PACIFIC COAST BUDGET.

California Fruit Injured by Frost—Oregon Potatoes and Eggs in Demand in the East.

State Publication of School Books—Ex Fire Chief Hunt—Cariboo Pioneer Gone.

SEATTLE, March 15.—The Washington State legislature adjourned yesterday. The most enthusiasm shown in the house this session was displayed this morning when the speaker announced the passage of Hutchinson's senate bill, providing for the publication by the state of the text books to be used in the public schools. The bill as passed is a direct slap at the American Book Company and other school book trusts, and its enactment into law was hailed with long and continued cheers, participated in by most of the members and several hundred persons who filled the lobby. It provides an appropriation for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the measure. The State printer shall publish the books, and, it is claimed by the friends of the bill that 66⅔ cents on every dollar will be saved the school children of the state in the purchase of books under the new system.

A car load of peppermint roots has been shipped to Kennewick last night by Jackson Hunt, of the Tacoma Mint Company. Mr. Hunt says this is the first shipment of the kind ever made on this Coast, but the business is bound to grow. At present the only places in the United States where peppermint and other mint roots are grown are Wayne county, Ind., and Wayne county, N.Y. Mr. Hunt says the roots are worth about $150 per acre. He is arranging to increase the size of his mint farm. His entire tract consists of 824 acres, situated near American lake. The mint is harvested with a reaper and binder, as wheat is harvested. Afterwards the fluid is extracted. The soil south of the city and east of the mountains is adapted to the cultivation of mint.

A. B. Hunt, ex-chief of the fire department, who left Seattle about the time his trial on the charge of fraudulently obtaining naturalization papers was to have come up, appeared in the city yesterday. The supposition that Hunt went to Vancouver by boat was correct, and it is also almost certain that he collected some evidence which will be used in his trial next summer. After Hunt wired Mayor Phelps from British Columbia that he desired a thirty days' leave of absence, and if the request was not granted wished to tender his resignation, he went direct to Sarnia, Ontario, a few miles from which place his family is staying, and then to Petrolia, where his father lies ill from a stroke of paralysis. In speaking of his trip Hunt said it was connected with private matters, and he did not seem to take kindly to any intimation that he crossed the line because a friend, who thought he knew what was going to happen, informed him that he would be forced to trial whether he wanted to or not.

A new vein of coal has been struck in the Eureka Coal Company's mine at Cumberland, nine feet thick altogether, with five feet three inches of clean coal, burning to a white ash and coking well. There is said to be about 600,000 tons above water level.

The public library was re-opened this morning, an arrangement having been made to reduce the expenses to an amount which a system of monthly fees to be introduced will cover.

James Welsh, recently appointed chief commissioner, and a very well known pioneer, died yesterday, after a brief illness, at the age of 54. He operated for a time in Cariboo and there laid the foundation of the snug fortune which he bequeaths.

PORTLAND, March 15.—There is a heavy movement in potatoes from Portland to Missouri river points, an average of ten carloads being sent each day. These shipments are made possible by the low prices ruling here, as a result of the over-supply in the country. There is a good demand for Oregon potatoes in the East, and the movement will continue unless local prices are advanced. Any raise will immediately check the business and the market will fall back to the unprofitable rut which has characterized it so long.

The experiment of shipping eggs East, which was tried two weeks ago, proves to be a good thing for Portland. Two more carloads of Oregon eggs will be sent east in a day or two. The local quotation was 8c., but as receipts are growing lighter and the market will soon be relieved of the over-supply, an advance may be looked for very soon.

VACAVILLE, Cal., March 15.—From reports that have come in from the valley it is safe to say that the damage done by last night's unusually heavy frost will not fall much short of $225,000. The apricot crop has been almost totally destroyed, probably not fifty tons remaining. Early cherries that would have been on the market in two weeks are all gone. The late varieties are thought to be all right, as they are only just blossoming. The almond crop, which was advanced about the same as apricots, is ruined. It is impossible to say what damage has been done to peaches, as they are just coming out from the bloom and do not show as plainly. This is true of plums and prunes.

WIMAN'S SENTENCE ANNULLED.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The general term of the supreme court has reversed the judgment convicting Erastus Wiman of forgery in the second degree, and on which he was sentenced to five years and six months in state prison; and has granted him a new trial. Judge Van Brunt wrote the opinion reversing the judgment, which Judge O'Brien concurred in. Judge Follette dissented from it. Two indictments were found against Wiman by the grand jury on February 21, 1894; the first charged him with having forged the name of E. W. Bullinger on a check for $5,000 drawn on February 6, 1893, by the cashier of R. G. Dun & Co., upon his direction, to the order of Bullinger. Dun & Co. were indebted to Bullinger for about $10,000 for material purchased. It was charged that Wiman, instead of transferring the check to Bullinger, forged Bullinger's name on the back of the check and deposited it in the bank to his own credit. The other indictment charged Wiman with having forged the name of Ogden Brower, the treasurer of the Campbell printing press and manufacturing company, on a check for $5 580 This check was also drawn by the cashier of Dun & Co. on January 20, 1893, also upon Wiman's direction. The charge made as to this was that Wiman retained the check for his own use, and paid the Campbell printing press and manufacturing company with his own notes. The trial on the indictments was had before Judge Ingraham and a jury in the court of oyer and terminer, and Wiman was found guilty on June 16, 1894 He was sentenced to imprisonment in Sing Sing for five years and six months. Shortly after this an application was made to Judge Barrett in supreme court chambers for a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case, pending an appeal to the general term of the court from the conviction to stay the execution of the sentence, pending the appeal. Judge Barrett, on July 18, 1894, granted a certificate of reasonable doubt, and on the next day Wiman was released on $30,000 bail. Since then he has been at liberty. Judge Barrett, in granting the certificate of reasonable doubt, which was made on the application of General Benjamin F. Tracey, held that the trial judge had erred in submitting the case to the jury upon the question of criminal intent. Judge Barrett held that Wiman never intended to pay the check to Bullinger, but used it to conceal the condition of his bank account from his partners. The appeal to the general term of the Supreme court was argued last January.

BEWARE OF THE LION.

(Mail and Empire.)

It seems that certain of the Ministers have been drawing attention to the circumstance that Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright do not appear together on the same platform. At Sarnia a few days ago Sir Richard made the reply that it was not necessary to hunt in couples. "Wolves," that is to say, the Ministers, "go in packs, whereas lions," Sir Richard and Mr. Laurier, "go alone." The retort, if we leave out of the question the delicate reference to the wolves, and courteously forget that the lion roars with unnecessary force and is somewhat stealthy in the management of his marauding expeditions, was in some respects happy. At the same time it is a pity that Sir Richard in his leonine capacity is not so far alone as to be able to elude the reporter who persists in printing his speeches.

The deliverance in which Sir Richard represents himself as the king of beasts is no doubt a very fair sample of the intellectual material upon which he is feeding the electors in various parts of the country. At the outset it contained the customary blue ruin announcement. "You know that our annual expenditure verges on $40,000,000, and that we are in very imminent peril of a deficit of $6,000,000." As a matter of fact the expenses average $36,000,000. Of that total the sum of eight millions is spent on railways and the post office, from which sources we get a revenue which almost covers the outlays. The railway expenditures are larger than those during Sir Richard's regime, for the reason that we have in the Government roads three times the mileage and three times the passenger and freight traffic. And the postal expenditures have grown because we have twice as many post offices and carry three times as many letters. Sir Richard might well have pointed these facts out. He could also have added that the Canadian Pacific, which Mr. Mackenzie was building when he went out of office, has augmented our debt and interest; that the Indian treaties, rightly entered into, for the most part in Mr. Mackenzie's time, cost us a million a year; that the Northwest has cost upon us some expense, and that that country returns us a revenue. A few such facts would certainly have put the gallant knight's audience in a better frame of mind. The story about the deficit of six millions could also have been left out. It was no doubt the result of an able and impartial guess. Still, Sir Richard has the figures before him so far as they have gone, and he knows as well as the rest of us that the expenditures for the eight months of the fiscal year were $22,315,000 and the income $21,804,000. Subtract and add as he will, Sir Richard cannot make the deficiency to date more than $350,000, nor can he honestly believe that in the next four months it will grow, as his computation infers, by five millions and a half. Sir Richard, it will be remembered, taxed tea and coffee, and then incurred a deficit of a million and a half a year. The present Government lays on no such imposts, and comes out far better than Sir Richard ever did. That Mr. Foster is right in preferring a small deficiency to a surplus produced by the taxing of the food of the people the vast majority of us will believe. "You know," Sir Richards proceeds, "that our real taxation is $60,000,000, and that a huge percentage of the very flower of the youth of Canada have sought refuge in exile." The actual taxation is $29,000,000, or $5.91 per head. This is sixty cents more than in 1875, when Sir Richard ruled, at which time we had no Canadian Pacific, no Northwest, no experimental farms, no enlarged canals, and for too many of our people no work and no income. It is absolutely true that too many of our people have gone to the United States. But Sir Richard himself drove a large proportion of them there. Mr. Joly tells the story in the memorandum he placed before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons in 1876. "A great number of our people," he wrote, "leave our part of the country every year for the factories in the States, and will continue to do so as long as we cannot give them work." Mr. Joly urged Sir Richard, as Finance Minister, to adopt a measure of protection that the people might remain. Nothing, however, came of the humane efforts then made by that gentleman and other Liberals to stay the exodus. And here we are blamed for the exodus by the politician whose policy produced it, and invited to return to the conditions which, according to Mr. Joly, made it so acute. The most remarkable feature of Sir Richard's Sarnia deliverance is his series of facts relating to agricultural protection. Some good Liberals have advanced the theory that the next Cartwright tariff ought not to be thorough in its free trade character, but should leave a little protection here and a little there. Sir Richard, however, replies: "This is not a case for half measures, and you have in the fate of the Democratic party in the United States a warning and an example of the doom which will overtake any party which parlers with its convictions, and, having placed itself at the head of a great popular movement, will offer the people a stone instead of bread." We are to have, it will be seen, free trade as they have it in England, not by instalments but in the lump. Many of the farmers who heard Sir Richard no doubt feared the consequences. But the gallant knight was there to convince them that the experiment would be entirely satisfactory, and he entered upon his task with all the courage of the lion. It appears that the Finance Minister said in one of his speeches that under the last free trade experiment our farmers suffered from the vast importations of agricultural products for home consumption. For example, in 1877 there were imported $16 000,000 worth of such products, and in 1878 $15,000,000 worth; whereas in 1893, under protection, the imports of American farm products had dropped to $2,741,000. Sir Richard hazards the opinion that these figures are fallacious. The farm products under the free trade system, he says, were not imported for home consumption, but "for the express purpose of re-exporting them to England." Of course, if they had merely passed through the country to the sea they would have had no influence upon our markets. But the hundred thousand Grangers who in 1877 petitioned parliament for relief, and were promptly turned away by Sir Richard, did not think that the products represented a mere transit trade. They knew full well that immediately there was a drop in American prices, the grain or whatever the product affected happened to be was shipped over to Canada to cut off the profits of the Canadian farmer. What is more, the official returns, prepared by Sir Richard himself, tell exactly what products were imported to be re-exported, and what were imported for our own markets. Sir Richard shows in his trade and navigation returns for 1878 that there was brought in wheat to the value of $4,846,000; flour, $2,944,000; meats, $1,082,000; apples, $203,000; lard, $265,000; cattle, $221,000, and so on—all for home consumption. It is certainly a long time since the system of throwing the American surplus upon our market prevailed, and some among us may have forgotten the circumstance. But the figures are in the blue books and cannot be erased.

Free trade as they have it in England will, we may be sure, reintroduce the difficulties against which, under less threatening conditions outside, the Grangers in Ontario and Mr. Joly in Quebec so earnestly protested in 1877. We cannot afford to return to such straits. There are vast agricultural interests here. They must not be handicapped by the Chicago packers or the Western wheat-growers. Nor must our industrial masses be driven from the factories or from their homes.

THE COLORADO MASSACRES.

ROME, March 16.—The United Press correspondent went to the government offices to-day to get an official opinion regarding the Italian murders in Walsenberg, Col. Baron Blanc, minister of foreign affairs, has gone to Turin to be present at the baptism of Duke of Genoa's son. Premier Crispi, however, consented to a brief interview. It was impossible, he said, that the Walsenberg incident should have any consequences tending to lessen the excellent relations between Italy and the United States. The feeling between the governments had become more cordial under the entente as to Italian emigration. "I received dispatches from Washington to-day," said the Premier, "which assure me of the government's good intentions. We have ordered Baron Fava to settle the matter directly with the Washington government, and are confident of an amicable and prompt adjustment."

To-day's newspapers discuss the incident calmly. The Italai says: "Above all we must not forget that the peculiar relations of the States to the Washington government prevent an incident occurring in a State from assuming the character of an affair directly between the two countries."

PUEBLO, Col., March 15.—A warm wind at Walsenberg yesterday melted the snow very rapidly and dried the earth so that searching parties set out again to hunt the bodies of the Italians killed by the mob Tuesday night, but no trace has as yet been found. There is no doubt that a very considerable number of people know who did the killing, but they know, too, that Walsenberg has for years been a rather hard town, with an element that occasionally shows its teeth and uses its guns, and no one dares to acknowledge any cognizance of the participants for fear of being himself used as a target.

The notorious Bob Ford, slayer of Jesse James, ran a dance hall in the town of Walsenberg for several years. Six of his pals are now in the state penitentiary for various crimes, but others are still on hand. Walsenberg is a hamlet of but 1,000 people, with coal mines and miners at her doors on every side, and the turbulent element is therefore large, especially so since the strike of last summer, after which many miners who were steady men and had accumulated some property moved away.

BUSINESS MORE FAVORABLE.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: There are fewer new and favorable trade features this week than unfavorable ones, but in most instances they out-weigh the latter, which point to a continuance of a small volume of business and quiet demand. Montreal reports a fair volume of business but slow collections, and the volume of spring orders less than last year. A similar report is made by Toronto, except that wholesale lines show gains. There is no change in the condition of trade at Halifax. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate $17,445,000 this week, a falling off of about 4 per cent. from last week's total and about 5 per cent from the corresponding total one year ago.

R. G. Dun & Co. to-morrow will say: "Substantially all indications of the state of business are rather more favorable. Farm products are a little higher, railroad earnings a shade better, clearing house exchanges are a small percentage larger in comparison with two years ago than in February, and most of the industries show a somewhat better front, though their gain is not large. The liabilities thus far reported in the failures for the first week of March amount to $1,683,052, against $3 276 292 last year; in manufactures, $785,396, against $973,570 last year, and in trading, $897,656, against $1,254,938 last year. The final returns for February make the aggregate $11,414,374, against $17,895,670 last year. The failures for the week have been 266 in the United States, against 264 last year, and 57 in Canada, against 55 last year.

CENTRAL PACIFIC AFFAIRS.

LONDON, March 15 —Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, who went to California last winter to investigate Central Pacific Railway affairs, read his report at the meeting of the English shareholders to-day. He had not found, he said, any noteworthy cases in which the Southern Pacific had diverted traffic from the Central Pacific. The charges brought by the Central Pacific officials against the Southern Pacific certainly had been exaggerated. He was convinced that some of the leases to the Southern Pacific were illegal on the ground that the same persons were parties to both sides of the contract, also owing to the inadequacy of the consideration. It should be the object of the shareholders to obtain real representation on the board of directors as soon as possible. There would be no difficulty if the shareholders would act together. The future prosperity of the Central Pacific would be found in an equitable union with the Southern Pacific. Commoner F. G. Ranbury, who presided, said that Sir Charles had consented to return to the United States and continue his negotiations with the government.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Negotiations for the Proposed New Zealand Connection—Preparing the Commons Chamber.

A Shipment of Butter Under the New Plan—Cattle Exclusion Protests Renewed.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 14.—The government have sent strong representations to the Imperial government on the cattle scheduling matter and renewed their offer to pay the penses of experts sent to Canada to investigate.

Negotiations are in progress for putting an additional steamer on the Australian route connecting with New Zealand, and making a trip every three weeks.

The department of agriculture is advised of the forwarding of one shipment of winter-made butter to England, amounting to 4,200 pounds, under the system of government advances to farmers and dairymen outlined some time ago.

The public works department have a staff of men engaged putting the Commons chamber in order preparatory to a session of parliament, whenever it may come.

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, March 13.—The colonial and treasury offices are considering James G. Huddart's latest proposals regarding the C. P. steamship line to Australia and will give a decision soon.

ROME, March 13 —In view of the approaching elections the King has liberated 173 Sicilians, imprisoned for taking part in the insurrection a year ago, and has shortened the terms of 480 others.

PALERMO, March 13.—A bomb was exploded to-day at the Raggio palace in Cerami. The palace and the adjacent buildings were damaged badly. No loss of life has been reported.

LONDON, March 14.—To-day newspapers comment upon a speech delivered by Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, at the Eighty Club, on March 9th. Sir Charles said he was convinced that parliamentary federation was impracticable. The consolidation or union of the empire was the goal to which hope should be directed. He was sure that Newfoundland would soon join Canada. He expected the Australian colonies and then South Africa to follow the example set by the Canadian provinces.

PANAMA, March 14.—The Star-Herald will say to-morrow: "Much excitement was caused here Wednesday night by the rumor that the liberal general Ruise was at La Carrasquilla, near this city. The rumor was groundless and everything is quiet. Two hundred soldiers have just come from Buena Ventura to reinforce the garrison."

ANTWERP, March 14.—A syndicate is forming in Belgium to import Canadian horses. Its agents will go to Canada to open the trade.

LONDON, March 13.—A private dispatch from Havana says the leaders of the war of separation of 1884 who joined the present rising in Cuba, are conferring with Capt. Gen. Cajella with a view to the possible cessation of hostilities and surrender of the rebel arms.

The mayor of Lowestoft yesterday publicly presented to the crew of the fishing boat Wildflower, which picked up the survivors of the steamer Elbe, the sum of £75. This amount was subscribed in response to an appeal made by the mayor. The crew was also presented with a photograph of the surviving officers of the Elbe, which was sent with a letter expressing the gratitude of the North German Lloyd Company. One hundred pounds will be privately presented to the crew.

A telegram from New York states that the laboratory and workshop of Nikola Tesla, the celebrated electrician, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, March 13, involving a loss of $10,000. The destruction of Tesla's workshop comes just when it was whispered in the scientific world that the inventor was on the eve of the greatest of discoveries connected with the problem of improving the electric light. It is feared the disaster may result in the physical collapse of the great inventor, who has long been in a state bordering on exhaustion from overwork.

LONDON, March 15.—The steamer Mayfair, from Barcelona, reports that on the 10th she sighted the missing Spanish warship Reina Regente between Tarifa and Cape Espantel. The warship had lost her funnel and bridge and was apparently in an unmanageable condition, although she did not request assistance. The Mayfair's captain does not think that she would have been able to outride the storm which prevailed.

The Reina Regente is believed to have foundered off the coast of Morocco during a recent gale. She had a crew of 420, officers and men. Pieces of one of her boats and semaphore flags have been picked up along coast near Ceutia and Tarifa. The missing vessel had just conveyed the returning Moorish mission to Tangier. She left that port March 10 for Cadiz.

LONDON, March 14 —Professor Bryce, president of the board of trade, said at the dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce last evening, that the signs of a business revival were multiplying everywhere, and especially in the United States, since the settlement of the tariff question. Ambassador Bayard, in behalf of the visitors, was unable to say anything as to the changes in the American tariff beyond expressing his satisfaction that they had proved beneficial. He devoted some time to the rules of the sea as set forth by the Washington conference and traced the events leading to the conference. Henry M. Stanley answered the toast: "Geographical Travels, the Foundation of Commercial Enterprise." "Many places await the coming of our travellers," he said, "but I fear we do not understand this so well as do Germany and the United States."

LONDON, March 14.—The Daily News correspondent in Vienna says: "The former Sultan, Murad, is making use of the Armenian difficulty to agitate against the present form of government. It is feared that if the result of the inquiry be humiliating to the Porte acts similar to those which followed the murder of consuls in Salonica in 1876 may occur in Constantinople. The Sultan is aware of the danger and Murad's quarters are closely guarded by sentinels, and it is stated that the Sultan takes his own keys of the principal doors. All Murad's letters are read by a special committee."

There is an unconfirmed report that the cruiser Reino Rego has foundered off Tangier. More than four hundred persons are supposed to have been drowned. The Reino Rego is three days overdue at Cadiz.

JAPAN'S WAR BILL.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—(Correspondence of United Press by steamer China, under date Tokio, March 1)—The excesses committed by the Japanese troops at Port Arthur pained the Japanese more than the Europeans. No steps were taken to punish the soldiers or degrade the generals. Such things cannot be done in times of battle. The only way of reassuring the world was to show that the same soldiers could control the passion of revenge under the same provocation. Wei-Hai-Wei has offered the opportunity.

In Shantung, as in Liaotung peninsula, the Chinese behaved with pitiless savagery. Wherever they caught a Japanese they tortured and mutilated him. On one occasion surprising a party of thirty-five Japanese scouts cooking their mid-day meal, 300 Chinamen tied up any that retained signs of life, after a fierce struggle and tore from the bodies everything that could be torn. A few hours later, the main body of the division to which the unfortunate men belonged marched by and saw the corpses. But there was no attempt at retaliation. Not a single instance of cruelty is recorded against the Japanese. On the contrary, we heard of ordinary soldiers treating women tenderly and of a captain that carried a baby in his arms through the thick of a combat.

The temper of the Japanese nation has been significantly displayed in connection with an additional grant of one hundred million yen for the prosecution of the war. The original war budget passed unanimously by the diet in its extraordinary session last October amounted to 150,000,000 yen. Of that total 26,000,000 were to be taken from accumulations of surplus revenue in the treasury and 124,000,000 were to be obtained by issuing bonds. The issues of bonds have already been made, one of 30,000,000 and the other of 50,000,000. Without question or discussion of any kind the budget was handed to the standing committee charged with the duty of examining and reporting upon all such measures. Two days later the committee presented its report. It curtly stated there could be no question about the advisability of granting the appropriation required. On receipt of this report not a member stood up to speak. The general idea was that there were no words needed. But when the president called for a show of hands, every member rose in his place and the budget was passed unanimously amid a storm of cheers.

AMERICAN NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The cable report that a Japanese squadron of sixteen warships had descended on Formosa is believed at the Japanese legation here to indicate the opening of the spring campaign in the warmer southern latitude. The Japanese are reported to be gathering an army for the purpose of conquering this big Chinese island, which is to be annexed to Japan under the treaty of peace soon to be signed. The island though nominally China's, has never been conquered from the Malay aborigines, so that Japan will be obliged to subdue the natives. It is desired by Japan on account of its vast coal deposits.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Horatio J. Barling, of this city, who is interested in salmon canning at Karluk, Alaska, has returned after several weeks' absence at Washington, where he went in connection with a bill for the protection of Alaska fish. Hitherto seines have been stretched across the shallow portions of the rivers and so many salmon have been taken that there has been a tendency to deplete the fish. The new legislation requires fish to be taken below these points at or near the mouths of the rivers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Among the passengers on the steamer Arawa, which arrived from Sydney via Apia and Honolulu this morning, were Captain William Davis, P. G. Camarenos, Carl Klemme, Henry Von Werthen, C. W. Ashford and H. Zien. They are all from Honolulu and were released from prison on condition that they would leave the country. Before leaving Ashford called on the ex-queen and asked her if he could do anything for her in America. She replied that all possible had already been done. Ashford, who is a British subject, vainly appeal to the British minister for aid. "English subjects and American citizens," said Ashford, "have been denied the right of trial by jury and condemned to penal servitude by an irresponsible and illegally constructed military commission. I know that the British minister is expecting instructions which will enable him to demand the release of prisoners entitled to claim the protection of the English flag."

WASHINGTON, March 14 —The following revenue cutters have been designated to patrol Behring Sea this season: Corwin, Rush, Bear, Grant, Wolcott and Perry. Several warships will probably be designated to assist the revenue cutters later.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 14.—An experimental shipment of Pacific Coast wheat from Portland, Or., to Liverpool by way of Panama, undertaken by F. H. Peavy & Co., of this city, bids fair to be successful. The firm to-day received mail advices from Colon that trans-shipment had been effected at the isthmus without injury. The new route saves the long voyage around the Horn. It was a question whether the wheat would not be spoiled by the weather it would encounter crossing the isthmus, but this fear is now proven groundless, and it is probable that much Coast wheat will go by this route in the future.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The advance in the price of silver is attributed to speculative purchases in London, which have led to decreased offerings in this market. London's stock of silver is unusually large, as is to be seen from the report for February of the London Produce Clearing House, limited. The company does a future delivery business in silver, receives bullion on storage and makes cash advances against it. In February the company registered contracts for delivery of silver up to July next to the amount of 1,175,024 ounces.

DENVER, March 13.—Mob rule has reigned among the miners in the coal camps of Huerfane county since Sunday night, and seven of their victims, all but one Italian, have been slain by bullets from the mob's Winchesters.

When Others Fail

Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the shattered system by giving vigorous action to the digestive organs, creating an appetite and purifying the blood. It is prepared by modern methods, possesses the greatest curative powers, and has the most wonderful record of actual cures of any medicine in existence. Take only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. 25c.

The government has ordered the detention of a steamer now lying at Gravesend. There is a Japanese officer on board who will not say where the vessel is destined.

BACK TO THE LAND.

His Worship the Mayor has issued a card to the public, in which he states that "In order that the unemployed may have a chance of utilizing idle land in the outskirts of the city for cultivation, for the purpose of raising food for themselves and families, I shall be pleased to confer with parties who are willing to grant free use of such lands for the season. Those willing to assist in this good work will please leave their addresses and particulars at the city clerk's office."

Asked for particulars of his plan of relief thus outlined, the Mayor said yesterday:

"It is simplicity itself. All we desire to do is to help the unemployed to help themselves. There is plenty of idle land in the city, as well as in the suburbs, that might better than not be cultivated, and we ask the owners to allow those who are in need to utilize this idle land for gardening purposes. A man can thereby, with a little diligence and industry, provide himself and family with a great many of the necessities of life. He can work at his trade when he can get work to do, and in his enforced periods of 'idleness' turn his time to good account.

"It will be a good thing for the city, too, for doubtless these producers will find a ready market for their potatoes and other vegetables—we can buy from them what they have to spare instead of sending our money to California or the Sound. Where a man is so down on his luck as to be unable to purchase seed or gardening implements we will go so far as to provide him with them.

"Surely it is better to do this than to have the man, and perhaps a family dependent upon him, a charge upon the community. It is better for him, too, for it fosters the spirit of manly self dependence. It looks to me like an excellent scheme all round, and we propose to give it a fair test. The outlay necessary for the experiment will not be anything considerable."

WHAT ABOUT THE HOGS?

TO THE EDITOR,—I have heard a good deal said about hog raising, and the opinions of people seem to vary greatly. Some say there is no money in raising them; others say, yes, there is lots of money in raising hogs. I would like to know how it is that there is no money in raising them. I have had a good deal to do among the hogs, and all through my life I have taken notice of them, their different ways and experiments in feeding them, trying to find out what sort of feed is the best for them, different ways of treating the hog. I find it does not lie altogether in the feed you give them, (yet a great deal does) to make them profitable. there are some hogs that will grow faster and fatten quicker on less feed than other breeds. This breed is what the farmer wants regardless of cost. He not only gets his pigs into market earlier and of a better quality, but can feed more on the same quantity of feed than he could with the other breed. I learn that a butcher wants his hogs to dress about 150 pounds. You take a young pig eight month's old and fatten it so it will dress 150 pounds, and you will find that there is a good deal of lean meat mixed through the fat, for a pig that age cannot fatten to that weight without growing a good deal. I also find to make hogs profitable you want to get them into market at an early age, say eight or nine months. To do this you want the breed that will grow fast and fatten easy. This breed is the Chester white swine. They are becoming the principal breed of hogs in the States, and into whatever state they are introduced they take the lead. I imported this breed for my own use, but people came to me for the breed and so I have prepared myself with the best stock that I could buy in any part of the U.S.A. I find my Chester white pigs give me a larger profit than my neighbors can make out of their breeds, and I am satisfied that they will become the leading hogs in this country.

There is money in raising hogs the right way, but so long as a person thinks that because his pig has a nose, four feet and a tail, he can make money out of them, he will never make the returns his neighbor does who goes ahead and keeps only those kinds that can be marketed at eight or nine months of age and require less feed.

F. D. WOODWARD.

Lower Nicola, B.C., March 12th, 1895.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

MONTREAL, March 14.—James O'Brien, jr., son of James O'Brien the millionaire clothing merchant of this city, and partner in the broker firm of Meredith & O'Brien, was arrested last night on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences laid by the Quebec bank, the amount involved being $20,000.

SHERBROOKE, March 14.—At Ayer's Flat this morning M. F. Hackett, Conservative, and W. H. Cowthard, Liberal, were nominated for the Stanstead seat in the Quebec house.

BRIDGETOWN, March 14.—The post office and general store of S. J. Hake, at Hilton, near here, was burned this morning. The building was owned by A. Becker. Insurance small.

ROME, March 14.—King Humbert is 51 years old to-day and the Eternal City is en fete in honor of the occasion. Flags are flying in all directions, bells are ringing and the day is being generally observed as a public holiday. In recognition of the event a decree was issued granting amnesty to the prisoners convicted before the military tribunals for participation in the riots at Massa di Carrara and in Sicily. The leaders, however, are excepted from the benefits of the decree. The King received the cabinet in the afternoon. In response to Premier Crispi's congratulation, he said that with every passing day he felt more confidence in the Premier's plans to ameliorate the economic conditions of the Italian working people.

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