

DOMINION HOUSE.

Debate on the Budget Adjourned-

Duty on Agricultural.

Implements.

Employees.

VOL. 17.

## CAPITAL \$360,000.

pany, Limited,"

hereby certify that the "Canadian De-opment Company, Limited," has this day n incorporated under the "Companies , 1897," as a limited company, with a tail of three hundred and sixty thousand lars, divided into three thousand six iddred shares of one hundred dollars the.

he registered office of the company will situate in the city of Victoria, province British Columbia.

ritish Columbia. the objects for which the company has a established are: ) To acquire all the rights, properties, sts and privileges acquired and now held E. C. Platt, of the city and county and the promoters of the company (and for shareholders thereof upon incorporation plect, as hereinafter expressed), that is say:

piect, as nerematter expressed), that is say: ay: by purchase from Francis M. lork A Samuel Horace Davie, both of Victoria, C., of all the properties and assets of firm carrying on business in British lumbla, as the Teslin and Yukon Trans-rtation Company, for the price of \$60, 0 in cash and an interest in the capital ck of the company upon incorporation of the company upon incorporation in nominal value to £12,000 sterling,

al in nominal value to £12,000 steation ly paid-up and non-assessable: 2.) By assignment from Clarence H. Mac-y and H. Maitland Kersey of all the hts and privileges possessed by them der and by virtue of two certain con-cts, each bearing date of 21st day of cember, 1897, and made by them with e firm of James Rees & Sons Company, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and W. & A. etcher Company, of Jersey Ulty, New sey:

3.) By assignment from H. Maitland arsey, of all his right, title and interest and to the wooden steamboard wills now course of construction at the Star Ship rd, Victoria, B. C., and the materials and nt obtained for the carrying out of such nd in consideration therefor to reim.

id in consideration therefor to reim-se the said E. S. Platt with several s, aggregating \$85,000.00, disbursed bl in the premises; to assume all obliga-s arising under the said two contracts in and about the construction of the i steamboat hulls, and to issue to the i Francis M. York and Samuel Horace vie fully paid-up and non-assessable pres of the company to the amount of .500.00 as the equivalent of the said £12,-o sterling: sterling:

b.) To purchase, build, charter, equip (either on commission or otherwise), repair, let out to hire and trade with a or other ships, boats and vessels of m or other snips, poars and vessels or kinds; to carry on business as carriers passengers and freight by land and

ater: (c.) To buy, sell, manufacture and deal all kinds of goods, stores, implements, rovisions, chattels and effects, and for at purpose to carry on the business of a marel charkenence or more business of a less of a shopkeeper or merchant: d.) To purchase, take or lease, hire or

(d.) To purchase, take or lease, hire or exchange or otherwise acquire any real personal property, and any easement, ghts, licenses or privileges: (e.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, ase, mortgage, dispose of or otherwise deal ith, all or any part of the property of the bumbany:

pany: (f.) To obtain, and from time to time reew and hold a free miner's certificate: (g.) To acquire by purchase, lease, con-ession, exchange or otherwise, mines, min-g property, claims, water rights, mining ghts, minerals, ores, mills, stamps, smelt-inerals, and rendering them marketable hetals, including also all kinds of buildings, achinery, roads, wharves, tramways and lant useful or supposed to be useful in ining, milling, treating or reducing ores r minerals, and any concessions, grants, ecrees, claims, rights or privileges what-oever, which may seem to the company arable of bolng unreducing ble of being turned to acco unt. and ork, develop, carry out, exercise and turn account the same, and ta dispose of any ich concessions, grants, decrees, claims or

To take, or otherwise acquire, and old shares, debentures, bonds, or other curlies of or in any other company hav-g objects altogether, or in part similar those of this company, or carrying on any isiness capable of being conducted so as rectly, or indirectly to benefit this com-ny. an advocate of the Consumers' Cordage Company, but he asked for the imposi-tion of a duty on binder twine, which is Mr. Richardson moved an amendment to the motion that the duty on agricul-tural implements be reduced to ten per Mr. Davin charged Mr. Richardson with wanting to treat the motion as a farce, and added, "This man comes here.

new, and blows hot and cold in his news paper in Winnipeg, and wabbles, putting Mr. Davin Causes Some Amusement forward bogus motions like this one for a reduction to ten per cent." by Dropping a Thought-Mr. Richardson took the point of order that he could not be accused of intro-ducing a bogus motion. less Remark. Mr. Speaker decided that the word was not unpurliamentary, but told Mr. Davin The Question of Color Revived in Rethat it was not proper to refer to the member for Lisgar as "this man," and Mr. Davia apologized for "calling him a

gard to Intercolonial Railway Debate Adjourned. Mr. Fielding said that the discussion

tracking the question.

Intercolonial Railway.

The Color Line.

Ottawa, April 7.-The proceedings of ed the adjournment of the debate. Mr. Clancy said that he did not know the house of commons yesterday degenerated a great deal from what one is whether Mr. Richardson was in accord ccustomed to think appropriate to such with the gentlemen he supported or not, but it was pretty clear that the govern-ment had no idea of voting for his amendment. Mr. Richardson should be chamber. A large number of members had gone home for the Easter holilays, and the opposition in particular the last man in the house to tamely sub-mit to an adjournment of the debate. Mr. Clancy was opposed to a reduction was greatly diminished in number. The vacant chairs on the front row usually secupied by Sir Charles Tupper, Sir of the duties Mr. Davin insinuated that there was Adolphe Caron, Mr. Foster, Mr. Ives an understanding between Mr. Richard-son and the finance minister that the and Mr. McLennan gave an appearance of collapse to the opposition which was motion to adjourn the debate should be made, but Mr. Richardson said that he sustained as the afternoon wore on by an apparent transfer of leadership to the had made the motion in good faith, and there was no collusion between him and oulders of Mr. Davin. At six o'clock.

after enduring for two hours the travesty of a debate on agricultural implements duty, the house adjourned until Tuesday next. The Budget.

It was expected that the debate on the budget would be opened by Mr. Foster, but when that order was reached shortly after the house opened, Sir-Hibbert Tupper requested that it be postponed.

Tupper requested that it be postponed until next Tuesday, on account of the indisposition of Mr. Foster. Sir Richard Cartwright, while assenting per force to this, regretted the necesity for it, and hoped that Sir Hibbert Tupper would communicate with his friends so as to shorten the debate, seeing there were so few changes in the tariff announced by the finance minister. Sir Hibbert Tup-per said that his personal view would agree with the idea of shortening the debate, but he could not speak for others. others.

Duty on Agricultural Implements.

Duty on Agricultural Implements. Mr. Davin resumed his speech in sup-port of a motion that good faith on the part of the government with the farmers of the Northwest should compel them to place agricultural implements on the free list. His remarks were discursive and apropos of nearly anything except the merits of making agricultural imple-ments free. This question he carefully avoided. As illustrating how near Mr. Davin came to the subject, he mention-ed your correspondent by name and de-oord some unit to a reference as to the

ed your correspo

ernment

the minister.

WILD SCENE OF EXCITEMENT

> Almost a Free Fight in the House of Congress Over Cuban Resolution.

VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY APRIL 18 1898.

long ago.

of the press.

Row Caused by an Objection to an Immediate Vote on the Question.

Washington, April 13.—At 3:30 the speaker recognized Adams, acting chair-man of the foreign relations committee. He asked unanimous consent for considwas liable to be diverted into a discus-sion on the budget and he therefore moveration of the Cuban resolutions. Absolute silence prevailed as the reso-lutions were read. A thunderous outburst of applause from the floor and galleries greeted the report. Great excitement and

confusion followed. Bailey objected to consideration of the resolution. Charges and counter charges were bandied across the floor. A fist fight

on the floor of the house almost followed. The speaker ordered the sergeant-atarms to use the silver mace, the emblem of the house authority. Men fought like they were mad. "Liar!" "Scou

they were mad. "Liar!" "Scoundrel!" and other de-nunciatory epithets were applied. Myers, Democrat, of Indiana, and Pearson, Republican, of North Carolma, almost came to blows. There were half a doxen personal collisions. At last Henderson, Republican, of Large a conclusion standing in

Mr. Fielding for the purpose of side-Mr. Fielding said there was certainly Iowa, a one-legged veteran, standing in no understanding of the kind. On a division to adjourn the debate the motion was carried by forty-six to fourteen, the fourteen voting against it consisting of the following: Messrs. Decoder Biokindana Davin Lawing and down the aisles like fnadmen.

Douglas, Richardson Davin, Lariviere, Wallace, Taylor, McNeill, Erle, Sproule, Guillet, Wilson, Pope, Roche and Quinn. Sir Hibbert Tupper voted with the gov-A few minutes later after order was restored, Bailey and Quigg exchanged personalities. Excitement was at fever heat. Not in years has such a scene occurred as was witnessed on the floor during the excitement.

Books were thrown, Bartlett, of Geor-In reply to Sir Hibbert Tapper, Mr. Blair said that Mr. A. H. Harr's was general traffic manager of the Intercol-just grazed his head and spent itself in

general traffic manager of the Intercol-onial, but r s, not independent of the general main ger. He may fix rates without first obtaining the sanction of the minister The trouble arose because of the objec-tion made by Bailey to the consideration of the resolution without a proper under-standing as to the length of time allowed each side.

time is given for closing debate in the rule agreed upon. Henderson presented the rule to the house. It provided that upon the adop-tion of the rule, it should be then ordered to consider the report of the committee n foreign affairs. Henderson said that the house would have power to close debate. His side of the house, he said, was almost unani-mous in favor of action, not words. Tremendous outburst of applause.) Bailey, in reply, said the minority was ideration of the report. His reason when the question was first put in raising an objection was to see if a reasonable un-defistanding could not be made for deping.

secret, but it is known that it is some- and modification to the people all over the where in the vicinity of \$5,000,000. island. Spain Prepared for the Worst. Spanish Press Opinions,

New York, April 14.—A special to the World from Madrid says: "Without exception, Madrid papers approve of the London, April 14 .- A Spanish minister, a attitude and preparations of the govern-should President McKinley notify Spain ment. All express the opinion that the to evacuate Cuba, "this government will cabinet could not do otherwise in view of the temper of the nation and naval immediately and emphatically refuse, and is fully prepared to take the consequenand military men. But for American in-terference, the Spaniards insist, the reces.'

"The government," continued the minisbellion in Cuba would have been crushed ter referred to, "does not regret according the armistice, as it has improved its posidelay, tion from an international point of view and made it more difficult for the United The Imparcial exults over the prospect States to intervene without putting itself completely in the wrong."

The ministerial press, the Corro, Globo Preparing for the Struggle. and Corresponcia, echo the displeasure Washington, April 14.-Signs of activity and keen dis pointment of the official for what now seems to be a probable con flict continue at the war department world, and pipe the same tune as the rest Everything is in readiness for the prompt The conservative organs, the Epoca movement of troops towards some central and Tempo, consider the message of President McKinley "totally hostile to point, particularly the forces east of the Rocky Mountains, but General Miles says Spanish interests and rights, which are that nothing will likely be done in infringed by the unjustified pretension to intervene in Cuba." southeastward until there is evidence that

British Press Opinions. London, April 11.-The Times, in a

The Liberal complains of d "which will enervate public spirit."

of a more vigorous policy.

long article this morning, discussing the naval situation, and comparing the navies of Spain and the United States, saysi "The war must primarily, if not main-be conducted by sea. Before either ly, be conducted by sea. Before either combinant can employ land forces it must and District of Columbia.

have asserted and made good its claim to superiority afloat within the sphere of its operations. This can only be done by meeting and defeating the enemy's tion of Davis the early morning business of the senate was set aside and the forforces at sea, or by confining them to a port. If instead of doing this an ateign relation committee's Cuban resolutions were laid before the senate. empt were made, for example, the United States to invade Spanish terrily prepared speech covering the general Cuban question. He declared that the hour for action by this country has come. tory, or, on the other hand, by the Spanish to send reinforcements to Cuba, it might probably lead to disaster. Within Spain's black crimes, he said, called aloud for vengeance, and that vengeance recent years the defeat of the Italians at Lissa and the defeat of the Chinese was taken by the American people in the Valoo have showed the accuracy of this interests of humanity. Cullom reviewed the circumstances of the Maine disaster view of the situation. It is unlikely that and declared it was the action of deliber-ate and atrocious murder. After making President McKinley's advisers will fall nto a similar error and doubt is thereby thrown upon the alleged intention of commencing operations by the invasion of Cuba or Porto Rico. As for the pos-sibilities of an American or Spanish naan extended argument for immediate ac on, in the course of which he paid a high tribute to the president, he con-cluded by saying: "If the people of this country do nothing more than drive the Spanish barbarians into the Caribbean val victory, the strategic situation may be simplified, of course, if the Spanish sea they shall earn praise from every lover of freedom and humanity the world should not send a fleet across the At-lantic, but in this case she virtually renquishes everything. Although her re-ord as a sea power during the last three

The Color Line. A question was put the other day from the opposition (Mr. Foter), whether all had been discharged. Mr. Campbell read a letter from Mr. Archibald, explaining how the matter stood, which was that wo or three of the colored porters have the the deft of the hall. There was an immediate rush in that direction and in a moment the context an increase of wages. The minister of rallways added that here were today more colored porters on the Intercolonial that the opposition must be hard mi-the at any other minister of the discusters defined. Mr. Fraser, of Quysboro, remarked that the opposition must be hard mi-prejudice. The Queen's Printer. Mr. Conserve Sprinter. Mr. Spring S He spoke of the nearness of war, and said to bring victory to American arms it was absolutely necessary to give the president the aid and comfort needed in this the hour of his greatest trial. Then, with an impassioned outburst, he pledged the south to loyalty to the flag. Daniels was next recognized. His fame as an orator is known, and there

was a craning of necks to listen to the distinguished Virginian. "We stand upon the edge of war," said he. "This nation is one with sword in hand, and if the word that now hesitates upon our lips be spoken, and the command 'forward!" be given, upon some proud day the Stars and Stripes will be waying over Morre-castle and Cabana's prison."



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• NO. 14.

Twice-a-Week.

be issued to-day ordering the entire regular army to assemble on the coast, most-ly in Florida.

Quiet at Havana. Havana, April 15 .- All is quiet here this morning.

Spain's Note to the Powers.

their services will be needed. Complete arrangements have been made for the immedi-London, April 15 .- A dispatch from Maate mobilization of practically the whole drid this afternoon says that Spain's note to the powers will reveal the whole Cuban military forces of the government at the Chicamagua National Park at the first signs question, pointing out that all the trouble of trouble. In the event of a call upon with the United States arises from ithe the National Guards, attention will be diclamor of the sugar manufacturers, who, rected first to the organization in the it is claimed, fomented and organized the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio entire revolution; and it will assert that the insurgent leaders are not Cubans, but adventurers of all nationalities, whose sole Washington, April 15.-At the suggespurpose of plunder and robbery. The conessions made by Spain will be enumerated, and the note will conclude by declaring that Spain, having exhausted every means Cullom, of Illinois, delivered a carefulof peace, is reluctantly compelled to prepare for war and fight for maintaining its right and honor.

Possibilities of Privateering.

London, April 15 .- There is great interest here in government and commercial circles over the possibilities of privateering in, the event of war. Special applications for letters of marque have been mades, the Spanish embassy and at the office of the Spanish naval commission, but there were no applications at the United States embassy. It is generally recognized that Spain intends to make privateering a conspicuous element. It is thought, however, that she will not confine her energies in that direction to preying upon the American coastwise trade. It is not believed she will risk

Eerry, of Arkansas, followed Cullom. offending the European powers by stopping their American-bound vessels or searching transatlantic ships for American goods, for European ships are molested, the powers probably will adopt radical preventive measures. The prevailing opinion that the United States will not embark in privateering produces an excellent impression. At the admiralty here it is suggested that the Spanish naval scheme will not be to pit a fleet against the American warships, but to scatter Spain's warships about the coast and indulge in guerilla warfare, sweeping down upon coast towns and retreating be fore they are overtaken.

Talk of a Noral Demonstration. Rome, April 15. The Populo Romano inderstands that the powers will intervene in favor of Spain with a naval demonstration. London, April 15 .- The foreign office does not believed the powers will hake a naval demonstration. the late scene in the house. Hot words passed between him and Dalzell, who alleged that Bailey had, as the papers not succeed, Great Britain having refused he such a movement. Massachusetts Votes Money. Boston, April 15.-Governor Walsott sena a message to the legislature this morning, pitch. The Democrats applauded Bail-ey's utterance, and the Republicans of \$500,000 to increase the efficienty of the broke into cheers when the speaker, with state militia. recommending an emergency appropriation

(L.) To enter into partnership or into any rrangement for sharing profits, union of atcrests, or co-operation with any person mpany carrying on or about to carry any business or transaction capable of ing conducted so as directly or indirectly benefit this company, and to take or nerwise acquire and hold shares or stock any such company: J. To sell the undertaking of the com-by or any mart thereof for such com-

any, or any part thereof, for such con-deration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or curities of any other company having jects altogether or in part similar to those this company; to distribute any of the operty of the company among the mem-rs in specie, but so that no distribution nounting to a reduction of distribution ade without the sanction of the court, the without the saliciton of the control icen necessary; to amalgamate with any her company having objects altogether or part similar to those of this company; In part similar to those of this company; o purchase or otherwise acquire and under-ake all or any part of the business, prop-brty and liabilities of any person or com-bany carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or pos-sessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company: company:

f this company: (k.) To make, accept, indorse and execute romisory notes, bills of exchange and other legotiable instruments; to lend money, and n particular to persons having dealings with the company; to raise money in such nanner as the company shall think fit, and a particular by the issue of debentures harged upon all or any of the company's roperty, both present and future: (L) To carry on any heatings, the carrying

1.) To carry on any business, the carrying of which the company may think direct-or indirectly conducive to the develop-int of any property in which it is inter-ed:

sted: (m.) To acquire, by grant, purchase, or therwise, concessions of any property or rivileges from any government and to per-orm and fulfil the terms and conditions: (n.) To obtain any act. law or order of my legislature or government for enabling legislature or government for ena company to carry any of its objects into

(o.) To pay the costs, charges and ex enses of or in connection with the forma-tion and incorporation of the company, and remunerate any person or persons rvices rendered or to be rendered to mpany, either in cash or in shares of e company, either wholly or partly paid

(p.) To establish and maintain agencies of his company in any province, colony or s company in any province, colony or eign state, and to procure the company be registered or incorporated in any pr

nce, colony or foreign state: (q.) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, either alone or in partnership or in conjunction with any person or other other and other as are dealed of ciation, and either as principals or agents, and including a power to pay bro age or commission for services rend se or commission for services rendered i obtaining or guaranteeing or underwrit-ig capital for the company or otherwise. Given under my hand and seal of office i Victoria, province of British Columbia, us 10th day of February, one thousand ght hundred and sincer dert

eight hundred and ninety-eight. (L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date 1 intend to make application to the chief commissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land situate in Cosst District and download or follows: follows Commencing at a post on the west shore of Kitimat Arm. about one mile north of the land applied for by Messrs. Todd, Donohoe and Stevens: thence west forty chains; thence north forty chains; theace Past forty chains (more a loss) to shore Coast District, and described as east forty chains (more or less), to shore line: thence following the shore line in a southerly direction to the noint of mencement. JAMES S. MURRAY. Victoria, B. C. 24th, Feb., 1898.

Business-"I got a letter from that ac-I had the fight with." "Challenge?"

"No: he wants me for his press agent." -Indianapolis Journal.

pondent and himself, which the house was led to infer was not very friendly, in a political sense, of course. These matters might interest. Mr. Davin, but Mr. Copp inquired about the Queen's Printer, and was told that Dr. S. E. Dawson had been Queen's Printer since they did not help to enlighten the house on the subject mentioned in the resolu-1891, and before that a bookseller in Montreal. He was not a practical printtion, but the member for Assiniboia West entertained himself for a long time in reading his own speeches from "Haner. The Appeal to Rome.

Mr. Bergeron asked if a document conard," and spreading them again on an other copy of Hansard. In this re-spect the member for Lisgar (Mr. Richardson), emulated the mover of the cerning the Manitoba schools had been presented to the Pope or to the sacred propaganda, signed "Wilfrid Laurier," and if so, would the government bring i motion by reading to the house a speech he had delivered one or two years ago in order to convict Mr. Davin of incondown. Sir Richard Cartwright replied: "I am

not aware of any such document hav-ing been forwarded." sistency on this and similar questions in the past. Some passages took place between Mr. Richardson and Mr. Davin

over the statement that Mr. Davin, when FROM supporting the late government, usually oke one way and voted the other, Mr Richardson also asserted that Mr. Davir shirked some of the votes on these tarif estion in order not to embarrass the e administration. Mr. Davin complained of some newspaper reports of his reference in a recent speech to the health of the prime minister, and said that his remarks in this connection had been imroperly connected with a gravevard

Some Legislation Dealt With at To-Day's Session of the Committee. He went on to say, "I have made two ministers sick, and I do not wish to make a third sick. I am told that the A. J. McMillan Back from England **Regulations Affecting the Salmon** the prime minister is sick is that ate too much pastry — too much rte." To say that the house was dis-sted would only partially reflect the Fishery.

eling of the members on both sides at ese ill-timed remarks about the leader Ottawa, April 14 .- A. J. McMillan, of Rossland, B.C., is here on his way back he house, who has been indisposed wer a week, and who is not expected from England. ble to leave his house for another The fishery department is considering eek at least. The house did, however, a genuine laugh at Mr. Davin's new regulations affecting the salmon He had been speaking nearly and then said, "By the way, befishery of the Fraser. One clause proposes to make stricter regulations 'consit down. I have to say somefining the fishing to British subjects. As soon as the roars of laughter American boat pullers will not be allowased a ministerial member was d to remark "It's about time. Mr vin's argument amounted to this that Judge Clark, for the Canadian Pacific, ctors of the Northwest had been yesterday asked that the Nakusp & Sloked to put the Liberals in power on can railway be granted power to he strength of pledges that agricultural had not been done the government.

had been false to its promises. A Conservative View.

Mr., Roche supported the motion in a lef speech. Anything, he said, that added to reduce the cost of production the formation of the second second second second second second second the second secon to the farmer meant more money in his pocket, and he saw no reason why agri-cultural implements should not be treatwould reduce the power to ten miles in-stead of thirty, but the bill was allowed as raw material for the farmers, as er articles were for the manufactur-In this question the Conservatives proved to be the true tariff reform-ecause they had reduced the duty Athabasca river to Nelson river, and thence by the Nelson, Laird and Francis hirty-five to twenty per cent. This berals declared to be inadequate, ey conducted a campaign against rivers to navigable waters of the Pelly the cry of free agricultural im-s. The protection to the manurs of agricultural implements had creased in the new tariff by a of duty on the raw material into machines. He alluded to ig of the Liberal association of 5. where, he said, Messrs. Jame-Richardson expressed their disent at the revision of the tariff

Steel Company of Canada passed the private bills committee to-day. is, the Conservative member Durham, made one of the most speeches ever heard in parlia-It's not the cough, but what it may end in that makes it so serious. The He condemned the government ing to help the farmers by taking cough may be cured, the serious conseoff agricultural implements; he off binder twine. He disclaimed being

cents, at all druggists.

Republicans jeered and groaned dur THE CAPITAL ing his explanation, and Bailey said he would not disgrace himself by noticing uch behavior.

Proceeding to discuss the question at ssue, he frequently got applause of his colleagues as he expressed his gratifica-tion that something was at last to be done. He denounced the Republicans done. for desiring to rush resolutions through without debate, when they knew they could not become operative until the set ate acted and the senate would not

sei ate acted and the senate would not act without full and complete delibera-tion. He declared the Democrats were ready to take their responsibility. "Call the roll," he cried, amid tumult-uous applause from his side and cries of "Vote," "Vote," from the Republican side

Henderson's statement that the Repub-cans were ready for a roll call caused ohnson to rise with a violent protest and challenge, and out of this grew another exciting scene, which was only quieted the sergeant-at-arms with the mace. During the row between Johnson and lenderson the galleries hissed, members ushed down the aisles, and, as Johnson relled out his "remonstrance against un-necessary war," the speaker ordered the sergeant-at-arms to compel Johnson to take his seat, and that officer was obliged to use the mace to force him into his

build We are ready here and now," shoutbranches thirty miles in extent. Mr. Morrison made a hot fight against this, ed Henderson in conclusion, "to answer the roll call of our country's honor-here showing that it would destroy the Kaslo or on the plains of Cuba.

& Slocan railway. Mr. Morrison also showed that the C. P. R. had an ap-plication before the railway committee of Cheer upon cheer greeted this statecent. Henderson then demanded the pre-vious question on the adoption of the rule

the Privy Council to build this road, and therefore it should not be granted until a f order. The house rose en masse and the demand was carried. The rule was then decision was given. Mr. Clark said he

adopted without division and the res tion of the committee on foreign affairs to stand over at the request of Mr. Morere presented by Adams. The substitute resolution offered by

The Edmonton and District Railway the minority was also read. Adams immediately asked for the prev-ous question, which was carried by a Company's bill for the construction of a

strict party vote. This allowed twenty minutes on each side for debate.

The minority resolution was defeated. The majority resolution was then passriver, was adopted by the railway comd. after which the house adjourned. The bill to permit the Lake Manitoba

Madrid. April 14 .- Madrid has Railway & Canal Company amalga-mating with the Manitoba & Southwestmuch depressed by President McKin-ley's message. It is believed that war ern, Winnipeg & Great Northern, and Manitoba & Southeastern, was passed. cannot be averted now unless the Euronean powers exercise pressure Washington, and three at least known to be unwilling to do so. 'The hill incorporating the Nickel and olonial minister. however, seems think that the message may lead

peace. Big Price For Steamshins quences prevented by Dr. Chase's Syrup Washington, D.C., April 14 .- The price if Linseed and Turpentine. Price, 25 paid by the government for the steam-ships St. Paul and St. Louis is kept

of a hundred thousand men." As Germany Sees It. London, April 14 .- The Berlin correspondent of the Times says:

"In the practical spirit which has distinguished them for twenty years past, the Germans at present are chiefly concerned with the effect which war between the United States and Spain will have upon German commerce and ship-ping. Many German firms sagaciously business transactions with urtailed

Spain and Cuba. "Shipping interests take the view that "Shipping interests take the view that a discussion of his course with Bailey. even if Spain be successful at first on He scored Bailey severely, and said he the seas, solid advantages might be reaped by German ship owners. At present the American coasting trade is conducted under the American flag. If American coasting vessels are prevented from putting to sea the United States will be

obliged to maintain her trade by handing this over to foreigners, and it is reported that strenuous efforts to secure arge share of it are now being made by

German firms. "Transport vessels will also be required, and the question as what actu-ally constitutes contraband of war is being discussed. While modern definitions include such commodities as victuals and coal as such, Spain would not dare interfere with German vessels carrying such articles. The possibilities of hardment of New York are discussed. It is admitted that in such event Hamirg and Bremen would be involved in great commercial losses.

Weyler to the Front.

New York, April 14 .- A special to the World from Barcelona says: Gen. Weyler has arrived from his home

, the Balearic islands. He is hastening o Madrid in consequence of news telegraphd him at Majoria by friends at the capital "I go to Madrid," he said, "because I

consider things critical. Everybody wants to be at his post. All officers on leave having been ordered to join their corps, it is fair that the generals should do the

same." The Pope's Deep Grief. London, April 14 .- The Rome correspond-

ent of the Daily News says: The pope is exceedingly upset by the latest levelopments in the Spanish-American

question, which seems turning to war, which he has tried to avert. This morning, hav-. ing sald mass in the Sistine chapel, he runed to those around him and exclaimed. "I have prayed God with the whole force I my being and with the deepest fervor to upset, this sad, war and not allow my Pontificate to end in the smoke of battle.

Otherwise I implored the Almighty to take me to himself, that I may not behold such a sight." Those present say that the aged pontiff spoke with such real emotion that his

pope and Cardinal Rampolla conferred toare The gether for an hour, and then they were. to joined by the Spanish ambassador, who was the bearer of the warlike news. I learn that

one of the projects of the pope, if the chief obstacle to peace had been the refusal of the insurgents to accept an armis tice, was to instruct the Bishop of Havana to send the Capucin monks to preach peace,

The Daily Graphic says: "The war will not be child's play. There will be tragedies on the seas, but there will be worse tragedies in Cuba, where the Washington, April 15.—There was an-other lively scene in the house to-day. Rising for a personal explanation, Bail-Hot Time in the House. United States will have to face an army ey said the speaker was responsible for

> stated, lost his head. responded angrily that Bailey

would infinitely prefer to lose his head in resenting an insult than his selfrespect in submitting to one. The house was keyed to an intense

voice trembling with suppressed tion, declared he refused to enter into was ready to rest his 'justification on the judgment of those who witnessed it.

Balley attempted to reply, but the re-gular question was demanded and roubusiness resumed. The house then took up the private calender, this being private bill day.

An Important Arrest. Chicago, April 15 .- The Times-Herald

Says: "Chas. A. Crandall, alias Emanuel Escado, who, acting under the personal orders of Captain-General Weyler, plantd the mines and torpedos in the harbor of Havana, has been run to earth in Chicago. Last night he was in the custody of three United States secret service agents, who are taking him to Washington, where he is expected to give information to prove beyond any

possible doubt that the Maine was blown up by a mine and her 266 officers and men murdered designedly by agencies known to the Spanish officials. He was run down by a Cuban spy.

McKinley Waits on Congress. Washington, April 15.-The cabinet meeting to-day was devoted to a general discussion of the Cuban question, but without anything of importance result-

ing therefrom. The government received ed no intimation of preparations of a note on the part of the powers, and members of the cabinet do not think the efforts of Spain to concentrate the powers in her favor will result in their

agreeing on any particular line of ac-tion. The position of the administration is to await congressional action.

A Hitch in the Senate. Washington, April 15.-The prospects are now that there will be a debate in the senate to day. There will be a night session perhaps lasting long into even-ing. Efforts will be made by conservasenators to secure an adjournment at six o'clock; another attempt will made to reach an agreement to vote to-morrow, but with the long list of senators to speak there is little hope of suc-

War Materials Arrive.

New York, April 15.-The steamer Marengo arrived to-day from Newcastle, England, with 250 tons of war material onsiting of guns, gun carriages and un loaded cartridges, recently purchased abroad

Europe Can't Prevent War. London, April 15 .- The Austrian am-

WAR TALLS IN THE SENATE.

Hoar Thinks Reparation Can Be Made by spain-i arple flavois inde pendence.

Washington, April 14 .- In the senate

to-day floar followed Turner, of Wash-ington. He said this was no time for imassioned rhetoric and manifestations of d.sapproval. He said that Turner, who represented half a state, was making Mckinley, who represented 45 states, subject to the same kind of objurgations that were inflicted upon Washingtons-Hoar thought the Maine affair was enough to justify war. Stil, he thought honorable reparation might possibly be

secured without war. Turple followed Hoar with a speech for the recognition of the Cuban repub-

Senator Davis tried to get unanimous consent to vote on the Cuban resolutions for five o'clock to morrow.

Caffery objected. Davis said he would then ask the sente to sit in continuous session. Davis, at the request of many senators,

says he will move an adjournment about

At 5:45 p.m. the senate, by a vote of 30 to 32, refused to adjourn. At 6 p.m. the senate adjourned till to-

niorrow

THE REAL ENEMY OF SPAIN.

Havana, April 14.-El Diario De Ejerci-to (the military daily organ) says editorial-

Not the rebels, but the United States, "Not the rebels, but the United States, are the real enemy of Spain. The rebels are merely the contemptible instrument of astute disciples of Monroe and Blaine, serv-ing the prodigious schemes of McKinley. Lee and senatorial speculators will make fortunes. Yankee selfishness is exempli-fied in the preparing at the south of negro battalions to fight in Cuba, so that no Yankee can lose his fur." TABKee can lose his fur." El Correo says that Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross Society in the United States, left many debts behind her, and says: "There is nobody to pay."

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN SPAIN.

Madrid, April 14,-Newspapers here regard war as inevitable. The latest dispatches from Washington have created profound excitement throughout Spain. Spahiards protest against -the "odious imputation" that Spanish officers are responsible for the loss of the Maine. It is asserted that prod can be templohed to show that no torpades can be furnished to show that no torpedoe have ever been laid in Havana harbor. The Official Gazette to-morrow will publish a decree organizing a national subscription to increase the strength of the Spanish

ANOTHER CONSUL ARRIVES.

London, April 15.—Ine Austrian am-massador says he has given up hope of Europe preventing war. Regular Army Moving. Washington, April 15.—An order will

Europe preventing war.

words deeply touched all. After mass the