The Colonist.

FRIDAY MARCH 25 1892.

THE MISSION TO WASHINGTON.

The important documents which we publish in another column show that the delegation of Canadian Cabinet ministers which went to Washington last winter, did good work. The conference was frank and friendly, such as good neighbors should hold, and the matters conferred upon were of considerable importance. The Canadian delegates proposed; 1st, That means should be taken to decide the boundary between Canada and Alaska; 2nd, That Great Britain and the United States should join in devising some means of preserving the fish and restocking the territorial waters of Canada and the United States; 3rd, That there should be reciprocity between Canada and the United States in the matter of wrecking and saving property from wrecked and disabled ships; 4th, That an agreement should be made between the two countries in order that American fishermen should enjoy the same privileges in Canadian waters and in Canadian ports as they did under the treaty of Washington.

Replies were received to all these proposals, except the one relating to the Atlantic Coast fisheries. It does not appear that Mr. Blaine came to any conclusion with respect to the proposed joint action to preserve fish and to restock rivers and streams. As soon as Canada shall enact the necessary legislation, effect will be given to the proposals with respect to wrecking and salvage, and the United States expresses its readiness to co-operate with the Government of the Dominion in determining the boundary lines between the two countries, both in the east and in the extreme north-west.

It is to be regretted that the United States Government did not see its way to make an arrangement by which the fishermen of New England could enjoy privileges in Canadian ports, which they greatly need and which they value highly. The settlement proposed by the Canadian delegates would really cost the United States nothing. Admitting Canadian fish and fish oil into the United States free would be an advantage to American citizens. There is a sufficiently large market in the States for all the fish that may be caught on the Atlantic Coast by both Americans and Canadians. But the fishermen of a few New England fishing towns are foolishly jealous of Canadian fishermen when they fish in Canadian-built ships, and they have influence enough to cause the protective duty on fish, which really does them no good to be continued. If American fishermen could purchase provisions, bait, ice and fishing tackle in Dominion ports, and if they could tranship their fish in those ports they need not fear the competition of Canadian fishermen.

The violation of the fishery regulations by American fishermen is a constant cause of disagreement and annoyance, and the Canadian delegates opened a way to get rid of irritating fishery disputes, and at the same time to confer a benefit on the New England fishing industry. It is to be hoped that the Americans will see that they were standing in their own light—as they really were—when they rejected this proposal.

Our readers now see that the delegation to Washington was not, as the Opposition declared it to be—a mere sham, but that the delegates went there to do important business, and that they succeeded in doing nearly all they attempted. The Dominion Government, too, showed that Canada is willing to live in good neighborhood with the United States, and is ready to make to it every reasonable concession that a friendly country which respects itself can make to its neighbor.

THE EATANSWILL STYLE.

Our contemporary, the Westminster Columbian, is no doubt surprised to find that its furious article on the "outrageous presumption" of the members of the Private Bills Committee was noticed in the House of Assembly and denounced by members both of the Opposition and the Government. It, no doubt, meant very little when it expressed itself in such very strong language. The denunciatory adjectives and the slashing substantives sounded well, but it is most likely that the writer never imagined that any member of the House of Assembly would dream of applying them to himself. He evidently expected that they would be understood in a Pickwickian sense—that though his sentences were all sound and fury, they signified nothing.

Our contemporary is somewhat of a back number. It seems to have forgotten that the time has gone by when a political journalist can safely denounce all who oppose his party as thieves and rogues and unprincipled scoundrels generally. That was the fashion some time ago, but it is not considered good form now. Besides, such writing is really less forcible than moderate censure mildly expressed. When a man always expresses himself in superlatives, superlatives from him are devoid of significance. People merely smile when they hear or read his exaggerations. Such a man might write until doomsday without doing the most vulnerable of his opponents the slightest harm. The Eatanswill Gazette was not a power in the community in which it circulated. It was something very much the reverse. No one attached any importance to its denunciations. They may have amused a few, but they really hurt no one. The Columbian's diatribes are very much of the same nature. Its "octopus" articles during the general election were not intended to be funny, but they were heartily laughed at by any one who had the least sense of humor. Its article of the 17th is not so amusing, but it is, we think, quite as harmless as its election philippies. That kind of writing will never hurt any politician who possesses the least ability, and it will help those who, if they are not outrageously abused, will never be noticed.

We trust that the Columbian will not be too greatly uplifted by the notice it has received. It really did not deserve the compliment. Legislatures in these days, as bodies, very seldom notice or resent the attacks of newspapers, even when they are respectable. It is admitted now that a free press is one of the most effective safeguards of the rights of the people, and one of the best checks to governmental corruption in all its forms. It is therefore considered better to let foolish and unprincipled journals rant and rave unnoticed, than even to appear to be desirous to restrict a power which has done and is doing so much for freedom and for good government. The rulers of a free country know that they have no stronger or more willing ally than the Press, and they deem it wise to tolerate foolish and even intemperate newspapers rather than run the risk of crippling those which do the state such good service.

LYNCHINGS.

Lynchings are terribly frequent in the United States. Accounts of deliberate murders of this kind are seen in the American newspapers almost every week. It was but the other day that we read that a number of white men burned a negro to death in the most horrible manner; and a few days afterwards we were informed that a band of lynchers waylaid a girl who was being conveyed to prison and hanged her, without giving the miserable creature time even to say a prayer. These self-appointed executioners appear to have no misgivings. They do not seem to think that they are committing a dreadful crime, and it never seems to occur to them that there is a possibility of their hanging and torturing the wrong person. They have no regard for the sacredness of human life, and they have no respect for law. They kill a person whom they believe to be guilty of committing a crime with apparently fewer scruples than a conscientious man would have in putting a roublesome dog belonging to a neighbor out of the way.

The society in which such crimes as lynching are common, is very far, indeed, from being in a healthy condition. It is rapidly approaching a state of barbarism, and a little less regard for human life, a little more recklessness, and a somewhat greater proneness to become excited, would make it unfit for law-abiding ople to live in.

We know that there are some who contend that lynching is a rude way of administering justice, and that it is better to have this rude way than no way at all. But it may also be a rough way of taking revenge and of wreaking spite. Surely the administration of justice in the United States is not so corrupt and so uncertain that men, despairing of seeing those who commit crimes dangerous to society punished by regular process of law, take the law into their own hands, in order that Judge Lynch may become the terror to evil-doers that the regularly appointed judges ought to be. It would seem as if something like this were the case. The San Francisco Examiner, of a late date, commenting upon the readiness and the coolness with which a lad fired three shots at his employer, who did not pay him as quickly as he expected, says:

"No wonder the young villian took things cooly. No wonder that after he had 'considered the consequences' he felt safe in going forth to do murder.

During the past three years there have been ninety-three murders committed in San Francisco, and in the same period just one white murderer has been hanged. Justice here is given to slipping the bandage up a little when she has a Chinaman to deal with. But when it comes to a white assassin—particularly one who has the means to employ attorneys, and to command not only their eloquence and knowledge of the law's tortuosities, but their methods of hanging juries as well—Justice stops short of the rope.

Only one hanging to ninety-three killings. There's a record for a civilized community. It is an arraignment of San Francisco's sense and conscience. Mercy to murderers is encouragement to murder."

This lax administration of justice is also an encouragement to lynching and the spirit of lawlessness which lynching generates and fosters. If the citizens of the United States felt certain that men who commit crimes would be fairly tried, and if convicted punished according to their deserts, they would be very much less ready to take upon themselves their punishment.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE Toronto Mail concludes a not particularly brilliant paragraph on the Kellie-Barnard affair with this remark: "Western legislators should acquire more pacific temperaments." Western legislators are quite as pacific and as well-behaved in every respect as those of the East. Encounters much more violent and discreditable than the one the Mail comments upon have taken place in the corridors of the Parliament building in Ottawa, and the men who lost their tempers and forgot their good manners were not regarded as particularly quarrelsome. There is nothing clever in trying to fasten the reproach of disorderliness on Western legislators because one of them was reproached in rather strong terms by a stranger within the purlieus of the Legislative Assembly building in Victoria. A more peaceable and decorous body than the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia is not to be found on this continent. Western legislators, whatever may be their temperaments, are "pacific."

Hall's Hair Renewer enjoys the confidence and patronage of people all over the civilized world who use it to restore and keep the hair a natural color.

The National mail boat, Angel Jose, was lost in a gale recently off Bahia, and all on board perished.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Sixth Parliament.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY, March, 23, 1892.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

PETITIONS.

The petition of G. Luscombe and others, re Carey road, was read and ruled out of order.

DR. MILNE explained that the reason he had presented the petition, was that when the matter had been brought to the attention of the hon. senior member for Saanich, he (Mr. Eberts) had got into a violent rage, and would have nothing to do with it.

MR. EBERTS characterized the statement made by the hon. member for Victoria city, (Dr. Milne) as a disgraceful distortion of the truth. The fact of the matter was, he said, that he had exerted his every effort to have the road put in good shape, and his efforts had at least not been in vain, as he had been able to have a fair sum of money put in the estimates.

HON. MR. ROBSON expressed his surprise at the statement made by the hon. member for Victoria city (Dr. Milne). The truth was that the hon. member for Saanich (Mr. Eberts) had been importuning the Government to take action in the matter.

MR. NASON presented petitions from residents of Cowichan and Victoria, praying for amendments to the Liquor License Law.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

MR KEITH rose to a question of privilege. He was reported in the COLONIST as having said, during yesterday's debate on the Columbian incident, that the article was an "atrocious" scandal. He had not used the word "atrocious," which he had since looked up in the dictionary and found to mean "heinous, cruel, wicked," etc. (Laughter.)

MR. KITCHEN rose to a question of privilege. In the Vancouver Telegram of March 22 was published a despatch from Victoria to the effect that Vancouver and vicinity were to be created a judicial district. Such information, he said, should have come to the Legislature from the House first and, moreover, the Westminster members had not opposed the project. Last year they had supported it.

The discussion which followed was extremely amusing and was concluded by Mr. Brown remarking that the Telegram was just "blowing its own Horne a little."

VICTORIA CITY ENABLING BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole of the Victoria Enabling Bill. Mr. Stoddart in the chair.

HON. MR. DAVIE introduced a clause that the expenses of the Royal Commission to enquire into Victoria civic affairs, not to exceed $4,000, should be paid by the city.

MR. GRANT in speaking to this clause, said that the appointment of the Royal Commission to enquire into Victoria's civic affairs, had been a mistake. Nothing had been discovered that was not known before, and he thought it was unfair to saddle the city with the expenses connected with the Commission.

MR. HUNTER said that in some respects the report of the Royal Commission was valueless. In one particular, at least, a mistake had been made when the report said that he (Mr. Hunter) as a member of the council, had been a director and heavy stock holder of a company to which a contract was awarded by the council. He read documentary evidence to show that when the contract was let to the B. C. Terra Cotta company, he was not even an alderman, much less a member of the Sanitary committee. As a matter of fact, he had not been sworn in as an alderman until three days after the B. C. Terra Cotta company had been advised that their tender had been accepted.

MR. GRANT bore testimony to the fact that Mr. Hunter, as an aldermen, had always refrained from voting on any matter in connection with the city's contract with the B. C. Terra Cotta company. His (Mr. Hunter's) actions had always been perfectly honorable and straightforward.

HON. MR. TURNER said he did not altogether like the idea of saddling the expenses of the Commission on the city, but to do so would be the fairest way to pay the account, as the enquiry was purely a Victoria matter.

After further discussion, the clause passed by a unanimous vote.

After passing a number of clauses and making minor amendments, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

RETURN BROUGHT DOWN.

HON. MR. VERNON presented a return of copies of all correspondence and other documents relating to the application of Thomas L. Davies, of Nanaimo, to prospect, under the "Coal Prospecting Act, 1883," a portion of the DeCourcey group of islands and Tree Island, and to purchase the same.

EXTRA NIGHT SESSIONS.

HON. MR. ROBSON said there had been an expression of opinion that there should be more night sessions, in order to expedite business. There was a great deal of business to be done, and, in order that it be got through as soon as possible, he suggested that the House should sit every evening except Wednesday, and Saturday afternoons as well.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

CITY COUNCIL.

Minutes of Several Meetings Not Yet Adopted—The Turner Bow Window Embroglio to be Settled.

Routine Business Only Discussed—By-Law Introduced to Grant Aid to Victoria—Saanich Railway.

There were present at last evening's meeting of the City Council, His Worship Mayor Beaven, and Ald. Hunter, Lovell, Munn, Baker, Hall, Humber, Devlin, Styles and McKillican. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read.

ALD. BAKER moved the adoption of the minutes of meetings of March 2 and 9. Motion ruled out of order.

ALD. MCKILLICAN moved the adoption of the minutes of the meeting of meeting held March 16.

ALD. STYLES moved, in amendment, that the minutes of previous meetings be adopted. They were, he said, a true record of what had taken place, and he could see no reason for not adopting the minutes.

The Mayor ruled the amendment out of order. At Ald. Styles' request he gave his reasons for so doing. The motion having been negatived at a previous meeting, it was now out of order.

ALD. STYLES explained that he had voted against adopting the minutes last meeting, because he thought the proceedings would be illegal.

The motion to adopt the minutes was lost.

Minutes of last Saturday evening's special meeting were also read, and a motion of Ald. Munn to adopt them was defeated on the following vote, viz.:

AYES—Ald. Hunter, Lovell, Munn, McKillican and the Mayor.

NAYS—Ald. Devlin, Baker, Hall, Styles and Humber.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communications were read, and referred to committees, viz.: From D. J. Giffin and other, re drainage north side Niagara street; from J. H. Todd and others, re new buildings on Johnson street, near Quadra, said buildings being intended for the use of a certain class of undesirable citizens; and from the City Clerk, reporting communications attended to during week.

The communication from J. H. Todd and others provoked a discussion on the question of the fire limits. His Worship led off with the statement that the fire limits had been extended in a most extraordinary manner.

ALD. MCKILLICAN explained that the reason the fire limits had been extended in the way they had was that some protection should be afforded in business localities.

ALD. STYLES objected to the way the fire limits were defined. He thought that all property owners within prescribed blocks should come under the same law.

Finally a motion by Ald. McKillican, seconded by Ald. Devlin, referring the matter to the Police committee and Sanitary officer, was carried, Ald. Styles again drawing attention to the increasing number of undesirable houses that were being kept on or near some of the principal streets.

THE BOW WINDOW QUESTION.

ALD. HALL brought up the Turner bow window question by moving that the suit now pending against Mr. Turner be compromised, each party paying his own costs, and agreeing that no further action be taken. The motion was, after some discussion, carried.

RE CITY ENGINEER.

ALD. HALL asked that his motion re appointment of City Engineer, be allowed to stand over until next meeting.

VICTORIA-SAANICH RAILWAY.

ALD. DEVLIN moved, seconded by Ald. McKillican, that leave be granted to introduce a by-law to aid the Victoria-Saanich and New Westminster Railway Company. Carried.

By-law introduced, to be read a second time Wednesday, of next week.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Finance committee reported, recommending payment of certain accounts, amounting to $337. The Council adopted this report and confirmed the action of the committee in paying $3,672.98 on account of interest. School accounts amounting to $405.50 were also passed.

The Sewerage committee recommended that the Central School be connected with the sewerage system by the laying of an eight-inch pipe down View street to the corner of View and Cook streets. Several minor matters were reported on. Report adopted.

The Police committee's report stated that the complaint of J. Phœnix *vs.* being unjustly fined for obstructing the street was groundless. Adopted.

The Street committee recommended that certain improvements be made, amounting to $762. Report adopted.

The Council adjourned at 9.30 o'clock.

ALASKA AND B. C. DELIMITATION.

TO THE EDITOR,—Mr. Grant in my opinion has taken a just view of this troublesome question. As each square foot is not known to be a gold mine, the shortest and most inexpensive method is certainly the best: straight lines between prominent points, on a just give and take principle, ten marine leagues from shore. But I have yet an easier solution of the matter to propose. The whole country was bought by Mr. Seward for the United States for $7,000,000. Say that the intercalated strip between British Columbia and the Sea is ⅛ of the whole, which it is not, (I have not a chart before me.) That will give $1,666,666 from 54 deg. 40 min. North—Treble this amount for appreciation till date and choice position; and we have a piece of real estate which should be worth $4,500,000; a coast line roughly of 500 miles by 30 miles wide! Now, what proportion would an expensive boundary commission bear to this amount?—oft recurring delays dragging their slow length along, an endless source of irritation disposed of; or is earth hunger too strong with our neighbors to hope for so easy a settlement. Is this to remain an open sore like the Behring Sea question? By what fortuitous circumstances Russia got this piece of coast, or, at time, of Petropaulovski was allowed to keep it, is "what no fellow can understand."

BUSINESS.

Victoria, March 18, 1892.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CHAMBERS.

(Before Mr. Justice Drake).

23rd March, 1891.

C. H. Mahon & Co. *v.* L. G. Wing. Mr. Jay for plaintiffs, Mr. Fell for defence. To sign final judgment under Order XIV., and for plaintiffs to give security for costs. Adjourned till to-day.

FOR TO-DAY.

Wagner *v.* The Corporation. Mr. Aikman for plaintiff; Mr. Eberts for defence. Application to fix a day for trial and for examination of plaintiff.

Boscowitz *v.* Wong Park. Mr. Bodwell for plaintiff; Mr. Pemberton for defence. Application for payment of money out of court.

Tong Suey *v.* Kum Shong. Mr. Fell for plaintiff; Mr. Aikman for defendant. Application to dismiss the action.

Mrs. Parnell's Speculations.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The Supreme Court has affirmed the decison of the lower court of common pleas of Philadelphia county in favor of Mrs. Delia Parnell, mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, *vs.* the administrator of the estate of Charlotte Smith. The facts upon which the question arose are as follows: In July, 1876. Charlotte Smith deposited with Delia Parnell $4,538, to be devoted, in her discretion, to speculation in stocks for the benefit and risk of the owner. The money was applied in accordance with this understanding and admittedly with good faith, but the speculations were unsuccessful and the money was lost. Mrs. Parnell kept the fact secret, and attempted to retrieve the losses by using her own money, remitting over $3,000 to Miss Smith, and allowing her to believe the money to be the proceeds from her investment. After the death of Miss Smith the administrator brought suit to recover the full amount intrusted to Mrs. Parnell.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Dangers of Electric Wires in Buildings—Newspaper Libel.

Scarcity of the Salmon Run on the Fraser—The "Columbian" Incident.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, March 23.—The committee from the underwriters, consisting of Messrs. C. Yates, J. J. Banfield, and Geo. Hobson, secretary, met the Fire, Water and Light committee, this afternoon, and urged upon them the advisability of recommending the adoption of a proper standard for the electrical wiring of buildings and the appointment of inspectors.

Frank Thornbury, second officer of the Empress of India, was married, this morning, to Marie Chataway, Hampshire, England, at St. James' church.

The lacrosse club will organize on Thursday night.

The Telegram Printing and Publishing Company, of this city, to-day, instructed their solicitor, Mr. R. W. Harris, to enter an action for $10,000 damages against A. McKim & Co., newspaper advertising agents, Montreal, for the wrongful rating of the circulation of the Daily Telegram in the Canadian Newspaper Directory, just issued by McKim & Co.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, March 23.—In the police court, to-day, the case of Wm. Trounce again came up. No evidence for the defence was given, except two testimonials as to the good character, etc., of Trounce. He was committed for trial at the next assizes. He is out on $500 bail.

Three Belgians, who were arrested for an attempt to rob a Chinese store, on Sunday evening, were brought before the magistrate, but as there were no witnesses for the prosecution, were allowed out on bail.

Several ships are waiting for cargoes at this harbor. There are also several steamers here and at Departure Bay, loading.

Arrived—Ship Louis Walsh. Sailed—Steamship Grandholm.

WESTMINSTER.

The continued scarcity of spring salmon has resulted in the temporary withdrawal of more than half of the boats which were at work last week. The demand for fresh salmon from the East is large, at present, and if the run were good, both dealers and fishermen would be making lots of money.

The bicycle club held their annual meeting last night. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, G. E. Parkes; secretary-treasurer, P. A. Jenns; committee, Messrs. Holmes, Port and Keary; captain, F. G. Turner; lieutenant, J. A. McMartin; bugler, W. Jamieson.

The summonsing of the editor of the Columbian to the bar of the House has caused a sensation here, and the result of his visit to the capital will be awaited with interest. Public feeling in the matter is divided, but the majority uphold the local journal.

Sergeant Godfrey and his staff of miners commenced work, this morning, on the contract of sinking a 5½ by 7 feet shaft, near the Yale road, where the veteran miner has every hope of panning out the "dusky diamonds" in paying quantity at a reasonable distance from the surface.

THE WORLD BY WIRE.

The Wrecked "Crown of Italy."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The British ship Auchencairn has arrived, 118 days from Cardiff. She had a good passage, with fair winds the greater part of the way, but while off Cape Horn encountered severe gales. She sighted the lost ship Crown of Italy, bound from Liverpool to this port, in the Straits of Lamaire, off Cape Horn. "The ship was high and dry on the reef," said the first officer, "and was being dashed to pieces by the waves. Her deck was entirely gone, and from the bridge of our ship we could easily see into her hold. On the main shore were a number of tents, and people came out and waved to us. We sent a boat ashore after moving a mile or so further on, and it landed at Cape of Good Success. The master of the port there told our men that the crew of the Crown of Italy had been saved, including the captain and his wife, and all of the passengers. They were being well taken care of by the natives and English residents of the place and seemed happy and contented. The captain said that he had intended saving as much of the cargo as possible before leaving, and for this reason the Auchencairn did not put back to take any of the people on board. When the Auchencairn proceeded on her way, she headed for the South. The waters of the Straits were strewn with pieces of cargo and the wreck. We saw the lost ship on the 25th of January."

Mitchell Taunts Sullivan.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A morning paper affirms that the words used by Charles Mitchell in his talk with a reporter, yesterday, were: "Sullivan is a nice chap, isn't he? He can't fight a little bit; he is a big, fat, stiff lusher. John L. Sullivan is a good-for-nothing drunkard. He is afraid of me, thats what. Why don't he accept my proposition to fight me before the Olympic Club at New Orleans. Oh, I know the reason why he flunked from me. It's because he is afraid of me. It's a lie if they say I didn't want to fight him. He knows he can't lick me. He took up Corbett, another fake, to have an excuse not to meet me. They never will meet mind you, its all a piece of advertising."

The Guelph Fund.

BERLIN, March 21.—The debate on the bill removing the sequestration placed by the Government upon the property of the late King George of Hanover, commonly known as the Guelph fund bill, was opened in the lower house of the Prussian diet to-day. The only minister present was Dr. Miguel, minister of finance. Herr Richter moved to adjourn the debate on the ground of a cabinet crisis. Herr Miguel opposed the motion, declaring that the minister continued in his duties so long as not dismissed. He also pointed out the fact that he, as a member of the Government, was present. The motion was defeated. The bill was finally referred to a committee of twenty-one.

Suit Against a Railroad.

HELENA, March 21.—The Grand Falls & Canada Railroad Company is defendant in thirteen suits brought in the United States court here, to-day. The company is charged with importing thirteen laborers under contract from Lethbridge, Canada, to work on the line of the road. Judgment against the company in the sum of $1,000 in each suit is asked.

Nanaimo Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—Arrived, steamer Umatilla from Victoria; cleared, steamers Elsie and Empire, Nanaimo; sailed, Bark Oregon, Nanaimo.

Commercial Cable Company.

NEW YORK, March 22.—At a meeting of the Commercial Cable Company the old board of directors was re-elected. They are: J. G. Bennett, A. B. Chandler, G. S. Coe, C. R. Hosmer, G. G. Howland, R. Irvine, Jr., J. W. Mackay, J. W. Mackay, Jr., E. C. Platt, F. Skinner, Sir D. A. Smith, W. C. Van Horne and G. G. Ward.

About Guiteau.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 21.—Dr. Tilden, formerly chemist at the National medical museum, recently said that Guiteau, President Garfield's assassin, went to the scaffold in a semi-drunken condition. His nervous system was shattered, and the physicians felt that they would be unable to get him to the scaffold. A consultation was held, and it was decided to give him a dose of brandy. This was done, and he got a big dose. Not being used to drinking the dose went to his head, and his 'Oh, Lordy,' song on the scaffold was a drunken effusion." The body was never buried, but was taken down into the jail cellar, where it remained until after midnight. Then they were taken into the museum, and once in the building all that remained of Guiteau was taken in the boiler room and placed in an immense boiler, where it was allowed to boil and bubble until all the flesh had fallen from the bones. The latter were then picked out and bleached, and some day will form an interesting exhibit in the medical museum.

Big Cotton Mill Deal.

MONTREAL, March 23.—The property of the Canadian Cotton Manufacturing Company has been acquired by the Canadian Colored Mills Company. It is understood the shareholders of the Canadian Cotton Company received $400,000 in bonds and $165,000 in cash and notes, the Canadian Colored Mills Company to assume their bonds.

More North West Settlers.

NORTH BAY, Ont., March 23.—The first of a series of seven Canadian Pacific trains left Toronto, last night, bound for the Northwest, with settlers, and passed through this place, this morning, en route for Winnipeg. Fears were expressed that it will not be able to proceed further west than Chapleau, where a high state of excitement was as reported to prevail. Special police from Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, had arrived, and all is quiet.

More Election Protests.

TORONTO, March 23.—Protests were filed in the courts here, yesterday, against the return of Mr. Featherstone, member for Peel, Mr. Hughes, member for North Victoria, and Mr. Cargill, member for East Bruce.

Fire at Bradford.

BRADFORD, Ont., March 23.—The Bingham block, consisting of a hotel and five stores, and the Stoddard block, comprising three stores, were burned to-day, involving a loss of $40,000. The owners were Robert Bingham and Wilson Stoddart.

Immigrants for the Northwest.

MONTREAL, March 23.—The Star's cable says that the regular immigration season opens this week. The steamship Parisian will take nearly 1,000 settlers for Canada, including a party organized by the Canadian Pacific Railway, numbering 175. These latter persons will go from the Southeast of England to the Northwest Territories. They are of an exceptionally good class, and are well provided, as settlers go, with funds. It is stated that their capital will vary from £160 to £300 per family. A Scottish settlement in Essex, England, will also sail. One of their number will go to Canada as a delegate, returning again to report to his friends the impressions he shall have formed of the Canadian Northwest, but the other members of this latter party will settle in the Dominion. From other sources it is learned that the bookings reported are above the average for the next few steamers. In addition to this, the pleasing news is given that the class of immigrants is excellent, and on the whole the outlook generally is extremely good.

Manitoba's Budget.

WINNIPEG, March 23.—Provincial Treasurer McMillan made his budget speech in the Legislature, to-day.

A Slandering Son.

BELLEVILLE, March 23.—At the Assizes, yesterday, Stephen Warner Simmons Thurlow, who claimed $5,000 from his son John, for alleged slander, was awarded $500.

C. P. R. Stock Down.

TORONTO, March 23.—Canadian Pacific stock has suffered from the effects of the strike. It closed in London, this afternoon, at 89⅝. In Montreal it had been selling at 87½ to 88, and sold there, yesterday, at 86½.

Big Failure.

MONTREAL, March 23.—L. O. Grothe & Co., cigar makers, have assigned with liabilities of $80,000.

Shocking Cruelty.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—When the State Board of Charities meets, startling information will be laid before it bearing upon cruelties and barbarities inflicted upon the inmates of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory. The names of eighty-three boys will be presented, all of whom have been victims of long confinement in solitary cells, and in most instances whipped with water-soaked leather flaps, and chained to iron bars above their heads or to the floors. Some of the victims have been driven to insanity and attempted suicide.

Judges Sent to Jail.

KANSAS CITY, March 23.—Judge Phillips, of the United States Circuit Court, has sentenced Judges Ray, Blaine and George, of Cass county, to jail until they make some arrangement for payment of the bonds voted by that county 20 years ago in aid of the Tebo & Neosha railway. He also imposed a fine of $500 on each of them. The sentencing of the St. Clair county judges was postponed until Monday. In 1870 the two counties voted $750,000 and $1,000,000 respectively to aid in the construction of the road. It was never built, but the bonds fell into the hands of innocent purchasers, who have obtained judgment repeatedly, but have never been able to collect. Judge Phillips ordered the county judges a year ago to issue a special tax levy for the indebtedness, but the judges have repeatedly declined, and Judge Phillips finally determined to summon and commit them for contempt.

Smugglers at Olympia.

OLYMPIA, March 22.—Inspector Coblentz and Deputy Marshal McClelland arrested six Chinamen here to-night, who are suspected of having been smuggled in from Victoria. The officers have information that on Sunday night a small Canadian steamer, hailing from Victoria, and coming up the Sound by way of the west passage, landed 21 contraband Chinamen near this city. It is believed that six of them have been passed on to Portland, that the six arrested to-night came in the party and that the remaining nine are in hiding here. It is also suspected that the boat brought in a cargo of opium. Recent revelations indicate that Olympia has of late been the leading rendezvous for smugglers on the Sound, and that many landings of Chinamen and opium have been made here during the past few months. Two weeks ago the boat that arrived here on Sunday night is said to have brought to this city about twenty Chinamen who have not yet been discovered. There are more Chinamen now in Olympia than ever before. The suspected steamer is thought to be either at Tacoma or on her way to Victoria for another lot.

The Yorktown at San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 22.—The cruiser Yorktown entered the harbor, to-day, and cast anchor, having come direct to San Diego from Callao, which port she left on March 4th. She will leave for San Francisco to-morrow, at 3 p.m. Commander Evans states that the cruiser Boston is also on the way up, but is stopping at all Central American and Mexican ports, and is expected to arrive here within five or six days. Captain Evans also reports that the French man-of-war Champlain, and the English flagship Warspite are to be expected here within five or six days. The Champlain will remain here for some time. Captain Evans refers to the assault on the Baltimore's sailors as a dastardly outrage on American citizens, and says: "Had my men been assaulted, I should have opened fire on Chili."

Bloody Finger Marks.

DAYTON, March 22.—The body found near here, yesterday, proved to be that of Nick Trampert, formerly of Portland. The coroner's jury established Trampert's identity, revealing the fact that he came here on February 17, and was last seen three weeks ago last Sunday. He had considerable money on his person at that time and had two valises in a hotel at Dayton, containing clothing and photographs of himself. He had been seen with the revolver found at his side, which was purchased here. No doubt exists that he was murdered, and was shot in the back of the head. The hat shows bloody finger marks on the inside of the leather, and the hole in the forehead is larger than that in the back. The officers have no clue to the murderers.

Cruelty at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Capt H. H. Williams, of the American ship Frederick Billings, was on trial before U. S. Commissioner Sawyer, to-day, charged with cruelty at sea.

Henry George as a Juror.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Henry George has been a juror in the Superior Court, this month. To-day he happened to be foreman of a jury impaneled to try a suit by George Mueller against David Mayer to recover damages for injuries. Judge Freedman decided that Mayer had not made out a case. He directed the clerk to record a verdict for the defendant. The clerk repeated the statutory formula: "By direction of the court you find for the defendant," etc. Then Mr. George rose and said: "I don't." Judge Freedman remarked: "Yes you do, Mr. George. I take the responsibility in this matter." Turning to the clerk the judge said: "Mr. Kane, discharge Mr. George from further service this time." Mr. George said to a reporter: "I declined to render a verdict for the defendant in accordance with the direction of the judge, because I had taken an oath to render a verdict according to the testimony. I could not conscientiously render such a verdict as he desired. I mean no reflection on Judge Freedman. He is the guardian of his own conscience, but I am also guardian of mine. If he had directed the case dismissed I should, of course, have said not a word, for I was not judge, but when he directed a verdict to be made by me, and in my name, as one of a sworn jury, I felt impelled to protest."

Indian Rising in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, March 22.—The Indians in the northern Bolivian provinces continue to wage their war of extermination against the white settlers. More than 30,000 are now said to be on the war path, led by a new Messiah, and their numbers are now being daily increased by re-enforcements from the Gran Chaco provinces of Brazil and the Argentine Republic, as well as the small semi-tribes along the Peruvian border. The whites are fleeing south to seek refuge in the large and better fortified Bolivian towns. The question has grown so serious that President Arco is considering the suggestion of the ministers of foreign affairs and of war to request assistance from Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Peru to quell the outbreak. Latest advices report that the Indians are making forced marches in the direction of the capital, with torch and tomahawk in hand, burning and murdering helpless children and carrying off women.

Remarkable Verdict.

DARLINGTON, Wis., March 22.—An hour before court opened, this morning, the court room was crowded with people anxious to hear the closing arguments of counsel on the special plea of insanity in the trial of the men indicted for lynching Siebolt, in September last. The judge said that every sane man who took part in the hanging of Siebolt, was guilty of murder in the first degree. No act was considered the act of an insane person unless such act was the offspring of mental disease. The jurors must not confound irresistible impulse in an insane person with a passionate impulse, no matter how strong, in a sane person. The jury returned a verdict at 9:15 p.m., finding that at the time of the lynching, all the defendants were insane and therefore not guilty as charged.

Measles in Blaine.

BLAINE, March 22.—The measles have in the past few weeks, visited a large number of the families in Blaine, and the yellow card of the health officer now ornaments the doors of half a dozen houses where the disease has freshly made its appearance.