The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1889. VOLUME XXXI NO. 19

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Annual Proposal to Send Lobsters to B. C.

Inspector Mowat Thinks Skeena Indians Will Make Trouble.

Scores of Applicants for the B. C. Experimental Farm—Cook's Home Rule Motion Squashed.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 11.—Hon. Mr. Tupper informed the COLONIST representative tonight that it was not definitely decided not to send a shipment of lobsters to British Columbia this spring, but there had been placed a sum in the estimates for the purpose. Mr. Thomas Mowat, fisheries inspector for British Columbia, anticipates troubles with the Skeena River Indians, and urges that a small armed cruiser be sent to seize the net boats not complying with the fishery regulations.

The Minister of Agriculture informed the COLONIST representative that he has received scores of applications for the position of superintendent of the British Columbia experimental farm. There was a difficulty in selecting a suitable man, and no buildings would be erected until next year. This season's operations will be to put the land in good condition for experimenting.

Prorogation will not be possible before the end of the month. The House will sit on Saturday, the twentieth, and on Easter Monday.

Col. Prior testified before the public accounts committee this morning that the militia uniforms were much better than formerly.

A Manitoba delegation interviewed the premier to-day, and asked for a land grant for the railway from Brandon to Turtle Mountains to develop the coal fields recently discovered.

Cook's motion in favor of home rule for Ireland was squelched this afternoon. Even the opposition will have none of it.

The House went into supply on the canal and customs estimates.

The Senate adopted a resolution to-day declaring the non-desirability of discriminating against the mother country.

The English mail will go *viâ* New York, the Allan line contract having expired.

Salaries of B. C. Post Office Officials Cause a Discussion.

The Anti-Combines Bill Attacked—No Arrangement About Atlantic Steamship Service—A. B. C. Man Seeking Divorce.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 12.—In the house tonight, Charles of Prince Edward Island, criticized the extra pay given to the post office authorities in British Columbia. He alleged that it was as cheap to live in British Columbia as in the east. Col. Prior flatly contradicted this, and said the cost of living was much higher in British Columbia. Hon. Mr. Haggart said he hoped the provisional allowance would cease in the course of a year. He had made careful enquiry and found that things were very much dearer in British Columbia, and extra pay was only a fair compensation. Col. Prior said that the post office employees in British Columbia were only getting a bare living, and he hoped just treatment would be accorded them.

The revenue for the nine months was $27,940,000; the expenditure $23,729,000, showing a grand surplus. The net debt shows a reduction of one million and a quarter in a month.

A big fight commenced in the commerce committee this morning over the anti-combines bill. A board of trade delegation addressed the meeting and endeavored to secure the bill being thrown out, but the preamble was adopted by 22 to 20.

No arrangement has yet been made relative to the Atlantic steamship service. Andrew Allan is here to-day seeking last year's renewal of the contract for his line.

A Manitoba delegation interviewed Mowatt to-day relative to railway projects.

Hugh Forbes Keefer, of Vancouver, has given notice of application to parliament next session for divorce from his wife on the grounds of adultery.

The Lowery divorce case was passed by the private bills committee to-night.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The Week's Doings at the Federal Capital.

A Libel on Victoria Nipped in the Bud—The Precious Metal Case—Col. Prior's Speech—The Anti-Combines Bill.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, April 6.—The gross misstatements which found their way into a local monthly, the *Anglo-Saxon*, relative to the condition of affairs in Victoria, furnished a fertile topic of conversation among the B. C. contingent this week, but the paragraph in question is as follows:

AN APOLOGY TO THE GRAND SECRETARY—AN IMPORTANT LETTER MISLAID.

Through the interchange of copy between the editorial and composing rooms, an important document from Grand Secretary J. W. Carter of the Sons of England to B. S. became lost. The document in question was a letter from a brother in Victoria, B. C., warning persons not to go to said place, as the most dire distress prevailed there, owing to a pretended boom in lands by the advertising of land-grabbers and speculators. The brother writing said he had to assist over forty emigrants within one month. There are plenty of mechanics and laborers to do the work required. He says anyone coming after this warning has themselves to blame, if they find themselves cast in a country land with starvation staring them in the face. Should the mislaid document turn up we will publish it in our next issue.

As soon as Col. Prior noticed it he telegraphed to Mayor Grant the substance of the paragraph, and received a reply from him emphatically denying the report that distress exists in Victoria. This denial was then, through the medium of your correspondent, widely disseminated throughout Ontario and Quebec. Subsequently I saw the editor of the *Anglo-Saxon*, Mr. E. J. Reynolds, and learned from him that the missing letter had turned up, a copy of which he handed me, and which I herewith append, the name of the writer for obvious reasons being withheld:

TORONTO, March 13th, '89.

To the editor of the *Anglo-Saxon*:

I have received a letter from our secretary in Vancouver, B. C., and I think the following portion of it should be read by our members. I therefore send it for publication.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN W. CARTER,
Grand Sec'y Sons of England, B. S.

"There are quite a number of persons here who, for their own selfish ends, are using every endeavor to flood the market with workingmen of all kinds. Now the supply of workmen and mechanics in this town is vastly over the demand and large numbers of men are walking about idle. One of our most influential members in the lodge last night assured the meeting that he had had on an average twenty men per day during the last week applying for work on his contract, and many of these persons were in such poor condition as to offer to work for any wages that would supply them with the bare necessaries of life. The real estate speculators here (and their name is legion) are attempting to force a boom, and to succeed in that, they want lots of mechanics, so as to play one against the other, and thus get their work done for next to nothing. Now, as to wages, they are not high here, whatever may be said to the contrary. The lumber mills are paying $1.25 to $1.50 per day for laborers, and some really first class mechanics are earning only $2.25 per day and they are not constantly employed at that. The commonest board costs from $5.00 to $6.00 per week and a very poor house rents for $10.00 to $12.00 per month. The railroad is going to put on cheap trips from Toronto to Montreal, and doubtless these will be widely advertised. I would, therefore, ask you to put these facts before the brethren and then, if after having been warned they will persist in coming, they must take the consequences."

It ought to be stated that Mr. Reynolds expressed his deep regret to me that his journal should have been the medium of disseminating the statement that the foregoing applied to Victoria, instead of to Vancouver.

THE PRECIOUS METALS CASE.

Mr. Mara will at the earliest opportunity bring forward his proposal that the government enter into negotiations with the government of British Columbia to exchange the railway belt lands for lands within the Peace River district. Speaking to the COLONIST correspondent to-day, he says in his opinion it would be far better, now that the precious metals have been defined to belong to the province, that the entire administration of the belt lands should rest with the provincial authorities. The base metals, of course, remain with the Dominion authorities, and dual staffs and a dual set of mining laws would be avoided if the lands belonged entirely to the province. The Peace River lands, moreover, lying, as they do, contiguous to the Northwest Territories, could be more easily administered from Regina than from Victoria and for this reason there is considerable merit in the proposal. It is not likely, however, that the Dominion Government will entertain the proposal—at any rate not for some years. Walking down from the buildings with the Minister of the Interior last night the conversation turned on this subject. Hon. Mr. Dewdney said that the resources of the Peace River were very little known, that for many years there could not possibly be any revenue from those lands while revenue was now actually being derived from the railway belt lands and that before any exchange could be agreed upon the Dominion Government would require to know what the lands actually were like which it was proposed to take in exchange.

COL. PRIOR'S SPEECH.

The junior member for Victoria is one of the most popular men in the House. His speech the other night, in which he sketched the position of Victoria at the present time, was attentively listened to and vigorously applauded throughout. It must certainly have been gratifying to Col. Prior to have had a dozen or more members come up to him on the conclusion of his remarks and say, "If you want any assistance to enable you to get your Victoria matters through—count me in."

THE ANTI-COMBINES BILL.

The Government has decided to place Clark Wallace's anti-combines bill among the Government notices, so as to ensure its consideration this session. The bill has been carefully redrafted, and may now be considered a declaration of the law of Canada in regard to trusts and combines. The Boards of Trade do not like it, and are anxious to have it referred to the committee on banking and commerce, which, of course, would mean shelving it for this session. The impression appears to prevail that the bill will go through, although what its fate will be in the upper house it is hard to predict.

MURDER AT HOWE SOUND.

William Georgeson Murdered by an Indian—Disappointed Love Believed to be the Cause of the Crime.

An Indian arrived at Ladners from Howe Sound a few days ago bringing the news of the murder of William Georgeson, a halfbreed, on the Squamish river. It appears that Georgeson was in the employ of the Moodyville saw mills, and was sent up to Howe Sound to do some work. He should have been at home at least two weeks ago, and was expected back about that time by his wife. From the date of his leaving home, which is not over a month ago, nothing has been heard of him, although he promised to send word to his wife the next week. All that could be learned from the messenger, was that Georgeson had a row with some Indians and was killed. It seems that Georgeson married a very pretty half-breed woman, for whose hand a Squamish river Indian was also a suitor. The Indian was coldly rejected and Georgeson accepted, and the marriage followed soon after. The Indian showed much bad feeling about the time the couple were married, but shortly afterwards returned to his home on the Squamish. It is asserted that he made open threats among his friends against Georgeson's life, and swore to be revenged on him for stealing the bride of his heart. Indians are known to harbor a grudge for a long time, and to finally avenge their supposed wrongs if an opportunity occurs. It is therefore quite probable that Georgeson met his enemy, who, backed by friends, renewed the quarrel and murdered the unfortunate man.—*Columbian.*

SPORTS AND PASTIME.

THE OAR.

Referring to the Hamm-Peterson race, to take place next month at San Francisco, the *Call* says: Hamm and Peterson are hard at work preparing for their race. Hamm takes two spins each day in his shell, and is rapidly getting into good form. He expects to reach 154 pounds before the day of the race. He shows much more plainly than Peterson the effects of his training. Peterson is looking big and strong, and is either taking moderate exercise or is capable of doing a tremendous lot of work without feeling or showing it. He has profited materially by watching the Eastern men row. His stroke is of greater length and he recovers and finishes with greater ease than formerly. He also pays more attention to his training, and will no doubt go to the starting point on May 5th in first-class form.

The *Chronicle* says: O'Connor is still lingering about San Francisco and neighboring points of interest. No one seems to know where he will go from here. There seem to be no indications of his going to Australia to compete for the world's championship, as it was announced the winner of the Sandair-O'Connor contest would do. Many think he is waiting to go to Victoria and enter into competition for the purse of $1,000 offered to professional scullers in the great regatta, which will be a feature of the celebration of the Queen's birthday on May 24th.

The meeting of the Boat Club did not take place last evening, and is indefinitely postponed.

Hamm, Gaudaur, O'Connor and Peterson, who are expected to take part in the regatta here on May 25th, are now training for the San Francisco regatta, which will come off on May 6th.

CABLE NEWS.

Honors for Stanley on His Return to England.

Freedom of The City of Edinburgh to Be Tendered Parnell.

Sir Charles Russell's Brilliant Peroration Before the Parnell Commission—Imperial Parliamentary Notes.

More Sugar Please.

LONDON, April 12.—The sugar market was very active to-day, and dealings were attended with considerable excitement. A report is current to the effect that the Cuban sugar crop is short and that it is mostly in the hands of a few continental capitalists.

Boulanger Must Go.

PARIS, April 12.—Ferry delivered an address before the National Republican Association last night. He said that the election of Boulanger for the department of Seine had awakened the government and moderates who did not desire their throats cut. The principal fault had been to allow the country to believe that the government was an insane in disguise. The discussion among the parties had now diminished, and the republicans possessed the means by which to vanquish Boulanger.

The Freedom of the City.

LONDON, April 12.—Parnell will accept the tender of the freedom of the city of Edinburgh after he has given his evidence before the commission.

Advice to President Harrison.

BERLIN, April 12.—The *Cologne Gazette* advises President Harrison to reconsider the nomination of Mr. Bates as U. S. commissioner to the Samoan conference. The course of a long editorial it says: "In Europe it is not the custom that a political agent previous to his departure on a mission should announce to the world in a newspaper, as Bates did, his view on the disputed questions with which he is about to deal in a diplomatic capacity. Americans, however, have a way of their own in diplomatic matters, and the old world will have to get accustomed to the ways of the new world."

Sir Charles Russell's Speech.

LONDON, April 12.—Sir Chas. Russell's speech before the Parnell commission is to be printed in pamphlet form for circulation throughout Great Britain, America and the colonies.

Drawing to a Close.

LONDON, April 12.—Sir Charles Russell's speech before the Parnell commission to-day was intensely dramatic. During the delivery of his last sentences he was overcome with emotion, and many of his passages were inaudible to the court. Presiding Justice Hannen's face was flushed with excitement as he handed down his congratulatory note to the speaker, and his whole expression and demeanor betrayed his admiration of the orator, if not his sympathy with the sentiment of the oration. Sir Richard Webster on reading the justice's note congratulating Sir Charles on his speech, exclaimed, "Of course, so we all think." The general belief is the *Times'* case is completely demolished, and it only remains for the Parnellites to bring the proceedings to a speedy close.

French Trio on Trial.

PARIS, April 12.—The senate assembled to-day for the trial of Boulanger and others. The president of the senate read a decree constituting the senate a tribunal for the trial. General Quesney Baurepaire then read the charge against Boulanger, Rochefort and Count Dillon and the grounds for the trial. The session then became a secret one, and the public withdrew.

Honors for Stanley.

LONDON, April 12.—It is asserted that upon his return from Africa M. Stanley in England he will be naturalized as a British subject, forsaking his American adoption, and that the government will confer upon him higher honors than have ever been before conferred upon a journalist or an explorer, which two professions Stanley combines. It is stated that the Belgian government will join in decorating and otherwise honoring Stanley.

Parliamentary Notes.

LONDON, April 12.—In the Commons today Prof. Jas. Stuart (Gladstonian) asked Mr. Balfour whether the circular sent to the Irish police directing them to furnish information as to the doings of the league, were designed to aid the *Times* in its case before the Parnell commission. Balfour replied that he had made it a rule to neither admit or deny any allegations that might be made in regard to the alleged secret circulars. Parnell demanded that the Chief Secretary make a straight answer to the question put to him and stated that Balfour's refusal to explain implied that an explanation involved something he was ashamed of. (Hear, hear.) The use made of the circular, he continued, proved that the government was not neutral towards the commission but were prosecutors behind the *Times*. Parnell also referred to the use of a battering ram to force evictions in Donegal. He protested that their use was not only an act of cruelty to barefooted children. Balfour, ignoring Parnell's demand for a straightforward answer to Stuart's question, said that the use of battering rams was necessary, as persons to be evicted had in almost every case erected within their doors an elaborate barricade, intended to hinder officers of the law in the performance of their duty. Harcourt described the policy of Balfour as one of extermination. The Government's remedy for relieving the sufferings of the Irish tenants was to level the houses of the poor to the ground. Goschen declared that the Parnellites were responsible for the existing state of affairs. Evictions occurred, not because the tenants could not pay their rentals, but because they would not. It seemed to him that Mr. Harcourt preferred that the heads of the police should be battered in rather than that doors of tenant houses should be opened upon demand of the law.

PORT TOWNSEND CUSTOMS.

Beecher, Brooks and Harned Charged with Embezzlement, Destroying Records and Extortion.

The developments in connection with the customs irregularities at Port Townsend have assumed a serious aspect. Beecher and Harned, who are now in Port Townsend, were yesterday arrested yesterday. Collector Brooks is believed to be at Washington.

Harned is indicted on 25 counts for extortion in office and two counts of embezzlement.

Beecher is indicted on one count for removing public records from his office and on 11 counts for extortion in office from April 11, 1886, to August 4, 1886.

Brooks is indicted on one charge of embezzlement, viz: being $11,000 to $12,000 short in his accounts, and one charge of extortion in office, viz: being *particeps criminis* in the pool made up from illegally collected fees.

The indictments are based upon testimony which, summarized, is about as follows: That the opium stamps are from $5000 to $6000 short; that Harned, as deputy collector, collected $500 as duty on part of the cargo of a British schooner, July 18th last, from Griffiths, Bridges & Stetson, and failed to turn the amount over to the government; and that the books of the custom house contains no record whatever of the transaction; that there was collected of Wah Chung & Co., Seattle, $1,825, and only $1,641 entered on the books and turned over to the treasury; that $225 was received from Wee Sing & Co., Seattle, and only $192 entered on the books and accounted for; that the receipts for customs duties during the month of July, 1888, were, so far as ascertained, about $15,000, and only about $5,000 accounted for; that Harned some three months after being dismissed from the service, voluntarily came to Acting Collector Cullom and tendered him $2,000 to cover any anticipated shortage in his accounts, at the same time confessing that this sum was due to the government, and had been taken from the safe by him, which $2,000 is still in the customs custody; that part of the records of the custom house under the regime of Beecher as collector is gone; that all of the record described in Beecher's report as secret collector between the end of Beecher's term and the beginning of Brooks' term is gone, and that Brooks' records for the remainder of the term are not in shape at all; that $790 turned over to the collector by Clerk Ledgerwood, of Seattle, on forfeiture cases has disappeared; that no daily record was kept from April, 1888, to October, 1888, when Harned was dismissed, and that the custom house for years and years charged illegal fees on shipping, and the money thus extorted was put into the pockets and divided among the officers and employes.

Father had Quinsy.

"We find Burdock Blood Bitters excellent for weakness, and equally so for headache. Father has suffered severely from quinsy, which B. B. B., by its tonic and purifying properties, completely cured. swt

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

A violent earthquake is reported to have occurred in Epirus. The extent is unknown.

The sugar crop of Havana will probably aggregate 400,000 to 425,000 tons.

Ex-President Cleveland has been elected an honorary life member of the Manhattan Club.

Hon Oliver Mowat will shortly leave Toronto for a tour of England and the continent.

Rev. Thomas Crossby and party arrived at Winnipeg yesterday on their way to the Pacific Coast.

The legislature of Jefferson City has passed a bill fixing the rate of saloon licenses at $1,200.

A new lacrosse league has been formed at Montreal, consisting of Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Shamrock clubs.

In the trial of "Jumbo" at Calgary for the murder of a woman in "Jack the Ripper" fashion, damaging evidence was adduced.

A further advance of one-eighth of a cent took place at Montreal yesterday in granulated sugar, making the third advance in as many days.

Mr. Creighton, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Quebec, died yesterday from the effects of a paralytic stroke on Friday.

Mailes Bros., with their sawmills on barges, escaped from the officers sent yesterday to capture them, and got into Canadian waters. The officers returned empty.

Count Tostitch, of Vienna, has sued for separation from his wife on the ground of adultery. She was formerly a Mrs. Pechar, and was the greatest beauty in Vienna.

Capt. D. N. Greenleaf has sold his interest in the ship Fanny Tucker to John Frost, who will take command. Captain Greenleaf will retire temporarily from the sea, and return to his home in Boston, Mass. The vessel is now loading lumber at Port Blakely for Valparaiso.

Advices from the Hawaiian islands state that bark C. D. Bryant was seized by the Hawaiian government at Honolulu March 22 for smuggling 50 tons of opium, found on the bark by customs officers. If it is proved that the captain was privy to the matter, the vessel can be confiscated.

The legislature of Lansing, Michigan, has passed a bill prohibiting the manufacture or sale of cigarettes or cigarette materials or any imitation thereof.

A little over a year ago a Finnish woman at New York Mills, Perham, Minn., presented her husband one morning with four children. This fact aroused a good deal of comment at the time, but a report comes now which if true goes it two better. The story is told, and it comes from a reliable source, is that Mrs. Andrew Thurber, a Finnish lady living near New York Mills, gave birth a short time since to six children, three of whom are alive, and three born dead.

Four children of Sebastian Merdam, a German farmer at St. Joseph, while playing in a field, ate the roots of wild parsnips which had been plowed up. They soon became violently ill, and three of them died in terrible agony.

The *Tribune's* special from Creston, Iowa, says: This morning a report reached this city that a murder had recently been committed at Delahanty last night by the colored porter of a Pullman car, between Philadelphia and New York. The report is generally believed to be true, and created intense horror and excitement. Flags were displayed at half-mast, and bulletin boards and patches arrived from Chicago denying the report was the suspense ended. The flags were raised to the top of the masts and there was great rejoicing.

The jute mills of Buchanan & Lytell, at Brooklyn, have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000.

The office of the *East Oregonian*, the most complete newspaper office in the Northwest, has been partially destroyed by fire. Loss $10,000.

President Harrison has appointed Lyman E. Cropp, of Middlebury, to be governor of Alaska, and Thos. M. Reed, Jr., of Wash. ington Territory, to be registrar of land office at Seattle, W.T.

The committee of the New York Yacht Club, appointed to consider the challenge offered by Lord Dunraven, owner of the yacht Valgerie, have recommended that the challenge be accepted.

PARIS, April 11.—The report on the bonus this morning that an attempt had been made to assassinate the Czar is not confirmed.

The State Anti-saloon alliance of California filed its articles of incorporation in San Francisco yesterday afternoon. The alliance states that its object is to begin a general crusade against the liquor traffic.

Judge Dugas, of Sherbrooke, held an interview with the Megantic outlaw yesterday. The outlaw said he would surrender if the $8,000 were paid to himself, or he would take $900 and five days' start, when the prisoner would be free.

Fire broke out in the steamship Chilian at New Orleans and continued to eat its way in 2500 bales of cotton, which will be more or less damaged, while 1200 bushels of corn in one of the forward compartments have been saturated with water. The loss on the cargo is estimated at $100,000.

A despatch from Sydney, N. S. W., says that the captain of the German man-of-war Alba, which was wrecked in the recent hurricane at Apia, stated that Mataafa at first assisted only the Americans, but afterwards repented and succored the Germans. The United States steamer Nipsic, although floated, is useless.

The wreck of the steamer Yaquina Bay was sold at auction on Friday at the merchants' exchange, San Francisco. Bids commenced at $200, offered by J. D. Whitelaw, and the hull was finally sold to that gentleman for $300. Mr. Whitelaw said he had to buy the wreck to protect himself. The machinery has been removed by the board of marine underwriters and sold to Mr. Whitelaw for $175.

Thursday afternoon a mad dog created considerable excitement in Cranberry district, Nanaimo. It bit a horse, a cow, a bitch two men and a number of animals. Just as the scholars at one of the public schools were enjoying recess the dog made its appearance, followed by a number of men. The dog ran into the hallway of the school, where it was finally killed. During the excitement several children were badly hurt and a number fainted.

The infant child of a contractor named Van Horn, Newark, met with an extraordinary death yesterday afternoon. The baby and a 6-year-old sister went out in the back yard while Mrs. Van Horn was engrossed over to see a neighbor. When she returned the little girl had forgotten all about the baby. The mother found the infant sticking head down and legs up in the thick mud of a small, narrow rivulet which ran through the back yard. The baby had fallen in head first and was drowned. There were only a few inches of water in the stream, but that was just enough to drown the child. The mother is distracted with grief.

DAYTON, O., April 11.—A bloody fight occurred near here last night, between Harry Nikirk and Tom Delahanty, for a purse, with skin tight gloves to a finish. Nikirk scored the first blood, but Delahanty soon had his two men and a number of animals. Just as the scholars at one of the public schools were enjoying recess the dog made its appearance, followed by a number of men. The dog ran into the hallway of the school, where it was finally killed. During the excitement several children were badly hurt and a number fainted.

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Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P.O. address.

Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM,
37 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.
sepf-w-ly

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The Eulogies Upon the Late Minister of Railways.

The Meteorological Service—Unpatriotic Conduct of the Opposition—The Franchise Act.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 6th.

THE LATE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS.

The eulogies pronounced in the House yesterday by Sir John Macdonald and Hon. Mr. Laurier upon the late Minister of Railways were gracefully and feelingly worded. Sir John's was a splendid tribute to an old colleague, thoroughly appreciative of his talents and ability. Outside of Parliament, however, and of the Province of Quebec, Mr. Pope was not known to the public at large. He was not much of a speaker, and consequently was not called upon to do campaign duty. He was generally ready enough to come down liberally with funds for campaign purposes. In the House everybody admired his tact notwithstanding the attacks of the opposition. Too many men become restive under oratorical attacks, and always want to be hitting back. Mr. Pope pursued just the reverse policy. One of his speeches, which was contained in a single sentence, will be handed down to posterity as a model of Parliamentary brevity and effectiveness. Mr. Blake on one occasion had been haranguing the House on Mr. Pope's alleged mismanagement of the Intercolonial Railway and when the ex-opposition leader sat down the late Minister of Railways rose, put his hands together in front of him, then opened his arms wide to the fullest extent and while performing this action simply remarked, "I tell the hon. gentleman there ain't nothing to it." This was all. The House roared and Mr. Blake even joined in the laugh against him. On two or three other occasions I have heard Mr. Pope utter the same remark and always with good effect.

THE METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE.

It appears from what Hon. Mr. Tupper said in the House the other night that Mr. Carpmael, the superintendent of the meteorological service, has for some time been considering the question of the extension of the system to British Columbia and Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, particularly as to the issue of the probabilities, there being a strong local demand for that. The question that has embarrassed the government in making the necessary telegraphic arrangements with the companies, and the sums that have been named up to the present time have been so enormous that the minister has not felt warranted in asking parliament to vote the amount required. Col. Prior took occasion to point out that it was of the utmost importance, in view of the vast amount of shipping in B. C., that the service should be extended, as it would save a great many valuable lives and a great deal of property.

UNPATRIOTIC CONDUCT.

The Opposition this week have exhibited themselves in their true colors. Mr. W. A. Webster appeared before the Agricultural committee on Thursday to give evidence in regard to his operations on behalf of the Immigration department. Mr. Webster in the course of his duties had to visit Dakota, and while there made a careful contrast of the condition of the farmers settled in that state with those of our own Northwest. His reports and statistics were presented to the committee and tended to show that Manitoba and the Territories were far better in point of wheat production and settlement purposes than Dakota. This seemed to rouse the Opposition to a perfect frenzy. Several of them, including Patterson of Brant, Wilson of Elgin and McMullen, endeavored to weaken Mr. Webster's statements by discrediting our own country and upholding Dakota, and this called forth indignant remonstrances from the other members of the committee.

THE FRANCHISE ACT.

Two sittings this week have been spent discussing the Franchise bill, and the Opposition fought it with something like their old time vigor of four years ago. Even among conservative members the feeling is beginning to manifest itself in favor of the repeal of the statute.

A return brought down on Wednesday gives an official statement of the cost of the operation of the law to date. The figures relating to the last and the only revision yet made are these:—

Printing	$174,240.68
Revisers salaries	93,967.94
Clerks and bailiffs	79,494.93
Other expenses	67,418.21
Total	$415,121.76
Claimed and yet unpaid	5,324.49

So that the lists upon which the election of 1887 was run cost practically $420,000. In order to reduce the expense in the future, type and presses have been bought, and the Government has gone into the printing business itself. The outlay up to January 1 in plant and in the getting up of the old lists ready for revision was $86,313. There has therefore been expended under the law $506,600, to say nothing of the cost of getting it through the House, which owing to the long session and the addition of $500 to the indemnity places against its account $150,000 more. Henceforth the revisions are to be annual, which means in Ontario at any rate, an indirect expenditure of $500 by the candidates on either side in addition to the expenditure warranted by statute. Possibly the law will remain in effect for two or three years longer and then public opinion will force the government to give us manhood suffrage. On Ontario, British Columbia, Manitoba and P. E. I. have it already for provincial purposes, and New Brunswick has a similar measure under consideration at the present time. Quebec will have none of it and this is the present stumbling block in the way of securing a general manhood suffrage law for the whole of Canada. The reason is not far to seek. Given a manhood suffrage law for the Dominion based on an educational qualification and thousands of voters would be deprived of the franchise. One of the objections to the bill now before Parliament was founded on the provision which enabled the revisers to place on the preliminary lists names gleaned from the assessment rolls or from any other source. It was held that under this authority the officers could take information from anybody, reliable or unreliable, and it was suggested in consequence that some limit should be set to these sources of intelligence. Sir John Thompson consequently agreed that the revisers should make up their lists from the assessment rolls, from the provincial, or municipal records, and from sworn declarations based on the information and belief of the informant. Under this arrangement the revisor can take the burial records and strike out the names of voters who have died. The position of revising officers' clerk is to be abolished.

CABLE NEWS.

German Court Dress.

BERLIN, April 12.—The oft-repeated statement that the style of the German court dress would shortly be changed to a costume similar to that worn during the reign of Frederick I, and for some time thereafter, is confirmed. The change will take place immediately.

Large Passenger List.

COPENHAGEN, April 12.—The Denmark carried 549 passengers from here.

Boulanger in Bad Health.

PARIS, April 12.—*La Presse* (Radical) states that Boulanger is in bad health and it has become necessary for him to resort to the use of morphine. The friends of the general, the papers say, are anxious concerning his condition.

Evictions on Lansdowne's Estates.

LONDON, April 12.—Forty of Lord Lansdowne's Irish tenants have been notified of their forthcoming eviction.

Meyer, the Nihilist, Arrested.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 13.—The Nihilist Meyer has been arrested here and sent back to St. Petersburg. When he was placed in prison here a revolver was found concealed on his person.

An Adventurer Imprisoned.

BERLIN, April 13.—Sydney Odanne, the adventurer who was arrested last December for practicing frauds upon the German ambassador at Paris, was sentenced to-day to four and a half years in prison. His accomplice, Von Hartung, was acquitted.

SORROW AT VANCOUVER

Upon Receipt of the Sad News of Mr. Dunsmuir's Death—Many of the People Will Attend the Funeral—Sympathy for the Bereaved Family.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

VANCOUVER, April 12.—Deep sorrow prevails here over the demise of British Columbia's foremost citizen. It is expressed in kind words spoken of the great and good man by almost everybody. Each person seems to feel that his grief is personal. Flags at half mast are seen on the shipping in the harbor, and on the C. P. R. steamships and private masts. It is probable a number of our people will attend the funeral. From the message of condolence here gone from here, a general sympathy is felt for the family. All feel that in Mr. Dunsmuir's death the province has sustained a loss which the impression of the *World* appears in mourning this evening.

AMERICAN NEWS.

A Cyclone.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., April 12.—A cyclone struck the mining town of Belden this afternoon, demolishing six dwellings. William Lewis' 12-year-old daughter was fatally injured. Others were badly hurt. Particulars meagre.

Enormous Gas Wells.

FINDLAY, O., April 12.—Two enormous gas wells were struck here to-day, one with a capacity of over thirty million cubic feet, the other with not less than twenty million feet, the former is owned by the city.

Destructive Fire.

MOBILE, Ala., April 12.—Turner & Oates lumber mill and store, the adjoining telegraph office, seven flat cars, and one hundred yards of main railroad track at Lumberton, Ala., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Total loss, $30,000; insurance, $7,000.

Street Car Troubles.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 12.—Not a wheel was turned on the streets of the street car lines until one o'clock p.m. At that hour a car was started under police protection, but after a run of two or three blocks the conductor ordered the driver to pull back to the barn. A second attempt at 2:30 p.m. proved successful. The strikers threw the car from the track about 3 p.m., soon put on the rails again and successfully accomplished the round trip. No further attempts were made to run out cars.

Another Street Car Strike.

ST. PAUL, April 12.—A strike of St. Paul Street Car Co's employees was inaugurated on the Lake Street avenue line soon after three o'clock this afternoon. At four o'clock all the cars had been run into their respective barns except one on Seventh avenue line. The latter made trips in charge on non-union men, but ceased running at 5 o'clock. So far the cable men have refused to join the strike, but they will hold a secret meeting late to-night and probably conclude to go out to-morrow.

A Town Seized by Outlaws.

DENVER, Col., April 13.—A despatch from Lamar, Col., says the town of Boston, 35 miles south and about the same distance east of Springfield, is in possession of a gang of outlaws, led by Bill Thomason, an old pal of "Billy the Kid." The outlaws have taken possession of the postoffice, stores and saloons and threaten the lives of any who interfere. Several fires have been started, and many citizens have fled to the neighboring town for safety. It is feared the town will be destroyed and couriers have been sent to Trinidad and Las Animas for aid.

The Strike at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 13.—This is the third day of the strike, and the company apparently is no nearer moving the cars than it was yesterday. A number of new men were brought in, but no attempt has been made to run any cars, and President Lowry says none will be made until Monday. He refuses all offers of arbitration, though a number have been made by the men. A number of the new men have been induced by the strikers to quit, but everything is orderly. There is a movement on foot to have the council meet and force the company to arbitrate or lose its charter.

The Strike at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 13.—There is no change in the situation of the street car men's strike to-day. No attempt was made to run the cars, and none will be made to-day. The strikers are orderly and no disturbance has occurred. The cable line cars are running, and this is the main feature of the strike, that the men who have gone out are not considering. If the cable line stops, they will stand no chance of gaining their point. There is a rumor afloat that the strikers will attempt to stop the cable cars from running this afternoon.

The "Q" Dynamiters Convicted.

GENEVA, Ills., April 13.—The jury in the "Q" dynamite case, returned a verdict of guilty to-day, fixing the punishment of Broderick at one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary, and imposing a fine of $500 on Goding. A motion for a new trial was entered by the defence. The defendants seemed satisfied with the verdict.

The Ill-Fated Denmark.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The steamship Island arrived at her dock in Hoboken this afternoon. Her officers report that they saw nothing of the abandoned Denmark on the passage, and left nothing of the disaster until their arrival.

The Poisoned Kettle.

BERLIN, April 13.—Strictly secret dispatches from Calcutta state that the hereditary Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, and the Count and Countess of Hohenlohe, who are touring in the East Indies for pleasure, recently had a narrow escape from death by poisoning, while on board the steamer en route from Bombay to Calcutta. They and many of the other passengers were seized with severe illness, exhibiting symptoms of poisoning. Seven of the passengers died, but the Duke's party, and other sick ones, finally recovered. An investigation disclosed the fact that the meat had been cooked in copper vessels which had not been cleaned after previous using, poisoning every person who partook of the food.

Whatcom is overrun with thieves and bad characters, and, if reported, many burglaries have latterly been perpetrated.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Suppression of the African Slave Trade.

Reformation Urgently Needed in the Game of Football.

Sir Somers Vine's Mission to Australia in Search of Support for the Imperial Institute.

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LONDON, April 13.—In an interview today at Rome, Cardinal Lavigerie said regarding the proposed African international conference and the appeal of Gerhard Rohlfs, African traveler, to the anti-slavery association to subscribe to a fund for the enrolment of 1,000 volunteers for service in Africa, that such a force as Rohlfs proposes would, even if operating with Captain Wissman, be entirely inadequate to accomplish anything worth mentioning and would probably meet the fate of several recent disastrous expeditions which were sent out to accomplish great things in Africa. Mr. Burton's resolution, said the cardinal on the subject of the African slave trade, recently adopted by the British House of Commons, forms a contribution to the work, which has a long and tedious history. As far back as 1815, the powers in congress at Vienna drew up a declaration relative to the universal abolition of the slave trade, which has been considered by just and enlightened men of all ages as repugnant to the principles of humanity and universal morality and the powers declare in the face of Europe, that considering the universal abolition of the slave trade as a measure particularly worthy of their attention, they are animated with sincere desires, concurring in the most prompt and effectual execution of this measure by all the means in their power. In 1815, however, the powers were satisfied with simply putting their virtuous sentiments on record, for their declaration contains a proviso that the determining of the period when the trade is

TO CEASE UNIVERSALLY,

must be the subject of negotiation between the powers. This passage is directly referred to in Mr. Burton's resolution, of which the wording is important. It is, that in view of the increasing and extending desolation of Africa, caused by the slave trade, and also of the large responsibilities which the European nations have now assumed with respect to that continent, the time has come when full and complete effect should be given to these declarations against the slave trade, which were delivered by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Nothing could be more reasonable than the preamble and conclusion, which was modified in form though not in substance by the Government. It is hypocritical logical that the signatory powers should be asked whether they are willing to meet in conference for the purpose of discussing practical measures on the subject. Mr. Burton proposes that slavery should cease to be recognized by international law; that the slave trade should be branded as piracy by international law, so that the right to search vessels for slaves should no longer be confined to certain nations only. Lastly, Burton would restrict and supervise the importation of arms and ammunition into Central Africa. An international agreement, embodying the substance of Burton's proposals, would be the basis on which suppression of the slave trade by sea would become practicable, and it is doubtful, however, whether the clearing of the sea will close all the markets of the slave hunters. There is considerable demand for slaves in the region between the Nile, the Niger and the Congo. Neither this demand nor the fiendish raids by which it is supplied can be touched by Europe. At most only among the planters will be found the strong