

## The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1894.

## A NEW DEPARTURE.

Mr. Sword on Saturday evening addressed a meeting of the electors of the municipality of Burnaby. Defining the position taken by the Independents, he said that although they had considered it necessary to take an out-and-out stand against the Government, "they had not accepted Mr. Beaven as their leader, and had no intention of doing so after the election." In this Mr. Sword agrees with Mr. Tully Boyce. Mr. Boyce, it will be remembered, when declaring his opposition to the Government, was careful to give his hearers to understand that he did not acknowledge Mr. Beaven as his leader. We presume that Mr. Sword is also with Mr. Boyce and the Columbian in taking the Union Hall programme as the platform of the Opposition party. The indications are that the new Opposition have agreed in adopting that "advanced" programme which contains so many "reforms" that are to be worked up to. The repudiation of Mr. Beaven by Mr. Sword, Mr. Boyce and the Columbian, as the leader of the Opposition, cannot be accidental. There is an evident intention to crowd Mr. Beaven out of the leadership and to choose a new leader, as well as to adopt new principles.

Mr. Sword did not declare his adhesion to the Columbian's new advanced platform, but that there is a fair prospect of the cable being self-sustaining, "at least," it says, "there is no extravagant risk to be faced, while on the other hand, the object in view is one for which a considerable risk might be wisely incurred." It considers that the establishment of the steamship line has opened the way for the consideration of the ocean cable project; has, in fact, made it necessary. This is what it says:

The establishment of a line of steamers between Australia and Canada has done much to familiarize the minds with the idea of telegraphic communication, and, indeed, to impress them with a sense of the necessity for the due development of commerce. Every cable that is discharged at either end of the line will increase the day's work by bringing into greater prominence the anomaly that two great English-speaking communities, forming part of the same empire, and only some seven or eight thousand miles apart, should be obliged to carry on their business correspondence by a route of more than double that length, passing through London. It is significant of the strength of feeling already aroused on the subject that the movement which has just borne fruit in the decision arrived at by the Intercolonial Postal Conference took definite shape in the midst of the financial and commercial difficulties with which Australia has recently had to struggle.

This project cannot be adequately discussed without considering Imperial as well as Canadian and Australian interests. Every year increases the necessity for rapid communication with the most distant parts of the empire, but every year also increases the risk of interruption of existing lines of communication in the event of war.

Further on in the article it says:

But the advantage from an Imperial standpoint is far greater and of a kind which money cannot measure, since we are assured of our ability to reinforce either Australia or India notwithstanding any temporary block coming upon the exposed line of communication through the Mediterranean. The cable now in question is the actual supplement to the lines of steamers and by its use it will be recognized as indispensable whether for commercial or for Imperial purposes. It is therefore clearly the true policy of the country to join with Canada and Australia in the efforts they are making to secure a great Imperial benefit.

A scheme which the London Times advocates in this way is certain to be on the high road to success. The Canadian-Australian ocean cable may be therefore considered almost an accomplished fact.

## A SERIOUS BUSINESS.

The refusal of the militia to obey the command of Governor Tillman is the most serious feature of the South Carolina revolt. That refusal is very natural. What the South Carolinians have risen against—"the straw which broke the camel's back"—so to speak, was the attempt of the officers of the law to search private houses for concealed liquors. The people were indignant that their privacy should be invaded in this way for such a purpose, and holding the sound Anglo-Saxon view that every man's house is his castle, they considered themselves justified in resisting what they believed to be an unjustifiable tyranny, by physical force.

If Governor Tillman had been a judicious man he would not have provoked revolt in this way. But he is not judicious. Like Governor Waite, of Colorado, and Governor Llewellyn, of Kansas, he is a Populist, and people are now being convinced of what wise men have said long ago, that it is not safe to entrust democracy with power. The damage in a position of authority is almost certain to prove an exacting and unreasonable tyrant.

Governor Tillman, instead of exhorting his officers and the volunteers, who are willing to enforce the liquor law, under him to endure almost any provocation before firing on an assemblage of citizens, encouraged them to use their rifles when they were resisted. He said exultingly to a member of the press who asked if the force which he was about to send to the scene of disturbance would shoot: "Will they shoot? Well, you ought to have heard them cheer when I told them to shoot." It is impossible to imagine a man more dangerous to the peace and welfare of a community than a Governor who talks about shooting his fellow-citizens in this way. If a British magistrate or military officer were to encourage cheering on the part of soldiers under such circumstances, his commission would not be worth an hour's purchase. Nothing could more clearly show how unfit he is to occupy a position of responsibility and authority in a time of civil disturbance. But they do these things differently in the States.

back to England at the expense of the parent institution, and we imagine that the remaining nineteen only they in Canada because they are now beyond the reach of the emigrating agency. Can any other emigrating agency associated with any country show such a record as that? Canadian journals did not hesitate to give the widest possible circulation to the charges of the Brandon jury and the equally unsubstantiated suggestions of the Dominion Inspector of Penitentiaries. In common justice to Dr. Bernardo's work, and to the whole cause of child emigration, they will now, we may hope, give equal currency to this refutation.

## THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The London Times has become an earnest advocate of the proposed Canadian-Australian cable. It believes that the cable will be of very great advantage to Canada, but it is evident that it has been induced to favor the project from considerations of its importance from an Imperial point of view.

The question of cost does not discourage the Times in the least. The nine millions of dollars, which it is necessary to raise, is evidently, in its eyes, not by any means a hopelessly large sum. "Four per cent on \$1,800,000, to take the outside figure," it says, "amounts to \$72,000 per annum, a sum from which the united purse-bearers of the British Empire need not recoil. It may be reduced by \$20,000 a year if the different governments go about the work in another way, and borrow the capital on their own credit."

The Times places a good deal of credit in Mr. Sandford Fleming's calculations. It considers that there is a fair prospect of the cable being self-sustaining, "at least," it says, "there is no extravagant risk to be faced, while on the other hand, the object in view is one for which a considerable risk might be wisely incurred." It considers that the establishment of the steamship line has opened the way for the consideration of the ocean cable project; has, in fact, made it necessary. This is what it says:

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## SNEAKING BLANDERS.

The reader of the debate on the Nakusp & Sloon railway saw that the Opposition have not abandoned their policy of slander by insinuation, innuendo and suggestion. The Government have given them much more information than was needed to form a fair and an intelligent opinion on the transaction, and they have had ample time and opportunity to make enquiries for themselves into everything connected with the negotiations and arrangements in which the Government took part. They have not been able to find that the Government, or any member of it, did anything in connection with the road that is in the slightest degree improper. Yet the Leader of the Opposition and his followers during the debate did not hesitate to use language intended to convey the impression that the transaction, as far as the Government was concerned, was a corrupt one.

It is impossible to conceive of a manner or more cowardly course than this. If the leader of the Opposition is in possession of any evidence that would justify the insinuations which he has made, it was his duty to produce it. He should have had the courage and the manliness to formulate his charges, to put them in such a shape that they could be met. No one but a coward and a sneak in grand endeavors by hints and shreds and ambiguous phrases to convey an impression prejudicial to those whom he is trying to injure. When he does this in a body in which speech is free and privileged, he is without the shadow of an excuse for his meanness and his malignity.

If Mr. Beaven, Mr. Sword, Mr. Brown and Mr. Cotton calculate that the charges which they dare not openly make on the floor of the Legislative chamber, will be effective as ammunition on the platform during the election campaign, they are very much mistaken. The electors love manly dealing and fair play, and they despise a sneak and a slanderer. The men who are afraid to openly charge the Government with misdoing in the Legislature, where they have every opportunity of proving their accusations if there is any evidence to support them, will be treated with contempt when they try to insinuate them at public meetings. They will be asked why they did not prefer and prove them when they had the chance. They will be forced to admit that they could not. The rejoinder to that admission is on the tip of every honest and manly man's tongue. It is: "Why then did you not hold your tongue? If you could not prove what you are hinting at then, you cannot now." The character of public men who are doing their best to benefit the Province are not to be damaged by the insinuations of sneaks and cowards who have not the pluck or the honesty to say what they mean plainly and openly. The Opposition have had their opportunity. They began by insidiously and slyly creating the impression that everything was not straight in the Nakusp & Sloon "deal." They fished for evidence to support the charges which they dare not make. The Government went out of their way to obtain for them the information they asked for. Having obtained it, and having had ample time to study it, they discovered that there was nothing on which to base the charges which they wished, but were afraid to make. They did not possess sufficient honorable principle or manliness to keep the suspicions which they found to be groundless, to themselves, but gave expression to them in their speeches with the intention of doing sneakingly and indirectly what they found it impossible to do openly and in a manly fashion. The people of this Province have, no doubt, taken the measure of the men who expect to accomplish their purposes by false accusation and slander, and will treat them as they deserve.

## DIFFICULTIES OF PROHIBITION.

The prohibitionists are very earnest and exceedingly zealous. They honestly believe that their cause is a good one and that there would be no very great difficulty in making the alterations in the laws which prohibition would render necessary. But the greater number of them have not thought much about this matter, and they, consequently, have but a very hazy idea of what the enactment of a law prohibiting the importation, sale and manufacture of intoxicating drinks really means.

In the first place the Government would have to find ways and means of raising the nine millions or so of dollars which prohibition would take from the Dominion revenue. Nine millions of dollars means one dollar and eighty cents a head for every man, woman and child in the country. There is not a Finance Minister in the Dominion, actual or possible, who would not be appalled at the thought of being required to impose new taxes to the amount of nine millions. We are quite familiar with the sentimental solution of this problem which some good people are ready to furnish at a moment's notice. But when it comes to the business of imposing taxes and paying taxes, sentiment in this process would do no good at all. We do not say that we are quite satisfied that an attempt to perform it would so disarrange the financial department of the Government that it would be years before it would be in good working order again. When, therefore, Sir John Thompson and his colleagues are asked to favor the enactment of a prohibition law, they see a great deal more in regard to a comparatively easy task, the government look upon as a work of colossal proportions. People, no matter what their views on the prohibition question may be, should not wonder when Sir John Thompson, the Hon. Mr. Foster or any other statesman hesitates when he is asked to pledge

himself to use his talents and his influence to procure the enactment of a prohibition law.

When such a request was made to the Dominion Premier a few days ago by a large and an influential delegation, he got humored and in the most candid manner tried to convince them of the difficulties that lay in the way of his giving them a definite promise. Among other things, he said:

"The best way he could show appreciation of the manner in which they had presented their case was to be frank with them, and, therefore, he would say that it was out of the question for any Act in connection with prohibition could be put before Parliament this session. They would all appreciate the reasons for that. They would all understand that before a measure could be presented to Parliament, a most careful and painstaking study of the revenue wants of the country would have to be made. There were a hundred other considerations. For instance, with regard to enforcement, the date of the Act coming into force, etc. All these matters would have to be carefully considered and studied before a bill could be presented to Parliament. The question of the displacement of nine millions of revenue could not be disposed of in a few hours. The deputation would, therefore, realize that they could not expect the Government to make a pledge on this question for the present session. With regard to the future, he would say that he would do his best, but he could not pledge them that he would do so. Up to the present, Parliament had been going upon certain lines with regard to the task of ascertaining what this great reform involves, and that as regards the revenue, provincial, Dominion and municipal, with regard to the private or corporate interests involved in it. A commission had been sitting for the last three years and taking evidence upon these points. This evidence would be found exceedingly instructive to public men and those engaged in this reform."

The tone of the Eastern Canadian newspapers, with respect to the new tariff, is, as we have seen, reasonable and moderate. They all appear to think that the task which the Finance Minister had to perform was one of very great difficulty, and they admit that it was impossible for him to please all that are interested in the operation of the tariff. The new classification seems to meet with general approbation. The tariff has been greatly simplified. The general complaint hitherto has been that it was too complicated and too elaborate, and that it was consequently a matter of great difficulty at times properly to classify goods. This difficulty will, we think, be found to have disappeared when the new tariff has been a short time in operation.

The Conservative papers, as might be expected, speak well of the tariff, and the Liberal papers criticize it sharply. This was also to be expected. The Montreal Star, which is neither Liberal nor Tory, and which has been a strong advocate of tariff reform on protectionist lines, is, on the whole, well pleased with the new tariff. It says that "fuller discussion will bring out more clearly the effect of the measure of 'reform' proposed by the Government; and actual experience under the new tariff will do more than all the theorizing in the world to show whether or not it really restores the lost balance between the manufacturer and the consumer."

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Of the speech itself the Star says: Mr. Foster's defence of the Protective principle was exhaustive, grand and convincing. Nor was it without its shifting days, for the country needs to be steered in its belief in the National Policy. To depopulate our cities and make the Americans a present of our mechanics and the farmer. The readjustment of the iron duties should help both the iron-makers and the iron-consumers; and it does not appear likely that any real and worthy industry will be crippled by the new tariff. However, both manufacturer and consumer are pretty certain to let us know how the tariff affects them individually, and this will be the test by which it will stand or fall.

The Star, which was published on the evening of the day after the Budget speech was delivered, contains the opinions of many of the merchants of Montreal on the nature of the changes that have been made. They are, as a rule, cautious and moderate utterances. Most of the gentlemen interviewed evidently needed more time to study the tariff and to watch its operation before they gave any decided opinion on its merits.

The Gazette, which is a consistent supporter of the Government, notices the tariff favorably. Speaking of it generally, it says: Not only have anomalies in rates been corrected, but the whole list of duties from beginning to end has been overhauled, and to-day the business of Canada will proceed upon a distinctly new basis, so far as prices and production are regulated by fiscal law. The Government has been careful in its utterances during the recent to declare that the principle of protection would be adhered to, and in his opening speech the Finance Minister reiterated this sentiment with great emphasis, supporting the policy of the last fifteen years by copious citations of the immense benefits derived therefrom to all classes of the people. Whether the tariff in all its parts will be regarded as in keeping with the pledges of adequately safeguarding home industry from foreign competition, it is too early to determine, but a first impression of a reading of the new rates certainly tends to a doubt with respect to more than one article. But the tariff, as well to remember, has been slowly framed to meet the new conditions of transportation and cost of production created during the last decade and a half.

The Toronto Mail expresses itself very cautiously on the subject of the changes that have been made, neither praising nor blaming. It speaks of the tariff as "a large measure of small reductions" and appears to think that these reductions in the aggregate will amount to more than \$1,600,000.

We see by our special telegrams from

Ottawa that there are many manufacturers who are not pleased with the change, and we will no doubt, hear by and by from the consumers. We do not expect that when the tariff gets fairly into operation there will be any general opposition to the new scale of duties. The necessity of raising a revenue of thirty-six millions or thereabouts will have the effect of mitigating the criticisms of many Opposition politicians, who would like to help to make Mr. Foster's tariff unpopular. How that amount of revenue can be raised, if any very material reduction is made in the tariff, without resorting to direct taxation, is a question which free trade politicians do not feel very greatly disposed to answer.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem occupied the entire forenoon yesterday in his charge to the jury in the case of *Walley v. Lowenberg, Harris & Co.*, the learned judge going exhaustively into the facts and law of the case, concluding by submitting the following series of questions to the jury, whose answers are also given:

1. Did Mr. Snowden, as a member of the defence, give the plaintiff reason to believe, and to rely on that belief, that the defendants were acting as agents for him (the plaintiff) in the negotiations that led to the loan mentioned in the pleadings being made? A. Yes.

2. Did Mr. Snowden, as such member of the defence, before or at the time, the loan was completed, and the money paid over, show the plaintiff, or induce him to believe, that the land in question which had been made by Messrs. Shorthall and Baker? A. No.

3. Did the plaintiff, if he saw or knew of the valuation, accept that valuation and make the loan in consequence of it? A. No.

4. Did the defendant adopt that valuation as the correct valuation, without further inquiry? A. Yes.

5. If they did so, did they, in doing so, use due skill and diligence as valuers in arriving at the value of the land in question as security for the loan? A. No.

6. Did Mr. Snowden state to the plaintiff that the land was first-class security for the contemplated loan, and bearing in mind that the loan was for three years, was such statement true? A. Mr. Snowden did so state, and such statement was not true.

7. Did Mr. Snowden state to the plaintiff that Mr. Dodge, the intending borrower, was a thrifty, hard-working man, and if so, was the statement true, and did Mr. Snowden have good reason for making it? A. To the first part of the question, yes; to the second and third parts, no.

8. Were the statements made by Mr. Snowden as to the value of the security and the character of the intending borrower based upon personal knowledge? A. No.

9. Were such statements made recklessly? A. Yes.

10. Did Mr. Snowden, on behalf of his firm as agents for the plaintiff, advise him to accept the investment, and did the plaintiff rely solely on that advice? A. Yes.

11. Has the plaintiff been paid anything on account of principal or interest on his mortgage? A. One year's interest.

12. Has he endeavored to sell the mortgage premises, and if so, has he been able to realize any sum therefor? A. To the first part, yes; to the second, no.

13. In any event, if it be decided that the mortgage shall be transferred to the defendants, what damages is the plaintiff entitled to? A. The amount of the principal, \$5,500, with the interest due and unpaid thereon.

Mr. Bodwell then moved for judgment for the plaintiff in the full amount sued for, \$5,500, and interest thereon at 8 per cent from the date of the mortgage, together with costs.

Mr. McCall asked that the motion for judgment be allowed to stand over for a short time, but his Lordship said, if the learned counsel for the defence could show any reason for granting it, he (his Lordship) would be only too glad to do so.

The motion was allowed, and his Lordship, addressing the jury, said: "Gentlemen, you have decided one of the most important questions that has come before this court for years. It only involves some \$5,500, but it literally involves some minds by telling you so in my charge—and the character of investment generally in this Province; and your verdict will be a practical instruction—I do not use the word 'lesson'—a practical instruction to brokers, that they need not imagine by your verdict that they necessarily guarantee the loans; but they must know from your verdict here the proper way in which to value a farm. If you want to buy a farm, you go out and look at it, you ask the number of acres and the kind of soil, you know whether it is near the market, and you judge for yourself whether it is a loan, good productive soil or not, and you make your calculation of the profit to be derived from that farm. That is the true value of the farm. I am glad the property involved here is a farm, because there might have been embarrassing questions about other property. But gentlemen, you make estimates of the character of the one you have considered in this case of something else, and that they deducted 50 or 60 per cent of the estimate, and never thought of the true value of the farm at all. That is practically a mercantile jury that has decided this question. I am glad it is. A jury used to dealing with mercantile and business matters. Every one of you are more or less engaged in business. And you take the liberty of telling you that I consider the verdict common sense."

The Divisional court yesterday upheld the order of Hon. Mr. Justice Goss for substituted service in *Schl v. Bornstein*.

## MARINE MOVEMENTS.

A large schooner of porpoises was passed in the Straits by the steamship Tacoma on her way to Victoria from the Sound yesterday morning. The Tacoma arrived here at 10.30 o'clock, and proceeded on her voyage late last evening. What is port she loaded about 200 tons of freight, principally lumber, bringing her cargo up to 1,300 tons. A good portion of which is flour. The Tacoma carried several cabin and thirty Chinese steerage passengers. Captain Kelly, of this port, left as a passenger for Yokohama, where he expects to meet the sailing schooner Florence M. Smith, which he recently purchased and equipped in Nova Scotia for a cruise on the Japan and Russian coasts. The schooner will no doubt require to be re-provisioned before she enters the sailing grounds, and it is chiefly for this reason that Capt. Kelly is taking his trip.

English Spain Liniment removes all hard, sore, or swollen Lumps and Blisters from Burns, Swellings, Rashes, Eruptions, Ringworm, Itch, etc. Sells for 30¢ per bottle. Sold by W. Jackson & Co., druggists.

## NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Another Queer Fish Caught at Vancouver—Spring Salmon Run Improving.

More Coal Mining Development Projected—Chinese to Be Deported.

(Special to the Colonist.)

## VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, April 4.—Ah Chung, the leper, who is to be sent to Dargy Island, is 27 years old and has the disease in the very worst form.

At a meeting of the mock parliament last night, the debate was whether schools should be non-sectarian or secular. The latter principle prevailed.

It is thought that Calhoun, who was arrested for burglary, has committed all the petty robberies here of late. John Todd and Henry Cavanagh have been arrested on suspicion of being his accomplices.

Another remarkable fish has been caught and is on exhibition at Tyson's. It resembles that of a rabbit, and its eye is perfectly transparent. No one has found a name for it. Mr. Caday has sold the remarkable Anarhichetus Ocellatus fish that was written about in the newspapers recently for \$175. The purchaser was a collector for a museum.

Among the Chinese in the C.P.R. bonded warehouse are a number who will be deported, there being over the limit allowed by the homages of the Oriental steamers.

Alon Lavoie, a logger, was crushed by a log falling on him at Humpries channel. He is in a dangerous condition at St. Mary's hospital.

## NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, April 4.—The secretary of the local branch of the Pacific Coast Seamen's Union is complaining through the press that the city police are shipping vags on sea-going vessels to the detriment of Union sailors seeking employment. There will probably be an investigation by the Police Commissioner.

At the last regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council a resolution was unanimously adopted condemning the employment of Mongolian labor on the fortifications now being constructed at Esquimalt.

John A. Coulson, through his solicitors, Messrs. McInnes & McInnes, will make application to the Governor-General for approval of the plans and site for the proposed wharf to be built upon the fore shore of the Victoria harbor. Mr. Coulson's application to the City Council for permission to build has been pending.

Arrangements are already being made for the usual Queen's Birthday celebration. Business men whose stores or offices are situated on the west side of Commercial street, are signing an extension of the sidewalk from Simpson's block across the ravine, to connect with Victoria crescent.

In the suit of McKinnell v. Maher, judgment was given yesterday for the plaintiff for \$900, the amount sued for, without costs.

The political meeting to be held next Saturday at Wellington will be addressed by speakers of both parties. Dr. Geo. Davis has been invited, and invitations have been issued to other prominent politicians.

It is expected that mining operations on an extended scale will be commenced shortly on the Dunsmuir property west of Westside park, where the first deep shaft was recently with good results.

An excellent amateur performance was given in the Opera House last evening under the direction of Mrs. (Dr.) Davis, entitled "Ye Old World's Fays." Several hundred dollars were gathered in for the benefit of St. Paul's church.

At the meeting of Court Robert Dunsmuir, A.O.F., at Wellington, last evening, Mr. A. Sharp, assistant superintendent of the colliery, was presented with a congratulatory address on his narrow escape from death by dynamite on the 13th March last.

## WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 4.—Salmon to the value of \$75 were stolen from fishermen's boats yesterday morning by river pirates.

A young woman was held up and robbed at Sapperton last night. A bold highwayman snuck a revolver into her ear and made her hand over what cash she had.

A great improvement has taken place during the last two days in the Spring salmon run.

The latest news from Hall's Prairie says Mr. McGreggie is resting easier and his condition has slightly improved. The search for the would-be murderers goes on night and day, but the movements of the officers are being kept very quiet.

## QUEENSWILL MOUTH.

QUEENSWILL MOUTH, March 31.—At the Occidental hotel, on the 27th ult., Omer L. Poudrier (brother to A. L. Poudrier, D.L.S.) died after a few days' illness. The young man was in the best of health till Thursday, the 25th, when he took cold. Dr. Callanan was called in, and found Mr. Poudrier suffering from a complication of diseases. Pleuro-pneumonia supervened, and though every care and attention was given him he gradually sank, and passed away on Monday the 27th. Mr. Poudrier was a favorite in town; his kind and obliging manners won him many friends. The funeral was largely attended, the pall-bearers being: Messrs. Thompson, McLeod, McNaughton, Perkins, Francis and Williams. In the absence of a priest Dr. Callanan read a portion of the Roman Catholic burial service.

St. Paul's church has a severe cough that has been accompanied with a rash. On taking Norway Pine Syrup I found the first dose very relieving, and the second bottle completely cured me.

MISS A. A. DOWNEY, Manotico, Ont.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

Covered with a tasteless and subtle Coating.

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English Spain Liniment removes all hard, sore, or swollen Lumps and Blisters from Burns, Swellings, Rashes, Eruptions, Ringworm, Itch, etc. Sells for 30¢ per bottle. Sold by W. Jackson & Co., druggists.

## CAPITAL NOTE.

Hon. R. W. Scott on the Session—Dominion Rifle Association's Annual Meeting.

Sealskin Crier—The Duties Col. Prior and the Pen System.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 4.—Hon. R. W. Scott's leader made an elaborate in the Senate to-day on the school. He said the Martin and Greenway were political tricksters, and the Manitoba act to cut out their work advocated the abolition of the right to England.

At the annual meeting of