THE DAILY TIMES

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, April 21, 1893.

THOSE INDIAN FIGURES.

The two organs of the local government are snarling at each other over the population figures, but it is to be feared that their efforts do not tend to the enlightenment of their readers. For that matter, enlightenment is just what the government does not desire; the more mystery the better for its purposes. Its aim is, of course, to make good the proposition that the promise of redistribution contained in the "speech from the throne" could not be carried out, on account of confusion in the census figures. By introducing Indian department statistics it was enabled to cast enough doubt on the census results to salve its conscience and satisfy the minds of those "pocket borough" supporters who objected to being wiped out. Now the mere postponement of redistribution makes no practical difference to the province unless circumstances happen to bring about a general election before another session is held. There would be no substantial advantage in having an im- to his purchase, asked of his wealthier perative redistribution bill on the statute book. But the government's tax should fall. And this discriminajuggling with the question is none the less reprehensible. The statement was made in the speech from the throne with all the gravity and formality attaching to that document, that the "altered circumstances of the province demanded a change in the method of representation." If that statement was true, both a redistribution and a general election to goods. give it effect were called for. I it

was not true the government made a great mistake in putting those words in the Lieutenant-Governor's mouth. A wisely-conducted government would have canvassed the situation and made sure of its ground before making such a declaration; the Davie government, with its usual originality, proceeded in a very different way. Its followers having coerced it into adopting a new attitude, the government and its organs are now bravely endeavoring to deceive and bewilder the public. It seems to us that the more closely and honestly the figures are examined

the clearer will be the conclusion that the entanglement has been caused by the unnecessary introduction of the Indian department's figures. It must be kept in mind that the census figures are the product of actual enumeration, while those of the Indian department are practically only an estimate. The two sets of figures do not cover the same ground. Mr. Brown's speech in the house and his letter to the Times showed that if they are taken as covering the same ground they lead to an absurd conclusion. But the difficulty largely disappears if it is remembered that the Indian department's returns include some 11,000 Indians in the far north who are not counted in the census at all. Many of them are, in fact. outside of this province altogether. It is quite certain, at all events, that they were not visited or counted by any census enumerator. It we exclude these 11,000 Indians the confusion is practically cleared away. It is also quite likely, as Mr. Brown has contended, that the number of Indians in the lower part of Westminster district has been overestimated by the Indian department. All this should have been known by the government before it undertook to deal with the question, and its ignoranceor pretended ignorance—is entirely dis-

creditable to it. The two organs may by their manipu lations of figures contrive to befuddle some of their own readers, but we should not expect their efforts to have any large amount of success. There are two plain facts which the people generally can quite easily appreciate; one is that the Indian department's statistics should not be used to confuse the census returns, and the other that the government has so used them only as a "blind."

AN AMERICAN OPINION.

The Springfield, Mass., Republican is well known as an honest and outspoken paper, and its opinion on the conduct of the American case before the Behring Sea arbitration is worthy of notice. We therefore quote the following paragraph from one of its articles, which will be seen to be none too flattering to the

American counsel:

arbitrators seem to hesitate about attacking the main question at issue on its merits. They are devoting a great

deal of time and legal acumen to the discussion of minor points of procedure, and contesting the introduction of evidence on technical grounds, which might be of value to the arbitrators and might not be. They do not act like men who have complete confidence in the strength of their main contention, and proceed more like attorneys whose cause is a more like attorneys whose cause is a doubtful one, or whose victory, if it be won at all, must be gained by technicalities. Mr. Phelps is emphasizing questions of procedure, making technical objections to the admission of evidence, accusing the British government of bad faith and injustice, precisely as an attorney would do who felt that his case needed to be bolstered by every possible technical advantage.

The only worthy success which the United States could win in this controversy would be a verdict rendered by the arbitrators with all the facts before them. Anything less than this would be defeat. The questions involved in this dispute and which the arbitrators must decide are wide reaching and novel, and concern the world as well as Great Britain and the United States. They embrace principles which will materially modify international relations, if they are affirmed and accepted by the parties to this controversy. It is, therefore, a mistake to approach them in any but a statement of the principle statesmanlike temper. The distinction between this court of arbitration and an ordinary legal tribunal before which ssues of a comparatively petty nature are tried in a more or less petty man-ner, is obviously wide; and methods of conducting a case which would be per-missible in the latter are entirely out of place in the former. If the reports which are cabled over day by day from Paris do not do our counsel an injustice, they seem to be in danger of forgetting this distinction.

FARMERS AND SILK STOCKINGS.

The Montreal Star, with the lands le purpose of helping the government to 'lop the mouldering branches away," has been discussing certain features of the tariff which appear to need special attention. It is making war more especially on the use of specific duties, which it calls "admirable disguises for extortionate taxation." One illustration of their working is afforded by the article of worsted coating, on which the duty imposed by the present tariff :s 20 per cent "ad valorem" and 10 cents a pound "specific." To the workingman or hard-pressed farmer, says the Star, who buy worsted quoted wholesale at, say, "one and seven," (38 cents), the specific duty amounts to about 40 per cent, which, when added to the 20 per cent ad valorem, brings his contribution to the revenue up to 60 per cent-an outrageous amount to levy on a poor man. But the wind is tempered to the well-to-do purchaser. He can buy "eight shilling worsted," and his specific duty of the same, ten cents a pound, only comes to about 7 per cent, or 27 per cent, adding the ad valorem tax. Here is a straight discrimination between the rich and the poor, in favor of the former, by which the man who can least afford to be taxed is mulcted more than double the amount, proportionate neighbor, on whom all agree the heavier ment. Many generals of the Liberal party have also joined the revolution, tion is wrought by the guileless looking specific duty. Again, a common kind a warship and placed it at the disposal of worsted—president cloth—is taxed of the new party. The ship is said to some 61 per cent when of a quality that a workman can afford to buy; but, as usual, his wealthier neighbor gets off with only 34 per cent, or about what the tariff is supposed to tax protected

A still worse case is that of shirts, according to the Star's calculation. "Shirts, cotton or linen-\$1 per dozen and 30 per cent," is the item in the tariff, and this is the result: "On cheap shirts, valued wholesale at six shillings a dozen, the duty-specific and ad valorem-runs up to 99 per cent, while on the finer article costing about twentyfive shillings wholesale, the duty is some 46 per cent. This latter figure is pretty high as a protective duty in a country which imagines that its tariff stands generally between 30 and 35 per cent, but, as in the case of worsteds. it does not reach half the figure that is taken from the pockets of the very people whom all civilized systems profess to shelter." Then cheap cotton hose pay over 70 per cent., while these of a more costly kind pay only 40 per cent, the discrimination being caused by the specific duty. Taking the case of the farmer for its text, the Star in another article moralizes in this fashion:

The pressure of the present tariff is felt with peculiar keenness by the farm-er. As we pointed out the other day, he "wears shirts" and consequently feels the burden of the 100 per cent duty levied upon the cheaper qualities of the garment. Cotton and woollen goods make up a fair share of his dry goods Cotton and woollen goods bill, and on these he pays imposts that he has no knowledge of in many cases, for they are hidden away under the guise of specific duties. It is different now with silks, if he should require stockings or neckerchiefs of that rial for farm work. It is marvellous, and worth noting, perhaps, how nicely the tariff grades the duties on the single article of stockings, so as to benefit 'the poor man." Here is the way it

Cheap cotton stockings-70 per cent. Cheap woollen stockings—58 per cent.
Dear cotton stockings—40 per cent. Dear woollen stockings-35 per cent.

Silken stockings—30 per cent.

These are cunning little devices and pleasing intricacies in the tariff that will keep the Patrons of Industry well alert to get them properly reformed; but they must never forget that the final test of every pretended "reform" is its effect upon the price of the article it deals It will be marvellously easy to make a great show of tariff reforming; and, under cover of "specific duties" and other disguises, conceal the fact that very little relief is given. The touch-stone for the farmer to apply to all changes that he may know whether they are real or fraudulent, is the size of his store bills.

There need be no surprise that as they come to understand their position in relation to the much-vaunted protected tariff the farmers manifest their resentrelief. In the east they are rapidly banding themselves together in the name of Patrons of Industry, and there can be little doubt that they will make their influence felt in the next election.

Some time after the exposure of the doings of Senecal, superintendent of the printing bureau at Ottawa, Sir John Thompson brought suit against that Our attorneys before the Behring Sea | individual to recover for the government |

the amount which he had pocketed in The total was \$15,000. Judgment in this suit was delivered recently by Judge Jette, of Montreal, who decided against the government. The judge, after quoting from numerous authorities showing that the old law rendered an agent accountable to his principal for all moneys or things whatsoever coming into his hands by vitrue of and in connection with, or even simply on occasion of his functions as an agent, came to the conclusion "that under our code such agent is responsible to his principal for such things only as he receives by virtue of his agency. Under these conditions the government not having alleged any direct loss in connection with contracts entered into by Senecal, it cannot recover from him the amount now claimed, and although the agent's acts must be held to be highly reprehensible, the present civil action cannot stand, and it must be dismissed." will be remembered that a large proportion of Senecal's "presents" was turned over by him to the government's election fund.

Minister Ouimet is reported to have returned to Ottawa greatly disappointed with the result of the Vaudreuil election. That is not to be wondered at, since the result of the contest means more than the mere loss of the seat to the Government. It means, in fact, that the hold of the Government on the Montreal district has been greatly weakened by a combination of untoward circumstances, and that the solid delegation sent from that district under Mr. Chapleau's skillful leadership is now likely to melt away. Another sign of the times in this direction is the defection of several prominent French newspapers in the district that have formerly supported the Conservative governments. This circumstance is said to be causing serious disquietude in Conservative circles, as well it may.

The Colonist seems to be exceedingly nervous over the thought that possibly the reputations of the Premier and some of his colleagues may suffer from "ugly rumors" or "gross misstatements" connected with the British Pacific enterprise. There should not be any cause for such painful distress.

REVOLUTION IN ECUADOR.

The Morlista Party Rise in Arms Against

the Government. Panama. Colombia, April 15.-Passengers arriving here from Ecuador say that the trouble arising from the refusal of the peasants in the states of Chimborazo and Esmeralda to pay tithes, has assumed formidable proportions. The basis of the trouble is an objection to

the assessment of property for compulsory tithe-payments. The movement to overthrow President Coraero was started by 2000 mountaineers, but it was blamed upon the Morlista party. When tht rumore of discontent were first circulated Morlista offered services and they were accepted. He was then chosen leader of the moveand it is rumored that Eloy Alfaro, a be well armed and thoroughly manned, and it is reported will soon arrive at Guayaquil. He has made several attempts to overthrow the legitimate government, but never succeeded. volters assert that they expect the offiers in Guayaquil will declare in favor of the revolution when Alfaro's ship arrives there. It is also reported that 2000 soldiers of the garrison in Quito have deserted and joined the revolters. The Morlistas have received 2000 rifles. In the Guayaquil papers the following ecree has been published; "I, Coraero, president of the republic, considering that public order has been disturbed in the provinces of Chimborazo and Esmeralda, do decree that the troops of the army stationed in the provinces named are declared under arms.

The minister of war is charged with the enforcement of this decree.

London, April 14.-If the tale that the Duke of Bedford died intestate be true, the Duchess will profit very largely, and it will be almost impossible to prove what are and what are not heirlooms. The Russell and what are not heiriooms. The Russell jewels are not very valuable, the only ones of note being some ancient pearls and a fine amethyst necklace. The Dukes of Bedford possess, like the Queen, a complete service of gold. When the present Duke's father entertained Royalty in London, this was brought from Woburn in the custody of a small army of servants. of a small army of servants.

Major-General Connaught.

London, April 14.—It is now pretty well settled that the Duke of Connaught will take up the duties of the Aldershot command on Oct. 1. Since he became majorgeneral twelve years ago his promotion has come on by strict promotion cattering. gone on by strict regularity, as it was his particular wish that it should. The man-oeuvres are to come off this year in Sep-tember. There will be a concentration of some 32,000 troops. General Sir Evellyn Wood is taking a great interest in the work of preparation.

Amsterdam, April 14.—The Socialists in his city have recently been making night-y attempts to hold a demonstration in ront of the Royal Palace. Night after light their plans have been frustrated he police, but they succeeded in gatheri n force this evening while a re being held in the palace. The Socialists were ordered by the police to disperse, but they refused to move. The police then charged the crowd with drawn swords. Several persons were wounded.

Customs Corruption Charged. New York, April 14.—The Dry Goods Chronicle makes a serious charge of corruption on a large scale in the revenue service. The general charge is:—First—That there exists in the appraiser's office of New York a combination of officials acting in collusion with importers to defraud the supplemental properties. collusion with importers to defraud the government by undervaluing imported merchandise. Second—That the active instruments of corruction property in the control of corruction property in the control of corruction property. government by undervaluing imported merchandise. Second—That the active instruments of corruption, namely, certain examiners in the appraiser's office, are protected
and supported by higher officials. The
third charge is that this protection and
support is extended by the superior officials
to their subordinates in the full knowledge
of their dishonesty and corruption. In support of its three general charges the Dry
Goods Chronicle makes a dozen specific
charges, accompanying them with letters,
figures and statements. The gist of these
charges is that a prominent silk importing
firm, with the connivance of customs officials, has systematically for a number of
years profited by the extensive undervaluations.

Deserted His Bride.

San Francisco, April 15.—It was learned to-day that Peter Goldstone, who disappeared the night before last, after inducing his bride of three weeks to sign recheck for \$2000, which he cashed, left the city with a woman named Water. He had been courting the latter previous to meeting the young woman he married on ascertaining that she possessed some money.

Louis Redon, who has been ill for several weeks, was out for a short time to-day.

THE OTTAWA SITUATION.

Some Noticeable Features of the Session of the Dominion Parliament.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT

me Grave Blunders Committed-The Wallace Epicode-Strangled Legisla-tion---Knuckling Down to the Op-

(Correspondence of the Times.)

Ottawa, April 4.—The parliamentary session of 1893 is now a thing of the past. Little or no legislation of any kind was placed on the statute book. Indeed, it may be called a completely nerveless session, as far as the government was concerned. In the toward the concerned the statute of the ment was concerned. In that respect alone it is worth while remembering. A government with a majority the largest confederation was tumbling since confederation was tumbling to pieces almost whenever a critical point arose. All that the ministers seemed to be desirous for was to get the house closed. In doing this they were aided by Mr. Laurier, or parliament would have been sitting yet. He curtailed all debates as far as possible, and was ready to meet any suggestion which came from the government to shorten the session. His idea was to rush through as far as possible with the the session. His idea was to rush through as far as possible with the necessary discussion which the estimates required in the interests of good economy and efficiency of the public service. He looks for no temporary political advantages, but is willing to wait. reserving his full political forces until the general election comes round. It is the people that must be appealed to. is the people that must be appealed is the people that must be appealed to, since fighting the politicians in the house would only mean a closer union of the government and its followers. As it was they displayed the utmost in As it was they displayed the utmost incapacity in dealing with the various questions that arose. To run over some of these, let me cite in the first place the Wallace episode. The government bungled in that case in such a manner as to cause political sores which cannot soon be healed. Messrs. Costigan, Curran and Wallace cannot remain in without weakening. the same government without weakening the party. Nobody would imagine that Mr. Curran will resign. His whole political record gives no sign of his at-tempting a manly course of that kind. He has been all the time ready to apologize for the government, and accept whatever it might be pleased to give him, although all the time being an applicant for a position in the cabinet. As for Mr. Wallace, he will certainly remain. Indeed, Sir John Thompson could not get rid of him without alienting ating the Orange vote. That is just exactly where the political management of the late Sir John Macdonald came in. He could easily dispense with Mr. Wallace, although he could not dismiss Mr. Costigan. The latter has taken the correct course to ensure staying in the administration. He has refused all appointments, including that of Lieuappointments, including that of Lieutenant-Governor if his own province. When anything of that kind was suggested to him he has always told the government that he was perfectly satisfied with his position in parliament, and was quite willing to leave the government if his leader saw fit eave Costigan in the house with the large body of Irishmen in the country his back would be a most dangerous expedient, and that no premier could adopt without staring defeat in the face. That is as plain as day. In the course Mr. Costigan has taken he ous expedient, and that no

is backed up by his followers in the country, with whom he is very popular, as well as with the opposition. He a man that could go into opposition to-morrow much more easily and with less disrespect to himself than any other member of the government, perhaps even of the house. That is how the Costigan-Curran-Wallace feud stands at present. An open rupture will come some day, as it is now making ready in secret. Take, again, the government's experience with its legislation. Whenever the opposition showed a determined resistance to any of the government measures they were at once withdrawn. There was, for instance, the civil ser-

vice bill. It lay on the order paper until the end of the session, being simply read a first time. The principle of a bill is always discussed on a second When the end of the session reading. was drawing near Mr. Costigan, who as secretary of state, had charge of the bill, moved that it be read a second time, after fully explaining its objects, which were of the most unsatisfactory character to the civil service and to the public. Mr. Laurier made a ve-hement attack on the bill, which was of character to throw certain responsibilities off the shoulders of the government employees. The employment, too, of an inspector, who was to be a travelling detective through the buildings at the low salary of \$1,500 was also condemned by the leader of the opposition. He described such an official as a mere policeman. Mr. Costigan begged that the bill be read a second time, as he proposed amending it in committee. Mr. Foster supported Mr. Cotsigan. Mr. Laurier said that since he was op-posed to the principle of the bill entirely he could not agree to its being read a second time. He moved the six months' hoist. The government was in fix, as many of its own followers could not vote for the measure. Mr. Costigan said that he had not moved the second reading, but merely said that he wanted to do so, and that the amendment, therefore, would not be in order. Mr. Speaker reminded him that he had done so, and therefore the secretary of state asked that Mr. Laurier withdraw his amendment and he would drop his This of course was done and the last was heard of this measure. There was a government insurance bill which was pushed by the minister of finance for a day, but it was so strongly attacked by the opposition that he had to give it up. There was the franto give it up. There was the fran-chise bill, which could not be touched, to give it up. There was the franchise bill, which could not be touched, in addition to all the measures worth mentioning which were introduced by the government. The subject was freely talked of by the supporters of the professor. "But I have presented it long ago," respectively talked of by the supporters of the professor." talked of by the supporters of the government. Altogether the session was barren of legislation, since there was no time to get private bills put through. The next session will certainly be a long one. It will be a fighting one also. Mr. Lister has prom-It will be a ised to impeach one judge, and what he promises he will certainly perform.

Mr. Tarte has so far carried out his promises and says he will three judges. Mr. Mulock will impeach tells tells us nservative hips and said it gave him much pleasure to acquaint Mr. Blaine with what his subordinate will have take a least the subordinate will have take a least the subordinate will have the subordinate will have the subordinate will have the subordinate with the subordinate will have the subordinate with the subordinate will have the subordinate with th us that a large number of Conservative members are carrying judgeships and other positions in their pockets and cannot give an independent vote. He also may be heard from. There are other cases on record, and they, too, will have to be ventilated. It will take a six months' session to clean up order paper and everybody seems to be preparing for it. It will in all It will in probability be the last session before a general election, and the last is always a stormy one. The summer will be devoted by the Liberals to making all the arrangements. There will be the Dominion convention in Ottawa on the June 20th, to which, in addition to all the delegates appointed, Mr. Laurier intends inviting all the Laberal proprietors and editors of newspapers in the Dominion. The local committee here have already started to work with a will, and everything looks to the con-

vention being a decided success. There is something courageous, too, in holding such a convention in Otawa on the ing such a convention in Otawa on the same grounds as the government. It is probably the worst city in the province to get a crowd to come to, since it is side-tracked by the leading railways. There are also many local Liberals who have business doings with the government who do not feel like taking such an active part as they taking such an active part as they otherwise would do. However, time will tell as to how the affair will turn

SLABTOWN

THE COUP D'ETAT.

Alexander of Servia's Precocity Startles Friends and Foes. Belgrade, April 15 .- The details of the Servian coup d'etat were carried out with remarkable swiftness and simplicity. The regents and the cabinet ministers responded to an invitation to dine in the old palace last evening. Eight were seated at dinner, the King presiding. After the third course the King rose and said to the regents: "Gentlemen-For four years you, in my name, have administered the kingly power. I thank you heartily for the trouble you have taken. I now feel able to administer the power myself, and will exercise it from this moment. I beg you, therefore, immediately to hand me your resignations." M. Ristics replied that could not and would not comply with the King's request, which was contrary to the constitution. The King thereupon left the room and sent an aide de camp to demand the resignations of the ministers. As they all remained obdurate, he ordered them to leave the old palace and go to the new palace to pass the night. In the morning they were conveyed to their residences under guard. To-night the King's assumption power was celebrated with a torch-

light procession and general illumina-When King Alexander announced the lismissal of the regents and ministers. Regent Belimarkovich rushed up to the King and violently protested against the King's action. M. Tohirich, the King's aide, interfered, and a violent passage-at-arms ensued between them and the fficers. M. Dokitch, the new Prime Minister, was King Alexander's tutor. Vienna, April 15.—The Neue Freie Presse expresses confidence that the Serrian coup d'etat will have no consequences. Austria, it is said, has no reason to disapprove the action of the young king, who was influenced by his parents and not by Russia. Buda Pesth, April 15.—Ex-King Milan passed through this city this afternoon en route to Belgrade.

London, April 15.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says the wordng of King Alexander's proclamation is quite in the style of ex-King Milan, and the fact that the arm; supported the coup d'etat affords further proof of Milan's prompting Alexander, having always been loval to the ex-King. There is good reason to regard the coup l'etat as a salutary issue from a critica and dangerous situation, the regents having interpreted the constitution in a arbitrary sense by turning the elections n favor of the Liberals. There is no doubt that the country • was rapidly drifting into civil war

Rockville, Md., April 15.—William Pond was hanged at 1:10 o'clock this afternoon, and was pronounced dead in eight minutes. The body was cut down at 1:30 p.m. He murdered and outraged the body of Margaret Cephas found near this city on Monday, Nov. 23rd, 1891. Circumstances pointed to Pond as the criminal, and he was arrested and indicted. The testimony His Terrible Crime. pointed to Pond as the criminal, and he was arrested and indicted. The testimony presented on trial showed that Margaret had last been seen when returning from church on Sunday afternoon. Pond was drunk and was found following the woman. The body and the ground around where it was found indicated that a terrible struggle had taken place. The defence offered no testimony, but claimed that the woman died of epilepsy. A verdict of guilty was rendered and a new trial denied. Numbers of petitions were sent to the gov-Numbers of petitions were sent to the gov-ernor pleading for commutation, but he saw no reason to interfere.

KASLO AND SLOCAN.

Notes of Interest From the New Eldorado in the Kootenay. Jack Sucksmith has concluded arrange nents for his sawmill at Lardo, where

the men are already at work preparing for its erection. Wm. Ballie, one of the best writers in the Pacific Northwest and a stockholder in the Kaslo-Kootenay Land Company,

is in Kaslo to remain. Travellers from the Lardo say that snow will be off the mountains in a few weeks. Prospectors who desire to get rich will govern themselves accordingly. A. M. Barnes, a well-known Montana miner, arrived from Phillipsburg this week and will make a tour of the Kaslo-Slocan mines in the interests of Mon

tana capitalists. The steamer Ainsworth now makes regular trips to Lardo every alternate day, going up in the afternoon, and lying over in the harbor for the night, returning next morning.

Prof. Elliott's Seal Report. On Monday Sir Charles Russell demanded that the Americans produce the "Elliott report." This report has long been a thorn in the side of the state department officials. It was prepared by Prof. Elliott, of the Smithsonian Institution, and was made public under circumstances which nearly public under circumstances which nearly caused a rupture between Mr. Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote. When Elliott submitted the report to Blaine, the latter withheld it for several reasons, among them being that bids were about to be opened for leasing the sealing privileges of Behring Sea. Sir Julian was very persistent in asking Mr. Blaine for the report, but his requests were diplomatically avoided by the statement that Prof. Elliott had not yet finished the report. Finally Sir not yet finished the report. Finally Sir Julian met Mr. Elliott at the Corcoran art sponded the professor.
"That can hardly be possible," said Sir Julian, "as Mr. Blaine has just told me you "Then I will satisfy you by sending a printed copy of the report to your legation," concluded Prof. Elliott.

He did so at once, and Pauncefote cabled it to the British foreign office simultaneously with Mr. Blaine's cable that the report was delayed. eously with Mr. Blaine s port was delayed.

The next day Sir Julian again called en Mr. Blaine and was assured that the re-port was behind, when the British minister port was behind, when the British minister

Healy Still Cordially Hated.

London, April 14.—Despite all that has been said to the contrary, those who are well informed state that anti-Parnellites have not made it up after the squabbles over the organ of their faction. The hatred of Mr. Healy is as strong as ever, and the animosity of his few supporters to his many opponents is as bitter as ever. Mr. Blake and Mr. Davitt are said to be weary of these bickerings. The latter is tiring of the role of peace maker, and may take the offer of an Australian trip to restore his health, which has been bad all through the session, and Mr. Blake is be-Healy Still Cordially Hated. store his health, which has

THE BELGIAN RIOTERS.

ANOTHER REVOLT IN SOUTH AMERICA

Brussels, April 14.—The police made

an attempt this evening to disperse an

enormous crowd outside the people's

hall. The crowd resisted stubbornly

People of Ecuador Refuse to Pay Taxes. Socialism in Holland-Parnellites and Anti-Parnellites Still at War-A Royal Major-General.

and many workmen were wounded Great crowds afterwards gathered in various parts of the city. Tradesmen became panic stricken and closed their shops. Mounted gendarmes made re peated charges in the crowds in front of the town hall and old Coin Exchange Many people were seriously injured being trampled under the horses' A mob in the Rue de Lavoilette tinguished all the street lamps and tacked the police in the dark. ber of shots were exchanged and some blood was shed. Several newspaper have been compelled to suspend publ cation because their compositors joined the strikers. Most of tres have closed their doors. tire civic guard has been ordered u fined to their barracks in readiness an emergency. A feeling of dr. arevails everywhere. It is somew prevails everywhere. lessened, however, by the the rioters would have no chance again an armed force. Reports of dis continue to come in from the A veritable battle was fought in vain to-day. The gendarmes became powerless to cope with the strikers, and the authorities had to call on the troop to preserve order. The Knights of La bor at Charlerois have ordered an mediate general strike. During rioting in one of the streets of this cito-night, the occupants of a certain wi shop pelted the gendarmes ordered arrest the inmates, who forced an trance into the shop, dealing out blows indiscriminately with their rifles, while other gendarmes stood at the door and struck with their swords those who tried to escape; many of the inmates received serious wounds and nine were taken to the hospital. A dispatch received this evening from Liege says that the strik there has ended and that all the mines

Embezzled a Fortune.

were arrested.

are now fully manned. A desperate en-

counter took place to-night between strikers and police at Wasmuet near

Twenty-seven of the strikers

San Francisco, April 15.-Jas. W. Floor late cashier of the Donohue Kelly Banking Co., who is under arrest on a charge embezzling \$164,000 of the bank's funds was in the police court this morning, but owing to the absence of his attorney, W. W. Foote, the case was continued until next Thursday. Floor was ordered into the custody of the sheriff until two o'clock this afternoon, when his bail of \$20,000 will be ratified.

A Guzzling Religion.

vide cakes and tea. In this country we take our religion as we take our pills. It won't go down unless we have something else to swallow with it. We like to go to church and guzzle something and absorb the moral law at the same time. It seems to me that the straight and narrow way is to me that the straight and narrow way is paved with sandwiches, macadamized with doughnuts, curbed with gingerbread and walled in by hunks of angel cake. As for the dark and terrible river, if its waters were subjected to analysis, they would be found to be composed of picnic lemonade, cold tea, stale pop and ginger beer.

There is an old saying that the way to a d saying that the way to man's heart lies through his stomach: th preachers would almost lead us to believ that the road to the Kingdom of Heave runs through the same territory.—"Th Khan," in Toronto Star.



Mr. S. G. Derry

Of Providence, R. I., Widely known as proprietor of Derry's Waterproof Harness Oil, tells below of his terrible sufferings from Eczema and his cure by

Sarsaparilla

"Gentlemen: Fifteen years ago I had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which was followed by eczema or salt rheum, breaking out on my right leg. The humor spread all over my legs, back and arms,

A Foul Mass of Sores, swollen and itching terribly, causing intense pain if the skin was broken by scratching, and discharging constantly. It is impossible to describe my suffering in agony and torture. I spent

Thousands of Dollars in futile efforts to get well, and was discouraged and ready to die. At this time I was unable to lie down in bed, had to sit up all the time, and was unable to walk crutches. I had to hold my arms aw

my body, and had to have my arms away from my body, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged by my faithful wife twice a day. "Finally a friend who was visiting at our house, urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began by taking half a teaspoonful. My Stomach Was All Out of Order But the medicine soon corrected this, and in six weeks I could see a change in the con-But the medicine soon corrected this, and make weeks I could see a change in the condition of the humor which nearly covered my body. It was driven to the surface by the Sarsaparilla, the sores soon healed, and the scales fell off. I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I bandages and crutches, and a happy man l was. I had been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

for seven months, and since that time nearly

and my legs and arms are sound and well. The Delight

two years. I have worn no ban

of myself and wife at my recovery it is impossible to tell. To all my business friends in Boston and over the country, I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla

from personal experience." S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford street, Providence, R. I. If you are Bilious, take Hood's Pills.

FLAG HAUL

Geremonies Atten States Wit

THE OLD FLAG FLOA

It Was a Disagre

Americans t At the Sound of th Hands, Haul. Do Stripes and Hoist t

Opinions on the Ev

From the Crown of

Honolulu, April 6 .distasteful task ever an American seaman upon Lieut. Draper, corps of the Boston. persons, he blew from his bugle a from his bugie and from sight of the placed by the colo monarchy, which sof this land. The

tioned at the Gover the Provisional Gov power, when on Apri of a crowd number oner Blount can flag down an abolished got abroa March 31st, prece occurrence, but On the aftern missioner held conference with inistry, at which his intention to d torate established on February 1. ernment, though

and prepared to to maintain peac ntinued aimost protectorate. morning of April his cabinet visite cted the men o'clock companies volunteers assemble making with the re in all. The hour of the American fl 11 o'clock.
On the faces dents were looks broad grin overspr natives. Just best of the clock in the hour of 11 the Provisional Gove mand of Captain back smartly into dered into line trance. Following A, of the volunte who stationed the of the entrance. rear came a Captain W. C. Gatling gun and

acquiesced in the

pieces, which were silence hostile dem Company of the volunteers the barracks, and tioned about the and his field of Fisher and Major Government yard and the members ustice Judd and from naval vessels inent citizens and r There was a su throng as Lieut. D facing the Govern his bugle and sour and distinct notes some distance. D cies the flag sank

minute later the E hoisted in its place complete. Not a sound accompan Some of the Mohi turned slowly awa withdrawal of the per thing in intern sonally felt as if be here and wi pany A, Captain into the hallway gether with the field pieces, and ous entrances. marched to the Draper and his proceeded to Can joined the battali which, under or Skerritt, evacua had held so long, landing and emba Boston and remai ended another e As the crowd square it was ret

with surprise th any kind had be waiian flag was was afterwards Queen had requi ple to instruct outburst on the er Blount remai er Blount remain American sphinx, people here. He but is not so rea mation. The m ional Governmen sioner Blount on official visit of M introduced by Mi control his creden sented his creder at Blount's cotta Attorney-General at, said while them no direct beyond that the allow no foreign Government was manner of the not think their in his hands. Th apprehended here ence, either in be

cation of Japane waiians themselv Japanese interf of hostility to the American interest be repealed. Co be repealed. Co ceived a commu-sioner Blount rethe United State sion of \$1250 ps by the Provisio been the subject and in the count McCandless offer effect that she b so long as she in certain condition ting to political be prescribed by visory council. sidered in execu decided to postpo

political interfer

made recently.

Several officia