The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1889. VOLUME XXXI NO. 18.

CABLE NEWS.

The King of Holland's Death Momentarily Expected.

The Feud Between the Tories and Unionists in Birmingham.

Destructive Tornado in Hungary—Boulanger Issues a Manifesto—Another Letter from Henry M. Stanley.

The Birmingham Election.

LONDON, April 5.—The feud between the Birmingham tories and unionists becomes more bitter daily. After an ineffectual attempt to secure the nomination of Jesse Collings, Albert Bright, son of the late John Bright, and the unionist candidate for the vacant seat, took his departure last evening for Italy, where he will remain until the election is over. This display of indifference on the part of the candidate, who was brought forward by the unionists to the exclusion of a conservative, solely because he was the son of his father, will keep a large number of tories from the polls, and likewise induce many unionists to stay at home. The Gladstonians, meanwhile, are doing excellent preliminary work, and it is not only possible but quite probable that the central division will next be represented by an out and out liberal.

Compulsory Vaccination.

LONDON, April 5.—In the Commons this evening, Jas. A. Picton, member for Leicester, moved that a commission be appointed to enquire into the operation of the Compulsory Vaccination Act. Mr. Picton contended that vaccination was not a certain preventative of smallpox, while it undoubtedly spread other diseases. Charles T. Ritchie, president of the local government board, announced that the government would assent to the appointment of such a commission, believing that the enquiry would result in dispelling all doubts as to the value of vaccination.

Spring Meeting.

LONDON, April 5.—The Bay filly "Bena," owned by Lord Arlington, won the Excelsior breeders' foal stakes, amounting to 800 sovereigns, at Leicester to-day. This is the first day of the spring meeting. The Leicestershire stakes, handicap for 500 sovs. was won by "Blue Second."

A Letter From Stanley.

LONDON, April 5.—The Royal Geographical Society has received a letter from Henry M. Stanley. The letter relates chiefly to the geographical portions of Africa through which Stanley passed on his march to Emin Bey's province. The letter was read before the society on Monday evening next.

Telephone Consolidation.

LONDON, April 5.—It is proposed by the leading telephone companies to consolidate the leading telephone companies of the Kingdom into one organization, and thus connect all the towns now using the telephone through one system.

Searching for Evidence.

LONDON, April 5.—It is asserted that the police made visits to the residence of M. Rochefort and Count Dillon in Paris this afternoon for the purpose of searching for documentary evidence to be used against these gentlemen in their coming prosecution.

Empress Frederick at Potsdam.

LONDON, April 5.—Empress Frederick and her daughters paid a visit to Emperor Frederick's tomb yesterday. They were met at the railway station at Potsdam by the Emperor who greeted his mother and sisters affectionately.

Sentences Reduced.

DUBLIN, April 5.—At Boyle to-day, the appeals of Joseph R. Cox, M. P. for East Clare, and Mr. Tully, editor of the Roscommon *Herald*, were heard. The sentences of both were reduced from four months to six weeks, imprisonment labor.

A Death Blow to Boulangism.

PARIS, April 5.—The action of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday in voting for the prosecution of Gen. Boulanger, is viewed as a death blow to himself and his followers by the opportunist and radical press. The government's majority was 327 votes. Rochefort and Count Dillion for connection with the Boulangist party.

Warned in Time.

PARIS, April 5.—It transpires that M. Bouchez, late assistant procureur, informed General Boulanger two weeks previous to the latter's flight, the government intended to arrest him.

Boulanger's Manifesto.

BRUSSELS, April 5.—Boulanger has issued a manifesto, in which he says that in a robust sense the French electors will know how to deal with falsehoods and slanders. The government, he declares, has extorted from an infuriated parliament consent to prosecute him before a court composed of his political enemies, not judges. Public opinion will be more well-known when he was appointed minister of war and therefore his colleagues in the ministry are equally guilty with himself. Nothing, he concluded, will turn him from the advocacy of an honest republic and the legal exercise of universal suffrage.

Fully Exonerated.

BRUSSELS, April 5.—The officers of the steamship Comtesse de Flandres, which was sunk in the English channel on Saturday last, have been fully exonerated of the charge of negligence by the commission appointed to investigate the matter.

Boulanger Withholds His Manifesto.

BRUSSELS, April 5.—Gen. Boulanger has been persuaded by Count Dillon and M. Rochefort to withhold the manifesto he meditated sending to his followers in France and the electoral campaign has been suspended.

The Role of Pretender.

The *North German Gazette*, commenting on Gen. Boulanger, at the request of Marshal Macmahon, says: "This latest retreat will not increase his prestige. He would rather play the *role* of a pretender than submit to arrest."

To Protect the Natives.

ZANZIBAR, April 5.—British Indians have been assured by Captain Wismann that Germany is solicitous for their welfare and friendship, and that he has been instructed by the imperial government to afford them all facilities for the furtherance and encouragement of the trade with the German territory on the coast.

Tornado in Hungary.

VIENNA, April 5.—A terrific storm has swept over a large portion of Southern Hungary. Many houses have been demolished, and in some cases whole villages have been set on fire by lightning, and destroyed.

The Nile Falling.

CAIRO, April 5.—The Nile is rapidly falling.

The Dutch King Dying.

THE HAGUE, April 5.—The King of Holland has had another relapse, and his death is expected at any moment.

WRECKED IN THE STRAITS.

Loss of an Indian Sealing Schooner with All Hands—Searching for the Bodies.

Mr. Thos. Argyle arrived in the city from Rocky Point yesterday afternoon, and reported that a number of Indians are searching along the coast for the bodies of thirteen Indians drowned on Monday last. The Indians formed the crew of a sealing schooner which left Port Angeles last week. The vessel was caught in Monday's gale and foundered with all hands. The schooner was owned by Indians, but her name was unknown.

The schooner Augusta arrived at Port Townsend on Thursday from Destruction Island, where she had been with a load of supplies for the contractors at work on the lighthouse which is being erected there. The men on the island report seeing a large schooner floating bottom side up the day after the hard gale outside. There was no means of getting to the wreck to ascertain the name, but from what could be seen she was a vessel of fully 400 or 500 tons burden. The varying winds aided by the tides kept her in sight of the island for three days.

A Cure for Lumbago.

That painful complaint can be quickly cured by the right remedy. Miss Mary Jane Gould, of Stoney Creek, Ont., says: "I was troubled with lumbago and could not get relief until I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil, one bottle of which cured me entirely." s-w-f.

An American syndicate has purchased the entire railroad system on the island of Jamaica.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Fifth Parliament.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Friday, April 5th.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:30 p.m. Prayers were read by Rev. Arthur Beanlands.

ABOLISHMENT OF GRAND JURIES.

Mr. T. Davie moved the following resolution:

"That an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor praying him to urge upon the Dominion Government the propriety of submitting a measure to Parliament for the abolition of grand juries."

The mover admitted the difficulties in doing away with long established legal institutions, but as the age progresses, it becomes necessary to abolish many old forms, and he thought the grand jury was one. The passage of the Speedy Trials Act had removed three-fourths of the criminal cases from jury trial altogether, and he thought it unnecessary that the grand jury should be retained to deal with the remaining fraction. In Scotland for centuries they had had a public prosecutor, and in the provinces of Canada the attorney-general practically assumed the functions of that officer. Although the grand jury dates back to the earliest periods of English history it does not follow from that fact that the tribunal is indispensible to the administration of justice; there were many institutions as honored by time as it, which the march of civilization had swept away. With all respect for the system, there was much of the star chamber about it. The best guarantee of civil liberty—the open administration of justice—is wanting, and publicity, the essence of confidence in judicial proceedings is strictly guarded against. There being no one acquainted with the facts of a case present to examine the witnesses it was easy for a partial or unwilling witness, in order to avert a trial, or screen a criminal, to suppress or color his statements in the secret examination before a grand jury. In questionable or weak cases, grand juries frequently think they are serving justice by throwing out the bill, the result of such a course is prejudicial to the prisoner, who probably is remanded until next assizes, whereas, if placed on trial he would have been acquitted at once. The majority rules, but no one can say by what process of reasoning they arrive at their conclusions. As an instance—an indictment was preferred against a man who had distinctly admitted his guilt—there was no other evidence against him, but strange to say the grand jury threw out the bill. When asked the reason, it appeared that they had been guided by the principle that he could be compelled to criminate himself, and thus wholly misapplying an undoubted rule of law, which they did not understand the meaning of, the culprit was allowed to escape. A case reported in the *Law Times* was of the jurymen indorsing "true bill" whereas the jury had ignored it. The prisoner was tried and convicted, but pardoned when the blunder was discovered. Many similar cases are recorded. Again there is no challenge, and persons closely related to, or political personal persons, friends of prosecutor or offenders can be put on juries, and prosecute their enemies or acquit their friends as the case may be. Public opinion was rarely consulted in the direction of the resolution; the matter had been recently brought up in the Senate at Ottawa—when the legislature was young and many others were strongly urged against the system—the views of many eminent lawyers and judges were quoted, and the general opinion was that grand juries had survived their usefulness.

Hon. Mr. Davie acknowledged that the agitation for the abolishing the grand jury system was not by any means a new one. Many arguments had been adduced to show that the grand jury was no longer a necessity; still the subject was of such importance that he did not think the House could decide it intelligently without giving it fuller consideration. He referred to the age of the tribunal and its usefulness even now. To advise the abolition of the grand jury system in this province, where he found it to be working extremely well, was a step further than he felt able to go at present. (The remarks of the hon. Attorney-General were received with applause from both sides of the House.)

Hon. Mr. Humphreys agreed with the remarks of the hon. Attorney-General, and at considerable length, condemned the resolution and censured the mover. He considered the grand jury the greatest bulwark of English liberty.

Mr. T. Davie, in reply to the abuse indulged in by the hon. member for Comox, remarked that he could see no argument in what he had said. He (Hon. Mr. Humphreys) had not answered one single argument he (Mr. Davie) had used. His remarks were only of the class of opposition generally raised against every class of reform, by those who did not understand them. He should have liked to have heard the hon. member for Comox advance some arguments in reply to his remarks.

The resolution was lost by a vote of 14 to 5.

CANADIAN WESTERN RAILWAY.

The House went into committee, Mr. Duck in the chair, upon the bill to grant a land subsidy to the Canadian Western Railway Company.

In committee, Hon. Mr. Davie moved to reconsider section 11, to make the date when construction shall be commenced within two years from the 1st of November next.

The amendment was made, and the bill reported to the House complete with amendments.

The report was adopted, and the bill read a third time and passed.

MEDICAL AMENDMENT ACT.

The House went into committee, Mr. Cowan in the chair, upon the Medical Amendment Bill, (Mr. T. Davie.)

The bill was reported complete with amendments, and read a third time and passed.

PRIVILEGE.

Hon. Mr. Robson asked permission of the house to reply to what had been said by the hon. member for Esquimalt on rising to a question of privilege on Thursday. Two years ago the House instructed the Government, by unanimous vote, to exchange the railway belt of land for lands in the Peace river district. The Government were afterwards condemned for delaying action in this matter. He was surprised to hear the hon. junior member for Esquimalt speak as he did. The exchange had been urged by the House, and the Government had lost no time in carrying out their wishes.

Mr. Higgins replied, that yesterday he read to the House two telegrams from Ottawa, to local papers. In these telegrams, Mr. Mara, M.P., who represented a having asked the government if the appeal of this province to the privy council had been decided, and upon receiving an answer that the province had won the case, he was represented to have immediately announced his intention to press for an exchange of lands in the railway belt for lands in the Peace river. He (Mr. Higgins) stated yesterday and he now begged to repeat the statement that however desirable an exchange of lands might have appeared to this House one or two years ago, when the resolutions referred to by the Hon. Mr. Robson were passed, the situation was entirely changed since the railway belt had been denuded (so far as the Dominion was concerned) of its chief value, the minerals. He could not see how an exchange for worthless lands on the line of railway could be effected to any valuable lands in the Peace river country without the province being placed at a serious disadvantage, and he hoped the matter would not be further entertained by the government.

On motion the House rose, to sit again at 3 o'clock on Saturday when pro-rogation will take place.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Destitution Among the Farmers of South Dakota.

Centennial Thanksgiving Day Fixed for April 30th.

Heavy Failure in New York — A Retired Army Officer to be Court Martialed —An Actress Divorced.

To be Court-Martialled.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Major-General Schofield has decided to recommend to Secretary Proctor that Major George A. Armes, the retired army officer who assaulted Gov. Beaver, be tried by court-martial for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Burning Lard.

CHICAGO, April 5.—A fire to-day in Sanft & Co's lard mill caused a loss of $60,000.

Heavy Failure.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The failure of Downs & Finch to-day was a surprise to the street trade. The firm were supposed to practically control the fine short trade of the country, having succeeded in effecting a contract with the leading manufacturers. The failure is now attributed to this attempt to corner the market. Henry Rothschild and Isaac Dreyfus were special partners.

Surrendered to the Sheriff.

FT. DODGE, Iowa, April 5.—Seventeen of the Des Moines river land settlers who yesterday defied a U.S. marshal and posse, surrendered to Sheriff Adams. They secured bail for their appearance at the May term of court.

Maggie Mitchell Divorced.

TRENTON, N.J., April 5.—A divorce was granted to Maggie Mitchell, the actress, here to-day.

An Assassin Lynched.

NASHVILLE, April 5.—A special to the *American* from Knoxville, Tenn., says: John Wolfingbarger, the cowardly assassin of Sheriff Greenbee, of Grainger county, was taken from the jail at Rutledge shortly after 12 o'clock this morning and lynched.

Sentence Commuted.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 5.—Governor Fifer has commuted the sentence of J. S. McLaughsey, one of the county commissioners, released on the 10th April.

The Dacota Prairie Fires.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 5.—A telegram signed by R. V. Pierce, mayor of St. Paul, Dak., was received at the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, asking for aid for sufferers in that region. Mr. Ives stated that the terrible prairie fires which had swept through that part of the country had destroyed all the property in that region, and left the farmers destitute. He asked grain men to contribute something towards purchasing a fresh supply of seed, that the farmers might now have at once. A despatch from Yankton says the losses in that county will amount to $90,000, seventy-five families were burned out. There was but a small insurance. Reports from Chamberlain say 100 families in that county have been deprived of everything their cows, and are in great distress. So far as known only two lives were lost.

Centennial Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—President Harrison issued a proclamation recommending April 30th next as the date of the centennial celebration of the inauguration of President Washington as a special centennial thanksgiving day.

A Double Tragedy.

FRANKFORT, Ind., April 5.—William Henderson, one of the richest men in this place, shot and killed his wife and then shot himself. Pray is still alive, but cannot recover.

A SWINDLER'S CAREER.

A Chapter in the History of George Henderson, Mining Shark.

Before and After His Arrival in British Columbia—His Present Intentions and Whereabouts.

A little over three years ago a Mr. Geo. Henderson, who gave out that he was a mining expert, arrived in this city from Portland, and registered at the Driard. He became acquainted with a number of gentlemen interested in mining matters, and through the combined efforts of himself and an associate, a bonus of $5,000 was placed in the exchequer of the city of Victoria in 1886 for the erection of a smelter. It was proposed to place this at Esquimalt. For some reason or other this project fell through, but Henderson had become acquainted with men of means, and his plausible manner of conversing on mining subjects enabled him to win their confidence. In the spring of 1886 he heard of a mine on the Fraser, near Big Slide, about twenty miles west of Lillooet. He visited it and returned with some of the ore, and spoke in glowing terms of the mine. It was just what he had been looking for, and he could guarantee an immense success if a company was formed for its development. A company was formed, composed of the leading capitalists of Victoria, and a number of miners were imported for the purpose of opening the property up. The results of assays and mill tests of the ore were in favor of Mr. Henderson's theories, and the proposed were bought for the Foster Gold Milling and Mining Company, Limited. Stock was liberally subscribed, a crushing plant was ordered, and was purchased at San Francisco by Mr. Henderson, who up to the present point had declined to accept salary, thereby increasing his popularity with the directors. He spoke of the wonderfully rich returns which would be received when the mill was in working order, and the shareholders looked forward with pleasant anticipation to the golden bars that would soon be forwarded to Victoria from the mountain. Matters went along swimingly, roads were built, the works placed in position, and after the supreme moment had been postponed from time to time, the crushers and roasters and concentrators began their work. Some difficulty was experienced in working the concentrator, but at last Mr. Henderson arrived in Victoria with a piece of flat yellow metal which he said was gold, and the product of his labors. He still glowingly depicted upon the big yield that was sure to come, and prophesied that shares would advance a thousand per cent. He over-looked good cause to sell several thousands of dollars worth of the shares allotted to him. Every possible effort was made to successfully work the machinery, but at last it was given out as a failure, and the company closed down the works, after the voluble George had succeeded in getting rid of about $75,000 of the stockholder's money.

HIS NICOLA OPERATIONS.

The ore discovered in Nicola then attracted his attention and George went in and bonded a couple of ledges. He was never known to work himself, his time being occupied in showing living on the fat of the land, playing cards and billiards and smoking fragrant Havanas. He spent the money he had gained through the sale of the shares, and was about "broke" when he applied to several gentlemen formerly interested in the Foster. Surprising to relate he secured advances, and his first report from the Star mine was to the effect that he had purchased a team of horses and was about to build a house. This was strictly against instructions, and George was compelled to relinquish cash received on the agreement of partnership, and this "deal" was killed.

But his cheek and loquacity were not lost, and he induced other gentlemen to go in with him and thus secured funds to proceed with work. He sunk a shaft and developed a body of good ore. "Pay dirt at last!" a small crushing and concentrating plant and a diminutive steam engine, and by dint of making others work hard—he was never guilty of anything of the kind himself—he at last succeeded in getting a carload of concentrates together which he shipped to the Pacific Coast, and they returned $40 or $50 per ton, or about one-fifth of their cost. He returned to Victoria, remained for a few days and again departed for San Francisco. He has not been seen since. Altogether he managed to run up about $15,000 debts for his too confiding associates. Nicola ranchers and others, who would like to see him once more.

During his work in Nicola he brought up quartz samples from Grass Valley, Cal., and failed to pay them a dollar, although he had thousands of borrowed money in his possession, and they and their families were forced to borrow money to return to where work could be secured. Altogether, from a business point of view, Mr. Henderson has made a very bad reputation for himself and should he ever re-visit Victoria, the people he has duped and robbed will have the satisfaction of placing him where he belongs—in the meshes of the law.

HIS PREVIOUS HISTORY.

When Mr. Henderson first visited Victoria, he brought with him a wife and child, the former a bright, pleasant woman, the latter an intelligent little girl. They made many friends and were well received among a number of Victoria families. There were rumors about the trio, not complimentary by any means, but they were brushed aside. A man that could talk like Henderson certainly was above suspicion. A gentleman who lately visited San Francisco for the purpose of arresting Henderson for obtaining money under false pretences, made it a point to inquire into his previous history. It is not of a creditable kind, and perhaps it would be better to leave it in the buried events of the past. Still, Mr. Henderson is but one of the many frauds that walk the earth, and live by their wits upon other people's credulity, and a good lesson may be learned by showing the man up in his true light. It may prevent good people from too blindly trusting plausible strangers that come without introduction from prominent business houses, or if they have introductions they are either forged or worthless.

Between six and seven years ago, Mr. George Henderson, with a wife and *four* children, arrived in Nevada City, Cal., without a dollar. The family were living in the lower place at the time, and the resident contractor gave shelter to the unfortunate family in two empty box cars. The only support of the children, Henderson, to provide for her family, took in washing, while her all-round handsome husband sat in the sunshine in the front door of a gambling dens. In a couple of months time Henderson left town, and accompanying him was the contractor's wife. The wife and children were left to eke out an existence for themselves as best they could. Henderson next turned up in the Coeur d'Alene country, where he was concerned with some shady transactions, and at Murray, Idaho, he endeavored to cheat a partner who was too sharp for him. He occasionally, when hard pressed, cashed checks on banks in which he had no funds, and one of his latest efforts being a check for a small amount on the late Willamette Savings Bank, Portland, which transaction by some means was bunged up. Before coming to Victoria Mr. Henderson visited San Juan Island with a woman who was not his wife, and endeavored to bond the San Juan lime kilns, but without success. He then came over to Victoria with the results above chronicled.

Since his last appearance here he succeeded, through a touching story, in securing $2,500 from a prominent San Francisco mining man who he was to pay to his creditors here to enable him to continue working in Nicola. Instead he posted off to New York on a similar mission of Sheriff Greenbee, of Grainger county, was taken from the jail at Rutledge shortly after 12 o'clock this morning and lynched.

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A BEAR STORY.

An Indian Chief's Exciting Struggle With a Black Bear Near Cape Mudge.

Mr. M. King arrived at Nanaimo on Friday from Valdez Island. He brought news of an exciting and very near fatal adventure that an Indian, Quocksister, chief of the Cape Mudge Indians, had with a black bear. It seems the Indian was armed with an old muzzle loading gun when he first spied a bear with cubs, and without thinking twice, he let drive at her. The shot took effect on the bear's jaw, breaking it. The bear then concluded to come to close quarters and settle the thing at once, which he proceeded to do. The first of all took off the Indian's upper lip and then clawed him down the side of the face. Being satisfied with her operations on his upper story, she turned her attention to his chest, which she partially raved in, and then took off a piece of the muscle of his arm. By this time Quocksister decided it was time for him to leave, and as he and the bear had mutually agreed to take a short breathing space, he made use of the time to start on his homeward journey. The bear divining his intention endeavored to stop him by reaching and re-clawing him, but the Indian's clothes (and he hadn't many) would not stand the strain and gave way. The Indian proved too fast for the bear, and arrived home clothed only in his native modesty.

LONDON, April 6.—The mine-masters of Northumberland have offered a 10 per cent. advance in the wages demanded by the colliers. There is no certainty yet as to the course the men will pursue in consequence of the refusal.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Land in the Railway Belt Doubled in Price.

Lord and Lady Stanley Will Come West in September.

Use of Snares for Catching Fish Prohibited—Fraser River Packers will be Allowed 450 Boats.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 5.—An order-in-council has been passed extending the time for homesteading in the railway belt of British Columbia to the 1st of January, 1891, and increasing the price of lands in the belt, which are sold for agricultural purposes without conditions of settlement, from $2.50 to $5 per acre.

In the House to-day, Hon. Mr. Foster said the government had expended $102,000 on the Canadian Pacific arbitration up to the end of January. The company's claim is somewhere between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

A large delegation from Montreal went to-day and asked the government for two million dollars to bridge the St. Lawrence.

An order-in-council has been passed prohibiting the use of snares of all kinds for catching fish.

Lord and Lady Stanley and suite will visit British Columbia in September next.

The anti-combines bill has been placed on the Government orders to ensure its passing.

The Canadian Pacific Debt Consolidation Bill was talked out to-night. It will come come up again on Monday, but unless concession is made to the maritime provinces, it will be again talked out. It is reported that some agreement will likely be arrived at.

The minister of fisheries has decided to allow American packers 450 boats on the Fraser river this season.

OUR CAPITAL LETTER.

The Great Debate in Parliament on the Jesuits Act.

The Missionaries and the Department of Indian Affairs.

Sir Adolphe Caron an Unpopular Minister—The Wrecking Bill Killed in the Senate.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 30.—The great debate is over, the Jesuits Act remains unchanged for the present and matters have resumed their normal quietness. It is hard to make out from the distance of 3,000 miles from the capital, realize the full extent of the feeling which has been engendered in Ontario over the Jesuits' agitation. I say Ontario, because the other provinces do not appear to have affected the other Provinces to any material extent. Here in Ottawa the agitation has reached its culminating point and although the opinion is expressed in high quarters that it will die out in a very few weeks, many people are inclined to doubt. To give an adequate idea of the great debate within the compass of a letter is an impossibility. It would require at the very least half a dozen. Two great speeches stand out above all the others, one delivered by Mr. McCarthy, M. P. for North Simcoe, a leading member of the Ontario bar, a life-long Conservative and a devoted friend of Sir John A. Macdonald, in which he took strong ground in favor of the disallowance of the Jesuits' Estates Act, the other by Sir John Thompson. Minister of Justice, who upheld the position of the Government, but with the Pope his humble mission to interfere with the measure. Both will be reproduced in the Toronto papers, orators on either side of the question. Sir John Thompson's speech was one of unusual power and brilliancy and enhances, if that were possible, the high reputation he has already achieved as a parliamentary orator. In effect, on the other hand, he may be judged from the fact that Hon. Edward Blake on its conclusion crossed the floor, held out his hand, and said, "I congratulate you." The Minister of Justice's contention in brief was that the Roman Catholics had a moral claim to the proceeds arising from these estates, but he failed, in the opinion of not a few listeners that memorable evening, to shake Mr. McCarthy's argument that the Jesuits' Estates Act is unconstitutional and dangerous, because it attributes a measure of sovereignty to the Pope, and therefore compromises, not merely the sovereignty of the Crown, but the liberty and self government of the Canadian people. Even Sir John Thompson had to admit that the mention of the Pope's name in the preamble of the bill was unfortunate, and later on in the debate he said the same thing. Mr. McCarthy effectually stirred up the hot Orangeism lurking in the breast of the well fed Conservative party, when he introduced the spectre of Papal aggression, and the agitation in Toronto on the subject, he said it reminded him of a Jew who went into a place where pork was sold and was scalded by a slice of ham. On leaving he was terrified by a thunder clap, which shook the heavens. "Mein gracious!" he exclaimed, "what a row about a leetle bit of pork!" Applying the story he said that Canada would be unscalded by any of the terrible consequences the Jew was so frightened at. Sir Hector Cartwright had to say a few words after the Premier, and then the division bells were set ringing. At twenty minutes to two yesterday morning the whips filed in with the last stragglers, and then the question was put, "Shall the words be added to the motion of Col. O'Brien's resolution being called, Mr. McCarthy was the first to rise. Then followed Alex. McNeil of North Huron, Clarke Wallace of West York, Dick Tyrwhitt of South Simcoe, Fred. Dennison of West Toronto, George R. R. Cockburn of East Toronto and Col. O'Brien of Muskoka. The clerk then faced the Opposition benches, and their votes were then recorded. John Carlton, North Norfolk; Julius Scriver, Huntingdon, Quebec; Jas. Sutherland, North Oxford; Peter Macdonald, East Huron; John A. Barron, North Victoria and John A. Bell of Addington, the latter being a conservative. The nays were then taken and after the totals had been made up, the clerk announced: "Yeas 13, nays 183," a majority of 175 for the government. Some surprise was expressed as to the smallness of the vote in favor of disallowance, but it is an open secret that the Protestant conservative element in Montreal and east Ontario will do whipping some waverers into line—notably Dickenson, of Carleton, and Perley, of Ottawa. The vote received is the largest ever given in any division in the house of commons, including the Speaker, 202 being present. There were thirteen yeas, the requisite number to form a new cabinet, someone jokingly remarked to Col. O'Brien; and there were thirteen absentees, to wit: Sir Adam Archibald, Bond, Baker, Chaplain, Costigan, De Georges, Geoffman, Jamieson, Langelier (Montmorenci), Laurie, Lavergne, Lester and Pope.

THE B. C. MATTER.

The influential deputation which was here this week representing the Methodist Missionary Society made some very damaging statements relative to the administration of Indian affairs in British Columbia. It is very unfortunate that one religious denomination should have to bring charges of favoritism against the Department officials, but the charges having to be put into writing it devolves upon the officers to furnish an answer. The superintendent was present at the conference at Sir John's the other day and on the face of it got the best of the battle. It is to be seen, however, whether he will be able to refute the Methodist allegations.

THE WRECKING BILL.

The Senate asserted its independence last evening by throwing out Mr. Kirkpatrick's bill for reciprocity in wrecking on the inland waters of Canada. Several senators claimed that the bill was part of the government policy of piecemeal attack on the National Policy, contended that Canada was giving away everything and getting nothing in return. An amendment in favor of reciprocal towing, which Mr. Charlton proposed when the bill was before the Commons, would probably have carried the bill through the Senate, but as it was the six months' hoist was granted by 8 votes.

ROUGH ON SIR ADOLPHE.

The Minister of Militia is one of the most unpopular men in Parliament, and others besides the citizens of Victoria, have reason for charging him with broken promises. This week the investigation promoted by Mr. Mulock into the quality of the cloth supplied to the militia was continued, and on two different occasions Sir Adolphe Caron came in for hard knocks from Conservatives. On Thursday a witness was asked what was the general opinion of the militia as to the conduct of the department. Several members objected to the question, and in the discussion which followed Mr. Wallace, of York, remarked: "We are here only to discuss the question of militia clothing. [Applause from the minister.] We are not here to enquire into the opinion of the militia with regard to the minister and his administration. [Further applause from Sir Adolphe.] There is no necessity to ask for the opinion of the militia on that subject." The Conservatives were polled as to what they think of his administration, he would not get a single vote." [Laughter and applause.] Yesterday morning Senator Sanford a prominent Conservative senator, was under examination, and at one point stated frankly that the minister was totally ignorant of the first principles of commercial transactions.

PROROGATION.

Close of the Third Session of the Fifth Parliament.

The third session of the fifth parliament of British Columbia was brought to a close yesterday. Only a small number of visitors, of whom the greater part were ladies, were present on the floor of the House to witness the ceremonies of prorogation. Among the visitors were Rev. Dr. John Reid, D.D., Venerable Archdeacon Scriven, Rev. Arthur Beanlands, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. J. Dunn, Mrs. George Riley, Mrs. T. W. Paterson, the Misses Grigge, Miss Gertrude Smith, the Misses Deasy, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Van Volkenburgh, Miss Van Volkenburgh, Mrs. Grant, Miss Armstrong and Mrs. Victor Jensen.

Shortly before 3 o'clock His Honor, Lieut.-Governor Nelson arrived, attended by his private secretary, Mr. Herbert Spencer, and the following staff: Lieut.-Col. Holmes, Capt. Beaumont, Dr. Duncan and Lieutenant Gaudet; and entered the treasury building.

At 3 o'clock, Mr. Speaker Pooley took the chair, and prayers were read by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge.

Mr. Speaker then left the House for a few minutes later, His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and staff emerged from the treasury building, and entered the House by the main entrance, the visitors rising as the attachment of provincial and—Victoria city police, in charge of Supts. Roycraft and Sheppard, who saluted as the "Queen's" approached.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor having taken his seat on the throne, invited the chair, Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, for Mr. Fell, the clerk of the House, read the title to the following Bills:

Act to Please Your Honor:—We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, in session assembled, approach Your Honor at the close of our labors with sentiments of unfeigned devotion and loyalty to Her Majesty's person and to Her government, and humbly request Your Honor's acceptance a bill entitled "An act for granting certain sums of money for the public service of the Province of British Columbia.

To this bill the clerk, by His Honor's command, affixed the usual formula:

"In Her Majesty's name, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor doth thank Her Majesty's loyal subjects, accept their benevolence, and assent to this bill."

His Honor then delivered the following speech:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In relieving you from further attendance I have to thank you for the careful attention given to the business submitted before you, and to express the earnest hope that your anticipations may be fully realized in regard to the beneficial effect of the measures which you have passed. The liberal encouragement and assistance extended to certain railway projects will, it is to be hoped, result in the early and successful prosecution of works so essential to the opening up of the Province and development of its vast latent resources. The decision of the Precious Metals Case, recently rendered by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, possesses an importance far beyond the mere control of the minerals in the territory immediately affected. There is every reason to anticipate that the settlement of this long pending dispute in favor of the Province will stimulate the development of the mineral wealth of that region. I have to thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the public service, and I trust that the interests of care will be taken to administer the various sums with due regard to economy and efficiency. As a last act I leave it for you, I desire to express the earnest hope that you may be spared to participate in the progress and prosperity now dawning upon this important portion of your Dominion, which you have been instrumental in bringing about.

Hon. Mr. Robson, provincial secretary, then announced the prorogation of the House until the 6th day of June next.

His Honor then retired, and the proceedings of the session of 1889 were brought to a close.

A Frightened Mother.—"My little girl 4 years old, frightened some one night by a croup cough, but I gave her a dose of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which relieved her immediately and she slept all night. I have since used it in several cases of croup, frost bites, etc., and find it always reliable. Mrs. Bradly, Virden, Man." s-w-f.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Definite News of Stanley Expected Shortly.

Conference Upon the Improvement of Indian Wheat.

Details of the Circumstances Which Led to the Suspension of the "Volkszeitung."

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LONDON, April 6.—An attache of the British foreign office, in an interview today respecting the probable movements of H. M. Stanley during the past seven months, which no conference has published, on Wednesday last received, stated that Lord Salisbury had no doubt that definite news regarding Stanley's whereabouts would be received during the present month, and that certain events which had transpired in Central Africa during the preceding month had contributed to bring the fact that the great explorer was not very far. Instructions in accomplishing the work he has undertaken have been given to Stanley beyond the instructions of the English premier. Of course, said the attache, Lord Salisbury would be glad to relieve Emin Pasha, but it also had for its object the great work of opening the country to civilization. That the former has been accomplished, so far as Emin's wishes were concerned, no one doubts, and those who have read from time to time accounts of the recent victories of El Senousi over Khalifa's forces, and his rapid march through Darfour and Kordofan to Khartoum at which place she is reported this afternoon, cannot doubt that Stanley has succeeded where others have failed in obtaining the powerful aid of El Senousi.

THE VEILED PROPHET

of the oasis of Siwah to accomplish the second part of his task. Since Gordon's massacre was repeated attempts have been made, through the agency of African travelers, others, to win El Senousi's influence to the suitability of a path for the civilized people and priests, when the Mahdi ruled with an iron hand, and treated with the utmost cruelty, yet to all these representations no answer was returned beyond the mere statement that his business was with the souls of his people and not the material world beyond. Stanley placed the matter so strongly before one of the agents of El Senousi, and showed that not only was Stanley actually usurping the part of the kingdom, even endeavoring by cruel measures to procure El Senousi's consent, but that the Khalifa agents of El Senousi in Northeastern Africa also gave such vivid pictures of ruin and misery, which the Mahdi had caused to the people of the Soudan, that El Senousi "cast away the veil from his face and came forth, saying, 'Be hitherto deceived, in the interests of religion and humanity, and to crush Mahdism and restore the Soudan to peace and prosperity.' Before the outbreak of Mahdism, all the tribes of the Soudan who were not "Holaits," recognized Senousi as a religious confessor, whose influence was paramount. Messengers from and from Tripoli to Zanzibar, but no where had religion been more warmly accepted than in Darfour and Kordofan, which latter states which borders upon Lake Chad; that the Mahdi's attempt to stifle it with his iron hand, and yet, Senousi is the only man in Africa who had power to crush the Mahdi and restore the Soudan to peace and order. Our opening Africa to civilization, by way of nursing lions that El Senousi has taken Anfurmah and Khartoum, and that the reign of the Mahdi is at an end.

THE VOLKS ZEITUNG PROSECUTION.

The *Times* official announcement on Thursday that a prosecution of the *Volkszeitung* for publishing the speech of Emperor William was undertaken at the demand of the present ministry, has created a deep feeling of disgust among the Socialists, men, both in England and the continent, regarding the future of Germany. About three weeks ago the German court of appeals decided that a journal, in spite of any newspaper in which thereof appeared, and it was then contended that the proceedings should surely be extended." The decision was given, but the prosecution was withdrawn. The president of the police, based his action on the law against the spirit of socialist agitation, which, he said, is a danger to the commonwealth. The passage which offended the police and emperor, was to the effect that the people, the old man, who repose in Friedrichstein, the bitterest feeling would awake in their hearts, if they knew that the despotic shadow remains to the living. How many feel this, we know not, but this we know that they will hold fast which drives from day to day, and in a sense of these brave and sensible ones we salute to day the men who fought on the 18th day of March, living as well as said, with grateful feeling." These sentences appeared on the 18th day of March, the anniversary of the fight between the people and the troops of