar's Empire.

Winnipeg, April 24.—(Special.)—William White, assistant to the president of the C. P. R., left Montreal last night for Toronto, en route to Winnipeg. After settling up some business there he will leave for London, England, to meet President Shaughnessy, and will then proceed to St. Petersburg for the purpose of travelling across the Russian Empire to Vladivostock. Mr. Shaughnessy is under the impression that the agricultural possibilities of Asiatic Russia cannot be over-estimated and he sees an extensive market for farming implements of all kinds and other products of Canadian merchandise and manufacturers.

If the outlook is favorable it is likely a line of steamers will be put on the route between British Columbia and Vladivostock.

ROWING CHAMPIONSHIP.

George Towne Is Anxious to Race Jake Gaudier.

London, April 24.—George Towne, champion oarsman of England, said today he wanted to row Jacob Gaudier of Canada, for the world's championship. He prefers to row on Toronto bay, but would agree to race at Orillia. Tom Sullivan, his backer, has posted $123 with the editor of the Sportsman, London, to make the match for a side stake of $1,200, allowance to be made for expenses, the latter to be deposited with the Telegram, Toronto, or the editor of the Sportsman, London, before Towne leaves England.

Lodges to Amalgamate.—The movement to amalgamate Victoria and Peerless lodges, I. O. O F., is now well advanced, and the proposal will be voted upon by the members at a meeting called for Monday evening.

THE WAR LOAN.

It Has Been Subscribed for Six Times Over.

London, April 23.—Applications for the new war loan continue to pour into the Bank of England. The subscribers today though numerous, were mostly small investors. It is estimated that the loan was subscribed for six or seven times over, and it is expected that the list will be closed to-morrow, as it is not desired to lock up too much money.

In the House of Commons to-day various members sharply criticized the budget's increase of the income tax, and the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replied that more money must be raised somehow. None of the objectors suggested a better way. He hoped that the additional taxation might bring home to the country the virtues of economy. The income tax resolution was adopted by 363 to 88 votes.

A FRENCH HOAX.

Report That Britain and Germany Planned War on France.

St. Petersburg, April 23—Local speculation concerning the visit here of M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, is apparently not formed from authentic reports. One version which is told with the greatest positiveness in spite of its inherent improbability, is to the effect that the French government has received from an unnamed source what purported to be a plan for a British-German war against France, supposedly in some colonial district. M. Delcasse, it is added, communicated the contents of the plan to the Russian ambassador at Paris, Prince Ouroussoff, who, however, laughed incredulously, pronouncing the project a hoax.

M. Delcasse is said to have been discontented and to have wired Count Lamsdorff, the Russian foreign minister, asking if it was agreeable for him to come to St. Petersburg and discuss matters. Count Lamsdorff consulted with the emperor who said yes.

INSUBORDINATE FUSILIERS.

Royal Munsters Refuse to Parade to Show Disapproval.

London, April 23.—Two hundred of the Royal Munster Fusiliers refused to parade at Carlisle Fort in Cork yesterday as a mark of their disapproval for being transferred from Spike Island to Carlisle Fort. As a precautionary measure, the officers of this battalion locked up the men's arms and notified the military headquarters at Spike Island of the occurrence. It is understood that soldiers from another battalion will be sent to Carlisle Fort to bring the insubordinate soldiers under control.

Germans Are Angry

Count Von Waldersee and United States General Have a Difference.

Each One Want to Guard Gate of the Forbidden City.

Pekin, April 23.—Many applications have been made to Mr. Rockhill and General Chaffee by Chinese of all degrees for the retention in China of United States troops until the general withdrawal of troops of all the powers. Many of those who are making this request think the withdrawal of the Americans will make the others remain longer. There are also people who do not desire to see any of the soldiers go, fearing anarchy and an uprising against foreigners.

Field Marshal Von Waldersee has made application that the gate of the Forbidden City be guarded by German troops after the departure of the Americans.

General Chaffee has replied that American soldiers will continue to guard the gate. At this the Germans are indignant, saying this impugns their honesty and that if the United States desires to do her share of policing the city she should leave behind enough troops for that purpose; that merely a few men belonging to the legation guard should control the gate that would be within the German quarters, cannot be allowed.

If General Chaffee persists in this course, diplomatic representations will be made in the matter. The ministers of the foreign powers are meeting daily. They do not at present show a disposition to reduce the claims which many think to be extremely reasonable.

Washington, D. C. April 23.—It is understood here that the Chinese plenipotentiaries at Pekin, Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, are prepared to give a guarantee to the powers for the protection of all foreigners in China if the foreign troops now stationed there are withdrawn. This is understood to be the basis of the withdrawal of 10,000 French troops and it is earnestly hoped among Chinese officials that this will be followed by a similar movement on the part of the other foreign forces in China.

CANADIANS WIN VICTORIA CROSS

Dragoons Who Helped Save the Guns at Komatipoort Rewarded.

London, April 23.—The Gazette this evening announces that the Victoria Cross has been conferred on Lieutenants H. Z. C. Cockburn and R. E. W. Turner and Sergeant E. Holland, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, for conspicuous bravery at Komatipoort River, Nov. 7, 1900, in protecting artillery from capture.

The annual return of recruiting of 1900 shows a total enlistment of 99,361 against 42,700 in 1899. The recruiting for the infantry is regarded as unsatisfactory. In spite of the reduction in the standard of height the number of enlisted infantrymen is below that of 1899, the recruits generally having preferred the showier branches of the service.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, billiousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

The Bond Is Angry

Do Not Like Conditions Disloyal Dutch Have Brought on Themselves.

Merriman Tries to Frighten British at Prospect in South Africa.

And Says Necessary Precautions Against Traitors Are Too Severe.

London, April 24.—Mr. J. K. Merriman, former treasurer of Cape Colony, now a representative of the Afrikander bond, speaking at a meeting of the league of the Liberals to-day, against aggression and militarism and military law, said the abnegation of all law had been established in Cape Colony. The newspapers had not heard of the treachery and espionage going on. Respectable people were committed on the evidence of natives alone. They were brought up and fined for harmless observations and alleged sedition. These things created greater irritation and indignation than actual violence. The press was deliberately stopped and four editors had been sent to jail. The fruits of this policy would be bitter, as the memory of these insults burned in the hearts of the people.

Mr. Merriman detailed instances of the punishment of the Dutch under military law, usually on the testimony of natives and employees. He mentioned an instance of a "cheeky girl" being fined for saying things against the town guards. Martial law and the censorship throughout Cape Colony prevented the people of England from knowing the hardships of the Dutch.

As an Englishman, Mr. Merriman said, he viewed the policy pursued in Cape Colony with the blankest dismay.

If persisted in, South Africa was lost to the British Empire. The only thing that could save it, was the recognition that the people wanted self-government, and were determined to have it.

Mr. J. W. Sauer, the former commissioner of public works of Cape Colony, said the camps in which the Boer women and children were kept were guarded by sentries with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets. The majority of the women had been placed in them against their will. Their households had been burned and the possessions had been taken. He had tried to get the military authorities, through the government of Cape Colony, to permit two hundred or three hundred women and children camped at Port Elizabeth to be liberated, as food and shelter had been promised them by the town, but the military authorities refused the request. Resolutions opposing annexation and crown government were adopted.

PLOUGH COMBINE.

A Move to Control the Market in the United States.

Chicago, April 24.—Representatives of a score of plough manufacturing concerns who have been in session here today to effect a combination of their interests, adjourned to-day, after formally agreeing to form one company, to control the market in the United States. A committee was appointed to perfect plans. Twenty plants, chiefly in Illinois, will be in the combine, and the capitalization probably will be $50,000,000.

WANTED TO MARRY AGAIN

Motive Believed to Have Caused Briere to Murder His Children.

Chartress, France, April 24.—The bodies of the five murdered children of the farmed named Briere, who were killed on April 21, were interred this afternoon in a common grave. The Bishop of Chartress, the municipal officials and a number of strangers followed the biers.

Briere, who claimed that the murders were committed by two tramps, but who is suspected of having killed the children himself in a fit of drunken madness, has not yet confessed, but the authorities are satisfied that he is the murderer. One of the most conclusive evidences of his guilt was discovered by accident. He planned and carried out the crimes in the most cold-blooded manner, and disarranged furniture to convey the idea that the alleged murderers had ransacked the house for robbery. But in overturning a drawer, he broke a bottle of ink, and the doctors, in dressing his wounds, found his fingers stained with ink. The motive of the murder appears to be that Briere wanted to marry a widow, who had refused him on account of his large family. The crime has caused a tremendous sensation throughout France.

PREDICTS PROTECTION.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman Says It Will Follow New Imports.

London, April 24.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking this evening in London, severely criticized the budget of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, predicting that a system of protection would eventually result from the introduction of new imports.

BOWLING RECORD.

Chicago League Team Makes World Record.

Chicago, April 24.—The Chicago league team of the Illinois Bowling Association established a new world's record to-night. Its score average was 993 for three games.

JAPAN'S CLAIMS.

Amount of the Indemnity She Wants From China.

Yokohama, April 24.—The claims that Japan will make upon China for indemnity amount to £4,470,000 sterling.

A ROYAL FRESHMAN

Crown Prince of Germany Matriculates at Bonn.

Bonn, April 24—Crown Prince William of Germany matriculated as a student at Bonn university to-day.

The matriculation ceremony took place at noon. The hall was filled with a brilliant roll of the university and the Prince's officials, university authorities and clergymen. Emperor William and the Crown Prince stood at a table on which was the rol of the university and the Prince's card of membership. Prof. La Valette welcomed the Emperor and referred to the years His Majesty spent at Bonn, brilliancy with which he had fulfilled the bright hopes of which he had given promise as a youth. The strong arm of the Emperor, said Rector La Valette, secured Germany's frontiers and the German flag waved over all seas. Art, science, trade and commerce flourished under the wise protection of their genial Emperor. Just as the Emperor, as a student, had won the hearts of all, so would the Crown Prince soon learn how truly and warmly all hearts beat in unison with his. The Crown Prince then entered his name on the register and the Rector grasped his hand and greeted him as the youngest member of the university, at the same time expressing the wish that he, like his father, would unite serious study with the buoyant spirits of youth. The rector concluded with calling for hochs for the Emperor, which were vigorously given. The Emperor shook hands with the Rector and greeted several other persons. His Majesty, the Crown Prince and the suite subsequently joined in the procession to the gate of the university, and left amidst the hochs of the townspeople and students.

At the Grand Kommers given this evening in his honor, Emperor William spoke at length, addressing the students in eloquent terms, and expressing pleasure in again visiting Bonn, where he hoped the Crown Prince would find memories of his great grandfather, whose keen eye lighted up whenever the name of Bonn was mentioned. He regretted the fading from existence of the old empire, which he said "was hindered by its universalism from crystalizing into a nation and developed into a number of strong principalities, which furnished the ground-work for the new structure of states. These coming into conflict with the Emperor and empire, internal peace was lost to the ever weakening empire."

Passed Its Second Reading

Deceased Wife's Sister Bill in the Imperial House of Commons.

Vote Nearly Two to One in Favor of the Measure.

London, April 24.—The Deceased Wife's Sister bill passed its second reading to-day.

King Edward's well known interest in the adoption of the measure, it is hoped by its supporters, will help it through on this occasion.

Sir William Gordon, Liberal, in moving the second reading to-day, urged in support of his motion that such marriages were permitted elsewhere. Opponents of the bill asserted that it was only introduced in the interest of certain rich and influential people who had broken the law and desired to be white-washed. The women of England were opposed to the measure, as they considered it would be destructive of the frame-work of civilization.

Lord Hugh Cecil, Conservative, fifth son of Lord Salisbury, said the bill violated the Christian law of marriage. After a long debate for and against the bill, Sir William Gordon moved the closure, which was carried by 240 to 116 votes. The bill passed its second reading by 279 to 122 votes.

NATHAN GOES FREE.

His Confession Was Obtained Contrary to Criminal Law.

Vancouver, April 24.—(Special.)—Nathan Young, a youth of 16, although he confessed to having placed obstructions on the C. P. R. track, has been allowed to go unpunished by the police magistrate, as owing to the fact that the police officers who got Young's confession had not warmed him The case was dismissed.

The New Westminster assizes were concluded to-day, with no convictions. In the case of Reed for embezzlement, no bill was found. In the case of Harris for attempted murder, a verdict of not guilty was goven. Wood, charged with stabbing Westam, was adjudged not guilty was given. Wood, charged ed with theft, was dismissed

PREMIER BOND.

Newfoundland's Prime Minister Will Soon Return Home.

St. Johns, Nfld., April 24.—Premier Bond holds his final conference with the Imperial cabinet in London next Saturday, and leaves England May 2 for New York. From the latter city he will probably return home via Montreal, where he will further confer with Contractor Reid respecting railway matters.

The colonial legislature will convene May 23. This date admits of Premier Bond reaching here and preparing a programme of measures before the house opens.

JOHN BROWN'S ROOM.

It Will Be Changed Into a Billiard Room at Windsor.

London, April 24.—The apartment formerly occupied by John Brown in Windsor Castle, which has been closed for 18 years, has been re-opened, and will be redecorated and converted into a billiard room. When Brown died the Queen placed a tablet on the wall of his room, lamenting his death and enumerating his virtues, and then had the room locked up.

OBJECT TO TAX.

Miners in Britain to Make Demonstration Against Coal Export Duty

London, April 24.—A big meeting of Welsh miners held at Cardiff, after adopting a resolution against the export tax on coal, has decided to arrange a general holiday for the miners of the United Kingdom next Monday, as a demonstration against the impost.

Honors For Canadians

An Additional List Received of Awards to South African Veterans.

Ottawa Metropolitan Rifle Team Wins the Inter Imperial Rifle Match.

Details of the Duke of Cornwall's Tour Are Not Yet Complete.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 24.—In addition to C. B.'s conferred on Colonels Otter and Drury, and Lieut.-Colonels Steele and Evans, the Minister of Militia was to-day advised by cable of the following additional honors awarded to Canadian officers who served in South Africa:

C. M. G., Lieut.-Colonels Buchanan and Lessard, Majors Dennison, Belcher and Jarvis, Strathcona's.

Distinguished Service Order: Capt. A. C. Macdonald, Mounted Rifles; Capt. H. Penet, Lieut. Irving, R. C. Artillery; Lieut. Ogilvie, Canadian Regiment; Lieut. Turner, Dragoons; Captains Cameron, Mackay and Cartwright, Strathcona's; Surgeon Keenan, Lieutenants Christie and Leckie, Strathcona's.

Medal for distinguished conduct in field: Kinsley, Dragoons.

The Metropolitan Rifle Association, Ottawa, won the inter-Imperial match by a score of 969; 13th Hamilton, second; 77th Wentworth, third; Adelaide Rifle Club, fourth; Queen's, of Toronto, fifth.

Teams from Britain, India, Ceylon, Canada, Australia and West Indies competed.

Mr. Mills stated to-day that the government was not yet advised of the details of the Canadian tour of the Duke of Cornwall.

All Canadians returned from South Africa who are entitled to Imperial gratuity, and have changed their addresses since returning to Canada, must send their present address to the militia department.

The Senate committee on the Cook charges held two sittings to-day to hear addresses of counsel. The case will be concluded to-morrow.

At the public accounts committee an effort was made this morning to burk inquiry into the Yukon telegraph accounts. Messrs. Tarte and Sifton strenuously opposed the investigation of Charleson's books.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replying to Mr. Morrison, said the government did not expect that the report of the commission on Oriental immigration would be received before the close of this session.

Mr. Morrison was told by Mr. Fisher that the government had not received any official report of the existence of bubonic plague in Australia. By way of precaution against the coming of the plague to Canada, all Asiatics arriving are disinfected. Quarantine officers on the Pacific Coast are instructed to keep in view the possibility of this disease reaching Canada and to take necessary precautions.

The motion of Mr. Northup to refer the Nipissing election case to the committee on privileges of election was rejected by 94 to 51.

CANAL TREATY.

Lord Pauncefote Has a Conference With U. S. Secretary of State.

Washington, April 24.—Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, was in conference with Secretary Hay at the state department today for an hour. In view of the approaching absence from Washington of Secretary Hay, the ambassador was desirous of disposing of pending matters, but the important subject of discussion was the canal project.

Secretary Hay had been at work ever since Congress adjourned taking soundings with a view to learning just what could be expected of the Senate in case he should submit another treaty to that body. But for reasons heretofore explained up to this time, he has not been able to secure a satisfactory view of the legislative field. This is in a large measure due to the reluctance of some of the leading senators to commit themselves frankly in advance to certain ideas respecting the canal.

Therefore Lord Pauncefote, as he goes to London before Secretary Hay returns can present to the foreign office only a partially developed picture of the situation here, though he may be able through his long experience at Washington to support the ideas he had gathered from Secretary Hay with some views of his own that may afford the British government the information it requires as a precedent to initiating fresh negotiations for a new treaty.

MGR. FALCONIO.

Will Likely Succeed Cardinal Martinelli in United States.

Washington, April 24.—The report from Rome that Monsignor Diomede Falconio, now apostolic delegate to Canada, has been selected to succeed Cardinal Martinelli as delegate to the United States, is believed here. For some days his name has been connected by rumor with the succession to that office. He was mentioned first in that connection at the time Mgr. Satolli, Cardinal Martinelli's predecessor was elevated to the Cardinalate and it is believed his appointment would be made, until Cardinal Martinelli's appointment came as a complete surprise from the Pope. Cardinal Martinelli probably will remain as apostolic delegate to this country until next October at least. When he returns to Rome it is expected that he will be assigned to the high ecclesiastical duties in such cases. Like his predecessor, Cardinal Satolli, he will be appointed to the college of cardinals and assigned to the various congregations of that body those two organizations corresponding respectively in a legislative sense to the senate and its committees.

SENTENCED IN JAMAICA.

Men Found Making False Contracts With Natives.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 24.—Frank Fuller and Thomas Smith, Americans, have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having made false contracts here with Jamaican laborers to work in Cuba. A police investigation showed that a large swindle had been perpetrated; Fuller and Smith exacting money from each laborer with whom they made contracts. Smith is also held on a charge of forgery.