CAPITAL NOTES.

Presentation by Conservative Members to the Premier on the Eve of His Departure.

Canada and the Silver Question—How Canada Is Interested in the Issue.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 8.—There was a great gathering in room 16, the Conservative headquarters, this afternoon, on the occasion of the presentation of an address to the Premier on the eve of his departure for Europe. Mr. Mara read an address, which was drawn up a joint committee of both Houses.

Sir John Thompson, in reply, spoke feelingly. He regretted he had not words to express his pleasure at the recognition the party thought him to be worthy of. He had always been shown the greatest courtesy and kindness, and as new responsibilities came up he had received renewed confidences and assistance. Only the very urgent calls of duty would take him away at such a time, but it was the call of duty in connection with the whole empire and of deepest interest to Canada that had given him the opportunity of being present at the great international tribunal. Whatever the results might be, Great Britain and the United States had done a great deal in the interests of peace and good neighborhood by an arbitration of what a few years ago would have been settled at the point of the bayonet. He left perfectly assured that the interests of the country would suffer nothing by his absence. He recognized with thanks that the Opposition had done their best to push forward public business, thus enabling him to leave them.

Mr. Barnard gives notices of a resolution that it is desirable that the Government of Canada should represent to the Imperial Government, before the re-assembling of the International Monetary Conference at Brussels, the desire felt by the people of Canada for a remedy of the evils attendant upon the divergence between the value of gold and silver.

Sir John Thompson leaves to-morrow. In his absence Hon. Mr. Bowell will be acting Premier, Hon. Mr. Foster will be leader in the Commons, Hon. Mr. Ouimet acting Minister of Justice.

Col. Prior, who has been in Toronto for a couple of days, returned this morning, and confirms the report of Major Nicholles' resignation.

CANADIAN NEWS.

[Special to the COLONIST.]

TORONTO, March 8.—James Wright, for thirty years a resident of Toronto, is dead. He was prominently identified with the volunteers, both in the Trent affair and in the Fenian raid.

TORONTO, March 8.—The second colonization excursion to the Northwest left Toronto last night. There were about thirty-three cars of freight and two hundred passengers.

PORT ARTHUR, March 8.—Port Arthur is to have another Mayoralty contest owing to the unseating of Mayor Marks, who is again a candidate.

SWEETSBURG, March 8.—Jonas Martin, who was indicted for the manslaughter of Isaac G. Racicot, of Bedford, has been found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

WALKERTON, March 8.—A young man named Wm. Klein, of Walkerton, was struck by a falling tree in Carrick township, yesterday, and had his skull fractured. His condition is critical.

BROCKVILLE, March 8.—The son of Wm. Cheetham committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head and also through the side. He had been out of work and was despondent.

TWEED, March 8.—The Grand Orange lodge of Ontario East, in annual session here, adopted a resolution congratulating N. C. Wallace, M. P., on his appointment as controller of customs.

HAMILTON, March 8.—Richard Bull, the oldest Freemason in the city, having last year celebrated his fiftieth year as a member of the Order, died yesterday.

KEMPTVILLE, March 8.—Mrs. John Kennedy, one of the victims of poison by "Rough on Rats" in porridge, has passed away. Two corpses, those of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, are now lying in the house.

LONG VOYAGES.

SEATTLE, March 7.—The long-expected ship State of Maine was towed into port by the tug Wanderer last night, having been since July 28th coming from New York here. She had two thousand tons of freight, mostly hardware. Had she not been a staunch craft, in all probability the story of the voyage would never have been told. The seven long months at sea had a perceptible effect on her hull, and a line of green moss can be seen hanging from her side just at the water line. An ugly patch in the planking of her port bulwarks is also suggestive of the dangers encountered at sea in rough weather.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The British ship Old Kensington arrived here yesterday morning after a voyage of 244 days from London. Her long delay was due to rough weather off Cape Horn. She left London on March 23. On May 12 she was in company with the Shenandoah, which arrived here a long time ago. She lost the Shenandoah on May 18, when she encountered a heavy storm passing Cape St. John. During the blow the vessel was nearly lost. The stout old vessel weathered the storm, but when she came out of it she was dismantled. The captain ran for Port Stanley, and remained there from May 28 until December 23. From the islands to this port she was seventy-two days.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, March 7.—(Special)—A Fort McLeod, N. W. T., special to the Free Press says: Last night H. H. Nash, farm instructor on the Piegan reserve, fifteen miles west of this, heard a disturbance among the horses and went out to investigate. He saw two Indians, who walked up to him, and when within arm's length one pointed a revolver at him and fired. Nash threw up his arms and dodged his head to one side in time to escape a bullet aimed at his head; but lost the middle finger of his right hand. Nash then reached for his revolver, and while drawing it the other Indian sprang at him with a knife, giving him a severe gash below the eye. Nash then fired at both Indians, who turned and fled, pursued by Nash. Nash's injuries are not serious. It is not known whether the Indians were his or not. Thirty police left for the scene of the disturbance this morning to investigate and make the necessary arrests. The trouble arose over some ration stealing.

At a meeting of the Bankers' Association of Winnipeg, it was decided that American silver would be received by banks at the following rates of discount after 1st April:—the silver dollar, eighty cents; half dollar, forty cents; quarter, twenty cents; and, dimes, five cents.

The Winnipeg assizes were opened today. In the breach of promise case of Miss Grenfils against Moggy, a Southern Manitoba farmer, the plaintiff was awarded $1,000 damages.

Principal D. J. Goggin, of the Manitoba Normal School, has been offered position of instructor of North West Teachers' Institutes and Normal Schools, with head-quarters at Regina, at a salary of $3,000.

The Brandon, Man., new City Hall was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $6,00.

WINNIPEG, March 8.—(Special).—Richard Stidston, manager of Alloway & Champion's bank at Portage La Prairie, died suddenly this morning. Deceased was one of the most popular citizens of Portage. He was formerly in the banking business in Winnipeg, and was previously with the Merchants Bank at Chatham, Ontario, where his relatives reside.

The Legislature is rushing through business, but it is not thought prorogation will be reached until next week. The House was in session until 3 o'clock this morning.

At the Assizes to-day a verdict of not guilty was returned in the case of Rev. W. F. Waddell, charged with manslaughter in having caused the death of an adopted child by neglect.

The C.P.R. train from the West is cancelled to-day, the cause being an accident at Forres, the station near Swift Current. A fireman was injured.

The Bishop of Rupert's Land (Rt. Rev. Dr. Machray) has just been informed by Lord Stanley that Her Majesty offers for His Lordship's acceptance the position of prelate of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George.

AMERICAN NEWS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 8.—A call has been issued for a conference at Lafayette hall in this city, on the 16th inst., of prohibitionists, women suffragists and others interested in the general reform of the government, to organize a new national party.

CHICAGO, March 8.—A meeting of the general managers of roads centering in Chicago was held to-day to consider the recent demands for an increase of wages made by the switchmen. It was announced that no decision had been reached, but inside information is very positive to the effort that it was decided that the demands could not be allowed. The reason is that the roads are now, and have for some time been working at a rate which will show a large decrease in receipts, and that it was simply impossible for them to increase expenses at the present time. No official announcement will be issued by the board of managers, but the managers of each road will impart the decision to the men working upon his line. Just when this will be given out is not stated, but it will probably be within a few days.

NASHVILLE, March 8.—At 2 p.m. a sensational rumor was current that Governor Turney was dead. Both Houses of the Legislature immediately adjourned. The rumor proved to be untrue, but Governor Turney's condition is precarious.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker, the members of his family and a party of friends left Washington this evening over the Richmond & Danville railroad, on a tour of the United States and Mexico. The trip will cover 12,161 miles and will traverse twenty-one states and territories and one province. The party will travel in a special train and are due to return to Philadelphia.

FORT GIBSON, March 9.—William Hanson, mail carrier between the postoffice and depot, was held up by masked men last evening. The highwaymen secured two pouches of U. S. mail. The two pouches contained valuable matter. There is no clue to the robbers.

FORT TOWNSEND, March 8.—Captain Lavender of the schooner Dora Sieward passed through this city en route from Victoria to Neah Bay yesterday. He reports heavy weather outside and put into Neah Bay for shelter. While out on the last cruise he picked up one of the boats of the sealing schooner Sapphire. The Sapphire also lost three other boats, one of which landed on the west coast of Vancouver Island. If the other boats have not landed or been taken aboard some passing vessel it is probable the occupants have been drowned, as a very heavy wind and sea have been raging for the past few days. Captain Lavender reports the catches of seals very small so far. He has taken 68 seals, which is above the average number caught by the various schooners.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Princess Kaiulani and party arrived at about noon to-day from Boston.

FROM SEATTLE.

SEATTLE, March 7. — (Special) — Bogus check workers have been plentiful here all winter, and one with a decidedly unique game has commenced operations. Yesterday he walked into the Seattle undertaking rooms with tears in his eyes, all evidences of deep sorrow, and said he lived at the Fountain Lodging House, where his eight months old baby had just died, and he wanted a cheap coffin. The manager showed him one at six dollars. The man tendered a ten dollar check in payment and wanted four dollars change. The undertaker became suspicious and said he would bring the coffin around to-day and collect. This was agreed to. This morning he went to the house but no such man lived there. The police are driving a large number of crooks out of town; most of them go northward, evidently to Victoria and Vancouver.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

TORONTO, March 7.—(Special).—Rev. R. P. Mackay, Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Secretary, has received serious news from Tientsin, China. In Hona, where Rev. Dr. Smith and Rev. Jonathan Goforth, two Canadian missionaries, have been working hard for some years, the natives are much opposed to Christianity and the missionaries. Lately they resorted to violence by attempting to demolish a building the missionaries had purchased. Affairs are in a critical state.

PANAMA SCANDAL.

Charles de Lesseps on the Witness Stand—His Damaging Testimony.

How the Money Was Spent—De Reinach's Three Hundred Thousand.

PARIS, March 8.—The Assize court room and the approaches to the Palais de Justice were crowded this morning, the occasion being the opening of the trial of ex-Minister and Deputy Antoine Proust, Deputy Dugue de la Fauconnerie, Senator Boral, ex-Deputy Gobron, M. Blondin, Charles de Lesseps, Marius Fontaine, ex-Minister Baihutt and M. Sans Leroy, on charges of corruption in connection with the Panama Lottery Bonds bill. The accused, with voices broken with emotion, gave their names and occupations, listened to the reading of the charges against them and gave deep attention to the testimony for the prosecution.

The first witness examined was Charles de Lesseps. He claimed that his father and he had been compelled to pay money right and left in order to allay the attacks made against the Panama Canal enterprise, and he said this mode of procedure was encouraged by the Government.

"Leave the Government alone!" called Judge Des Jardins sharply. Slight applause and a storm of protests from the audience greeted this admonition. Judge Desjardins tried to speak but was interrupted with cries of "Why not the Government?" "Give us the truth!" "Shame upon such justice!" Eventually order was restored by preparations to clear the court room.

After reproaching M. de Lesseps for having paid so much money belonging to the subscribers to Cornelius Herz, "without a shadow of justification," Judge Desjardins asked "how did you come to be introduced to M. Baihutt?"

"A friend of the Minister of Works told M. Fontaine that the minister was ready to introduce the Lottery Loan bill, but would require a certain large sum to defray the expenses of advertising indispensable to the securing of a strong support of the measure."

"I have heard it said that these steps were actually initiated by the Government, and we cannot allow these insinuations," in terrupted the Advocate-General. "Give names if you can; but do not make such vague general statements."

"We feared that M. Fontaine's informant was only pretending that he came from the Government," resumed M. de Lesseps, "and so I advised M. Fontaine not to deal with him. M. Fontaine answered I have asked to visit the minister. If the arrangements be not previously concluded with the intermediary, the minister will surely oppose the introduction of the bill. Afterward M. Fontaine saw M. Baihutt, who said he was against the measure. When I learned of this I said to M. Fontaine: "Well, send for this gentleman, then."

"You remember giving that order?" asked Judge Desjardines.

"I never denied it. The gentleman was M. Blondin, who demanded for M. Baihust one million france, and 25,000 were paid down. The bill was then introduced."

"Then the fact of corruption is established," said the judge.

"It was extortion," protested M. de Lesseps, "I believe it will be difficult to prove that it was corruption. M. Baihutt told me that he had been charged by the Cabinet with the task of studying the Panama canal and that the introduction of the bill depended entirely upon him. He put the matter so that there was no room for hesitation."

When questioned as to his dealings with Baron de Reinach, M. de Lesseps said: "I paid him large sums to meet the expenditures of the issue. All the financiers imposed heavy demands upon us. Reinach was one of them and he boasted of his influence. I offered him a part worth two million francs in the underwriting syndicate, but was obliged to raise the offer to five millions. He demanded ten millions—and even twelve millions. Such an amount he said was required by M. Herz, who had influence and was likely to be exceedingly exacting. I refused to give such an exorbitant amount, although he protested that he would be a lost man and the whole enterprise would be upset if I persisted in my refusal. While the negotiations were pending an ordinance officer came to me to say that M. de Freycinet wished to see me. This was on July 13. In the interval between the passing of the bill and the issuing of the loan, I went to see M. de Freycinet, who at once explained that he had sent for me, not in his ministerial capacity, but as one of the guardians of the Republican party. He said: "M. de Lesseps, there is in question a suit against you to be brought by Baron de Reinach that would be very annoying. I explained to M. de Freycinet that the question was one of extortion. I told him that pressure was being exercised conjointly by Herz and Reinach, who were trying to make me pay debts not my own."

"Then you mentioned M. Herz to M. de Freycinet?" asked the Judge.

"I did."

"But suppose that M. de Freycinet disputed this?"

"He may dispute it, but that will not prove that I am not speaking the truth. As the result of my visit to M. de Freycinet, I did what I had previously refused to do, and raised my offer to Baron de Reinach from two million to five million francs, which he accepted."

"You mean to say, then, that your visit to M. de Freycinet caused you to decide upon making the payment?"

"Exactly; I resisted at first, but after my talk with De Freycinet I considered it my duty to give way. M. Clemenceau also begged to visit him and spoke to me, as did M. de Freycinet.

about the necessity of having no open rupture with Baron de Reinach. Subsequently M. Floquet said to me—Why do you not pay that money Baron de Reinach? If I were you I would do so and advising me to accede to the recent demands. They were very polite about the matter. They didn't take me by the nape of the neck; but they all said about the same thing as to the necessity of granting Reinach's demands." M. de Lesseps said that he knew that any of the money paid out by him to Baron de Reinach was to be used in bribing the officials whose names were found on the stubs of the proper checks. Reinach, he said, used the Panama money to pay his personal debts."

Questioned, M. de Lesseps said: "the campaign in the Nord against General Boulanger was very active and that I could render M. Floquet a great service by setting aside $300,000 for the purpose which he would indicate. I replied that M. Flequet himself must make the request. Next day M. Arton told me that M. Flequet wished to see me. I met M. Floquet an hour later and he replied to me what Arton had already said for him. He was anxious to have me aid him in this matter as far as I felt able to do. So I thought that it would not be polite to refuse to do such an honorable gentleman a service. In reference to payments to news papers, as I did'nt wish to give more than the $300,000, I declined to do the business in such a way. I told Arton that I would send the bonds marked in the corner with the letter "F," and when the total should reach $300,000 the expenditures on this account must cease."

The trial was then adjourned until to-morrow.

At the trial to-day M. Danet, counsel for M. Sans Leroy, requested that the list of the 104 bribed deputies communicated by M. Arton, Secretary to M. Franqueville, be produced in court. His request was granted, and the list is expected to be read at the continuation of the trial to-morrow.

CANADIAN CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

MONTREAL, March 8.—The Star's cable from London says: Herbert Gardiner, Secretary of the British Board of Agriculture, made an important speech in the House of Commons last night. It is generally regarded as foreshadowing the removal at an early date of the embargo on Canadian cattle imported into the United Kingdom. William Grey McCartney (Conservative), of South Antrim, and some of the other Opposition members strongly urge the passage of a bill to prohibit all live stock imports. This has aroused the fighting proclivities of several of the Scotch members, and they made a strong plea for the free entry of Canadian cattle.

After having listened attentively to the arguments put forth on both sides, Mr. Gardiner arose and in a stirring speech deprecated the proposition advanced by members who would bar out all foreign live stock. It was not the intention of the Government, he said, to build a wall of protection around the British coasts and thus deprive the farmers for all time of healthy cattle from abroad. Such a course would be neither in the interests of the graziers nor of the consumers of meat. He hoped in the near future to be able to remove the restrictions on Canadian cattle. He did not envy the lot which would befall the Colonial Minister of the Opposition when they came to reckon up matters with the Dominion Government if the bill prohibiting the importation of all cattle was passed.

Mr. Chaplin, the former secretary of the Board of Agriculture under Lord Salisbury, strongly supported the bill, though he said he should be sorry to interfere with the Canadian trade.

The motion was then put to a vote and rejected by 186 to 51.

HOME RULE.

The Irish National Federation Hold a Large and Enthusiastic Meeting in Dublin.

Sexton Predicts That the Lords Will Find Themselves in a Critical Position.

DUBLIN, March 8.—The National Convention of the Irish National Federation was held to-day in the Rotunda Dublin. There was a crowded and enthusiastic meeting, and Justin McCarthy, M.P., presided. All the principal men in the confederation were present. Mr. Sexton predicted in his address that, before the end of the session, the Irish Home Rule bill would reach the House of Lords, and that the peers would find themselves in a critical position. They would have to decide whether they would deny the electors of the United Kingdom or yield to the popular will as expressed through the House of Commons. If Ireland, Mr. Sexton continued, would heartily help Mr. Gladstone, the Grand Old Man would beat down oppositfollowing, both in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords, and also the melodramatic exhibition which the Orangemen were offering in order to bewilder and affright their British fellows. Mr. Sexton also announced that, in view of the coming release of the Paris fund, the fund now collecting for the relief of evicted tenants would soon be closed. Mr. Sexton was heartily applauded and the demonstration is expected to have an excellent influence in counteracting the effect of the Orange appeals in Great Britain.

The convention resolved without a dissenting voice to support the Home Rule bill at the second reading and at the proper time to obtain the needful amendments which will render the bill permanent and the nature of Irish rights a lasting bond of union with Great Britain. The convention also voted to establish a national fund for the promotion of the National movement.

CABLE NEWS.

ROME, March 8.—At the conference between the Pope and the French bishops who attended the jubilee, His Holiness announced that just before the French Parliamentary election he would address to the French episcopacy a letter in which he would urge the necessity of forming in the chamber a party of Republican Catholics.

LONDON, March 8.—The Conservatives have unanimously decided to move as an amendment to the motion for the second reading of the Home Rule bill that it be read six months hence.

VIENNA, March 8.—Lichtenworth, a village of 1,100 inhabitants in Lower Austria, was swept by a terrific thunder storm last night and this morning. The storm lasted fifteen hours, during which the lightning was almost incessant. Twelve houses were struck and burned, and five persons were killed in the streets and seven perished in burning buildings.

LONDON, March 8.—Hon. Hugh Nelson, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, has been interred in the family vault at Euston of Viscount Dillon, who was a brother-in-law of the deceased, having married Miss Stanton, a sister of Mrs. Nelson. The widowed lady is staying with Count Dillon at Chelsea.

HIGHBINDERS' VENGEANCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Another Chinese shooting affair occurred in Chinatown this afternoon. Five highbinders walked up behind a Chinaman named Ah Kee and commenced shooting at him. Five or six shots were fired and when the smoke cleared away Ah Kee was found lying on the sidewalk fatally wounded and his assailants had fled. One of them, who gave the name of Lee Sing, ran down the street and was captured by police.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Fitzsimmons Scores an Easy Victory Over Hall, His Fellow Countryman.

Rifle Shooting and the Prospects for '93—Gossip of Local Sporting Circles.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—The contest for the largest purse ever contested for by pugilists was brought off by the Crescent City Athletic Club to-night in the monster arena on Canal street. Fitzsimmons came to this country unknown as far as the American annals of the prize ring are concerned, and soon won both fame and money. Hall, also from the antipodes, observing the success achieved by the lanky, hard-headed blacksmith, desired to emulate his success, and crossing the Pacific engaged in a similar quest. The records showed that he had defeated Fitzsimmons in Australia, and he was not long in questioning his fellow-countryman's title to the middle-weight championship of the world. He showered challenges upon him and made every apparent effort to secure a fight, but to all of these Fitz for a long time turned a deaf ear, insisting that Hall should make a reputation before pressing a fight for the middle-weight championship. Hall retorted that he had defeated Fitz in Australia and could do it again, and Fitzsimmons' reply was that the so-called battle in Australia had been a "fake."

Numerous efforts to arrange a battle were made in the succeeding months, but fell through for one reason and another, and in the meantime Hall met and defeated Ted Pritchard, the middle-weight of England, which somewhat elevated his reputation as a fighter worthy of so formidable a man as his fellow-countryman.

Opinions grew to be evenly divided as to the relative merits of the men, and the Crescent City Athletic Club conceived the idea that a match between them would be an attraction for which they could afford to offer a sum equal to a moderate fortune. When it was learned that there was a possibility of bringing the men together, the club of New Orleans and the Coney Island club engaged in a very lively competition for the contest. The match was made for the largest purse to be offered, and the bargain was finally concluded with the New Orleans club for a purse of $40,000.

The two men reached the arena in ample time last evening. They came into the ring with promptness, and the crowd did not have long to wait for hostilities to commence. In the Hall corner were light-weight champion MacAuliffe, Charley Mitchell, Squire Abington and John Kline, who held the watch. Fitz had the men with less reputation, but not the less faithful than Hall's attendants, Billy Fitzsimmons, Martin Julian and Frank Bosworth, D. F. O'Malley keeping time. The men entered the ring at 9 o'clock promptly, Hall leading the procession. Referee Duffy took his position almost immediately, and both he and Hall were cheered loudly. Fitz came in waving the American flag and received a tremendous ovation. The referee made a neat speech, counselling the men against any violation of ring rules, and time was called.

First round—Handshaking marked the opening. Both men stepped nimbly to the centre and feinted for an opening. Fitz attempted a left upper cut in the stomach, but Hall backed away. He tried again for the head and, failing, clinched. Hall led for the stomach but received a tap on the shoulder. Fitz scored a heavy left on Hall's mouth and a right on the heart without a return, and the audience yelled. Hall made a wild left swing and Fitz smilingly dodged away. Fitz landed heavily with his left on the stomach and dodged the return from the same hand. Hall landed a heavy right on the ear and Fitz clinched, Hall hitting him with his right on the head.

Second round.—Fitz tried for the stomach but missed and backed away. He then attempted a right on the body, missing because of Hall's clinch. The men were extremely cautious, but Hall received a heavy left on the stomach, responding with a left on the head. Hall landed a good left blow, but received one on the head in return. Hall was trying to land his right and Fitz shifting. Hall slipped away and Fitz forced him into the corner, but the latter clinched to avoid punishment. Fitz tried the left for the head, but was neatly stopped, and both men in a hot rally scored rights on the head.

Third round—Fitz was the aggressor, feinting with his left, which he landed on the stomach. Hall received a right on the body and on the head. A moment later Fitz received two heavy lefts on the face and a heavy right upper-cut. He clinched to save himself, and Duffy had a hard time in parting them. Fitz was clinching to avoid punishment right along and slid around the ring continually. Both men were fighting hard when the round ended.

Round four—Hall came up the aggressor. Fitz landed a heavy right on the jaw, knocking Hall into the middle of the ring. The blow was a tremendous right hand swing and landed full on the point of the jaw. Hall was a long time in coming to, but he finally drew his left hand up to his nostrils and was finally helped into his corner by Fitz, his conqueror. The referee awarded the contest to Fitzsimmons, who waving the American flag over his head, walked over to his opponent's corner and shook his hand, and as he was leaving the ring received a tremendous ovation.

The fight was the easiest Fitz has had in America and the blow which knocked Hall out was universally said to be the hardest any one of the old ring had ever witnessed. The audience rose to its feet and a tremendous shout went up. Hall, however, lay unconscious on the carpet, a look of agony on his face, and the crowd fearing he had got serious injury, Hall's second, with a club official and Dr. Betts, ran quickly to the prostrate pugilist and applying restoratives gradually brought him back to consciousness. Fitz also ran to the front of the ring, pulling off his gloves, and helped resuscitate his conquered foe. When Hall had been brought to, he was carried limp to his chair where he remained until able to go to his dressing-room. Fitzsimmons was frenzied with delight over his comparatively easy victory. In addition to the purse of $40,000, there was a stake of $10,000, making the total $50,000.

THE RIFLE.

Enthusiastic rifle shots are preparing to resume practice out at Clover Point in the near future. The range is being put in shape for the coming season and many pounds of lead will ere long be spun across the windy stretch in search of the elusive bull's eye. A new interest will be taken in shooting matches this year from the fact that the B.C.B.G.A. intend to enter teams for the "simultaneous" matches under the auspices of the Canadian Military Rifle League. Teams in all parts of the Dominion take part in these matches, which are fired in the early part of the summer, on Saturday afternoons, under conditions fixed by the executive of the League. A series of handsome prizes are awarded for the highest totals in all the matches. The Dominion Government issues ammunition free to all competitors. The teams consist of ten men each. There will probably be several entered from the B.C.B.G.A., and that there may be no lack of target accommodation the Provincial Rifle Association have promised to allow the use of the Goldstream range for the League matches.

CRICKET.

THE ALBION'S NOT INACTIVE.

The members of the Albion Cricket Club hold their first practice of the season on Saturday afternoon, and on the evening of the 25th instant will hold a special general meeting for the purpose of electing captain and vice-captain.

SKATING.

ST. JOHN, N.B., March 8.—Fred Breen defeated Hugh McCormack in a two-mile skating race, in 6 minutes 20 seconds, by half a lap.

HERE AND THERE.

Fred. Grant and W. E. Ditchburn formerly of the V.L.C., are in the touring lacrosse team from San Francisco who play at Los Angeles on April 2.

NEWFOUNDLAND LEGISLATURE.

Formal Opening of the Session—Thanks for Help to St. Johns Sufferers—Favorable Future Outlook.

ST. JOHNS, N.F., March 7.—(Special)—The Newfoundland Legislature was opened to-day. The Governor, in his address, thanked the world for its generosity in helping the sufferers from the great fire at St. Johns. He announced that the fisheries have been good, that copper, coal and iron have been discovered—copper in the north part of the island, and coal and iron in the interior. The coal beds are fifteen miles long, very wide, and of good quality. Also that there is a large surplus revenue, part of which he recommended be appropriated to the reduction of the public debt and part to a new fire department for St. Johns. He announced that a new line of Railway had been projected from Exploits Bay to St. George Bay, passing through the coal fields. Five hours before the opening of the Legislature the Parliamentary building was discovered to be on fire. It was extinguished and only slight damage was done.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, March 7.—(Special)—Several well developed cases of tuberculosis have, as already reported, been discovered in a herd of cattle in this vicinity.

William Bollard, of Toronto Junction, has lost his entire family within a week. A week ago he buried his wife, and on his returning from the funeral found his infant dead. Yesterday his boy, aged four, died of scarlet fever.

Devany Bros., dry goods, have assigned, with liabilities $30,000; assets nominal.

THE THUNDER HILL MINE.

Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Property Held Last Night.

The Managers Report Shows a Very Satisfactory State of Affairs in the Development.

The Annual general meeting of the Thunder Hill Mining Company was held last night. The old board of directors was re-elected and a vote of thanks tendered them for their services. Mr. James Brady received a hearty vote of thanks for the able and economical manner in which he had conducted the management in the mines in the past and of confidence of him for the future. The manager then submitted an exhaustive report on the work done in the mine and its present condition. The report was dated February 10th, and was in substance as follows—

Work done in the mine to date, 500 feet surface cross cuts; 300 feet open cuts through orebearing quartz 10 feet to 75 feet in depth and from 10 to 50 feet wide, 200 feet tunnels at about 150 feet depth through ore-bearing quartz. The main open cut has been connected with the tunnel underneath, about 100 feet from the face of the lode, by a shaft, and the ore is being worked off in benches from the four sides of the opening, down to the tunnel level.

The ore, while comparatively of low grade, is so easily worked that there is an immense profit in it. It will be conveyed by train to the concentrator on the lake, a distance of one and a half miles. Here it is reduced, sampled and sacked, ready for shipping.

The buildings and plant are so arranged that the ore comes down hill from the bins to the crusher and rolls. It is then raised to the screens by elevators, and from the screens falls again to the jigs and round table and thence to the sacking floor, which is still 50 feet above the lake.

The buildings are nearly completed and the heaviest part of the work of placing the machinery is done. The track on the tramway will be laid as soon as the snow will permit the work to proceed. By the time the ice is out of the lake sufficiently to permit a boat to run, a shipment of concentrates will be ready. The mine is looking better than at any time up to date and is now opened so that large quantities of ore can be mined cheaply. The ore steadily improves as depth is gained and will so continue until a depth is reached equal to the height of the hill, some 250 or 300 feet, where the water line may be reached and oxydation and leaching cease and the ore assume its normal value.

Sons of Erin.

A well attended meeting of the above society was held last evening in Pioneer hall. The secretary and treasurer read their reports, showing eighty members on the roll and a good sum in the treasury. The committee to arrange for the concert on St. Patrick's Day handed in their report, which was adopted. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year; President, Dr. Sproule; First Vice-President, Thomas Deasy; Second Vice-President, A. St. George Flint; Secretary, J. R. Ackland; Treasurer, M. McTiernan; Marshal, David Henry; Executive Committee, D. M. Carley, T. M. Jones, C. J. Quinlan, W. Cullin and Thomas Prosser. Two applications for membership were read, and two candidates were elected members of the society.

Laura: "This drinking cup was made for me when I was a baby." Rose: "How beautiful! Aren't the productions of the ancient metal-workers charming?"

ORANGE GRAND LODGE.

Opening of the Annual Session in This City Yesterday Morning.

Resolutions Adopted Upholding Dalton McCarthy and Condemning Home Rule.

The annual session of the Orange Grand Lodge of British Columbia opened in the Foresters' hall, Government street, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Grand Master William Johnston presiding, and the various lodges on both Mainland and Island being well represented. The annual address of the Grand Master was most interesting and awakened much enthusiasm among the brethren, who later received with cheers the announcement that the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of British America will probably meet in this Province in June, 1894.

The afternoon session was taken up in the consideration of two resolutions, the first of which—in endorsation of Dalton McCarthy's action in the Dominion Parliament, in asking for an amendment to the Northwest Territories' Act, and also for an order abolishing Separate schools and the use of French as an official language—is appended:

"Resolved that this Orange Grand Lodge is of opinion that the time has arrived when the Orangemen of British Columbia should make their influence felt in settling in a satisfactory manner those great public questions which are now, or may be, before the province and the country, and which affect the great cardinal principles underlying the Orange association, and also the welfare and stability of the great British Empire.

"Be it therefore unanimously resolved that we cordially endorse the action of Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P., in introducing again into the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa a resolution amending the Northwest Territories Act and an order authorizing the Assembly to abolish the use of French as an official language and to put an end to Separate schools; and, convinced as we are that the great majority of the people of British Columbia are strongly opposed to the French or any other foreign language being perpetuated as an official language in the young and promising province of the Northwest, and are strongly opposed to the separate school system being forced unwillingly upon the people of that same Province; we would therefore urge upon our representatives in Parliament, in the most respectful manner possible that they represent aright the views held by the large majority of their supporters, and that they accord to Mr. McCarthy's resolutions bearing on these all-important questions, a loyal and generous support;

"And further, that this Grand Lodge of British Columbia desires to enter an emphatic protest against the actions of Sir John Thompson and his Government in using thousands of dollars of public money in the interests of the Premier's co-religionists to oppose the people of Manitoba in their laudable efforts to free the Province from the dire results of the separate school system.

"And that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P.; Mr. E. G. Prior, M.P.; Mr. Thomas Earle, M.P.; Mr. J. A. Mara, M.P.; Mr. F. S. Barnard, M.P.; Mr. G. E. Corbould, M.P.; to Sir John Thompson and to the press."

This resolution, which, with the expression on Home Rule following, was the outcome of a recent meeting of delegates from the cities of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo and Kamloops, was adopted by a unanimous standing vote:

"Resolved that we, the members of the British Columbia Provincial Grand Lodge of the Loyal Orange Association of British America, in annual convention assembled, desire to again place on record our unswerving allegiance to our Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, in the Protestant succession, and our unchangeable loyalty to the United Empire of Great Britain and Ireland, the integrity of which is and has been the glory of Orangemen throughout the generations.

"That in conformity with this declaration of principles we declare our opposition to the bill now before the British Parliament known as the Irish Home Rule bill, as we believe the enactment of such a measure would logically result in the disruption of the greatest and most beneficent empire the world has ever known. Our fathers suffered and bled in defence of this precious heritage of freedom and liberty, where the humblest subject is protected in the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience and freedom from Popish intolerance. We believe that in granting Home Rule to Ireland in obedience to the demand of the traditional enemies of Great Britain, our fellow subjects in Ireland would be subjected to cruel oppression and the loss of those precious blood-bought privileges which were secured to them under God by the heroism of our fathers at Derry, Aughrim, Enniskillen and the Boyne;

"And we hereby tender our sympathy, moral and material support to the loyal Orangemen and Protestants of Ireland who are heroically resisting the ruinous, disloyal legislation now sought to be enforced by Mr. Gladstone, and his associates;

"And we desire further to express our gratitude to Lord Salisbury, Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour, the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.; Bro. William Johnston, M.P., Ballykilbeg, Bro. Col. Sanderson, M.P., T. W. Russell, M.P., and other active opponents of Home Rule, and pray that the God of our fathers may grant them success in defending the liberties of the loyal minority of Ireland.

"The noble efforts of these loyal statesmen present a pleasant contrast to the actions of our fellow citizen of Canada, Hon. Edward Blake, who gratuitously offered his services to the disloyal faction in Ireland and has done violence to the moral and religious sentiment of Canada by attending the turbulent political meetings of Irish Home Rulers and dynamiters on the Lord's Day.

"And we hereby urge our representatives at Ottawa to resist the passage of any resolution introduced into the Parliament of Canada that could be construed into an expression favorable to Irish Home Rule;

"And be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our members of Parliament at Ottawa."

The reports presented by the various Grand Lodge officers show the order to be in a flourishing condition throughout the province, quite a number of new lodges having been instituted during the last year, while others will very shortly be organized elsewhere in the province.

Kamloops was unanimously decided upon as the next place of meeting, and grand officers were elected as follows: Grand Master, William Johnston, New Westminster; Deputy Grand Master, J. C. McLaren, Kamloops; Junior Deputy Grand Master, David McKinnel, Nanaimo; Grand Chaplain, Isaac Walsh, Victoria.

The lodge adjourned at 10:30 p.m. to partake of a banquet at the Windsor Hotel, by invitation of the Victoria brethren. The business of the session will be continued this morning.