NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Interesting Point in County Court Procedure—Vancouver Struggling With Chinese Overcrowding.

Canadian Silver Movement at Nanaimo —Church Debt Consolidated—Excavation Fatality.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, March 9.—A. C. Wilson's new pottery works, for the manufacture of all kinds of earthenware, turned out their first burning to-day of 2,000 flower pots, milk basins, crocks, etc.

Half an inch of snow fell last night.

Work on the North Arm road ceased today, the Government appropriation of $2,500 having been expended. There is some talk of petitioning for a further sum to continue the work. In all, five miles of road have been improved and bridges strengthened.

The delay to the Canadian Pacific Railway trains during the present week has been caused by snow in the heavy cuts near Sidewood, sixty miles east of Medicine Hat. The snow was packed in so hard that the locomotives could not force the plough through it, and the drifts had to be cut out by the snow shovel gang.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 10. — The Tramway Company have been testing several new coaches of late, one of which promises to be a regular flyer. It has sixty horse-power motors, and makes thirty miles an hour with ease on a straight run.

The butchers here have been lately bringing in frozen beef from Spencit's Bridge, and find it gives satisfaction. A Spence's Bridge rancher tried the cold storage plan on a small scale last fall. He killed the animals just when they were at their best and froze the carcasses. The result has proved satisfactory both to himself and the trade.

The Westminster and Vancouver Tramway Company have made a contract with the Great Northern Railway to handle all the latter company's freight to and from Vancouver. The completion of the short line will allow the tramway company to handle a much larger business in future, and at no very remote date they will do a general freighting business between the two cities.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, March 9.—The North Vancouver Council met last evening and passed a resolution to introduce a by-law to grant leave to the Burrard Inlet Railroad Co. to construct a railroad on the Keith road, between Seymour and Capilano creek.

Nettleton, the smallpox patient at Keefer's quarry, is doing well. The men are still working in the quarry. The patient at Farrell's logging camp is in a shack close to the wharf where the men were working. Eighteen whites and twenty-four Japs refused to work.

Mr. John Scuitto is erecting a maccaroni and vermicelli factory. The wheat used will be imported from Russia and prepared in California.

Work has commenced on the new court house. Twenty-five men are engaged.

The police are collecting information as to whether any carelessness has been shown on the sewer work on Nicola street, where Hollows was killed by a cave-in yesterday. The coroner's jury this afternoon found that Hollows came to his death by a cave in of the sewer, caused by carelessness of the contractor. The verdict was a surprise to the public.

The "Land and timber policy of British Columbia," "Goethe's Faust," "Culture," etc., were the titles of carefully prepared papers read at the Burrard Literary Club.

The police are to have new uniforms.

At last session of the County court in Vancouver a summons was issued on W. J. Turner one afternoon requiring his attendance next day. Turner did not go near the court and an order was made committing him to jail for forty days for contempt of court. On Monday he was taken to New Westminster jail. Mr. Boultbee applied for a writ of *certiorari* and *habeas corpus* to secure the release of his client. The writ of *certiorari* was granted to bring the case to the Supreme court. Justice Walkem held that the affidavit of the service of the summons was irregular and insufficient and that the judge had no power to issue a judgment summons returnable next day.

Ald. Collins, Towler, Hobson, Dr. Thomas, and Chief McLaren made a tour through Chinatown yesterday. They were surprised at the way the Chinese were packed together in ill-regulated rooms. Ald. Franklin's cubic space by-law will be brought into operation.

An entertainment was given by Sunday school children last night. A very good amount was realized.

Mr. C. W. Robson, Manager of the Hudson's Bay Co's store, has tendered his resignation to the Company, to take effect May 1.

A stranger who appeared to be ill and emaciated with hunger, walked into the police court yesterday and asked Officer McLeod if he was the proprietor of the hotel. "Because, if you are," continued the stranger, with difficulty suppressing a sob, "I ask you, in the name of the Father of suffering humanity, to give me a loaf of bread; my wife and children are starving, and I have nothing to give them—no home, no food. My name is Charles H. Smith. I was burnt out in South Vancouver a month ago, and the Lord knows how I have kept body and soul together since." Mr. McLeod gave the stranger a chair and said: "You will certainly be helped if your story is true, but this is not a hotel, it is a police station. I will telephone to the chief of police in Westminster and find out if Charles H. Smith was burnt out last month." As Mr. McLeod turned to go to the telephone the stranger made a break for the door, but the officer stopped him and said, "Now you are here you might as well stay and be our guest for a while." In his satchel were found two loaves of bread, sixty cents and a bottle of whiskey, and his name wasn't Smith.

Steamer Tepic left for Nanaimo yesterday. The Comox and Clyde have left for the North.

Steamer Umatilla arrived and departed yesterday.

Steamers Comet and Active came in with booms yesterday.

To-day's express was cancelled.

Edwin Wells and Miss Gertrude Kepp were married in Chilliwack.

VANCOUVER, March 10.—The suspects at Keefer's quarry are to be released to-day or to-morrow.

J. Miller, postmaster, returned from California yesterday. Inquiries elicited no information as to the whereabouts of Mr. Huntley.

The Y.W.C.T.U. held an open social at the Y.M.C.A. parlors this evening.

Henry Campbell has been committed for trial on a charge of receiving stolen pig iron and a boom chain at his shack.

A burglar broke into the house of G. J. Wilson, on Seymour street, last night and stole a quantity of silver plate. An attempt was also made to enter the house of C. D. Rand. No clue.

Mr. Eugene De B. Carey was married to Miss Mary E. Lawrence yesterday, in St. Paul's church, by Rev. E. P. Flewelling.

The final tie in the Hotel Vancouver billiard tournament for the first prize came off last evening between W. B. Fisher and L. Dansereau, playing 320 points. Early in the game Dansereau took the lead and kept it throughout the game, while Fisher was not up to his usual form. The game closed Dansereau 320 to Fisher 228. A few minutes after play closed Ald. Salsbury presented the winner with the prize, a handsome gold watch. In making the presentation Mr. Salsbury congratulated Mr. Dansereau on his success and hoped he would live long to wear it, and that it would recall pleasant recollections of the Hotel Vancouver, its guests and its friends. Mr. Dansereau replied very briefly, expressing his appreciation of the Manager of the hotel in making up such a match, and very modestly stated that his winning was but a mere matter of good fortune. Mr. Salsbury next presented Mr. W. Fisher with a splendid billiard cue, the second prize. Messrs. Garden and Coleman will play off for third place.

There were many expressions of regret at the Victoria Rugby Club being unable to get up a team to send here. The boys were practicing hard and were in splendid shape for the struggle of the season, which had been looked forward to with great interest. A prominent player said if Victoria continues to show such indifference it will kill the game in the Province.

Steamer Mascotte came in yesterday from Nelson Island with a cargo of granite.

Steamer Angeles arrived from the Sound with a cargo of apples and potatoes.

Steamer Capilano has gone to Tacoma to bring a cargo of cement for Messrs. Evans, Coleman & Evans.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, March 9.—The New Vancouver Coal Company, after the end of this month, will pay out and accept in payment only Canadian silver.

At a recent meeting of the congregation of St. Alban's church it was announced that the debt had been consolidated through the medium of the Sun Life Insurance Company. Eight thousand dollars was advanced at the rate of seven per cent., partially secured by eight lives, insured at the rate of $1,000 each.

There are now nine vessels in the harbor loading or waiting to load, also the steamer Costa Rica. The Bawnmore is due on Sunday.

Vagrants have been flocking here lately with an unwelcome frequency, and are causing the polite much trouble. There are several now in jail undergoing terms of one month.

A local lodge of the order of Daughters of England is to be instituted here. Application will be made to the Grand Lodge for the appointment of a District Deputy to organize the lodge. There is every promise of a successful institution of this kind here.

NANAIMO, March 10.—To-morrow evening a concert and social will be given in the Good Templars' hall, under the auspices of Onward Lodge, I.O.G.T.

Messrs. H. R. Johnston & Co. intend building five large stores on their vacant lot at the corner of Bastion and Fitzwilliam streets. Architect J. J. Honeyman is now engaged in getting out the plans, which show a handsome one-story frame building, with four stores fronting on Commercial street and one on Bastion.

The two-story brick and stone block to be erected on Commercial street by Mr. R. Gibson, just below the Commercial hotel, is to be commenced on April 1. As previously stated in the COLONIST, the new building will necessitate an alteration in the sidewalk, its northern corner coming to within a few inches of the roadway and completely blocking the footpath.

Since the new wharf at Protection Island shaft was completed an extra force of miners have been employed in the island mines. The output of coal in the New Vancouver Coal Company's mines is now rapidly increasing. In the first two or three days a daily average of twenty-one hundred tons has been kept up.

The use of the electric light is now becoming general in town, and if the present demand continues an addition to the plant will be needed before fall. Manager Stickles has now orders for over $3,000 of private wiring; when this is all installed the plant will be used to its fullest capacity.

To-morrow, Saturday, is pay-day. The pay this month will not be quite so big as last, owing to the cold spell at the beginning of last month, which caused a cessation of work for the better part of a week, though the total will not be far short of $100,000.

On Easter Monday an amateur entertainment will be given in the Opera House, entitled "Rumplestiltskin," in which, besides a cast of thirteen performers, thirty children take part as fairies and elves. Mrs. (Dr.) Davis is getting up the performance, which is to be given in aid of the Fire Brigade and St. Paul's church jointly.

The B. C. Tannery and Planing Mill will be sold at auction on March 23.

Bark Melrose arrived this morning from San Francisco.

An Odd Fellows' ball was held at Northfield this evening. It was a great success. The dancing was preceded by an excellent concert, in which several people from Nanaimo took part. The ball continued in progress until an early hour in the morning.

The foreman and proprietor of the boathouse at the Inlet had a narrow escape this morning. They fell off the boat-house into the water, but were helped out by H. Shaw.

DUNCAN'S.

DUNCAN'S, March 9.—Mr. David Alexander returned from a short trip to Victoria by Saturday afternoon's train. F. H. Price came up from Victoria the same morning.

E. W. Blake had a genuine surprise party Friday evening at his residence, Cobble Hill. Some ninety guests and four violinists formed the party and kept the ball rolling until dawn.

F. H. Price and Richard Hall went to the capital Sunday. W. Beaumont returned to Victoria Monday, pleased to find that the damage to the buildings of the Alderlea hotel by the late fire will probably not exceed $200 to $300.

Dr. Lindsay F. Dickson, Quamichan Lake, has returned after a few months visit to England and Auld Reekie.

L. Lawrence took the train to Nanaimo to-day.

The annual meeting of the Cowichan Lawn Tennis Club takes place on Saturday next at 2:30 p.m.

A CURE FOR HEADACHE.

Headache arises from constipation, bad blood, dyspepsia or liver complaint. As B. B. B. cures all these complaints it is naturally the most successful headache cure existing. Once the cause is removed the headache vanishes.

CONTROL OF POLICE.

A Proposition That Boards of Commissioners Shall Relieve the City Council.

The Corporation to Fix the Amount of Remuneration, Etc.—By-laws and Rules.

A number of proposed amendments to the Municipal Act were distributed yesterday in the Legislature. They are as follows:

To repeal section 260 and to add to 261 clauses to the following effect:

In every city or town municipality in the Province there is constituted a Board of Commissioners of Police, to consist of the Mayor, the Judge of the County Court of the county or district in which the city or town is situate, and the Police Magistrate; and in case the office of Judge or Magistrate is vacant, the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council shall appoint such person or persons resident in the municipality to be a member or members of the Board during such vacancy as the case may require, and the County Judge, or person appointed in his room, shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Board, and any two members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. In case the office of Mayor is vacant the Council may appoint one of their number to act in his place during such vacancy.

The Commissioners shall have the power to summon and examine witnesses on oath in all matters connected with the administration of their duties, and they shall have the same power to enforce the attendance of such witnesses, and to compel them to give evidence, as is vested in any court of law in civil cases. A notice to attend before the Board shall be sufficient, if signed by the Chairman of the Board or any one of the Commissioners, but no party or witness shall be compelled to answer any question by his answer to which he might render himself liable to a criminal prosecution.

All meetings of the Board of Police Commissioners shall be open to the press and the public, unless otherwise decided by the Board.

All by-laws of the Board of Commissioners of Police shall be sufficiently authenticated by being signed by the Chairman of the Board which passes the same; and a copy of such by-laws, written or printed and certified to be a true copy by any member of the Board, shall be deemed authentic and to be received in evidence in any court of justice, without proof of such signature, unless it is specially pleaded or alleged that the signature to such original by-law has been forged.

In all cases where the Board of Commissioners of Police are authorized to make by-laws, either under this or under any other Act or law, they shall have power, in and by such by-laws, to attach penalties for the infraction thereof, to be recovered and enforced by summary proceedings before the Police Magistrate of the city for which the same are passed, or, in his absence, before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction therein, in the manner and to the extent that by-laws of city or town councils may be enforced under the authority of this Act; and the convictions in such proceedings may be in the form of convictions for breach of city or town by-laws.

The police force in cities and towns shall consist of a chief constable and as many constables and other officers and assistants as the Council may from time to time think necessary, such number not being less than that which the Board of Commissioners of Police may report to be absolutely required, and all the members of such police force shall be appointed by and hold their office at the pleasure of the Board.

The Board shall from time to time make such regulations as they may deem expedient for the government of the force, and for preventing neglect or abuse, and for rendering the force efficient in the discharge of all its duties.

The constables shall obey all lawful directions and be subject to the government of the Board, and shall be charged with the special duties of preserving the peace, etc.

The Council shall fix and pay the remuneration of the Police, and shall provide all such clothing, accoutrements, and other necessaries as may from time to time be deemed requisite for the accommodation and use of the force.

Nothing herein contained shall affect the sections of the New Westminster Act or the Vancouver Incorporation Act on the subject; nor of the Act respecting police and special constables, except so far as said sections are repugnant to and inconsistent with the provisions of this Act; but so far as repugnant thereto, or inconsistent therewith, said sections are hereby repealed.

FRASER RIVER BRIDGE.

Hon. Mr. Turner's bill to authorize a grant in aid of the construction of a traffic bridge across the Fraser river at New Westminster sets forth that the cost of the enterprise is estimated at $500,000. The bill makes it lawful for the city of New Westminster, subject to a by-law being carried by the electors, to aid in the building of the bridge to the extent of $250,000. The southern terminus of the bridge is to be within ten chains from the centre line of the New Westminster and Yale wagon road, near Surrey landing, and the northern terminus within the city. The amount of Government aid is fixed at $62,500, payable in five equal annual instalments on July 2 of each year after the completion of the bridge.

Manuel Gonzales Dying.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 10.—Advices were received to-day from the city of Silas, in the State of Guanajuato, to the effect that Gen. Manuel Gonzales, ex-president of Mexico, is suffering from a dangerous attack of sickness, and that his death is expected at any time. He is attended by several of the best doctors in the republic. The nature of his malady has not been made public. Gen. Gonzales has been one of the most prominent figures in Mexican politics since the downfall of Maximilian. He retired from the presidency of Mexico to make room for Gen. Diaz, with a fortune of many millions of dollars, exclusive of vast tracts of the richest land in Mexico. His extensive haciends in Guanajuato is one of the most valuable ranch properties in the republic. After retiring from the presidency Gen. Gonzales was made governor of the state of Oaxaca, and later was given the governorship of the state of Guanajuato.

The British bark Java, 867 tons, Capt. W. McVicar, has arrived in Esquimalt from Cardiff, bringing a full cargo of coal for the Naval store keeper. The bark left England on October 3, and her voyage around the Horn was nothing unusual. Before reaching Cape Flattery, however, she spoke the sealing schooner Teresa, of Victoria, on her way across to the Japan coast.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Before Chief Justice Sir M. B. Begbie and Crease and Walkem, JJ.

In re the Vancouver Incorporation Act (49 Victoria, chap. 32).

And in re the General Municipal Act, 1892.

Ex parte Bell-Irving.

Judgment of Mr. Justice Crease, Saturday, 4th March, 1893:

This is an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Drake validating By-laws Numbers 166 and 167 of Vancouver City for the issue of three hundred thousand dollars worth of debentures to the Burrard Inlet and Fraser Valley Railway Company for the purpose of forming a substantially continuous line of railway from the city of Vancouver to the cities of Seattle and Tacoma, in Washington State and other points in the United States. By-law 159, which was passed and assented to by the voters for the city, was contested before Mr. Justice McCreight and its validity sustained by that learned judge in his judgment of the 6th of December, 1892. That judgment is now under appeal.

Before the last mentioned decision was made, to avoid litigation on the points disputed in by-law 159 the City and Council of Vancouver with the assent of the majority of the voters passed by-laws 166 and 167 (omitting some of the provisions objected to in by-law 159, and to meet certain objection then raised), for the same object substantially as that by-law, namely, the connection by railroad of the cities of Vancouver, Seattle and Tacoma. The legality of these two by-laws, which in substance form one by-law voted on by two different sets of voters, was contested by the present plaintiff appellant, on behalf of himself and other voters and confirmed by Mr. Justice Drake in his judgment of the 24th of January, 1893, now in appeal before us.

It should be mentioned that none of the by-laws have yet been acted upon by the railway company, also that before the third passing of by-laws Nos. 166 and 167, the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council was obtained to the repeal of so much of No. 159 as was not consistent with the provisions of Nos. 166 and 167, thereby the learned judge considered No. 166, which was not before valid, was validated.

He also considered, and I agree with him, that under sub-sections 85 to 88 of section 142 of Vancouver Incorporation Act, the Corporation assuming it to have power to issue debentures as a bonus in aid of a railway company, could lawfully hand them over to such company. Besides being lawful it was considered that it would be much to the pecuniary advantage of the Corporation to hand them over to the company direct rather than risk the raising money on them themselves and paying the bonus in cash.

It is noteworthy throughout that there is no affidavit on the merits and that the plaintiff has said nothing to show that it would or would not be disadvantageous to the city to advance three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000) towards bringing another railroad into the City of Vancouver to connect with, as this one proposes to do, with all the extensive countries to the south and east of it.

But it is equally remarkable that the defendants, if they considered such a connection advantageous, should have proceeded to effect this object by the roundabout process of three by-laws which, if affirmed now, would certainly have become a fertile source of litigation hereafter.

That there could be no doubt of such a result had the promoters of these by-laws succeeded as I think manifest on the face of the by-laws themselves. The considerations were different. The terms were altered. Forty years were turned into 21 years. The agreement tripartite was not presented as signed in either by-law, neither do the agreements coincide. The first contract was not at an end before the making of No. 166. There was on the face of the 166 and 167 by-laws a direct contravention of a material clause of the Incorporation Act which prescribed that the rate per dollar should be specified, an omission which brought the by-law within Sutherland against East Nissouri, 10 U. C. Q. B. 626. There is a question of the accuracy of the relative amounts to be set aside as sinking fund in each year. The first by-law recites an agreement which leaves something to be settled at a future time. The next by-law while professing to be the same, recites an agreement which does not leave anything to be settled at a future day, and other points present themselves which could readily be conceived as forming a ground for lengthened proceedings, expense and delay.

The weak point of the whole proceeding is that that the by-law 166 purports to repeal, alter and amend a money by-law ("159"), previously passed, contrary to the provisions of section 29 of the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1886. That section says: "Every by-law for raising upon the credit "of the city any money not required for its "ordinary expenditure and not payable "within the same municipal year, must re-"ceive the assent of the electors of the "city in the manner provided by this Act." Then it adds the following: "And when such assent is received *no such by-law shall "be altered, amended or repealed* by the Council, *except as hereinafter provided.*"

It is on the meaning of these last words that the main question of legality or illegality turns, and to me, taken with the context and read with the Municipal Act, 1892, it appears perfectly clear. The "hereinafter" is fully satisfied, it appears to me, by section 154 of the Vancouver Incorporation Act, which provides as to when in any particular year the rate imposed by the money by-law may be reduced by by-law. And by section 136, sub-section 3, which provides for the suspension of the yearly rate for any given year.

The section of the General Municipal Act, 1892, which has been invoked to assist the defendants (respondent) in this appeal has not, in my opinion, the effect sought to be given to it. That portion of the act—namely, sub-section 4 of section 113—merely says says no such by-law, i.e., for raising money outside of the ordinary municipal revenue, should be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, a most valuable safeguard, which should find a place in every municipal act, but which appears to me as not conferring the power to repeal a money by-law, but merely to protect the municipal credit with the outside world.

By section 142 Vancouver Incorporation Act, general power is given to the council from time to time to pass, alter and repeal by-laws. But these powers are to be exercised under the special provisions of the act.

The construction I have given to the Vancouver charter in applying its provisions to by-laws 166 and 167, is not affected by the General Municipal Act, 1892, except to extend the additional protection to a money by-law which I have described. The application of the charter to these by-laws is complete of itself; and were there any repugnancy or inconsistency between the general and special act, although the former is later in date, the special act would prevail, on the principle *generalia specialibus non derogant.* (Endlich-Maxwell on Statutes, section 223 *et seq.*)

The Legislature having, at the request of the corporation, already given its attention to the Act for the Incorporation of Vancouver city, it may be reasonably presumed not to have intended to alter the special charter by a general act, unless that intention had been manifested in explicit language—which is absent here—or there were something to show that such general act was intended by the Legislature to embrace the special provisions of the charter. There is nothing in sections 4 and 5 or other preliminary sections of the General Municipal Act of 1892 to favor such a derogation.

It is stated that no objection would have been raised to 166 and 167 if they had been drawn out at first as they now stand. However that may be, it is within the scope of our present inquiry as I view the various acts.

As it is, owing to the peculiar manner in which the by-laws have been framed and passed, and the objections which have been raised, these by-laws which purported to be a benefit to the city have merely produced something like a deadlock; from which, judging from appearances, nothing can extricate them but legislation; which is beyond the province of a court.

There is, however, evidence before us that no action has been taken to carry the by-law and the agreement into execution, so that there are no vested interests arising from that cause in the way of such a solution.

It appears to me therefore, from a consideration of all the provisions of the acts taken together, and as applied to Municipal by-laws, that it was the deliberate intention of the Legislature, that when once people had embarked their money on the security of a by-law, creating a loan for other than ordinary expenditure of the Corporation, no change should then be made in it by the mutable personnel of a municipal body, except as above specified.

And, as a further assurance to that effect, section 113, sub-section 4, of the General Municipal Act, 1892—to which I have already referred—adds a further precaution for the safety of such a sensitive plant as capital, that no such by-law should be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. This is no permissive power to grant a repeal, but a further precaution against hasty action for the security of investors, and to preserve the public credit of the municipality; and this I consider to be the proper construction to apply to by-laws 166 and 167. There was no power in the Council to repeal 159, and for the reasons I have given, I consider 166 and 167 are invalid and *ultra vires* of the Corporation, and consequently that the judgment under appeal should be reversed and the appeal allowed with the costs of this court and of the court below.

HENRY P. PELLEW CREASE, J.

RAILWAY COMBINE.

Southern Roads Form a Transcontinental Freight Rate Committee—The Objects of the Organization.

SANTA BARBARA, March 8.—The first steps toward a permanent organization of transcontinental lines were made by freight agents in session here to-day. They agreed to form an association to be called Transcontinental Freight Rate Committee, in which all transcontinental lines, except the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific are to be parties. Resolutions to that effect were passed, but no written agreement was drawn. The workings of the new organization, if established, will be less complicated than those of the old transcontinental association. Instead of a chairman there will be a secretary, whose duty it shall be to print the tariffs agreed upon; to call meetings and to bring up any points at issue between the members. The organization will be for the maintenance of general rates, but if any one road desires to make a special rate on one particular article, it can do so by giving proper notice to other parties in the agreement, and if any of the other roads desire to meet this special rate they can do so or can keep the old rate.

The new organization will greatly resemble the trans-Missouri freight rate committee. The office of the secretary will probably be at Chicago. The agents have been in session all day, and are not yet through with checking up the rate sheets, and no hints are given out as to what new rates will be established further than that the rates of the Northern lines will be met. Only Western rates are being considered by the conference. After general rates have been fixed, there are hundreds of applications for reductions to be brought up, including the petition of the World's Fair Commissioners for a low rate on exhibits. So far harmony has been preserved, but some of the representatives seem fearful that a disagreement will come up whereby the whole thing will fall flat.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

LAUREL, Mont., March 9.—Open warfare has broken out between the settlers on the newly opened portion of the Crow reservation and the Indians. The wildest excitement exists at the new town of Wilsey and the country round about. Ranchmen around Wilsey are moving their wives and children to places of safety and preparing to defend their claims with their lives if necessary. The first bloodshed occurred this morning, Little Face, Crow Indian, being killed. The Indians, who have just been allotted lands in severalty, had become angered at the encroachments of the whites, and undertook to drive off a settler named Henderson. On Monday they drove Henderson away, but he returned with a couple of friends all armed. The Indians gathered in a clump of timber and sent Little Face forward. He told Henderson that if he remained on the tract of land which he had homesteaded another twenty-four hours, he would be scalped, and his body fed to the crows. He then whistled and his companions began to pour out of the woods, at the same time reaching for his gun, which he had set against a tree. He was not quick enough, however, as Henderson shot him through the heart. With a wild yell his companions disappeared at double quick into the woods. The Crows are making medicine and preparing for actual warfare. This is the first time the Crows have shown hostility to the whites. It is expected that two or three companies of the United States regulars will be ordered to Laurel as soon as the war department can be informed of the critical state of affairs.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. ul d&w-1y

FOR SPRAINS AND BRUISES.

NO other remedy cures sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds, chilblains, sore throat, rheumatism, etc., so promptly as Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It is an old standard remedy that has given perfect satisfaction for 30 years.

QUEEN LILIUOKALANI.

Charges U. S. Minister Stevens With Studied Unfriendliness. —Her Statement.

Why Harrison's Treaty Was Withdrawn—No Official Explanation As Yet.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The Examiner has published a statement by Liliuokalani, the deposed Queen of Hawaii, received from Honolulu by steamer. It is the first statement that has been made for publication since the overthrow of the monarchy, and is addressed to the American people. The ex Queen's reference to U. S. Minister Stevens is as follows:

"The position taken by the present American minister has been consistently unfriendly and quarrelsome. The address he delivered to me on my accession would lead me to suppose that he considered the American protectorate established at that date. It was a lecture and not an expression of seasonable sentiments. I did think it a most inconsiderate speech. Not one of the other representatives chose my coronation day as an occasion for threats and penalties. Again, in October last, Mr. Stevens sought an audience of me. It is usual etiquette on such occasion to inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the object of the audience, so that the Sovereign may not be taken by surprise at the presentation of some unexpected matter. The American minister deemed it consistent with his idea of courtesy to refuse to give any intimation of the cause of his visit. I received him, notwithstanding, in a room known as the Blue room. No sooner had I bowed to him than he gave signs of laboring under strong excitement. He read a paragraph from the Daily Bulletin, the Honolulu evening paper, which he said was an infraction of his rights as accredited representative of a foreign power. Trembling with emotion, he read the section from the international code, or some such book, which he had brought with him.

At the conclusion of his remarks I informed him that I should leave the matter in the hands of my ministers, who would give it their immediate and earnest attention. I thereupon withdrew. The American minister declared that he would hold the Hawaiian Government responsible for the article complained of. A more unreasonable act I cannot conceive. The Bulletin was neither directly nor indirectly controlled by the Government. My ministers explained this position of the case to the American minister, who declined to be pacified or even to believe their assurance of irresponsibility. He was evidently bent on picking a quarrel. His manifest aim was to embarrass me. His reluctance to accept a sincere explanation was in distinct contrast with the conduct of my people immediately withdrawing from an indignant position they had taken concerning Mr. Stevens' startling remarks at the cemetery on Decoration Day. At the time that certain men were being prosecuted for rebellion and treason, some escaped on a technicality and some were committed for trial. In the midst of the trial Mr. Stevens delivered his Decoration Day speech. He ridiculed political trials and drew comparisons most unfavorable to Hawaii. He sneered at royalty, speaking of monarchies as accursed countries. The question seriously presented itself to the minds of many people as to whether this speech did not constitute a glaring infraction of the duties and courtesy pertaining to a representative of a foreign power."

Of the events of January 17, the day the monarchy was overthrown, Queen Liliuokalani spoke as follows:

"I need only say that my one anxiety was to avoid violence and bloodshed. I had abundant force to quell a revolution three times as strong as the one with which I was confronted, but the American minister had already landed his troops under a secret understanding with the revolutionists, and no sooner was the proclamation read than he immediately recognized the Provisional Government, giving the support of the United States forces. To those forces I yielded under protest, knowing that conflict with our mighty neighbor could only result in aimless bloodshed, and feeling confident that when the Government of the United States should investigate the entire occurrence it would not uphold injustice to my people and to myself. The circumstances of the case do not call for a change of government. Annexation is repugnant to the feelings of every native Hawaiian, as well as to many foreigners. Annexation is not necessary for the ends of peace, civilization, commerce or security. The prosperity of our merchants is abundant refutation of the assertions of those who bewail commercial bankruptcy. Personal liberty is as secure in Honolulu as in Washington City. Probably no city can show a record as free from crime of all kinds, where a burglary creates a sensation. The wealth of missionaries is evidence of the free scope allowed to professors of religion.

What, then, is the ground for these alarming rumors of insecurity and danger so rife in America? It must be manifest to any dispassionate inquirer that the reason is to be sought in the relentless agitation of a small section of the community, led on and captained by the American minister and one or two others. Let not American people listen to the statements of men whose only idea is restoration of the sugar bounty. Let not Americans commit the ignoble, un-American act of forcibly annexing a population struggling to rise from the tradition of recent barbarism. The Queen of Hawaii raises her solemn note of protest. Hawaiians detest the very thought of annexation. It is not our antagonism as yet to the United States, but it is the overwhelming grief with which our native eyes shall behold any flag surrounding our fair shores except that one associated indelibly with the memories of our glorious past—glorious, not in might and battle, but in the noble efforts of our nation to clothe itself with the fair robe of enlightenment, religion and commerce."

WASHINGTON CITY, March 10.—Cleveland's first executive communication to the Senate proved a surprise not only to Republicans, but to many Democrats. The message was short, simply requesting the Senate to transmit to the executive the proposed treaty with Hawaii. Republican senators regard this action in line with the course pursued by Cleveland in withdrawing the Nicaraguan treaty sent to the Senate by Arthur in the closing days of his administration. The Democratic senators look upon this act from two points of view, some taking the ground that it shows that Cleveland is against annexation or American domination of any sort in the Hawaiian Islands, while others hold that he will send in another treaty more to his liking. It is understood the reason for the withdrawal was because he was opposed to the treaty in its present form. A gentleman who has talked with the President, intimated that the President will suggest either by a message or personally to the Senators that a committee be appointed to visit the Hawaiian Islands this year. Secretary Gresham, when asked whether or not there was any explanation to be made of the withdrawal, replied: "No; at least not at the present."

NEW PANAMA LINE.

Departure of the First Vessel of the Pacific Mail's Rival Line.

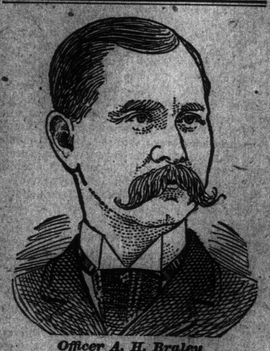
SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The steamer St. Paul, the first vessel of the North American Navigation Co., sails for Panama to-night or early in the morning, under command of Captain C. H. Anderson, formerly in command of the steamer Bertha, plying between here and Alaskan ports. The names of some of the wealthiest merchants in the city appear on the St. Paul's manifest as shippers, and all sorts of articles make up the general cargo. Among the articles of cargo were 1,633 barrels of wine, 90 barrels of brandy, 2,559 pounds of borax, 2,325 cases of dried fruits, pickles, vegetables, etc., 250 rolls of leather, butter and household goods, also 84 packages of silverware for Boston valued at $20,000. The vessel was well loaded down with freight, carrying in all over 1,300 tons. She made no attempt to carry passengers, but it is expected, in the near future, that a good slice will be cut off the Pacific Mail Company's passenger list. There was one passenger, however, for the St. Paul. This was Captain D. S. Austin, formerly in the employ of the Pacific Mail Co. He was with the latter for 25 years, but was let out on account of the accident which befell the San Juan when he was in command. Before he was assigned to the San Juan he was in charge of the Granada. He was relieved from that charge, and the first trip the vessel made under the new captain was her last. She was lost on the Central American coast. He will be the new company's general agent at Panama.

PAUPER ALIENS.

LONDON, March 9.—In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Lyon Playfair explained that the mission of Messrs. Burnett and Solcss to America was part of a general inquiry into the subject of the immigration of pauper aliens to the United Kingdom and especially the immigration of Russian and Polish Jews. Since 1891 about two hundred thousand alien immigrants had landed in Great Britain, of whom 17,000 were Russians and Poles, against an immigration to America of 179,392. The commissioners were charged to learn how these Jews conducted themselves in America, how the American immigration laws operated, and what was the tendency of the feeling among Americans on the subject, so as to assist the Government to deal with the question in England. An influential party in the United States sought to severely restrict if not to totally prohibit immigration, but Lord Lyon Playfair added that he could not believe that prohibition would be adopted, as immigrants were essential to the interests of the United States. Laws restricting immigration to the United States were likely to have great influence on the United Kingdom, and the Government therefore desired to know, through competent investigators, the economic aspects of present and future immigration to the United States.

From a large orb-weaving spider of Madagascar Rev. P. Cemboue has obtained over three miles of silk in 27 days. An imperfect winding apparatus has been devised, but the difficulty of raising and keeping the spiders in large numbers is likely to prevent utilization of the silk.

A spirit-writing machine, a kind of telegraphic type-writer operated by the spirit through the medium, is the product of an English inventor's misdirected genius.



Officer A. H. Braley
of the Fall River Police

Is highly gratified with Hood's Sarsaparilla. He was badly run down, had no appetite, what he did eat caused distress and he felt **tired all the time.** A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla effected a marvellous change. The distress in the stomach is entirely gone, he feels like a new man, and can eat anything with old-time relish. For all of which he thanks and cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is very important that during the months of **March April May** the blood should be thoroughly purified and the system be given strength to withstand the debilitating effect of the changing season. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses peculiar merit and it is the **Best Spring Medicine.**

March April May

The following, just received, demonstrates its wonderful blood-purifying powers:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen: I have had **salt rheum** for a number of years, and for the past year one of my legs, from the knee down, has been **broken out very badly.** I took blood medicine for a long time with no good results, and was at one time obliged to walk **with crutches.** I finally concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken one bottle the improvement was so marked that I continued until I had taken three bottles, and am now better than I have been in years. **The Inflammation** has all left my leg and it is entirely healed. I have had such benefit from

Hood's Sarsaparilla

that I concluded to write this voluntary statement." F. J. TEMPLE, Ridgeway, Mich.

HOOD'S PILLS actually, promptly and efficiently on the liver and bowels. Best dinner pill.