seriatim by the House, as reported by committee of supply.

The House went into committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Duck in the chair. The resolution providing for the appropriation out of the general revenue of the sum of $1,123,816.23, to meet the expenditures authorized by the committee of supplies, was reported to the House.

Hon. Mr. Turner introduced the Supply Bill, which was ordered to be referred to committee of supply at once, with Mr. Duck in the chair. The committee reported the bill to the House, and it passed its first reading. The second reading was set for Thursday.

MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

Hon. Mr. Beaven, on the motion for the third reading of the Municipalities Bill, said that he had gone carefully through the measure and, with the exception of one or two verbal errors, he saw no objection to the bill as passed by the committee. He pointed out these inaccuracies, which were corrected, as well as certain others to which Mr. Ladner drew attention.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Davie the Controverted Elections Bill was read a third time and passed.

QUIETING TITLES ACT.

On the order for this bill being called, Hon. Mr. Beaven observed that this was a private members' day.

Hon. Mr. Davie contended that the Quieting Titles Act was not a government measure when the House went into committee on the lieut.-governor's message with respect to it. His honor's message set forth the facts in connection with lands sold by the Hudson's Bay company to John Work, William Fraser Tolmie and others, and recommended that the following clauses be added to Act 67, "an Act entitled an Act for Quieting Titles to Real Estate:"

"Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:

1. That in all cases, except as hereinafter mentioned, where lands situate in Vancouver Island have been sold and conveyed by the governor and company of adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, and the rocks within the boundaries of the lands so sold and conveyed were excepted from the operation of the conveyance and are now the property of the crown, such rocky land (other than in section five, Victoria district, now in the occupation of the crown) and the legal and equitable estate in fee simple therein may be granted, released, and conveyed by the chief commissioner of lands and works, in the name of Her Majesty, to the person or persons as against whom the said rocks were excepted, or to their successors in title, upon payment for such rocks to the said chief commissioner of lands and works at the rate of £1 per acre.

2. Any grant, conveyance, or release purporting to be made under this act, executed by the chief commissioner of lands and works, of any of the said excepted rocks, shall be effectual to pass the legal and equitable estate therein to the person named in such grant or conveyance, being either the original grantee from the Hudson's Bay company, or his successor in title."

The committee reported the resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Ladner, the House went into committee on the Game bill.

The committee rose and reported the bill with amendments.

LIEN BILL.

Mr. Cunningham moved the second reading of the Lien bill. In all the legislation on this subject so far but little had been done for the wage earners. The members for Cowichan, Nanaimo and he (Mr. Cunningham) had been in conversation with mechanics, and he had learned from them and those who supplied material, that the existing legislation was defective. The men who earned their living by the sweat of their brow should be entitled to the first consideration, and in this way we were behind our American neighbors. The result was that we were accustomed to lose our mechanics, while the cost of our buildings was heavier than on the other side of the line. He remarked upon the difficulty of administering the present act without undue expense, and in conversation with well informed persons had heard that it was easy enough to get into the courts, but it was hard to get out of them. He had consulted with Hon. Mr. Richards, and from him had received important suggestions on the subject of his bill. Daily many of our people were leaving the country, and when asked why were informed that here they were inadequately protected. Mr. Semlin asked how, in the United States, the people were protected better than those here.

Mr. Cunningham said this had been his experience in the United States, and if he had stage the facts would be brought out.

Hon. Mr. Beaven traced up the history of lien legislation in this country. The simplicity of the Oregon act had commended itself to members, its main features, compared with that of British Columbia, being that there a lawyer was not required to operate it. Here we had to employ a professional man, and in the diversity of forms the mechanic frequently had to go to the wall. As we lived so closely to the states, it might well be supposed that, with similar conditions, their law would be applicable here. He was quite prepared to vote for the second reading of this bill, believing that it was a move in the right direction. He could not understand why a good mechanic's lien act could not be brought in here. He had heard many complaints as to the working of the law here.

Mr. Ladner was sorry that the bill introduced here two years ago had not carried, and should support the second reading.

Mr. Semlin said that if the intelligence of British Columbia had not been sufficient to provide a beneficial lien law it was a most painful thing to learn, and he should support any legislation in the direction of improving it.

Hon Mr. Davie dissented from the views of previous speakers. The House had chosen between the present act and the British Columbia act in favor of the latter, and he reckoned very properly so. He explained the provisions of the respective acts, one act giving the labourer security upon the fund which was taken away by the proposed bill. Under the Oregon act the labourer was placed in the position of a sub-contractor, and had to wait for six months for his month's wages, which were secured to him.

In place of Mr. Cunningham's fair-sounding the labourer, it thus placed him in a worse position. He was, however, on his practice of any case under which the B. C. Lien Act had failed, and he did not think it would fail. In the case referred to by the mover of the bill of a judge who had declared the present act to be unworkable, he fancied that he had never tried to work it, as he (Mr. Davie) was satisfied that if a real endeavor was made to work it there would be no difficulty. What was wanted was power for the supreme and county court judges, rules and regulations of procedure which were not now especially provided. This was contained in one of the clauses of the proposed bill, and was the only feature of it that was meritorious. The mover of the bill had in no way pointed out how the present law was unworkable.

In the absence of information on this subject, how could members act? The honorable gentleman entered into a legal definition of the term contract and surety, declaring that what was now proposed would paralyze almost every contractor who could not himself provide his security.

It was proposed to provide that no surety should be discharged until the entire work was completed, notwithstanding any private arrangement that might have been made between the contractor and owner.

It being 6 o'clock, the speaker left the chair.

EVENING SESSION.

Hon. Mr. Robson presented two messages from his honor, enclosing bill to authorize the government to pay interest at 3 per cent. upon moneys paid into the treasury under the act relating to the payment of moneys into and out of court. It also enclosed a bill to authorize the government to pay Messrs. T. B. McNames & Co. $10,000 and interest at 5 per cent. in full settlement of all claims re. the graving dock.

Hon. Mr. Davie resumed the discussion on the Lien Act and the position of the party who had made improvements to a mortgaged property. Under the existing law, when a question arose of selling a mortgaged property, when the proceeds amounted to more than the amount of the mortgage, provisions were made for paying for improvements that might have been made upon it. The proposed bill, however, left this altogether in darkness. Under the Oregon law and the bill that was now proposed, of say a mining enterprise was unsuccessful, the persons interested were not compelled to pay the sub-contractors, who are often left, while the contractors were bound to receive what was coming to them. In a similar case here, the mine owners would not pay the contractors, but there was a lien on the property which served as a fund to the sub-contractors. This provision the proposed act left out altogether. In Vancouver city, paving work had been done under a contractor who had left the country, and if it had not been for the existing lien law the sub-contractors who had done the work would have been defrauded. Yet it was now desired to sweep this away. Why? he should like to know. There must be some reason for the anxiety to accomplish this. Why was it, and who were the parties desirous of securing the change?

Mr. Cunningham replied that the bill had been brought in at the request of the Builders' association of New Westminster city and Vancouver. A deputation had waited on the Government with respect to this subject.

The member for Nanaimo had also some information on this subject. For himself he was only voicing the sentiments of New Westminster city and Vancouver, where the desire was to so amend the law as to make it easily and cheaply applicable.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he had shown that the proposed bill would be anything but beneficial to the workingmen and mechanics. The member for New Westminster had stated, and he had no doubt it was the case, that his bill had been prepared by an eminent legal gentleman, Mr. Richards. He had argued, therefore, that it must be perfection. But Mr. Richards was not responsible for the bill. He had merely clothed the ideas presented to him in proper language; but it was the views and principles contained in it to which he referred. The third section merely dealt with the carrying out of the principle involved in doing away with the fund now provided for. Section 4 involved an amendment that would not have been necessary but that the consolidators of the law had attempted to improve upon the legislation of this House. What they did was transpose and mix up the sections which did not occur in the original. The seventh section swept away all the protection provided for the unfortunate laborer. By the law the first month's wages of persons employed by contractors were secured, but the present proposition provided for the division of the funds among the lien holders, while the wages man was not specially made a lien holder, and whatever destroyed the rights of a laborer or placed him among the lienholders, was wrong. Section 9 proposed to abolish the provisions by which the owner of a property, in case of a squabble with his contractor, might pay the amount at issue into court, but it was now desired to keep the lien open. Three-quarters of the proposed act was pernicious legislation, but since there were one or two commendable features in it he did not feel himself obliged to oppose the second reading. In committee he proposed to strike out the greater part of the proposals. It was claimed that the present act was unworkable. It had been worked, and he had worked it in the supreme court, and so had the president of the council, and that without difficulty. The present act had been introduced after much care and preparation on the part of a gentleman now dead, who had handed him the result of his work. He (Mr. Davie) had also had material assistance from the speaker and others, and on the whole he was satisfied that British Columbia had the best act of any of the provinces of the Dominion.

Mr. Haslam said he had been asked by the mainland deputation to assist in getting up this bill. The objection to the application of the act had been made by county court judges, two of whom to his own knowledge had, at Nanaimo, said that it was unworkable. Under the Act of 1888, it was possible for any contractor to screen himself from his obligations, but the amendment of the present law enabled lien holders to better reach them if fraud were intended. There was much dissatisfaction among mechanics and laborers as to the working of the present Act, but there was no difficulty where the county court judges were willing to work under the law.

Hon. Mr. Pooley did not think that the new act should be allowed to pass. The attorney-general had said there were one or two other points in which the present law could be amended, otherwise he should object to interfering with it. In his own practice under the act he had had no difficulty in the supreme court. The measure was good and answered its purposes well. If he had not heard the complaints made by the member for New Westminster, he should have said that the statements were incorrect. He was sorry that it could have been possible for there to be any such state of affairs in any part of the province. The difficulty was not because the act was not good, but because the principle of the bill had been misinterpreted. It had been amply demonstrated that as long as there was a stipendiary magistrate to work the act it was good. In order to meet existing objections raised by the county court judges, it would be well for the supreme court judges to adopt rules for interpreting the act. It would, he was convinced, be a serious mistake to pass the act now proposed. The professional experience had been that if there had been a new principle introduced in the law it must have a new interpretation. In England the judges laid down rules by which acts could be interpreted as soon as possible after the acts had been passed. It was not, he was certain, in the interests of the mechanics and laborers to make the changes no pressed upon the House. We understood the law as it was and it should be allowed to stand. He, however, perfectly agreed that, as the attorney-general had said, there were one or two little matters which might be altered.

Mr. Orr said that with one or two exceptions he had never heard any objections made to the present law.

After some minor explanations from Mr. Cunningham,

Hon. Mr. Robson said that when the delegation had waited on him it had appeared to him that remedies were necessary to the grievances complained of. He had promised to assist in this, but since he had heard the attorney-general and the president of the council that he should not be acting as the friend of the laborers, mechanics, or

supplied the material, if he so interfered. The fact was that since county court judges, learned in the law, had given opinions that had avoided a wrong feeling, it might be better to get sensible, level-headed laymen to administer the act instead of those county court judges. Again, in Victoria there were perhaps more cases under the lien law than elsewhere, but under the supreme court judges there had been no difficulty. There appeared to have been mistakes somewhere. Some people had apparently lost their cases for the reason either that their cases had not been properly laid or that the judges did not apply the law. That, however, did not show that the act was faulty. Surely the statements before the House did not justify the members in tinkering with an act which had received the greatest care and attention at the hands of the late attorney-general, for if ever a man had been desirous of making a perfect lien law it was he, and on account of this circumstance and the position of the deceased gentleman, he approached this law with a certain amount of veneration. He personally knew the gentlemen of the deputation to be entitled to the greatest amount of consideration, but they did not appear to realize what the result of their proposed amendments would be. Much of the trouble, he would add, had been caused by bungling on the part of the gentlemen entrusted with the consolidation of the statutes.

The House went into committee on the bill, Mr. Mason in the chair.

Mr. Semlin thought Mr. Cunningham was acting unadvisedly in making the statement that mechanics are leaving this province because they cannot get protection. The statement did not apply if he could only cite three cases. It would do no good to British Columbia to make such statements, because our friends on the other side only take up with too much avidity any statement telling against us.

Mr. Cunningham had only stated the facts as he had heard them. It was necessary to make our laws so as not to compare to disadvantage with those across the line. He asked why is it that we have such a sparse population after so many years? There must be some cause for it. He imputed it to the unwillingness of the legislators of this province to make litigation cheaper.

Mr. Pooley challenged the statement of the hon. gentleman who had previously spoken. It was rubbish—utter rubbish. It is only necessary for a person to take an action and so set the whole machinery of the law in motion, and if this was the way of making litigation dear, he would like to know how litigation was to be made cheap.

The Attorney-General held that there could not be shown an instance where a laborer in this province was cheated of his wages. There was no other country where the workingman is better cared for than in this province.

The committee arose and reported the bill with amendments, many of the clauses, as proposed, having been struck out. The report to be considered Thursday.

RAILWAY AID BILL.

Hon. Mr. Robson moved the House into committee, Mr. Duck in the chair, upon the railway aid bill.

The committee rose, reporting the bill complete with amendments. The report was set for consideration on Thursday.

MINERAL BILL.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the House into committee, Mr. Anderson in the chair, upon the Mineral Act. The committee rose, reporting the bill complete with amendments.

QUIETING TITLES.

With Mr. Semlin in the chair, the House went into committee upon the Quieting Titles bill, (attorney-general). The committee rose, reporting progress at midnight.

IN A DILEMMA.

The Queen at a Loss How to Avoid Offending an Indian Chief—Bishop Hill's Endowment Fund.

The Home News, published in London, in its issue of March 14th, publishes the following, which will be of interest to British Columbians: "The Irish Times London correspondent says the Queen is at present confronted with a singular little difficulty. There arrived here some days ago Bishop Ridley, a distinguished prelate from Vancouver Island. The Bishop was a prime favorite with the principal chief, or king, of the island, in whom he succeeded in stirring an intelligent interest respecting the British empire, its Sovereign, its people, and general concerns. The king, however, seems to have acquired an inaccurate idea of the pecuniary circumstances of Queen Victoria, for when Bishop Ridley, before leaving for a visit to this country, sought a farewell audience, His Majesty pressed a purse of $100 on the prelate's palm, with a request that the sum might be presented as his royal gift and favor to the English monarch. The position was very awkward, but serious missionary interests were at stake, so the bishop became pursebearer and envoy, and on his arrival communicated to Sir Henry Ponsonby the nature of his errand. The problem is how to avoid offending the petty potentate, who is expecting due acknowledgment of an offering which, of course, has not been accepted.

The Church in the Colonies and India, in its issue of March 26th says:—"The Princess Louise will open a three days' bazaar on behalf of the Bishop Hill's endowment fund, at the Duke of Wellington's riding school, Kensington, on Tuesday, June 3. A feature of the bazaar will be an Indian lodge, in which will be a collection of Indian curios."

BURNED TO THE WATER-LINE.

An Unknown Schooner Seen in Flames in the Straits.

The steamer Michigan arrived at Port Townsend from Portland on Tuesday evening, and her captain reported that about 3 o'clock in the afternoon he saw a schooner some distance off, his attention being directed to her by one of his crew, who noticed smoke issuing from the vessel. With his glasses he was able to see smoke and steam issue from the vessel, and saw a boat lowered and drop astern. Seeing that the vessel was on fire, he would have gone back, but saw that the steamer Schome was nearer, and that the attention of those on that vessel had been attracted. The burning schooner was at the time about seven miles off Point Wilson.

On reaching port he notified the officers of the revenue cutter Wolcott, who sent back word that they did not have any steam up.

From passengers who arrived on the Kingston last night, it was learned that the light from the burning schooner could be plainly seen, and that it was evident that the vessel would burn to the water-line.

From the smoke it was evident to Captain Lewis, of the Michigan, that the schooner had a cargo of lime, which had become ablaze. The small boat followed in the wake of the schooner as long as the people on the Michigan could see the vessel.

Left a Legacy.

LAST winter left a legacy of impure blood to many people, causing tired feelings, lack of energy, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, etc. From 1 to 4 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters never fails to cure any of the foregoing diseases by unlocking the secretions and removing all impurities from the system.

A Cure for Rheumatism.

I CAN recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a sure cure for Rheumatism. I had it for some time, and was cured by using part [illegible] I can also recommend it for burns, frost bites, sprains, [illegible]

Mrs. H. [illegible] BOUDLOCK, Glen Almond, Que.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, April 17.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Changes in Time.

The agent of the Union Pacific Railway and Steamboat Company in this city last evening received a telegram from the head offices of the company, which states that the steamer Olympian's timetable will be made the same as that of the Kingston. This will necessitate a change in the mail contract, and accordingly it will be two or three days before the alterations are made.

Supplies for the S. & O. Railway.

The Islander took a heavy freight for Vancouver this morning, among it being two carloads of rice and two of general merchandise consigned to the Shuswap & Okanagon railway company. This looks as though the promoters of the railway intend to push their work through immediately, so as to have it well under way before the season closes.

One Sealer Returns.

The sealing schooner Sapphire, Capt. Wm. Cox, returned yesterday from the coast hunting grounds, where she had, owing to the bad weather, succeeded in taking only 118 skins. She will at once discharge her catch and refit for Behring's sea. The only schooners recently spoken by the Sapphire were the Teresa, with 60, and the Triumph with 130 skins. Capt. Christenson, of the tug Lorne, yesterday reported speaking the Mollie Adams off the cape on Tuesday night, with 366 skins.

Falls to the Ground.

Owing to the fact that the deeds of the Pandora street property owned by the City of Victoria specify clearly that that property cannot be sold except for the purpose of acquiring lands for park use, the scheme of Ald. Harrison to sell the lots and apply the proceeds to purchase of land for a drill shed site, has fallen to the ground. It is expected that another project for obtaining the drill shed location will be advanced at the next council meeting.

The Union Pacific Agency.

W. R. McKenzie, travelling auditor of the Union Pacific, rrrived from the Sound last evening to relieve Geo. Cooper, who a few days ago resigned his position as agent of the Union Pacific in this city. Mr. McKenzie will take charge until another man is found for the position. The company requested Mr. Cooper to retain the position, but on account of other business connections he was unable to do so, a fact which everyone who had business to do with him regrets.

The Commons Vacancy.

The many friends of Benj. Douglas, one of the candidates for the commons vacancy in Westminster district, are confident that his election is assured. Mr. Douglas is an old pioneer of the province and one of the foremost citizens of Westminster. He is possessed of the right kind of ability for the position of representative, and would undoubtedly fill it with credit to himself and satisfaction to the important district. Possessed of a native independence of character, he would not be led into doing anything which would clash with his constituents' welfare, and in every way would worthily represent them.

What Sewerage Brings With It.

If the number of creditable and costly buildings, both commercial and residential, which would be erected at once if the city possessed any thorough system of sewerage, could be given to the public it would surprise many of the doubtfulminers. Young Bros., of the New England Bakery, are among those who only await the adoption of a drainage scheme to commence building upon the site of their present premises. Their plans are all ready for a building of brick, four stories in height, with a basement for the purpose of large cellars. Moreover, the big building to have a frontage of 44 and a depth of 72 feet.

To Improve Chatham Street.

A petition bearing the signatures of a great majority of the property owners and residents on upper Chatham street, has been presented to the city council, asking that hon. body to increase the width of the street named to sixty feet. Only two or three of the taxpayers on the street have refused to donate the land required for the contemplated improvement, and it is thought that they will be brought to see the advantage of following their neighbors' example. The petition is at present receiving the consideration of the Street Committee, but Mr. Adams, who has made an offer, which is still open, to grade the extended street for the sand obtained from the work being performed.

Death's Hand.

A telegram has been received in this city from Yale which conveys the news of the death in that town, of Donald Fraser, better known around town as "Cap." The telegram does not give the particulars of the death, but as he was in Victoria on Sunday enjoying his usual good health his demise must have been very sudden. The deceased came to Victoria about three years ago, and for a few months sold papers on the E. & N. Railway, after which he acted as brakesman on the same line. He then went across the Sound, but returned when the construction of the tramway commenced, working on that until it was finished. He had intended to go to work on the Shuswap & Okanagon railway, but death overtook him before reaching his new field of labor.

An Unwelcome Visitor.

Yesteday morning Sergt. Langley, of the Provincial police, received a call from several Indians living in the settlement on Trial Island, who have been very much alarmed during the past few weeks by the nocturnal visits to their homes of a strange-acting white man. The eccentric visitor never wears a hat, and another peculiarity of his costume consists in his pants being invariably rolled up to above his knees. Whether his object in prowling about the Indian village is thieving, or, as the Siwashes fear, incendiarism, will only be discovered when he is arrested. Officer Miller and Indian Officer James went over to the island by canoe last night to capture the visitor, who is so greatly feared by the natives that their only thought is to shoot him if his calls do not cease.

SUPREME COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Drake and a special jury.)

Norris & Craft vs. Odd Fellows—Action for breach of covenent in the lease. The case was heard before Hon. Mr. Justice Drake and a special jury, of which Mr. W. C. Ward was foreman.

The case occupied the attention of the court all yesterday, and resulted in the jury bringing in a verdict for plaintiffs for $400. Judgment for plaintiffs with costs. Mr. W. J. Taylor and Mr. E. V. Bodwell for plaintiffs. Mr. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., and Mr. Thornton Fell for defendants.

THE NEW POTTERY.

Messrs. Keller & Burris' Works Again Put in Operation.

Messrs. Keller & Burris on Saturday last re-commenced work at their pottery on the Esquimalt road, which has been rebuilt and refitted since the fire several months ago. The new building is the same size as the old one, with the exception of an additional story which has been added. The engine and work shops will be on the ground floor, and every precaution has been taken to prevent another fire.

There are at p[illegible] working in the shop, but [illegible] a few days to do [illegible] first-class man [illegible]

Los Angeles to take charge, and Keller & Burris expect to be able to turn out all kinds of tiles, flower pots, etc., of a quality superior to any imported article. Next week they will commence making flower pots, for which there is at present a great demand. The engines and machinery were put in position by the Albion Iron Works and are superior to those formerly in use. During the coming year brick walls will be built around the present buildings, which will add materially to the durability of the works, and still further lessen the danger from fire.

BULL-DOG KELLY DEAD.

He Falls Between Cars and Both Legs Are Severed—A Violent Ending to a Bad Career.

Everyone in this province will distinctly remember the proceedings that were taken to secure the person of "Bull-Dog" Kelly for the murder of an Englishman in Kootenay during railway construction. The government spent considerable money in fighting the case in St. Paul, where Kelly was tried for extradition purposes. Although the evidence was conclusive, through political influences Kelly was released, and the cold-blooded murder was unavenged.

A gentleman who arrived from Helena, Mont., the other day, informed a reporter that Bull Dog Kelly was no more. For some time he has been acting as brakeman on the Northern Pacific running into Helena, and on his last trip he informed the conductor that he intended to resign. He had plenty of money up in Kootenay, and intended going in there and getting it. The train was nearing the station, and in running along Kelly slipped and fell between the cars, and both legs were severed from the body. He was still living when picked up, and was conveyed to the railway hospital where he died. Kelly made no confession about his Kootenay crime, or stated where he had "cached" the money which was the incentive for the murder he had committed. It will remain hidden until someone accidentally discovers its resting place.

Although the justice of British Columbia failed to award the notorious murderer his deserts, he met with a violent and terrible death, a just retribution for his many crimes.

A VERY PLEASANT OUTING

Undertaken by the Naturalists' Society to Cadboro Bay—Interesting Inspections.

A pleasant trip to Cadboro Bay was made on Saturday last by the British Columbia Naturalists' Society, when they held the first of what they will in future call their "Field days."

The party, which was under the leadership of Mr. Joseph Deans, viewed with interest the old Indian burial ground. Another source of pleasure was the inspection of the cairns, of which there are several hundreds within the limits of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s property. They are all arranged at equal intervals, and by their present appearance, half-covered as they are with wild vegetation, foliage and accumulations of earth, give evidence of being very ancient. The history, or alleged history, attaching to these cairns is somewhat quaint, but there is, of course, considerable legend mixed up with it. Their age is not definitely nor approximately known, and Mr. Deans, who has paid a good deal of attention to the matter, was unable to throw any light on it in the way of information for the party. Several of the graves were opened with no better results, the contents found being simply charred wood and bone. Some of the larger cairns were constructed in the form of a double circle, and as human remains were discovered in the outer enclosure it was presumed that the inner or central space had served as a kind of crematory to consume the bodies of the chiefs, while the usual death offering of slaves had been burned in the outer space. Mr. Deans showed the members a hill of sacrifice, in connection with which he narrated several legends. He also conducted the party to a limestone ledge where he had found traces of arcrinites.

Capt. Devereaux examined numerous boulders, some consisting of rocks from strata underlying the Nanaimo coal formations, and explained the relationship of these and the ice strike with the ancient glacier of the Straits of Georgia.

The day was cold and windy and unfavorable for both flowers and insects; but notwithstanding that slight drawback a very enjoyable and profitable trip was experienced.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

On Fire at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—A bottle has been washed ashore at Briebiebie Island, Morton Bod, containing the following letter: "October 21, 1889. The bark Enderby, Captain J. R. Mitchell, with a cargo of coal, is waterlogged. Twelve on board. The sea is rough and the hold is on fire. Have provisions up and the hatches are battened down to smother the fire. The heat on the deck is intense and we have to hose it and cover it with wet canvas. We passed a derelict to-day, believed to be the Eurydice. Signed: J. B. Mitchell, George Scott, McKee, McKinley and Dawson. Good-bye."

Wrecked on the New Zealand Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Information was received at the Merchant's Exchange to-day that the Nicaraguan bark Emilie, owned by Nicholas Richard, of this city, while going from Bluff Harbor to Port Pirre, was totally wrecked last month near Stewart's Island, on the New Zealand coast, and her master, Captain Small, was drowned. The Emilie was a bark of 728 tons burden, and left this city for the Sound to load lumber for Melbourne on the 15th of October last, and she reached her destination on January 7th.

Fire at Fresno.

FRESNO, Cala., April 16.—A fire in the Bradley block this morning caused a total damage of nearly $20,000 to the different firms by whom it was occupied. The building was fully insured.

North American Commercial Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The North American Commercial company has elected the following directors and officers: Isaac Liebes, president; Lloyd Tevis, vice-president; Henry Wadsworth, Herman Liebes, William S. Tevis, and Ernest A. Cox, secretary.

Held for Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—Michael Chebakar has been held to answer without bail for the murder of Phillip Martin in the latter's saloon on March 31st.

Charged with Embezzlement.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—J. S. Kennedy, Jr., who was arrested for embezzling postoffice funds, and who was indicted by the United States grand jury, has been arraigned in the United States district court and pleaded not guilty.

Coming Events.

Coming consumption is foreshadowed by a hacking cough, night sweats, pain in the chest, etc. Arrest its progress at once by taking Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which never fails to cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc., and even in confirmed consumption affords grateful relief.

How Dyspepsia is Cured.

I suffered from dyspepsia, and was weak and miserable with what the doctor said was nervous debility. Seeing Burdock Blood Bitters advertised I tried it, and after taking three bottles feel perfectly restored to health.

Miss. J. H. SNIDER, Kleinburg, Ont.

CABLE NEWS.

Stanley Completes His Book, "Darkest Africa."

Financial Aid for Completing the Panama Canal.

Bismarck Conveys His Sincere Thanks to His Many Friends for Their Expressions of Regard.

A Communication from Emin.

BERLIN, April 16.—The National Zeitung to-day publishes a communication from Emin Pasha, in which he seems to rectify the statements recently made concerning him by Stanley. It says that when Emin left the equatorial province with Stanley he was accompanied by a few soldiers only, but this was because the period of the ten days, which was fixed by Stanley as the time for leaving the provinces, was too brief to allow the men to be re-enlisted. The communication further says that Dufile remained in the hands of Egypt when Emin left. Stanley brought Emin only twenty boxes of ammunition, when Emin at that time had in his possession 120 boxes.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, April 16.—The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: "There has been a slight recovery in English wheat. Foreign wheats are firm. Russian and American red winter has advanced 3d. American corn is recovering from its recent extreme depression, and prices have risen 3d. At to-day's markets, English wheats were in fair request at 6d. advance on good dry grain. Foreign wheats were held for 6d. advance, partly owing to the rise in American wheats. Flour was firm at a recovery of 6d. Oats were 4d. dearer. Corn was strong, although 530,000 quarters are on the passage. Holders are combining to put up the prices.

The Panama Canal.

PARIS, April 16.—At a drawing of the Panama Canal lottery to-day, the liquidator announced that the report of the committee of inquiry recently sent to Panama to inspect the work would soon be published. He said he did not regard the completion of the work as impossible, financial support having already been obtained which would render powerful assistance to the situation should be defined by the committee's report.

Prince Bismarck's Thanks.

BERLIN, April 16.—Prince Bismarck, in a letter to the North German Gazette, refers feelingly to the enormous number of messages of sympathy which he received from friends within the Empire and abroad on the occasions of his resignation and his birthday. It would be impossible for him, he says, to act in accordance with the desire of his heart and respond to them separately. Therefore, he avails himself of the columns of the Gazette as a vehicle by which to convey to them all his most sincere thanks.

Shocking Accident.

ROME, April 16.—The roofs of the weaving mill at Bergamo fell in to-day, killing 17 out of 300 girls who were in the building.

The German Press.

BERLIN, April 16.—In the Landtag yesterday Chancellor Caprivi declared that when the recent changes were made in the ministry the government had seriously considered the matter of its use of the press. Since that time not a word from the chancellory had appeared in the newspapers. Regarding the foreign press, he said the government would reserve to itself the faculty of retaining newspapers to influence public opinion abroad, but limitations would be observed.

A German Bank at Rome.

ROME, April 16.—It is announced that it is intended to establish in this city a German bank with an immense capital. In connection with this scheme, four prominent German bankers will arrive here within a few days.

Stanley's Book.

LONDON, April 22.—Henry M. Stanley finished the work of revising the proof-sheets of his book to-night.

Imprisoned in a Fortress.

MADRID, April 16.—El Salcedo, who was arrested a few days ago for writing a letter advising resistance to the authorities, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment in a fortress.

International Copyright Law.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Gladstone, writing in regard to the establishment of an international copyright law with America, says: "When the Irishman of protection ceases to oppress the country, we may hope to present a plan which will take a form worthy of so great a nation."

A NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

It Will Connect With the Canadian Lines and Will Cost $2,000,000.

LONDON, April 13.—There is more talk of a new Atlantic cable. This time it is proposed to lay a Canadian cable, and it is said that a company with a capital of $2,000,000 has been organized for the purpose. It is contemplated to begin work soon and push it vigorously. The cost of manufacturing, laying and equipping the cable will consume the greater part of the capital, but even then the cost will be one-fifth less than any of the English-American cables and one quarter less than the direct United States, Western Union and Commercial companies' connections. The new cable is to extend from near Clew bay, in Ireland, to Greenly island, in the Strait of Bell Isle. On the eastern end connection will be made with the Imperial company's postal telegraph service and on the westward with the Dominion service.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

A LOSS TO HIS PARTY.

LONDON, April 16.—In the death of Matthew Harris, member of parliament for East Galway, Mr. Parnell loses an able and trusted lieutenant, and the national party in the House is deprived of the service of a ready and forcible debater, and a man full of resources at critical junctures. Moreover he was a man who commanded the respect of his political opponents and possessed the entire confidence of his constituents, most of whom under a less discreet leader would, on repeated occasions, have compromised the Irish party by indulgence in the very acts of violence of which Mr. Harris so often contended in the House that they were incapable. In the selection of his successor it will be difficult to find a man possessing in so great a degree as he did the quality of leadership necessary to the representative of so peculiar a constituency as that of East Galway.

A HANDSOME UNIFORM.

The uniform which the Prince of Wales wore when he visited H. M. S. Warspite previous to her departure for Esquimalt, B. C., is very seldom seen in public, only nine individuals having the right to wear it, and five of these being veterans seventy years of age and upwards. Three of them, indeed, are over eighty, and one is about to enter his hundredth year. The uniform, as befits the high rank of admiral of the fleet, is a very gorgeous one. The full-dress coat, which has a white collar edged with three-quarter inch gold lace, has cuffs trimmed in one place with lace an inch and three-quarters, and in another place with lace one inch wide, while above each cuff there are four rows of lace, each five-eighths of an inch broad. The skirts and flaps of the coat are also gorgeously embroidered. There are numerous buttons, and the blue foundation of the whole is lined with white kersymere. On the shoulders are epaulettes with heavy embroidered straps. The trousers have gold lace one inch and three-quarters wide down the seams. The docked hat is covered with lace and has tassels of bullion. The sword-knot, a symphony in gold and blue, is twenty-three inches long. Finally, the sword-belt is covered with oak leaves and acorns embroidered in gold. The weight of the uniform, without sword is about twelve pounds.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.

The Despatch of the Alert to Behring's Sea.

How the Order Is Viewed by Some of the San Francisco Daily Papers.

THE BULLETIN'S OPINION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The Bulletin this evening says: The despatch of the United States steamer Alert to Behring's Sea with a crew large enough to effectively man the captured sealers, looks as though either no agreement is probable in the negotiations now going on at Washington, or that some conclusion in accordance with our claims has been or is likely to be reached.

WHAT THE POST SAYS.

The Post says: The orders to fit out the man-of-war Alert for service in Behring's Sea this summer are timely, and demonstrate that the government fully intends to give adequate protection to the sealing preserves. As the Alert is immeasureably superior to the Rush and others that have gone, or before, the protection will be greater than ever.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Pacific Mail Directors Meet.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The Pacific Mail directors held their regular meeting to-day, but only routine business was transacted and nothing important developed. It was thought that the Northern Pacific proposition would be discussed, but if the contrary is true, it was reported that the proposition had been practically accepted, and that official action was delayed simply for the purpose of allowing Mr. Huntington an opportunity to make a similar proposition for the Central Pacific.

Emancipation Anniversary.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The colored citizens of Washington to-day celebrated the twenty-eighth anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the district of Columbia, with a parade through the principal streets of the city. Nearly 100 colored military organizations and clubs of Washington, Baltimore and Alexandria were in line, and were reviewed in passing the White House by President Harrison. There was speech making at Lincoln park in the afternoon, and a banquet at Washington hall to-night. Ex-Senator Bruce presided at the Lincoln park meeting, and short addresses were delivered by Prof. Longstone, Robert F. Porter, A. M. Clapp and others.

Arrested for Libel.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Lawrence Godkin, editor of the Evening Post, was again arrested to-day, this time on complaint of Bernard Martin, deputy commissioner of public works, who claims that the paper's references to his career in its history of the Tammany leaders were libelous, and Mr. Godkin was released on $500 bail.

Anniversary Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Loyal Legion closed to-night with a reception at the academy of Fine Art, and took the shape of an ovation to ex-President Hayes. Gen. Miles, Gen. Gregg and others assisted Mr. Hayes in receiving a large number of distinguished guests.

Interstate Commerce.

BOSTON, April 16.—Interstate commerce commissioners Morrison and Veasey to-day heard the testimony relative to rates on grain and food products from the Northwest to this city. Several railroad managers testified that the rates on corn, etc., could not be made lower and leave a profit to the carriers.

The Montana Election Case.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—In the Senate to-day the consideration of the Montana election case was resumed, and Gibson spoke in favor of the democratic contestants. Kenna contended that there has never been an organized legislature in Montana. He quoted the remark of Mr. Sherman when the admission of Mahone as a senator from Virginia was before the Senate, to the effect that "anything that will beat down that party and build up our own is justifiable in morals and in law," and reminded the republican senators that when they raped Montana, the youngest maid in the sisterhood of states, and before maturity, they did it under the damning pretext that anything that will beat down that party and build up our own is justifiable in morals and in law. Butler moved to re-commit the majority and minority reports, with instructions to the committee on privileges and elections, for further investigation. The motion was rejected—yeas, 26; nays, 32. A vote was then taken on the resolution declaring Sanders and Power, the Republican claimants, not entitled to seats. Rejected, 28 to 32. Another vote on the resolution declaring Clark and Maginnis, democratic claimants, not entitled to seats was agreed to—yeas, 38; nays, 19. Senators Carbour, George, Gibson, Kenna, and Waltham voting with the republicans in the affirmative.

Railroad Employes Federation.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 16.—From interviews with leading railroad officials this evening it is learned they have determined upon a plan of action, and will refuse to recognize the federation of railroad employes. The officials claim that the lists submitted are not grievances, but demands, and in considering them the railroad officials will treat with no one but the employes of their respective companies. The Pennsylvania railroad is not making any preparation for a strike. The conference between the switchmen and officials this afternoon amounted to naught. The grievance committee and officials of the federation are to-night in secret session on their bill.

Can You Do Better

When attacked by croup,