

DELTA RAILWAY PROJECT.

Text of the Memorial Presented to the Government on its Behalf.

VALUE AS A THROUGH LINE LINK.

Unanimous Support of the Proposal by the Municipalities—The Government Replies that it Can Do Nothing for the Scheme This Year.

Following is the memorial presented to the government yesterday by the mainland delegation in support of the Delta, New Westminster & Eastern Railway. The Hon. Theodore Davis, Q. C., Attorney-General, Victoria:

Sir: In again pressing upon your government the claims of the Delta, New Westminster & Eastern Railway company, to aid in connection with the proposed construction of a combined railway and traffic bridge across the Fraser river, at the city of New Westminster, as part of the company's line of railway, subject to the conditions that the traffic portion of the bridge should be free, and that all railways desiring to use the bridge should be allowed to do so upon fair terms, to be settled, unless agreed upon, by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, we are glad to be able to point out that our position has been materially strengthened since we first waited upon you in this matter.

Since then the municipalities of Chilliwack, Sumas, Matsqui, Langley, Surrey, Delta and Burnaby have forwarded to your government through us a memorial unanimously signed by their respective councils, urging the favorable consideration of the request made by us for aid on the former occasion, and we are also supported by a resolution of the council of the city of Victoria, which is a similar resolution, of which notice was given for the last meeting of the council of the city of Vancouver, was withdrawn only because of the absence of the mayor of that city at the time when the meeting took place and of the presence of a quorum only of the aldermen.

But your knowledge of the situation of Vancouver, and the interview which the mayor of that city has had with you, since our former interview, will enable you to judge of the accuracy of the statements then made by us as to the feeling existing there with reference to this question.

In behalf of those whom we represent, or are entitled to speak for, who are in accord with us on the mainland, the question of the construction and maintenance of a free traffic bridge across the Fraser river at New Westminster is of the first and almost importance, and there can be no doubt that any opposition to this company which may exist anywhere is confined to the combination of railway with traffic purposes in this undertaking, and this for local reasons only.

A journey recently made through the district of New Westminster by some members of our delegation confirms our belief that while the claims of the company to aid from the government in the existing circumstances is recognized and supported by a great majority of the residents of the lower mainland of the province generally, the feeling is practically unanimous there that the erection and maintenance of a traffic bridge by the government as a provincial work is no more than they are entitled to, and is at the present time more urgently required in the interests of the people of the lower mainland generally.

While this is so, the making of this bridge a part of the line of some railway company not only is the advantage of securing a railway and maintenance of this bridge, without any expense to the government, but seems to the parties concerned also to enable the government to afford to the company aid to which it is entitled to have strong claims, not merely in respect of its line of railway alone, but also and chiefly because of the purposes intended to be served by the company's undertaking as a whole.

We desire to state briefly what are the claims which we believe entitle our request to the favorable consideration of the government.

Referring first to the grounds common to all railway companies in this regard, the comparative cheapness of that portion of the railway (less than twenty miles) forming the first section to be built, because of length and cost of construction as compared with the remainder already guaranteed by the government, and the fact that the proposed railway would supply an existing local want, instead of, as in the other cases, being designed to create a traffic, seem to entitle this company to at least the same measure of aid as that given to the other companies.

Then no guarantee has been given to any railway upon the lower mainland, although railways in the upper country, and on the island have been thus assisted, while it is only on the lower mainland, of all places within the province, that a railway has been built without any government aid whatever, and the New Westminster having secured the construction and operation of the branch of the Great Northern built from the proposed site of this bridge to the boundary line.

But it is conceived that this company has much stronger claims upon the government for aid, and that to a greater extent, than any other company which has been aided. (1) Because of the securing of a speedy communication between the island and the mainland. The government buildings in course of construction were recognized as necessary to permanently secure the existing relations of Victoria and the island, and the question which can only, or may at least probably, from one point of view, result in the dismemberment of the province. The present undertaking, by practically anchoring the island more to the mainland, will, it is perhaps not too much to say, have at least an equal effect in the desired direction by making each place easier of access from the other, thus removing the social feeling which has become so much in its reaction to stir up discord in the province and materially injure it abroad. (2) Because as regards the traffic portion of the bridge it is really a work of provincial character. There is no traffic bridge over the Fraser on the lower mainland, and the absence of roads and bridges on the north side of the river leaves the trunk and other roads on the south side the only available highway to the coast, and the bridge to be complete. (3) The proposed undertaking would provide for the maintenance of the bridge, excepting only the plankings for the traffic portions,

which would be kept in repair by the municipalities interested. (4) The government is already committed to a guarantee in respect of the Sidney branch, which entails an expenditure of \$40,000 a year, without any definite prospect of ceasing, unless by the construction of the line to New Westminster. (5) The government has also granted \$15,000 a year to New Westminster for seven years in the form of a subsidy, which sum would be no longer necessary if aid as requested be given.

It is confidently anticipated, and we think that in view of the nature of the proposed undertaking of the company, in the existing circumstances, it can easily be seen that there is good reason to expect that the company would be able to pay a fair dividend from the construction of the first section of the railway and the bridge, and so believe that nothing but the present extraordinary financial depression could make it necessary to ask for a guarantee by the government, but the company's bonds, which in good times might be expected to be saleable without it, though of course not upon equally favorable terms. But the proposed undertaking differs from others mentioned in that it is not a mere financial security against loss by reason of the proposed guarantee altogether apart from the ordinary revenues of the company.

Finally, by note upon railways, using the bridge. Since our last interview, Mr. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway company, has telegraphed to the mayor of New Westminster that his company would not only use the bridge, but would also construct a branch line to the city of New Westminster, and that he would be glad to have the company's aid in connection with the bridge. This company, secondly, if necessary, the government could impose tolls upon the traffic over the bridge. The operation of the ferry by the city of New Westminster, which is a public utility, is a fair estimate of revenue which could be derived from this source, and this would naturally steadily increase each year.

The extreme limit for the amount to be guaranteed as asked is \$750,000, interest upon which at four per cent. per annum is \$30,000, which for the next seven years would certainly be covered, if the necessary should arise, by tolls to be levied upon the traffic over the bridge, and the railway and traffic tolls, apart from any ordinary revenue from the railway, and at the end of that time the ordinary revenue, combined with the tolls upon traffic if necessary, may be counted upon as sufficient to protect the government against loss.

If any doubt upon this point should exist, we earnestly press upon the government that the company is entitled to small amount required to be guaranteed, as against the amounts guaranteed for the other railways referred to, and the more favorable conditions under which this company undertakes to build the bridge, and the fact that the company is not to be unduly favored by affording them similar aid to that given elsewhere, and that, for the reasons suggested, this company is believed to be entitled to aid from the government, and that by it apart from the consideration of the general and provincial as well as special grounds which we have mentioned.

Although the undertaking in its present form has only recently been brought to the attention of the government, the different portions of it, and the purposes which will be achieved by it, have been discussed before the House of Commons, and the country for years. The securing of more speedy communication between the island and the mainland has been freely and publicly discussed, and has been the object of some of the objects of the undertaking, for which the company has been obtained, and more have been attempted; and the necessity for providing for the crossing of the Fraser, by means of a bridge, has been long and fully discussed, and the necessity for a bridge under the proposed agreement with another company, under the act of last session, was of course forcibly urged upon the government and the country.

We would therefore most earnestly urge upon your government that an undertaking recommended to favorable consideration as this is, having for its object, as we have said, to be desired by a provincial as well as a local standpoint, being supported by so many special claims, and in the peculiar existing circumstances so well secured against loss under guarantee, is entitled to favorable consideration of the request of a guarantee of the interest and principal of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding the actual and necessary cost of the first section of the railway and the bridge, as certified to by an engineer to be appointed by the government, but in no case beyond \$750,000, the bonds to bear interest at four per cent. per annum, and to be payable in installments, and to be secured by a guarantee of the interest and principal of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding the actual and necessary cost of the first section of the railway and the bridge, as certified to by an engineer to be appointed by the government, but in no case beyond \$750,000.

H. HOY.

Mayor of New Westminster, B.C.

Dated at Victoria this 23rd day of February, A. D. 1894.

Premier Davis's statement to the delegation was to effect that the government could do nothing for the railway and bridge scheme, but that it might be favorably considered in the future.

The Delta Railway.

The attorney-general yesterday promised to bring down the papers in connection with the Nakusp & Slokan Railway Company and the bill to assist that company, either to-day or Monday. This means, if the promise is carried out, that the government have succeeded in pacifying the members of the party who have taken advantage of this measure to try and force the government to assist a scheme in which they are interested. It is whispered, and whispered pretty loudly, that several other members of the party refused point blank to support the Nakusp & Slokan bill unless the government did something to assist the Delta, New Westminster & Eastern Railway. The government found some difficulty in agreeing to this, and it is doubtful if they have even now found a way to get round the matter. It is rather demand. There is some pretty strong pressure brought to bear both for and against the Delta Railway, which has kept the government in a state of indecision. It is said that at one time the government was about to decide to throw up the Nakusp & Slokan scheme rather than agree to assist the Delta and New Westminster Railway. Mr. Hunter's course in regard to the debate on the budget would lead one to believe that the government are not yet ready to do something for the backers of the Delta road. He was the only one of the private members that was down on the government's programme to speak on the estimates. The other members spoke at random.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

Will Not Accept Any Reduction in Its Budget. The school trustees held a special meeting at the office of Secretary B. Williams. All the directors except C. C. Bishop were present, and Chairman Hayward presided.

The suspended letter from the city clerk was read:

February 24, 1894.

Re estimate for school purposes for the year 1894.

B. Williams, Esq., Secretary Board of School Trustees, Victoria, B.C. Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the requisition of the board of school trustees for \$3,500 for repairs, and \$1,500 for salaries, has been reduced to \$2,000 and \$1,000 respectively, and to state in this connection that \$2,000 is all the council has voted to expend on necessary repairs to the city hall.

I am also directed to acquaint you that the city clerk has sent in to the board a reduction of 15 per cent. to the salaries of all officers and employees receiving over \$100 per month, and 7 1/2 per cent. in the case of those receiving less than \$100 per month and more than \$50 per month. The council has decided to accept the reduction of 15 per cent. to the salaries of all officers and employees receiving over \$100 per month, and 7 1/2 per cent. in the case of those receiving less than \$100 per month and more than \$50 per month.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, W. J. DOWLER, C.M.O.

The board, after some discussion, passed the following resolution:

Moved by Mr. M. J. Watt, seconded by J. S. Yates: That the secretary be and is hereby instructed to acknowledge receipt of the letter from the city clerk, dated February 21st, 1894, and to state for the information of his worship the mayor and aldermen, that in preparing their estimates (under section 34 of the school act) for the current year this board have taken into consideration the times and the demand of the employers, and consequently made their requisition as small as the efficient maintenance of the schools would permit, and therefore cannot submit to the reduction suggested; but during the year any opportunities occur of curtailing expenses the board will gladly avail themselves of them. And that we have under serious consideration the council's example in reducing civil salaries, and hope to assist in that direction also as soon as we are satisfied that the reduction of the teachers' salaries will not injuriously affect the welfare of the pupils. Therefore the board will not be expected to accept the reduction suggested, but will be prepared to pay over the sums mentioned in said estimates as provided under the said section.

A number of slight improvements appearing in the estimates were investigated by the supply committee.

The South-west school boiler case was tabled until Mr. Bishop is able to be present.

As the Times goes to press the meeting is still in progress.

JUMPED TO HIS DEATH.

G. Vater Has His Skull Fractured by an Engine.

Wellington, Feb. 24.—At noon as the incoming train was passing the crossing near the hotel, G. Vater was standing upon the track at a part of the roadbed which he evidently did not think the train would pass, as there was a switch close by to another part of the track. The train was approaching slowly with the bell ringing, and Vater, thinking he was safe, looked in the other direction. On turning his head again he saw that he would be struck by the train, when, to save himself he made a jump, but fell upon the track, and was struck by the bolts on the side pieces of the engine. The blow resulted in the fracture of his skull in several places, and the tearing of his scalp. He was taken to his home, where he received surgical assistance, but no hope of his recovery are entertained. He is unconscious.

"Devotion to be Withed."

An earnest plea comes to Grip from far off Enderby, B.C. The writer implores that the government should not allow the crooked and crooked to be the soil, utilize the forest, develop the mines, and gather in the wealth from the fish farms of our oceans and lakes. Provide an antidote to check the immigration to "Uncle Sam's land." To this board will you give your aid, and will you help all we can. But our experience is that crowds have got to be attracted; they can't be driven in any desired direction. The way to prevent people from crowding into the cities is to do six things that will give them a better stay on the farms, or in the forests or mines. We have an excellent plan for doing this up our sleeve, and if the government send for us confidentially our advice is at their disposal, heartily.—Grip.

Victoria Master Plumbers.

At a meeting of the Master Plumbers' Association last evening the following officers were elected: President, John Braden; Vice-President, Charles G. Brown; Secretary, W. H. Perry; Sergeant-at-Arms, George Watson. The following preamble was passed:

"The particular object of this association shall be to establish a closer bond of sympathy and relation, mutually benefit its members by the more thorough understanding and enforcement of principles, rules and regulations for transacting the business of plumbing and sewage, in full conformity with the law of health, by separating and distinguishing themselves from those who are deficient in mechanical and practical knowledge of the trade, and by other lawful and honorable means to protect themselves and maintain that high and honorable status which is due to the industry which they are justly entitled. Therefore, we, the master plumbers of the city of Victoria, province of British Columbia, hereby agree to establish and maintain the following constitution and by-laws for the government of our own association. This preamble was signed by the following firms: J. Braden & Son, Cookson & Plovers, Perry & Turner, Watson & Geiger and Colbert & Warner. A copy

minute appointed will report on constitution and other matters concerning contracts to-night.

GEO. STEITZ DEAD.

Another Pioneer of '68' Passes Away This Afternoon.

George Steitz died this morning of heart disease at his residence, 114 Piquet street, after a prolonged illness. He left Victoria for a trip last August in search of health, but returned on February 12th very little benefited. Mr. Steitz came to British Columbia in 1858 and lived in Victoria for the remainder of his life. He established himself in the restaurant now bearing his name on Yates street, which business he continued till the time of his retirement, which occurred 42 years ago. He died at the age of 82 years and a native of Bavaria. The funeral will take place on Monday at 2 p.m., Christ Church Cathedral at 2:30 p.m.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

Neah Bay Indian School Burned Last Night.

A late report from Carmanah point confirms the burning last night of the Indian mission school at Neah Bay. Several Indian children lost their lives.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

The Liberals of North Oxford have re-nominated Sir Oliver Mowat.

The Dominion government is calling for tenders for a new large hospital at Truro, N. B.

John Tucker, of Moosemin, has been elected grand master of the grand lodge of Oddfellows for Manitoba.

Scrap iron from all parts of Canada is at the capital to urge that there be no reduction in the duties.

The Winnipeg bank clearings for the week ending February 22 were \$732,481, balance forward \$109,217.

Mr. Fisher has given notice of motion in the Manitoba legislature favoring abolition of the Dominion senate.

Ex-Mayor Fleming of Toronto has filed a suit against the Western Publishing company and John James for \$50,000 for alleged libel.

New Brunswick fishermen are protesting against the salmon fishery regulations, and have sent Mr. Hazen, M.P., to Ottawa to protest against their enforcement.

B. O. Alexander, manager of the Bell Organ and Piano company, and Miss Agnes, youngest daughter of Mrs. J. D. Williams, all of Quebec, have been married.

Dr. G. Pell, of Qu'Appelle, has been appointed assistant surgeon of the Northwest mounted police. Lieut. Williams, of London, and Capt. E. G. Brown of Toronto, have been made inspectors.

Forbes Angus, of the Bank of Montreal, was married to Miss May, daughter of F. C. Henshaw, by Bishop Bond, at St. George's church, Montreal, in presence of a large and fashionable gathering.

Mr. John Hearn, M. P. for Quebec West, who has been very ill, has been ordered by his physicians not to attend the session of the parliament, so that the government will be five votes weaker than last session.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Bell Telephone company of Canada was held in Montreal.

Mr. F. J. Patterson has published a violent article denouncing the Dominion government for its attitude towards the Manitoba school question, and declaring that from the beginning to the end of the discussion it has played the role of a traitor.

In the Ontario legislature Mr. Garrow gave notice of a bill to amend the elections bill, so that mariners and other classes of men similarly employed, Mr. Smith states that he had objected to Mr. Davies' imputation to President Dole and himself dishonorable and treacherous conduct in tendering Hawaii for annexation to the United States.

What further amenities were exchanged in the case of the Dominion government. At six o'clock on the evening of the 15th an immense mass meeting of Chinese was held in the Chinese theatre for the purpose of protesting against the measure lately introduced into the council to prevent Chinese agricultural laborers from engaging in mercantile occupations. The stores of the Chinese were closed at 4 o'clock and a large crowd stood outside in the rain unable to crowd in. Many speeches were made in Chinese, which, as reported in the morning papers, showed much good sense and moderation, but indicated a thoroughly organized opposition to anti-Chinese restrictions. A series of resolutions were passed protesting against the proposed measure, and claiming "that the degree of consideration and justice that the residents of other nationalities enjoy." This action is in direct opposition to that of the American League. The measure protested against was one proposing to "operate as a precaution against the evils resulting from an expected further introduction of Chinese contract laborers."

Latest reports from the Kilauea volcano show a great increase of its activity. The lava has just entered upon a new stage of action, having at last after three years' work entirely filled the inner crater, and overtopped the main floor. It is now overflowing the main floor of Kilauea in copious floods of fire, and has destroyed the huts fitted upon the brink and obliterated half a mile of country.

Later—Several important matters are to be noted at the regular meeting of the council this afternoon. A series of resolutions and petitions were presented, emanating from more or less influential organizations, and endeavoring to put pressure upon the government. Two of these were from Chinese merchants and the Chinese mass meeting. Three were from the annexation club, endorsing D. B. Smith for the office of minister of foreign affairs, also a petition from the mass meeting for an enlargement of the advisory council.

The American League also sent in their nomination of D. B. Smith. The School Club urged the government to undertake public improvements so as to employ public citizens now idle.

The most important event was that of the council taking their first actual step towards representative government, a report was read by Mr. Hatch from

OVER IN HAWAII.

Latest Particulars of the Trend of Events in the Islands.

Honolulu, Feb. 15.—Since the last outgoing mail on the 8th, affairs have remained quiet. Minister Willis has made no communication to this government since his friendly letter of the 3rd. That letter has not yet been published here, nor has President Dole yet sent the reply to it, which is intended to remove some misconceptions. The bill to separate the office of minister of foreign affairs from that of President became law on the 8th. The salary of the president was fixed at \$12,000. Mr. F. W. Hatch became Minister of Foreign Affairs, which leaves a vacancy to be filled in the advisory council. President Dole has occupied a new office in what has been known as the gold room. In reference to filling the expected vacancy the Annexation Club ordered a mass meeting of the club to be held at the Drill Shed, for the purpose of making nominations, a ballot of the club to be held during the week, a name to be offered to the councils for their choice. The American League in the meantime nominated D. B. Smith, and on the evening of the 13th, after the mass meeting and made Smith the only nominee of the club. Smith was called unobjectionable and, for the sake of harmony, the councils will probably fill the vacancy with him.

When relieved of the burden of foreign affairs, President Dole will apply himself specially to the work of maturing a draft of the constitution, which has already received much careful consideration. Much outside counsel has been called in, and before final action it will be submitted to some form of a constitutional convention. Unless advised from Washington that it will hold out a more favorable prospect, or for some other satisfactory form of political relations with the United States, the provisional government will probably proceed to organize a constitution and a permanent government in the near future, the present executive holding over.

The Royalists scornfully denounce the restricted suffrage which will probably be adopted at least in the election of the Upper House. They claim that there can be no satisfactory reason which does not give every native Hawaiian full voting powers. Present appearances are that the white revolutionists, being in possession of the government, will maintain themselves in power at whatever sacrifice of ideal democratic principle may be necessary, so as to maintain a political control which they have learned to consider essential to the security of their necks as well as of their property. It is admitted by them that their task of organizing a government upon a permanent representative basis is very difficult and delicate on account of the large majority of Polynesian and Asiatic inhabitants who are incapacitated from participating in representative government.

That it can be successfully done, they express entire confidence, based upon the existence of a large body of intelligent and capable whites, leavened by American institutions. Theophilus Davies and other royalists maintain that the task is an impossible one, and that in re-establishing the monarchy lies the only hope of stable government.

There is no doubt that the juncture is a highly critical one and will severely test the patriotism, wisdom and harmony of the supporters of the provisional government. Although all parties are agreed, the Royalists are expecting discussions in the enemy. Mr. Davies has renewed his attack upon the attorney-general, charging him with breach of confidence in giving to the press the fact that he was questioned about his alleged connection with the enlistment of men in Vancouver for the Queen's service. Mr. Davies says also: "You thought in our interview to reproach me with seeking to impose my ideas of honor upon others. I replied that I was only conscious of one standard of honor, and that it was my desire to live as near that standard as possible." On enquiry Mr. Smith states that he had objected to Mr. Davies' imputation to President Dole and himself dishonorable and treacherous conduct in tendering Hawaii for annexation to the United States.

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Washington, Feb. 22.—The police here say they have proofs that the five anarchists arrested in the city yesterday morning are responsible for the explosion in the police station in the Rue des Bons Enfants in November, 1892. One of the prisoners is Adrienne Casa. She has long been associated with the anarchists, and received the bomb from Emile Henri who, a few days ago threw a bomb at the cafe at the Hotel Terminus. This building where the Carmaux Mining Co. had its offices.

London, Feb. 22.—An urgent parliamentary whip has been issued to summon all the Liberal members to their places at the opening of the House of Commons on Monday. The Liberals will then deal with the Parish Councils bill, in the form in which that measure has been returned again by the House of Lords.

Paris, Feb. 22.—Several unauthoritative rumors are afloat concerning the prospects of a duel between Edmond D'Almeida and Senor Santa Maria. Santa Maria is absent from Paris and no date for a duel has been fixed before his return to the city. The cause of the duel is connected with the Oberlin force proceedings in New York last fall.

London, Feb. 22.—Mr. Patton, formerly a banker in New York, has been named Gladstonian candidate for the constituency of St. Andrewsburgh. In the last general election this constituency was won by the Liberal-Unionists by a majority of 112.

Vienna, Feb. 22.—The report published here last evening that the Czar would go to Assisese, Italy, shortly to recruit his health, was contradicted to-day. The mistake was due to the confusion of the plans of the German emperor and the Czar. The Emperor William and his entourage are expected to leave Berlin for Assisese on March 15. The emperor's court physicians recommend the change, will remain in Assisese six weeks. While there she, and perhaps the emperor, will be visited by Emperor Franz Joseph.

London, Feb. 22.—A sensation has been caused in religious circles by the sudden disappearance of Rev. Peter Williams, of the Congregational church in Hackney, N. E. Mr. Williams, a fervent and eloquent preacher, was frequently an occupant of Dr. Parker's pulpit in the City Temple, and is widely known in church circles. His disappearance is supposed to be due to mental troubles. Efforts are being made to trace him, and in learning that he sailed for New York on the steamer Berlin, and it is supposed that the vessel the Paris passengers were transferred. He is 30 years of age.

For Reciprocity.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Mr. Chickering (Rep.) to-day introduced in the house a bill to amend the act of July, 1892, to enforce reciprocal relations between the United States and Canada. The bill provides in addition to the present powers that whenever the President shall be satisfied that there is any discrimination in the use of the Welland Canal, the St. Lawrence river, the Champlain canal, or the new Canadian Sault Canal detrimental to the United States, it shall be his duty to suspend the transportation across the United States in bond of goods imported or exported from foreign countries from or to the British dominions in North America. In case of suspension, tolls are to be levied and collected on freight of whatever kind or description, at \$2 per ton and on passengers at not more than 25 per head. No tolls are to be charged or collected upon freight or passengers carried to and landed at Ogdensburg, N. Y., or any port west of Ogdensburg and south of a line drawn from the northern boundary of the state of New York through the St. Lawrence river, the great lakes and their connecting channels, to the northern boundary of the state of Minnesota. The bill was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

They Never Speak.

London, Feb. 23.—Ex-British Minister to Washington Saxville-West and United States Minister Thomas P. Bayard do not speak as they pass by. It was not a fashionable function a few weeks ago that the two distinguished diplomats came together for the first time since the American ex-ambassador's return to the United States. Some of the guests noticed that the ex-minister to Washington did not seem in a hurry to greet his brother diplomat, but that, on the contrary, he found it convenient to form one of a group in an adjoining room until the hostess put in an appearance and compelled him, willy-nilly, to make her arm and accompany her to the group surrounding Mr. Bayard. Here she was through the formalities of an introduction. Mr. Bayard's manner was cordial, but Saxville-West contented himself with a stiff and formal bow. The rest of the guests wondered what it meant, and some of them were evidently struck by the fact that Mr. Bayard happened to be the American secretary of state at the time that Saxville-West made his now historical break, and that it devolved upon the present ambassador to conduct the correspondence that ended in West's recall. Then everything was explained. Since then the two gentlemen have met twice in aristocratic drawing rooms, but they do not speak as they pass by.

the judiciary committee upon a petition for the enlargement of the advisory council. It was held that such enlargement might lead to secure the desired representation. Very important recommendations were then made that an election be held of a number of delegates to sit with the council, and to select a convention and prepare a constitution for a permanent form of representative government. This report was adopted by a committee appointed to prepare measures for such election. It is understood that this now of the government has been hastened by various forms of outside pressure lately coming upon them.

Mr. F. M. Hatch was unanimously elected minister of foreign affairs and conducted to his seat with the other ministers. Nominations were made to fill the vacancy left in the advisory council. Mr. Emmelhut nominated Wilfred D. Smith, and D. B. Smith and Allen nominated Mark Robinson as a representative of Hawaii. A choice is to be made next week, but in view of the prospect of the establishment of regular legislative representation. Government bonds sold during the week the amount of \$10,000. The available cash balance yesterday was \$250,572.76.

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London, Feb. 22.—An urgent parliamentary whip has been issued to summon all the Liberal members to their places at the opening of the House of Commons on Monday. The Liberals will then deal with the Parish Councils bill, in the form in which that measure has been returned again by the House of Lords.

Paris, Feb. 22.—Several unauthoritative rumors are afloat concerning the prospects of a duel between Edmond D'Almeida and Senor Santa Maria. Santa Maria is absent from Paris and no date for a duel has been fixed before his return to the city. The cause of the duel is connected with the Oberlin force proceedings in New York last fall.

London, Feb. 22.—Mr. Patton, formerly a banker in New York, has been named Gladstonian candidate for the constituency of St. Andrewsburgh. In the last general election this constituency was won by the Liberal-Unionists by a majority of 112.

Vienna, Feb. 22.—The report published here last evening that the Czar would go to Assisese, Italy, shortly to recruit his health, was contradicted to-day. The mistake was due to the confusion of the plans of the German emperor and the Czar. The Emperor William and his entourage are expected to leave Berlin for Assisese on March 15. The emperor's court physicians recommend the change, will remain in Assisese six weeks. While there she, and perhaps the emperor, will be visited by Emperor Franz Joseph.

London, Feb. 22.—A sensation has been caused in religious circles by the sudden disappearance of Rev. Peter Williams, of the Congregational church in Hackney, N. E. Mr. Williams, a fervent and eloquent preacher, was frequently an occupant of Dr. Parker's pulpit in the City Temple, and is widely known in church circles. His disappearance is supposed to be due to mental troubles. Efforts are being made to trace him, and in learning that he sailed for New York on the steamer Berlin, and it is supposed that the vessel the Paris passengers were transferred. He is 30 years of age.

For Reciprocity.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Mr. Chickering (Rep.) to-day introduced in the house a bill to amend the act of July, 1892, to enforce reciprocal relations between the United States and Canada. The bill provides in addition to the present powers that whenever the President shall be satisfied that there is any discrimination in the use of the Welland Canal, the St. Lawrence river, the Champlain canal, or the new Canadian Sault Canal detrimental to the United States, it shall be his duty to suspend the transportation across the United States in bond of goods imported or exported from foreign countries from or to the British dominions in North America. In case of suspension, tolls are to be levied and collected on freight of whatever kind or description, at \$2 per ton and on passengers at not more than