

GREENWAY ASKS FOR TIME

An Adjournment to Give the Government Time to Consider Remedial Order.

Dominion Government Order, He Says, Was Something New in Politics.

Winnipeg, March 28.—Under the heading "Manitoba's Answer" the Tribune, local government organ, says:—"We are asked to restore the school system that was in operation previous to 1890. Let Quebec and Ottawa rest assured that the restoration will never be made. Manitoba has too keen a sense of justice to recognize as a religious aristocracy an element of its population by no means the most worthy. As a civilized people attempting to realize in a measure the ideals of the nineteenth century, Manitobans will not silently submit to the demand that they should turn back the wheel of progress 30 years. It is a struggle as to whether the ideas of the nineteenth century or the idols of the dark ages shall prevail.

"Anyone who believes that all citizens are equal in the sight of the law and that what is good enough for one is good enough for another, must stand by the act of 1890. And this is our answer for Quebec: We shall not allow the state to support religion; we shall not allow the church to control the state; we shall not return to the civilization of the dark ages; we shall not recognize Rome as better, or in any way different from others; we shall hold to the principle of equal rights for all, and that principle shall be dearer to us than confederation itself."

The announcement has been made that the Manitoba government has decided to adjourn the legislature for the space of six weeks, or until May 9. It had been considered certain that consideration of the remedial order would be proceeded with yesterday or to-day. The Attorney-General sprang the surprise by giving notice on behalf of the Premier that Hon. Mr. Greenway would move on Friday that when the house adjourned that it stand adjourned until Thursday, May 9.

The government have certainly opened communication with certain eminent constitutional lawyers, and submitted to them for their advice some of the chief points affecting the jurisdiction of the legislature. The opinions of these gentlemen will doubtless have a bearing on the policy to be adopted by the government before the House reassembles in May.

Premier Grenway in the house this afternoon said the government did not see any reason whatever to change its position or its opinion in regard to the school system. The remedial order, however, had raised constitutional questions exceeding in gravity and importance any since confederation, these questions affecting every province in the Dominion; and, therefore, longer consideration was required.

The Orangemen at the Grand Lodge session to-day passed resolutions urging the Manitoba government to stand by their national school system. A resolution was also adopted declaring it desirable that a public convention of representatives of all shades of religion shall be held in Winnipeg to voice the sentiments of the electors of the province respecting the maintenance of the public school act of 1890.

Winnipeg, March 29.—Premier Greenway's announcement in the legislature yesterday touching the school question was not as definite or elaborate as expected. He simply stated that the government had not yet decided on the school policy. The order for remedial legislation, passed by the Ottawa cabinet, was something new in Canadian politics and required careful consideration. He proposed to thoroughly study the question in all its aspects and adjourn the legislature for six weeks for that purpose. When the house re-assembles the communication from the Ottawa authorities will be forthwith taken into consideration.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Report of the Japanese Admiral on the Attack on the Pescadores.

Shanghai, March 29.—The Shanghai Mercury says Japan is providing against China at several different points concurrently to strengthen her hands in view of the probable armistice.

London, March 29.—A Tokio dispatch says Japanese Admiral Togo reports that on March 23rd his fleet bombarded the northwest forts of the islands of Pescadores and next day landed a force which captured the northern and eastern batteries with the guns of the warships supporting the attacking party. He in another report says he intends attacking Ma Kong and Li Chung Ko at once. The flagship of the French fleet, he says, is watching operations.

THE GUNMAKER OF ILLION.

Jefferson M. Clough Refuses a Tempting Offer From the Chinese Government.

(From the Springfield, Mass., Union.) There isn't a gun manufacturer in the United States who does not know Jefferson M. Clough, and why? Because he has been intimately associated all his life with the development of the two best American rifles, the Remington and the Winchester. For years he was superintendent of F. Remington & Sons' great factory at Ilion, N. Y. After leaving there he refused a tempting offer of the Chinese Government to go to China to superintend their government factories, and accepted instead the superintendency of the Winchester Arms Co. at New Haven, at a salary

SIR HIBBERT BACKS DOWN

He Decides to Remain With the Government Upon Certain Conditions.

No Legislation in Regard to the Manitoba Schools and an Early Election.

Ottawa, March 29.—There is said to be a sharp chance of Tupper returning to his department. This would be an inglorious backdown, because the government has determined to go on with the session and not yield to Tupper's protest in favor of an election. This is apparent from the Premier's issue of the bye-elections. Sir Donald Smith and Senator Drummond were both here yesterday interviewing Tupper on his position. If he goes back it will be Sir Donald Smith that has succeeded in inducing him to do so. The Premier will not say anything regarding Foster beyond that he is suffering from a bad cold and will not be out for some days.

Later.—Hibbert Tupper has gone back to work and the trouble between himself and the Premier is over. He saw Bowell yesterday regarding the Manitoba schools. That matter will be left an open question, and only the estimates will be submitted to parliament, with a view of having a general election immediately after the close of the session. Government House announces the resignation of Hon. A. J. Marjoribanks, A.D.C. to the Governor-General, to Myssie Brown, of Nashville, Tenn.

Montague is likely to be opposed by a McGarthy candidate.

Telegrams from all over the country indicate that the Conservatives generally resented Tupper's action in resigning at the present juncture. The reasons assigned were considered inadequate to justify the step. If he had not withdrawn they say he would never have been forgiven. The Pictou Orangemen claim to be the main cause of Tupper's step, as they threatened to desert him because of the course of the government on the Manitoba school case. There are no further rumors about Wallace resigning.

Writs for the bye-elections in Haldimand, Vercheres and Quebec West were issued this morning. Nomination on the 10th and election on the 17th. The election in Antigonish will take place on the same date and the warrant is received from Speaker White in time. There is little doubt but that it will.

CANADIAN LUMBER.

Time is not far off When British Columbia will be the Only Wood Exporter.

Ottawa, March 28.—The report on the forest wealth of the Dominion just issued makes the statement that in Canada, in the various industries depending for their existence upon the supply of wood, there is invested capital amounting to nearly \$100,000,000, the annual value list being over \$30,000,000, with an output valued at close upon \$110,000,000. From the mass of cited data the conclusion is drawn that Canada is now within a measurable distance of the time when, with the exception of spruce as to wood, and of British Columbia as to provinces, it shall cease to be a wood exporting country.

A HUMAN MONSTROSITY.

That is What Dr. Dunsmore Thinks of Murderer Chatelle.

Stratford, Ont., March 30.—Dr. Dunsmore, jail surgeon, is of the opinion from observations made since murderer Chatelle was lodged here, that his actions in court were only feigned insanity. Dr. Dunsmore is of the opinion that Chatelle is devoid of all natural affection and feels no remorse for his crime and that his moral sensibilities have grown so blind that it may be said he has no morals but is a human monstrosity.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Another Conspiracy on Foot to Overthrow the Government.

San Francisco, March 30.—The Hawaiian consul has received information of a plot to overthrow the present Hawaiian government. The leader of the conspiracy is C. W. Ashford, ex-attorney-general, and others who were deported for complicity in the recent revolution. They are said to have been negotiating for the charter of a schooner with which to make an attack upon Honolulu. The schooner Alexander is said to be the vessel in question and she is being closely watched by the custom authorities.

DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET.

Ministers Have a Row at the Rideau Club That Ends in Blows.

Toronto, March 29.—An Ottawa dispatch to the Evening News says it is currently reported that Hon. Mr. Ouimet and Hon. Haggart have had a violent disagreement. Rumor says it took place a few days ago and that the two big ministers came very near to blows. It has been learned that the affair occurred at the Rideau club. In the course of a somewhat heated conversation, Hon. Mr. Angers discarded the parliamentary method of insinuating that the "honorable gentleman" was distorting the facts, but called the Hon. Mr. Haggart an up-and-up "liar." Mr. Haggart also forgot all parliamentary procedure and replied with a swift right hander which, according to the onlookers, landed somewhere near the right jaw of Mr. Angers. At this Mr. Ouimet spoke up like a little man, referring in a somewhat uncomplimentary way to Mr. Haggart. He received the same answer and the row was over.

You're No Idea

How nicely Hood's Sarsaparilla hits the needs of the people who feel all tired out or run down from any cause. It seems to oil up the whole mechanism of the body so that all moves smoothly and work becomes delight. If you are weak, tired and nervous, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what you need. Try it.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick, headache, indigestion.

Lawn mowers at Shore's hardware, cheap for cash.

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THE CUBAN REBELLION.

British Sailor Shot to Death in the Streets of Santiago.

Baltimore, March 28.—At two a.m., on March 19, Spanish sentries murderously shot and killed a seaman on the British steamship Laurestina and badly wounded a Cuban negro. The British government is investigating the complications between England and Spain may result. The Laurestina arrived here this afternoon from Santiago. Her officers state that the murdered seaman was John Lowe, aged 35, a resident of Leeds, England, who shipped at Cardiff, Wales. On the night of March 18 he went ashore, and after a stroll started to return to the ship. When nearly there Lowe started back to Santiago in company with a Cuban negro. En route they had to pass a Cuban fort garrisoned by Spanish troops. Suddenly a sentinel sprang out of the darkness and in Spanish commanded them to halt. Lowe did not understand the command and started to go on. The next instant the sentinel fired. Lowe dropped dead on the spot. The negro then started to run. He, too, was shot and mortally wounded. The dead man and the wounded negro were carried inside the fort. At 4 a.m. Captain Gavin, of the Laurestina, went to the fort and demanded the body of the seaman. This demand was refused, and Gavin made a formal complaint to the British government. An investigation is to be made. Officers of the steamer state that when she left Cuba on March 20 the revolution was progressing quietly.

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Port Tampa, Fla., March 27.—A Plant steamship arrived last night from Havana. One of its passengers stated that rumors in Havana say Bayamo and Manzanillo have been captured by the insurgents. The whole island is in an anxious state. In Manzanillo, Santocildes, the Spanish commander, was defeated and wounded. Denials of a race war are emphatic. Reports are that there are 15,000 Spanish troops on the island. There is much fighting in the eastern part of the island. A commissioned officer is on every train, and at each station a detachment of Spanish troops come aboard and report. Yesterday two thousand well drilled troops arrived in Havana. The whole island is practically under martial law.

Another passenger who came on the Mexico, plying between Santiago and Havana, states that there were two thousand troops landed at Santiago. He reports that they were all young men of good physique. While on the island he saw the hospital of Cienfuegos and saw 300 wounded Spaniards. He estimated there were 700 wounded in all. Vague reports announce a skirmish near Guanajuato last Friday, also a conflict between Manzanillo and Santiago Saturday. The losses were heavy and the Spanish were defeated. Rumors state that 2000 Spaniards have joined the insurgents in the eastern department.

Madrid, March 28.—Further resignations of chief officials of the late government, including that of the president of the Cuban relief committee, are announced. The bill increasing the army contingent raises the peace effective from 7,000 to 80,000. The government will immediately send an additional reinforcement of 6000 men to Cuba.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.

Dispute Regarding the Lands in the Railway Belt Adjusted.

Ottawa, March 28.—The dispute between the Dominion government and the government of British Columbia regarding the lands in the railway belt, was finally adjusted to-day at a conference between Chief Justice Davie, Sir Stephen Bowell, Hon. T. M. Daly and Hon. John Haggart. By this settlement the Dominion agrees, upon receiving from the province the moneys the latter obtained in payment for lands in the railway belt, to issue Dominion patents to the holders of those lands, provided they are not already covered by patents issued by the Dominion. The registration concession by the provincial legislature was also confirmed.

A third question settled to-day was that of the delimitation of the railway belt boundaries. It has been the subject of much futile negotiation for years, the difficulty being to locate the lands in conformity with any system of survey, and at the exact distance of twenty miles on either side of such a tortuous line as the C. P. R. follows through the mountainous regions. It has been achieved, however, by so modifying the exact parallels which represent the twenty mile boundaries as to make them conform to township lines. This involved, of course, a lot of "give and take," but in the bulk the sections cut by the exact boundary have been pretty fairly apportioned between the railway company and the province. To the people of Revelstoke the provincial recognition of Dominion patents and vice versa will be a great boon.

At the conference the subject of the granting of part of the Songhees reserve to Victoria for railway purposes, the protection of Indians and the prevention of smuggling on the northwest coast of British Columbia were also discussed but no definite arrangements were reached. Chief Justice Davie left for home after the conference.

Chatelle Must Hang.

Stratford, Ont., March 29.—A made Chatelle, found guilty of the murder of Jessie Keith, has been sentenced to be hanged on May 1st.

NO TROUBLE LOOKED FOR

Debate in the House of Commons Regarding Britain's Relations With France.

Report That France is Sending an Expedition to Nile Valley Not Credited.

London, March 28.—Sir F. Ashmead Bartlett, Conservative member for Sheffield, opened an interesting debate in the Commons this evening on Great Britain's relations with France in Africa. He moved a resolution of the foreign force and estimates for the purchase. He first directed the attention of the House to the encroachments which the government permitted France to make upon Siam. In Africa, he said, France is still more active than in Asia. She has sent out an expedition which is menacing the Upper Nile and is seizing African territory recognized as being within the British sphere of influence.

Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, said: "Britain stood in such a position of trust in Egypt as to make the British and Egyptian spheres of influence cover the whole Nile waterway. The house ought to be careful about giving credence to the rumor that a French expedition has been sent to the Nile country to occupy the valley of the river. The foreign office has no reason to suppose that any French expedition either has been instructed to enter the Nile valley or has the intention to do so. He could not believe it possible in face of the fact that the British government's views were fully known to France. The advance of a French expedition under secret orders from the west side of Africa into territory subject to British claims whose rightfulness had long been known, would not only be an inconsistent and unexpected act, but also an unfriendly one, and would be regarded as such by the government. (Hear, hear.) Without doubt African affairs of the last ten years had caused considerable anxiety as to what might happen in the future. During these years no provocation had been given France from the British side. England had striven to the utmost to reconcile the occasional conflicts of interests. The government would continue to pursue this line of policy, omitting nothing calculated to maintain good relations with France, while at the same time upholding the undoubted claims of Great Britain. The fact of the co-operation of the French government and French public opinion is necessary, but this co-operation ought to be obtained easily. He relied upon the sense of justice characterizing the French government and people to help reconcile the conflicting interests of the powers in parts of the world which are but little known. (Cheers.)

Joseph Chamberlain, the Liberal Unionist leader, spoke of Sir Edward's statement as the clearest and most satisfactory declaration yet heard on this subject from a responsible representative of the government. He now saw, he said, that unless a clear understanding with France as to African affairs can be reached, the most serious consequences may easily ensue. The statement ought to leave Great Britain's claims on Egypt beyond all misunderstanding. The whole Nile valley from the lakes to the sea is either within the Egyptian or British sphere of influence, and that claim on Great Britain's part had been within the knowledge of France for five years. He assumed that the claim had never been disputed by France. He must remind the House, however, that as recently as at the beginning of this month the statement was made uncorrected in the French chamber and in the presence of the minister of foreign affairs, that France's object was always to make England feel that her presence in Egypt was harmful and that France could come up with her elsewhere than in the Mediterranean. If the French government did not accept such statements it should repudiate them. France ought to be questioned regarding her expedition to the Nile valley. (Hear, hear.)

Henry Labouchere, the Radical leader, pronounced Sir Edward Grey's speech a menace to France (Oh, Oh). He quite understood these cries of "Oh, Oh." They came from the North members who were delighted to find a Liberal minister acting upon their principles. (Hear, hear.) This speech was a menace on the lines of the familiar warning, "Hands off! Certain members seemed to imagine the Nile to be as much British property as the Thames; and he for one could not feel surprised that, in view of such statements, France is not friendly.

Sir Edward Grey denied that his statement had implied in any way a menace to France. (Hear, hear.) The question of a general settlement of their respective interests in Africa, he said, is under discussion between the two countries. The British claims have been stated clearly.

Sir F. Ashmead Bartlett said that in view of the satisfactory reply of the Government he withdrew his motion. London, March 29.—Commenting on the present aspect of the Anglo-French situation the Globe says: "England can safely call upon the world to judge whether she should face France's deliberate provocation in Africa and Siam. The Pall Mall Gazette says: 'France now knows her advance into the Nile valley to be branded as a hostility.' The Star says: 'The Government's latent menace to France is the fruit of a new spirit that has unobtrusively crept into the Liberal foreign policy.'

Grey's remark in the House last night produced a disquieting effect on the stock exchange to-day. French rentes fell one half.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Symptomatic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily affects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Hypertension, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spasms, Pain in Left Side and symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convalesces. Sold by Geo. Morrison.

where all are fully est attain match

anger compelled to import as was formerly the ent occurred on Sunday A man named Dan velvetoke, was boarding the train going west, footing and fell to the rails of the car passed shing it to a jelly. He Kamloops hospital and ed above the ankle. He vorably and fatal results

started on Monday ecame known that Mr. eell known business man been arrested at the in-partner, Mr. T. Riley, serious criminal offense books of the firm. For s. Riley & Douuld have the agricultural imple- Kelowna, and recently ble to meet their engage- business was closed up portage held by Mr. G. Mr. Donald has been firm and it is claim- that he has been guilty ties in his work.

secured the appoint- for the S. & O. rail- of which he expressed en, as hitherto they de- at Kamloops.

reports farming opera- nced in the mission heat is looking unusu- good yield is anticipated, school inspector, as district on his annual On Monday he inspect- White Valley and Cold- of which he expressed ened, and on Tuesday ty school with equally ts.

HAMMOND.

Owa Correspondent. nd, March 28.—The ast week has been very retarded the farmers and amount of work- rson's carload of horse- rary last week and are ever imported into this nison is making great his farm on Pitt Mead- first to cultivate the the dykes were com- ple should be follow- n prairie land. Finer ould not be found any-

are in circulation ask- to borrow \$50,000. In will be consigned to the et. The idea is to bor- build a road to Pitt municipality and a bridge to build a bridge The originator of the w that the government pend on bridges or any-



as Ever Hood's Sarsaparilla Serious Disease. from what is known as ve years, and for days at a able to straighten myself three weeks; during that piled and derived no bene- sarsaparilla advertised in to try a bottle. I found Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures. dished taking half of a bot- from taking the first- to try another, and since nite I feel as well as ever O. Morrison, Toronto, Ont. so prompt and efficient, yet by all druggists, 25c.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, April 5.

ANOTHER FARMER'S QUESTION.

The News-Advertiser has in answer to our question admitted—though by implication—that it favors the bonusing of Australian competition with the British Columbia farmers.

We have now another question for the News-Advertiser to answer from a protectionist point of view. If it consults the tariff act passed at Mr. Foster's instance last session it will find in sections 8, 11 and 12 provision made for the free admission of eggs, apples, barley, beans, Indian corn, buckwheat, pease, potatoes, rye, rye flour, hay and all kinds of fresh vegetables from any country which chooses to admit similar products from Canada free of duty.

WANTED AT PORTLAND.

Spider Johnson, a Perjuror, Taken Over the Line and Arrested.

An important witness in a municipal scandal in Portland, liable himself as a principal for perjury, was got across the line on Friday by a little strategy. The man was E. J. Johnson, alias "Spider" Johnson, who came here in the employ of Professor Oscar Gleason, the horse trainer, and the little game was worked by Joe Day, a member of the Portland detective force, Chief Sheppard, Detective George Perdue and Professor Gleason.

ago twelve tons of goods in weight shipped annually to the United States. So the American the "horn room" is an interesting one, although not a pleasant one in which to remain.

TRACKING A THIEF.

Man Suspected of Crimes Here and in Tacoma Arrested on the Sound.

Tom O'Conner, the man of a dozen aliases, suspected of stealing two seal-skins from the home of T. B. Wallace, the Tacoma banker, and also of committing a series of lightning-like burglaries here, has been arrested at Tacoma and the theories of the police are in a fair way to be proved true or false.

CATTLE MARKET.

Meeting to be Held at Kamloops to Discuss the Question.

The Inland Sentinel. As will be seen by advertisement in another column a meeting of stockmen and farmers is called, to be held after the meeting of the agricultural society on Thursday, April 11th, in the old court house, to discuss the establishment of a regular cattle market, either at the coast or in Kamloops.

WANT CHEAP FUEL.

Kootenay Cannot Import Coal and Coke for Mining Operations.

As mining in Kootenay reaches a basis of practical work, and the product of the mines goes out into the markets of the world in competition with that from other districts, the need of facilities of different kinds that will lessen the cost of production forces itself to the notice of the miners.

A GLIMPSE AT SHEFFIELD.

A Visit to the Shops of One of the Oldest Firms.

The oldest firm in Sheffield, England engaged in the cutlery business began business nearly one hundred and seventy-five years ago, the workshops being in the rear of the dwellings of its two partners.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

FOR THE Children's Lunch Make SANDWICHES with Johnston's Fluid Beef Spread on thin slices of Bread and Butter. Delicious, Economical, Nutritious.

FOOTPAD KILLED.

He Tackled a San Jose Grocer and got the Worst of it.

San Jose, Cal., April 1.—The body of the footpad who was killed by Wm. Bowdigan, grocer, on Saturday night, still lies at the morgue, the holding of an inquest having been continued until to-morrow morning owing to the absence of Chief Kidward, who is trying to locate the dead man's two companions, who are thought to have gone to San Francisco.

SEA PASTURES.

Some of the Curious Vegetable Organisms That Live in the Ocean.

At the Imperial Institute last week Mr. George Murray of the British Museum gave a lecture on "The Pastures of the Sea," which consisted of a brief account of the vegetable organisms which live in the ocean.

AH SIN AS A DENTIST.

The Chinese Methods of Treating the "Hell o' a' Diseases."

It would seem that in dentistry, as well as in ways that are dark, "the hell o' a' diseases" is peculiar, and in the "Journal of the British Dental Association" C. Robbins has communicated some curious essays on the subject written in

English by Chinese students at the Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow. They describe in quaint language the performance of the dentists, who are usually ignorant of the various methods of treatment. First, extraction, the patients attention being distracted and his lamentations being overpowered by the beating of a loud gong; second, the application of arsenic to kill an exposed pulp; and, third, the extraction of "tooth worms."

FREIGHT RATES.

Interior Farmers Trying to Get Fair Rates From the C.P.R.

Inland Sentinel. The committee appointed at the meeting called by Mr. T. G. Earl on Monday week to discuss freight rates met at the Dominion hotel on Saturday last, with Messrs. T. W. Graham, V. D. Curry, and J. Pearson Shaw present.

Captain Patterson, of the Food and Shelter Dept. of the Salvation Army, is pushing things forward on the alterations of the shelter in the market hall.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast! Langley & Co Wholesale Agents for B. C.

BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY

Bismarck's Eightieth Celebrated by the That He Found

Climax of a Week's Celebration Extraordinary Triumph of a Statesman

Berlin, April 1.—Two days ago the eightieth anniversary of the "Grand Old Man" of the Socialists and other exiles who have realized in the was indeed an "Iron Clad" holding aloof from the day of the greatest statesman has yet known. G. honors have never been properly ruler, than those being showered upon the chancellor, who, still vigorous although seventy-five, has not only survived the vicissitudes of the great day of Friedrichshagen and exultant thoughts are to-day with his contented fact, that he has passed his span of life allotted to him. Sadness because of his brave and noble help-stay of his declining year the better land, exultation in the same period, the in the first flush of his power and authority, drew a private citizen, was judged his error, and lit at his feet. Taken all in all this is a proud day for all amongst civilians of Prussia and Austria, every day since, large deputed the little villa, dresses and birthday gifts have been exhibited in stores of the principal however, Friedrichshagen, by storm, and the railroads have proved inadequate transportation of the ten that besieged the railroad.

Only the representatives delegations could be present by the princes, and those who were successful estate were compelled to selves by cheering his balcony of the castle a his feebly-spoken words. It is not only the day has Celebrations are in progress if not thousands of cities there will be banquets and buffets will be light hills and mountains. The Emperor will go on Tuesday to witness the cruiser to be christened. At Stuttgart last evening marched around the market. At Karlsruhe, Friedrichshagen, April natal day was ushered sunshine. Crowds are parts, Sightseers early prepared to be welcomed ones were permitted to rooms, which were heaped Hundreds of bouquets sent to the castle together laurel wreaths.

Bismarck rose shortly Schweninger was the late him. He presented bouquet. The members were next to congratulate presented him with a bit. Munich, April 1.—An evening. The greatest hailed. To-day the city corated. All Bavarian ing congratulations to B graph.

CANADIAN DISSENT

Dominion Government the Best of a Last

Actonville, Ont., M night the fine house an Camille St. Amour, on were destroyed by fire. Kingston, March 29.—Newham, Bishop of Mo been here for some days. He will return to on Hudson's Bay, in Ju at Moose Factory in Oc John O'Shea, a noted here last evening, aged Winnipeg, March 29.—The finance committee city council to-night, to 000 issue of debenture O. H. Hara & Co. M eeped at 96.67. This der the city has ever been. The jury in the libel Major Tilton, city eng Tribune newspaper, to verdict of guilty, placin \$400 and costs. The complained, wrongly crooked work in connect struction of the piers street bridge.

Information has been Montreal of an import garding the ownership in the Lake Dauphin D R, claimed the right of lands by virtue of the Dominion governme puted by other rally holding land grants. It been given in favor

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR DEAD

He Commanded the British Fleet at the Bombardment of Alexandria.

Countess of Perponcher Arrested in Berlin-Grand Trunk Chairmanship.

London, March 30.—The Times learns that there is a good prospect of securing Sir Chas. Rivers Wilson to be chairman of the Grand Trunk board in London.

With the exception of a speculative demand for silver there is no better demand for trade today.

The cabinet met today and was presided over by Lord Rosebery.

Admiral Seymour, first Baron of Alcester died today. He commanded the British fleet at the bombardment of Alexandria.

The Countess Perponcher, arrested in Berlin for perjury, in denying her intimacy with the count's family doctor, has been released on 120,000 marks bail.

BEHRING SEA CLAIMS.

What Was Said in Reply to Questions in the British House of Commons.

In the British House of Commons on March 7, Sir R. Webster, one of the counsel who presented Canada's case to the International Arbitration Tribunal at Paris, said:

I beg to ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Her Majesty's Government have any recent information as to the present position of the negotiations for the settlement of the claims made by the British sealers in respect of the seizure of their vessels in Behring Sea by the United States Government prior to the Behring Sea arbitration; whether he is aware that every legal ground upon which such seizures were attempted to be justified were decided adversely to the United States government by the award of the tribunal at Paris, and that since the date of that award the only question in difference has been one of the amount of compensation to be paid; whether, in order to avoid further disputes and delay, the Canadian government many months ago agreed to accept from the government of the United States the sum of \$425,000 in settlement of all claims; whether it has come to the knowledge of Her Majesty's government that great and growing dissatisfaction has arisen among Her Majesty's subjects in Canada by reason of the delay in payment or settlement of their claims; and whether Her Majesty's government propose any, and what, steps to bring the matter to a conclusion by obtaining payment of the agreed amount, or, if necessary, by arbitration.

Sir G. Baden-Powell—I beg to ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what was the date of the agreement come to between the government of the United States and the government of Great Britain that the United States should pay \$425,000 as compensation to sealers under the Behring Sea arbitration award; what conditions were attached to the agreement to enable the award to be carried out in the event of a failure to appropriate the necessary moneys during the session of congress which has now come to an end; and, in the event of the United States government not being in a position to pay the sum for some time to come, whether Her Majesty's government will take any steps to advance the said sum to the sealers many of whom are in serious want owing to the long deferred payment of their acknowledged claims for just compensation.

Sir E. Grey—I think that is a point which should be put to the colonial office. As to the questions on the paper generally, I have to state that February 25, the United States House of Representatives rejected the proposed appropriation for the payment of a lump sum in settlement of the claims for compensation on account of the seizure of British sealing vessels by United States cruisers prior to the Behring Sea Arbitration. The legal questions submitted to the Tribunal of Arbitration were determined by a majority of the arbitrators in a sense adverse to the contentions of the United States government. The Canadian government, in order to avoid delay and secure a prompt settlement, consented to accept \$425,000 in settlement of the claims. No representation has as yet been received from the government of the Dominion with regard to the present position of the question, but the delay in the payment of the claims which are consequent upon the award of the arbitrators must necessarily be felt to be a cause of disappointment and loss. Negotiations were originally in progress for the reference to a commission of all claims of British subjects for injuries sustained by them in Behring sea for which compensation was claimed to be due from the United States under the award of the Tribunal of Arbitration. These negotiations were suspended when the offer of payment of a lump sum was made by the United States government. On learning that the house of representatives had rejected the proposal, Her Majesty's ambassador at Washington was instructed by telegram to urge strongly the necessity of an immediate settlement, and to enquire whether the United States secretary of state would at once resume the negotiations for a convention. Sir J. Pauncefote replied that Mr. Gresham was quite prepared to resume negotiations at once. The convention, however, when signed would have to be submitted to the senate for confirmation by a two thirds majority, and unless a special session was called, which appeared unlikely, this could not be done until December next. The secretary of state (Mr. Gresham) has expressed to Her Majesty's ambassador his deep regret, and that the president at this unexpected turn of affairs, and at the impossibility of preventing the unfortunate delay which must now occur in discharging the national obligations of the United States in regard to these claims.

ham) has expressed to Her Majesty's ambassador his deep regret, and that the president at this unexpected turn of affairs, and at the impossibility of preventing the unfortunate delay which must now occur in discharging the national obligations of the United States in regard to these claims.

TUPPER ELECTIONEERING.

He leaves for Antigonish to Arrange for the Election.

Ottawa, March 30.—Sir Charles Hubbert Tupper leaves on Monday for Nova Scotia to make arrangements for the election in Antigonish.

JOY IN THE HOME.

THE LIFE OF A BRIGHT LITTLE BOY SAVED.

The Story Told by His Grateful Father—An Experience That May Bring Gladness to the Hearts of Other Parents.

From the Waterloo, Ont., Chronicle.

Mr. David Thaler is a prosperous well-to-do farmer who lives near Centreville, on the main road from Berlin to Galt. He has a fine farm of 100 acres, and everything about his place has an air of neatness and prosperity. A representative of the Waterloo Chronicle lately had occasion to call on Mr. Thaler and in the course of conversation came across one of those remarkable cures through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that give this great life-saving medicine a world-wide reputation. Among Mr. Thaler's family is a bright rose-checked boy of four years, whose winsome manner attracted the reporter's attention and caused him to remark on his healthy appearance. "Yes," replied the farmer, "the little fellow looks well enough now, but two years ago he was but a mere skeleton and we were sorely afraid we would lose him, and I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved his life." Asked to give the particulars, Mr. Thaler said: "I was a strong and hearty man, but my wife and I had a child who was born and continued so until 15 months old, when unfortunately a servant gave him, without our knowledge, food quite unsuited to an infant. The result was his stomach became deranged; he began to pine away and no food would remain with him but passed off like water. He could not sleep or rest, and cried day and night. He kept going down for six or seven months until the poor child was reduced to skin and bone. He had medical aid but little or no good was accomplished. It was not until the little fellow was in this desperate strait that we determined to give him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I procured a supply and he was given them according to directions for children. Soon after beginning to give him the Pink Pills the change was remarkable, and from that he became stronger and stronger until he is now the healthy little chap you see before you. As I said before I believe we owe his life, under providence, to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and if you feel that what I have told you will benefit anyone else you are quite at liberty to publish it." The reporter has no doubt that the statement may point to some other parent the road to renewed health for their child, and gives it as he got it from Mr. Thaler.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are just as valuable in the case of children as with adults, and many little ones would soon thrive and grow fat under their treatment, which has no equal for building up the blood and giving renewed strength to brain, body and nerves. Sold by all dealers, or sent post paid at 50 cents a box and six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont. See that the trade mark is on the wrapper around every box and do not be persuaded to try something else said to be "just as good."

INSURGENTS RUNNING AWAY

Spanish Government has Been so Informed From Cuba.

Madrid, March 30.—The Government has been informed that the insurgent Macabias, has arrived at Jamaica, and that the rebel leader Brook has left Cuba for New York, and insurgent leaders Calman and Garcia are trying to get away from Cuba.

HONORING BISMARCK.

Court Dinner to be Held in the Ex-Chancellor's Honor.

Berlin, March 30.—The Postden reports that the Emperor will receive the new officers of the Reichstag. It confirms the announcement that a court dinner will be given in Bismarck's honor on April 11 and that the Emperor will attend the Bismarck dinners in the evening.

Prince Bismarck said yesterday in conversation with an architect visiting him: "I shall be glad when the birthday week is over. I ought to have been on horseback when the Emperor came but I cannot manage it now. My bones are stiff and I can get my leg over the horse's back. The enormous influx of visitors to Friedrichsruh continues. The number of students on April 1st will be greater than at first expected. With the help of Providence we may bring him to ninety. He surely ought to grant him as long as his great Emperor." Bismarck's doctor is reported to have said:

Relief in Six Hours—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is of great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It never retards of water and pain in passing the most immediate relief is given. Sold by Geo. Morrison, druggist.

SOME WORK FOR GRESHAM

The Affair With Spain is Only a Trifle Compared With Other Matters.

Great Britain's Action in South America is Causing Much Comment.

Washington, March 30.—Senator Lodge of the foreign affairs committee in an interview this morning said: "The affair with Spain is not by any means the most serious of our foreign complications. All that is necessary is to maintain the strong ground taken in Gresham's letter. Far graver are the questions connected with the affair in Nicaragua, Guatemala and Venezuela, the last of which is the most serious of our rights of her bond-holders in Guatemala. The only way this can be done is by the seizure of territory or Guatemalan revenue. Either of these courses would be a violation of the Monroe doctrine and could not be permitted by the United States. We cannot allow the establishment of any British protectorate in Central America."

New York, March 30.—If England either seizes territory or in any way attempts to control the Nicaraguan government an infringement of the Monroe doctrine occurs to which the United States cannot possibly submit. In the Venezuelan case the Monroe doctrine has been actually violated. The seizure of territory by England there has been for the purpose of getting control of the mouth of the Orinoco. The matter is of grave importance. This seizure of territory is an infringement of the Monroe doctrine of the worst kind. England should be informed in the firmest manner that the United States regards any infringement of the Monroe doctrine as an act of hostility and will resist any such infringement to the utmost.

MINING COMPANIES.

Certificates of Incorporation of Two Companies to Operate in Cariboo.

Last evening's official Gazette contains a number of important notices, among which is the certificate of incorporation of the Cariboo Gold Fields Company, limited, the head office of which is situated in England. The object of the company is to adopt a carry into effect, with or without modification, an agreement entered into on the 21st day of November, 1894, and made between the Whittier Gold Concessions, Limited, of the one part, and William Wigzell Ellwood, on behalf of the company, on the other part, and to carry out the same.

The memorandum of association of the Montreal Hydraulic Mining Company of Cariboo, states that the objects of the company are to purchase, take or lease, or otherwise acquire from the Montreal and British Columbia Prospecting and Drilling Company, Limited, all and certain placer mining leasehold properties, and mining claims in the district of Cariboo or elsewhere, and to issue to the said company in payment therefor fully paid-up stock of this company to an amount to be agreed on between the trustees of the two companies, and to operate the said properties and claims adjoining or adjacent to the said properties and claims which this company may hereafter acquire for the purpose of mining any and all metals, minerals, and mineral substances therefrom by hydraulic or any other process or processes whatsoever which the company may deem expedient.

SHORT CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

Delegates from Newfoundland on Their Way to Ottawa.

Winnipeg, March 30.—When the legislature adjourned yesterday the members presented Premier Greenway with a life-sized portrait of himself as a token of their respect and admiration.

Hamilton, March 30.—It is understood that Mayor Stewart will oppose Montague in Haldimand as a McCarthyite candidate.

Halifax, March 30.—Delegates from Newfoundland arrive yesterday on their way to Ottawa to discuss the terms of annexation.

Toronto, March 30.—A. A. Dicks has been committed for trial on a charge of murder. He is the man whose house was burned down and in which Mrs. Dicks lost her life.

WEAK-MAN

Cure yourself in fifteen days. You will send free sealed prospectus and full particulars of a new and positive remedy for all weaknesses in young or old men. Cures test manhood, nervous weakness, impotency in fifteen days. I will also furnish remedy in fifteen days. Postage and address P.O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Man, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PEPPERED WITH GOLD DUST.

A Montreal Man Claims that the Mines He Purchased Were Salted.

Douglas Graham, of Montreal, Canada, has brought suit in the Circuit court, through his attorneys, Delmas & Shortridge, against A. O. Viertong and wife for \$10,000, the amount of bonds which he deposited on the purchase of a group of "salted" mines. The group is located in Tuolumne county, California, and is known as the Viertong mines, consisting of the John Donkey, War Eagle, Free Coinage, King Solomon's Ophir, Coarse Gold and the mill site.

The complaint alleges that for some time prior to the year 1894 the defendants were the owners of a certain group of mines in Tuolumne county, California, and known as the Viertong mines, and that from assays made from ores taken from the mines the defendants knew they were of little or no value; that in order to sell the property they salted it and represented it through John Griffin and F. W. Spencer, the latter living at San Rafael, the former at J. V. Brooks, purporting to be a mining expert, made a false report of the mines, and although he claimed to be disinterested at the time he has since admitted that he was not.

It is charged that the mines were salted with gold in dust, or in solution, or by deceiving that in parts of the tunnels the rock appeared in place while fragments were broken off from the ledges and mixed with the earth in such a manner as to mislead an intending purchaser. Gold in this form was placed over the surface of the mines that the observer readily concluded that it came from the rock of the mines.

J. V. Brooks made a fine report on the mines on March 5, 1894, and sent it to F. W. Spencer, whom he described as a prominent merchant doing business at 721 Market street, San Francisco. Griffin, who made the proposition to Graham for a sale of the mines, was referred to Dr. N. J. Bird, a friend of the plaintiff, living in this city, who, along with Benjamin Peart, made an examination of the mines. The samples of ore were so skilfully "doctored" that the assay, reported a total value of \$1,412.12 in gold per ton of ore and \$6 in silver. Other assays were made by ex-State Geologist Henry G. Hanks and others, and the ore was shown to be very rich. Samples from the John Donkey mine ran as high as \$2,435.12 in yield of gold to the ton.

Dr. Bird hastened to Montreal and induced his friend Graham to come to California and purchase the property. He acted in good faith in the matter. Expert Peart also made a favorable report. As a result, Graham came to California in June, 1894, and in company with Professor J. T. Donald, a mining engineer, visited the Viertong mines. Viertong accompanied them, through the fraud and fraudulently pointed out the alleged vein and its richest part. He pointed out fifteen pounds of the "salted" ore, and it showed very rich prospects in free gold. This examination was made in the "King Solomon's Ophir" tunnel. At the "John Donkey" mine, the samples of ore were made. The samples were all "salted" showing \$41.34 per ton, of which \$37.96 was free gold.

The plaintiff alleges that, relying on the false and fraudulent representations made to himself and his agents, and relying on the false and fraudulent ore-mill-runs, pan tests, etc., Graham entered into an agreement with Viertong and his wife for the purchase of the mines and on July 9, 1894, bonded the property for \$15,000. It was further agreed that the purchaser should pay \$75,000 in different installments of \$25,000 each.

Graham took possession of the mines on August 17, 1894. Men were engaged and drifts were run north and south in each of the tunnels. In the "King Solomon's" tons of rock or quartz were taken and analyzed and the results showed that the rock was barren and worthless. The "John Donkey" was also shown to be barren.

The defendant asks for judgment for \$10,000, which he paid on account on August 16, 1894, together with interest from date, also for the costs of suit.—San Francisco Call.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Judgment Given in the Case of Lorimer vs. Jensen.

Mr. Justice Walkem gave judgment this morning in Lorimer vs. Jensen, dismissing the plaintiff's case with costs. This was an action brought by contractor William Lorimer against William Jensen, proprietor of the Dallas Hotel, for extra work in respect of the construction of the hotel, the plaintiff claiming \$2,755.95, all of which work it was claimed was done before the completion of the building. The building was accepted by the architect, the late E. Cockrie, on the 1st of September, 1891, upon which date he gave his final certificate in respect of the main contract, and on the 1st of October, 1891, the architect awarded a further certificate for \$985 for extras performed by the plaintiff. This amount, together with that owing on the original contract, was admitted to have been paid by orders given by defendant in favor of various creditors. In October, 1891 defendant paid the architect for his services, including commission on extra work. In January, 1893, the plaintiff obtained from the architect two further certificates, one for \$2,012.75, and another for \$743.20, the former, as the plaintiff claimed, for extra work ordered by the architect, and the latter for work ordered by defendant.

The defence was that the work was not extra work and not ordered by the defendant; that no estimate in writing was obtained from the architect as required by the contract; that the architect at the time of giving latter certificates was "functus officio." Judgment

was given in favor of the defendant with costs. E. V. Bodwell and A. L. Belyer, for plaintiff, and George Jay, jr., for defendant.

The full court gave judgment this morning dismissing the appeal in Hamilton Manufacturing Company vs. Victoria Lumber Manufacturing Company. This was an appeal against so much of a judgment of Mr. Justice Drake as gave \$800 damages to the defendants on their contention for loss and damage caused by their defective construction of a certain boiler supplied to the defendants. The plaintiffs contracted to supply defendant with a boiler for use on their steamer "Daisy," which should fulfil the requirements of a design made by the engineer of the lumber company, which stipulated that it should bear a pressure of steam of 120 pounds and be of a particular make. The boiler was received on a conditional arrangement, and after a few months was paid for. Later the defendants ordered and received other machinery to the value of \$1,300, for which they declined to pay, alleging a counter claim for damages on account of the defective boiler. The plaintiffs brought suit and received \$1,300, but the counter claim at the same trial defendants recovered a judgment against the plaintiffs for \$900 damages. It is against this judgment the plaintiffs now appeal. The court of damages to be argued before the full court on the 15th of April. J. A. Russell, Vancouver, for the plaintiffs (appellants), and E. V. Bodwell for the defendants (respondents).

OFFAL IN THE FRASER.

Injunction Cases to Restrain Dumping of Offal into the Fraser River.

The offal cases heard in Vancouver before Justice Drake have attracted considerable attention. Alexander Ewen and D. J. Munn, the counsel being prosecuted. The attorney-general of Canada seeks to restrain by injunction the defendants from permitting offal to flow into the Fraser river during fishing season.

Inspector of Fisheries McNab swore there were 360,000 cases of salmon to put up last year and the cases weighed 48 pounds. One-third of the salmon was offal.

Evidence was given by David Melville, George Halliday, Charles Freund, Michael O'Brien was to the effect that the offal destroyed nets, was hurtful to salmon, formed sandbanks, contaminated the water and caused ill health to persons living along the banks of the river.

Fishery Officer Thomas McNish swore that the offal had an injurious effect on the salmon, but did not prevent them from going to the spawning grounds.

Dr. R. E. Walker gave opinion that offal deposited in water developed fever germs, and attributed the fever at the mouth of the Fraser to that fact.

This closed the plaintiff's case, and Charles Wilson, C. C., the crown attorney, argued the matter.

Anley Morrison, solicitor for the defendants, at once moved for a non-suit on the ground that no evidence had been given to support the claim. There was no evidence that the defendants were dumping offal now, nor that they intended or threatened to do so.

Justice Drake told Mr. Wilson he had better amend his statement and thus get over the difficulty and prevent a new action. It would be as well to settle the matter by these actions, and he advised an adjournment.

Mr. Morrison pressed his application; that he was entitled to a non-suit, as the gist of the action had not been touched. Leave to amend, however, was granted plaintiff.

At Wednesday's session Dr. Bell-Irving said he did not attribute typhoid fever to contamination of the water by salmon offal. At the canneries the Chinese, Indians and whites were all crowded together with little regard to sanitary conditions.

Civil Engineer Hill gave evidence of the velocity of the stream, and stated it ran swift enough to carry out to sea all offal. Offal would sink owing to its specific gravity being heavier than that of water, but the current would sweep it out to sea.

Alex. Ewen, the counsel, alleged it was impracticable to get rid of the offal without it going into the river. He had not intended to put offal into the river, but if there was high water this season the appliances for its disposal would be rendered defective.

Captain Rogers gave evidence that the Fraser was practically clear.

Fishery Officer Deane swore that at the North Arm cannery of D. J. Munn he had seen offal allowed to flow into the river last year.

D. J. Munn said he had done all he could to keep out the offal. Blood and slime he did not consider injurious and would have no hesitation in drinking such water from a running stream. The judge reserved his decision.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TEST

Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness and all diseases caused by excessive use of the brain. Poor men are guaranteed to be cured when all other medicines fail. One bottle \$1.00, six bottles, \$5.00. Send for free trial. Dr. J. C. Morrow, 150, St. James Street, London, W. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LAWRENCE & CO. VICTORIA B.C. 8497

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Victoria People Thoroughly Aroused.

ONE GREAT SUBJECT IS DEBATED!

Individuals and Families Interested.

Discussed in Public Places and in the Privacy of Our City Homes, at the Dining Table, in the Office and on the Public Streets.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SPEAK OF PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND--ITS WONDERFUL AND MARVELLOUS CURES ARE SPOKEN OF AND RECOUNTED WITH EARNESTNESS.

The Great Spring Medicine and Its Work in Our Very Midst!--Scoffers and Skeptics Are Silenced When They See the Sick and Suffering Raised Up--Doctors and Nurses Freely Recommend Paine's Celery Compound Every Day.

CITY DRUGGISTS HARD PRESSED TO SUPPLY THE TREMENDOUS DEMAND--ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAR BEHIND IN THE RACE FOR POPULARITY AND PUBLIC FAVOR.

WARNING TO THE SICK AND SUFFERING!

Avoid Dealers Who Would Sell You Substitutes, Imitations and Inferior Medicines--Health, Strength and Precious Life Depend Entirely Upon Paine's Celery Compound!--It is the Only Medicine that "Makes People Well."

Intense interest has been aroused in our city!

The truth is, that words fail to describe the feelings of men and women at the present time.

Individuals and families are filled with wonder and amazement when they speak of the almost miraculous cures that have been effected by that marvelous disease-curing medicine, Paine's Celery Compound.

Go where you will--to the quiet and well-ordered home, to the business office, to the noisy factory, to the crowded and bustling store, or on the public streets--you hear but one subject discussed, (with animation and earnestness) Paine's Celery Compound and its wonderful cures.

The scoffers and skeptics are silenced for they behold with their own eyes the sick and suffering raised up, and those who were pronounced incurable, snatched from the grave.

Our city druggists and dealers are hard pressed to supply the ever increasing demand for Paine's celery compound. At present, the wants of the people cannot be fully satisfied since the great wave of public opinion has turned to the only medicine that cures.

In the midst of the popular clamor and excitement, many buyers of Paine's Celery Compound have been deceived by unprincipled dealers who furnish worthless substitutes--medicines that have no curing powers or healing virtues. This work is done, simply because the inferior goods pay larger profits than the world-renowned Paine's Celery Compound.

Sufferers should note well the fact that Paine's Celery Compound always cures, and that its record in this city and elsewhere, is a bright, honest and heart-inspiring one. All should bear in mind that there is only one medicine that "Makes people well," and that only life-giver is Paine's Celery Compound.

The glad and assuring news comes to us that the best physicians and hospital nurses, are strongly recommending nature's great medicine.

Right here in our very midst, there is proof enough to convince the people of the whole North American continent, that Paine's Celery Compound is a God-given gift to suffering humanity. Men and women are alive and well to-day in our city, who were given up by doctors. They were all saved by Paine's Celery Compound, and from the depths of their souls they sing its praises everywhere they go.

Our Victoria people have had their dear ones, their friends and neighbors raised from beds of sickness, to the enjoyment of health and true life. There is not a man or woman in the city who is ignorant of the mighty good accomplished by earth's best medicine.

From the thousands of testimonials given by the best people of the Dominion the following furnish ample proof:

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, of St. John, N. B., says:--

"For many years I have been a sufferer from asthma, but was able to continue in active ministerial work until the winter of 1891, when la grippe laid me aside and compelled me to be a supernumerary. Since then I had recourse to various means in order to bring about a restoration of health, but without any benefit. I was induced to try Paine's Celery Compound, and it affords me very great pleasure to be able to say that I have been greatly helped thereby, and regard it the best medicine I know anything of. My general health has so greatly improved that I now do a great deal of work, and if the improvement continues I will be inclined to re-enter upon active work at the next conference. I wish you every success in your good work of saving the bodies of your fellowmen."

Mrs. Watson, wife of A. H. Watson, proprietor of the "Mad River Star," Creemore, Ont., writes thus:--

"For many years I was sorely troubled with violent headaches, so that times I was completely prostrated and unable to attend to the household duties. I started to use Paine's Celery Compound, and experienced immediate relief; and since using it I have not had a recurrence of the trouble. I consider Paine's celery compound an invaluable remedy, and will always be pleased to say a word for it."

Mr. J. H. Gervan, of 261 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont., writes about his son's cure as follows:--

"I wrote you some time ago in reference to the case of my boy George, aged 16 years, who has suffered for the past seven or eight years from inflammatory rheumatism. A year ago last May he could not bear to stand on his feet; and having heard so much about your Paine's celery compound, I decided to try it. During last summer my boy used sixteen bottles, and continued it occasionally during the winter. I am happy to say that during the past seven or eight months he has been free from pain and at work, going out in all sorts of weather."

"I may add, I have had salt rheum myself for nine years in my hands. Every winter it has been bad; in fact, often I have been unable to write. I used several bottles of Paine's celery compound in the summer of 1892, and last winter I was almost free from the trouble. I may also say, that the bottle is often passed around at the table at meals. When I hear any person complaining now, I advise them to take your great remedy."

CINCINNATI BANK FAILURE.

Affairs of the Commercial Bank in a Very bad Condition.

Cincinnati, Mar. 28.--The Commercial bank to-day notified the clearing house that it could not pay its day's clearings. The Commercial is one of the oldest banks in the city. Later, the bank assigned to W. H. Campbell, who was its cashier. Charles B. Poole is president of the bank. Cashier Campbell stated that the bank had but temporarily suspended, and would be all right in a few days. There had been an unusually

BRITAIN TO NICARAGUA.

Southern Republic Given Lots of Time to Make Reparation to Britishers.

Hatch Recognized by Nicaragua as a Representative of Great Britain.

Washington City, March 28.--The ultimatum issued by Great Britain to Nicaragua was given out here last night. It is addressed to Senor Barrios, minister of Nicaragua, and contains among other things the following statement:

"Her Majesty's government has carefully considered the voluminous documents enclosed in your note of November 22 last, which you have communicated to me in justification of the proceedings of the Nicaraguan government in regard to Minister Hatch, British consul, and certain other British subjects who were arrested in August last in the Mosquito reservation, imprisoned and expelled from Nicaragua, not only without any form of trial, but without any communication to them of the charges against them, so as to afford an opportunity of absolving themselves. Before proceeding to the examination made of those documents, I may observe that although Minister Hatch was not strictly speaking an officer in Her Majesty's consular service, it might have been expected that the Nicaraguan authorities who carried on a correspondence with him and made use of his services in a consular capacity, when they were acting as it suited their convenience to do so, would, as a matter of ordinary courtesy, have communicated to Her Majesty's government before resorting to so extreme a measure as the arrest of that gentleman."

The document then gives a historical resume of the event, principally as printed in the English and American newspapers during the last six months. The document says: "With regard to the conduct of Mr. Hatch, Her Majesty's government is satisfied with the report of her Majesty's naval officers that it was perfectly correct during the time that he acted as British consul."

Continuing, the document says: "I do not know that there are any other points in the document that you have communicated to me of sufficient importance that I should specially notice them. I have only to request that you will without delay, inform the Nicaraguan government that Her Majesty's government cannot admit that any adequate or reliable evidence has been produced to justify the arbitrary and violent action taken against the queen's subjects."

"They hold the Nicaraguan government responsible for these proceedings and they must require them to pay the sum of \$15,000 on account of their action in arresting, imprisoning and expelling the British subjects; further to cancel unconditionally the decree of exile issued against them, and to agree to the constitution of a committee to assess the losses sustained by them in their property or goods in reserve, owing to the action of the Nicaraguan authorities. Such a committee is to be composed of a British representative, a Nicaraguan representative and a jurist not a citizen of any American state, to be selected by agreement between the Nicaraguan and the British governments. Her Majesty's government is to be paid within three months of the conclusion of their labors."

Besides the cases of British subjects arrested in the Mosquito reserve, there are those of others who have suffered at the hands of the Nicaraguan authorities, namely, Arthur E. Sykes, of Sheffield, England, who had been working in the Mosquito reserve as an engineer, and was serving in that capacity on board the Buena Ventura, when on the night of July 30 he was forced at the point of the bayonet by Nicaraguan soldiers to get up steam and take a party down the river to the Bluefields bluff, and was, on the arrival there, fortunately released by the captain of the United States steamer Marblehead; also Joseph A. Galea, a Jamaican, settled in Great Corn Island, who, early in 1894, was beaten with the flat of a sword for refusing to perform military service and then made to serve. There is further unwarrantable seizure of the British schooner Angella by the government of Corn Island and the detention of her owner and citizen. These outrages Her Majesty's government must also have satisfaction for, and they require that \$500 be paid as indemnity.

"In previous letters which I have addressed to you I have explained that Her Majesty's government is not prepared to discuss any question with regard to the treaty of Managua and the recent proceedings in the Mosquito reserve until this matter of arrest and imprisonment of British subjects has been disposed of. So soon as the demands which I have made in my present note be satisfied, I shall be prepared to receive and consider in a friendly spirit any representations of those questions which the Nicaraguan government may desire to make to Her Majesty's government. I am, sir, with highest consideration, your humble and obedient servant, KIMBERLEY."

heavy run on the bank to-day, and it became absolutely necessary to suspend business. He said further that the bank held ample securities to pay out to its depositors in time.

To-night it is reported that the affairs of the bank will develop badly. The bank had a paid up capital stock of \$2,250,000 and a surplus of \$40,000. Its average deposits are \$400,000. It has \$250,000 bills receivable, but it is claimed that much of this paper is not good that the trouble was precipitated by the bank being compelled to make \$50,000 of bad paper good yesterday. The directors are Charles B. Poole, a relative of the late Senator Pendleton; Wm. Herron, J. B. Specker, A. E. Bertram and A. E. Hall, who did all they could to prevent the run. The adverse report of the clearing house committee to-day precipitated the trouble, and it is the general opinion that the liabilities will greatly exceed the available assets.

TO SUPPRESS LOTTERIES.

All Mail Addressed to Demorest to be Stopped by the Authorities.

Washington City, March 28.--All mails hereafter addressed to E. J. Demorest, Puerto Cortes, Honduras, or care of the Central American Express, Port Tampa City, Fla., will be stopped by the government and returned to the writer through the forwarding postmaster, or sent to the dead letter office for confiscation. Demorest is the president of the Honduras Lottery Company, and an order instructing all postmasters to intercept all his mail was issued by the postoffice department to-day. The department has heretofore been able to stop only registered mail addressed to the company and its officers, but under the new law all communications are supposed to be of a lottery nature.

MOUNET-SULLY.

The Celebrated French Actor.

The features of Mounet-Sully are familiar to Canadians, as the great actor, during his American tour, played to delighted audiences in this country. Mounet-Sully mimics the passions to the life, and there is a subtlety, an intellectuality in his delineations which places him in the front rank of great players. Mounet-Sully is a patron of the famous "Vin Mariani," and it is thus that great actor speaks of it:-- "When we drink it, we sing, are gay, we love, we dream of the future, of glory, of the infinite. In fact, nothing can be better for strengthening than 'Vin Mariani.' And this is the universal testimony, that this famous tonic wine nourishes and strengthens when all else fails, building up the nervous and debilitated system, driving away the blues and all despondency, and giving a new lease of life to those who were disposed to cultivate a morbid pessimism. If you desire to know something about the celebrated persons who have spoken admiringly of 'Vin Mariani,' send your name to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, and they will send you an album containing their portraits, free."

SHOT IN COURT.

A Woman Charged With Robbery Shot by the Complainant.

St. Paul, March 28.--A Helena special says: This afternoon here Eugene Stanley, without warning, shot and fatally wounded Ida Wood. She was on trial on a charge of having robbed him of \$104. With the exclamation, "She will never rob another man," Stanley rose in his seat, ten feet from the woman, and in rapid succession fired three shots at her, two of them lodging in her body. The shots may prove fatal. By this time Sergeant Murphy had grabbed Stanley and further shooting was prevented. There was a terrible stampede, but no one else was injured.

ENORMOUS PROFITS.

Alaska Commercial Company Made the Sealing Business Pay.

San Francisco, March 27.--The trial of the Wasserman-Sloss suit to-day revealed the enormous dividends made by the Alaska Commercial Company out of its sealing contract. Dividends amounting to \$800 on every \$100 share were paid for five years. The firm had millions on deposit, acquired by the capture of seals. Sloss bought some of the shares from Wasserman for \$80 each.

FRENCH OPINIONS.

What the Paris Papers Think of England's Position in Africa.

Paris, March 30.--Concerning the Anglo-French controversy Matin says: "The only sensible speech in the Commons on the subject was that of Labouchere. The situation shows the necessity of France defending her territory." Figaro says: "Grey's statement is impudent. He is simply raving when he accuses France of bad faith. His menace is tomfoolery." Figaro looks to M. Hanotaux to keep the British foreign office in its place. Gaulois says France will respect only the rights of the Porte in Egypt. Gil Blas says England has not forgotten France for her expedition to Madagascar. L'Appelle says England is playing a dangerous role and making enemies.

BRISTOL'S PILLS

Cure Bilioussness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Sluggish Liver and all Stomach Troubles.

BRISTOL'S PILLS

Are Purely Vegetable, elegantly Sugar-Coated, and do not gripe or sicken.

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Act gently but promptly and thoroughly. "The safest family medicine." All Druggists keep

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OXFORD AGAIN VICTORIOUS

Cambridge is Beaten From Start in the Annual Race This Afternoon.

Budget of Sporting News From England--The Golf Club Tournament.

London, March 30.--Immense crowds thronged the banks of the Thames this morning to witness the 52nd race between the crews of the universities of Cambridge and Oxford. The course was from Putney to Mortlake, four and a half miles. The crews were heartily cheered as they took their positions. The weather was cold and raw with a drizzling rain, but notwithstanding the crowd patiently waited for the start. The wind was from the southwest and the water lumpy.

Oxford won the toss for position and a start was made at 4:08 p.m. The crews got away well together, but Oxford pulled the stronger and quicker stroke and shortly after the start began drawing away from Cambridge, steadily widening the breach and winning easily. Oxford averaged about 38 strokes to the minute and Cambridge 36. Oxford won by three lengths.

At Clasper's Oxford was leading by half a length. At Craven Cottage Oxford was a quarter of a length ahead. At Hammersmith bridge Oxford was half a length ahead and increasing. At Putney Croft Oxford was a length and a quarter ahead. At Barnbridge Oxford was leading by two lengths.

The official time of the race is 20 minutes 50 seconds.

YACHTING.

PRIVATE MATCHES

Glasgow, March 30.--A series of private matches between Valkyrie the third and the Ailsa will be sailed prior to the Clyde regatta, in which both have been entered.

BRITANNIA GROUNDS.

Nice, March 30.--The yacht Britannia grounded at the mouth of the river Varth this morning. She was subsequently holed off and towed to Nice. She is not seriously damaged.

THE AILSA.

London, March 30.--The Field says: The Ailsa's performance seems to be very much due to her magnificent suit of sails. Probably she is the most splendid example of over-canvassing ever floated. The Field's Nice reporter says: "The Ailsa has the most beautiful setting mainsail ever seen on a big vessel. The rest of the canvass is about as perfect as it well could be. The wind came with a rush in the equal on the 27th and the Ailsa was then over-canvassed with canvass and consequently could not be properly sailed. She was handled pluckily, however, and well. It was only by able management that she was kept racing in the second round. It is useless to speculate what might have happened if she had been singly canvassed for the weather, but she will require more weight to keep her on her legs, as she has nothing like the Britannia's stability."

VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.

At the Victoria Yacht club meeting last night the following names were added to the management committee: H. R. Foot, P. C. Holden, W. L. Chamber, K. Finlayson, W. Croft and D. H. Anderson. The committee reported good progress on preparation for the Queen's birthday celebration races. Yachts from all Sound ports will take part, also the two fastest yachts brought out from England by Commodore Kirk, and also the new yacht, the White Star, being built at Seattle, and of which the Seattle Argus expects great things. The number of yachts entering, it is expected, will be in excess of that of last year. An inspection of Mr. Kirk's new yacht will take place this afternoon. They are still on board the Aigburth in Esquimalt harbor.

That tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes pure blood.

The best value for your money at Shore's hardware.

favor of the defendant with Botwell and A. L. Belyea and George Jay, Jr., for

port gave judgment this morning the appeal in Hamilton Manufacturing Company vs. Victoria Manufacturing Company.

appeal against so much of Mr. Justice Drake as gave to the defendants on matters of loss and damage caused by the construction of a certificate to the defendants.

contracted to supply defendants a boiler for use in their factory, which should be of a design made by the lumber company, which it should bear a pressure of 20 pounds and be of a particular arrangement, and after it was paid for, as paid for, and received other value of \$1,300, for which to pay, alleging a counterclaim on account of the defendants \$1,300, but on the same trial against a judgment against \$900 damages. It is judgment the plaintiffs now sought dismissed the appeal as a question of damages to J. A. Russell, Vancouver, plaintiffs (appellants), and for the defendants (res-

IN THE FRASER.

to Restrain Dumping of to the Fraser River.

heard in Vancouver because have attracted attention. Alexander Ewen, the canners, are being the attorney-general, to restrain by injunction from permitting offal to Fraser river during fishing

Fisheries McNab swore 1000 cases of salmon put and the cases weighed 48 third of the salmon was

given by David Melville, y. Charles Fremont, this was to the effect that the nets, was hurtful to salmonbanks, contaminated caused ill health to persons banks of the river.

Thomas McNab swore and an injurious effect did not prevent them the spawning grounds.

Walker gave opinion that in water developed fever inhibited the fever at the Fraser to that fact, and the plaintiffs case, and Q. C. the crown attorney-matter.

sollicitor for the defense moved for a non-suit that no evidence had been put in to support the claim. There was at the defendants were now, nor that they intended to do so.

Mr. Wilson had thus gotten statement and thus get and prevent a new case to be as well to settle the actions, and he advised

pressed his application; led to a non-suit, as the had not been touched, however, was granted

his session Dr. Bell-Ing tribute typhoid fever to the offal. Blood and consider injurious and restation in drinking a running stream. The his decision.

Hill gave evidence of the stream, and stated it would sink owing to its being heavier than that of rent would sweep it out

canner, alleged it was get rid of the offal with the river. He had the offal into the river, but a water this season the disposal would be ren-

gave evidence that the daily clear.

Denne swore that at annery of D. J. Munn allowed to flow into the

id he had done all he the offal. Blood and consider injurious and restation in drinking a running stream. The his decision.

business Comes

ing a Bottle of Y DAVIS' KILLER

eed it to-night

SH PRESCRIPTION

LINE OF 20 YEARS TEST

is of case offers you Frasier's

Hats! Hats!

All the LATEST SPRING STYLES in stiff and soft felt Hats. PRICES--"OUT OF SIGHT."

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Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

THE UNHAPPY FAMILY.

Another Version of the "Scrap" Between Ministers Oumet and Haggart.

The School Question and Provincial Rights--Van Horne's Advice Was Taken.

From our own correspondent.
Ottawa, March 23.—The government has at last come to a decision on the question of a dissolution or session, deciding to choose the least of two evils by meeting parliament. About two months work has been put in preparing for a general election, but the French ministers were obdurate to the last and insisted not only on a hard and fast order in council providing for remedial legislation for Manitoba in the school case but demanding that parliament should meet and ratify this order. The Quebec ministry refused to support the government for passing the order in council, as they said that such was of no value without the statute on the subject. Hon. J. A. Oumet won both points. He got the order in council and the remedial order in a session as well.

One day it would be given out by Mr. Haggart and his friends that there was to be an election while the following day Mr. Oumet and his friends would contradict this and insist that there was to be a session. There have been some stormy meetings in the privy council chamber during the days when Hon. J. A. Chapleau was a minister in the Macdonald cabinet, and when Mr. Chapleau would be threatening to resign, but never has there been such a troublesome time in the cabinet as has taken place since the Manitoba school case came up for consideration. The rackets which have been the talk of the streets. Not only was there loud talking at the oblong table at which the ministers sit in the privy chamber but the furniture was thrown around as if there was a free fight going on. It is also reported that the gallant Oumet struck at Haggart who was having some words with Mr. Angers. The minister of railways who was quite a knocker in his younger days, replied quickly with his right and laid out the minister of public works. To prevent a free fight, Sir Hibbert Tupper, who is handy with his fists, agile in body and good at wordplay, sprang between the two heavy weights. This is said to have ended the scrap. Of course no one was present outside the ministers themselves, but such is the story which is on everyone's lips, and which is related as a fact. The clerks of the department vouch for hearing the noise in their different offices along the corridors.

At any rate Mr. Oumet has in the end succeeded. His whole political career has been devoted to kicking and he would never have been heard of but for that. He was made speaker of the commons because Sir John Macdonald wanted to get rid of him because of his kicking propensities. He was the organizer of the calumny which made room 8 of the house of commons famous. He kicked when out at the front in the northwest rebellion, and although entering into a compact with Chapleau not to enter the ministry if the former resigned he took the job as soon as it was offered to him. Mr. Oumet has got little politics outside of himself and his French compatriots. In a weak ministry like the present he has succeeded in carrying all before him.

But while Mr. Oumet deserves all the credit for the remedial order not a little of the credit for bringing about the session is due to Sir William Van Horne, who spent a day here early in the week interviewing the ministers. Just what will be the result of the remedial order now that it is passed cannot be said. Nobody believes that Manitoba will obey the order. If not, and the Dominion will pass an act forcing separate schools on the province, the question arises how is it going to be forced. The Manitoba school act of 1890 has been declared by the Imperial Privy Council to be good and the Dominion act, if it is passed, which is not at all likely, will repeal the act of 1890. Of course it will not by so many words repeal the act, but it will provide all that which the act of 1890 abolishes. To be plain the act of 1890 abolished separate schools and the new act, if the Dominion government pressed it, will establish, maintain, equip and provide for conducting separate schools.

and never ought to be interfered with in matters over which the province had jurisdiction.

Take the experience of Manitoba itself. Its railway charters were dissolved to such an extent that there would have been a rebellion if the federal authority did not finally allow the province to run its road to the south. In this regard Manitoba fought the battle and British Columbia has not to do so, although it has only been recently that the Dominion would agree to British Columbia chartering certain railways to the south. It is just probable that in this school case British Columbia may be able to lend a helping hand to its neighboring province, for there is very little doubt but the Northwest will do so. The government is evidently going to make an issue of the school case, so as to draw attention away from the tariff, the deficits and the Carcan bridge scandal, etc. This can scarcely be done. It is just like what a Tory government would like, namely to set the people by the ears on a race and religious howl so that the government's inquiry might be hid. It is worth while mentioning that no one but a Tory ever made an attack on the rights of the province. It was Hon. John Costigan who wanted the government to interfere in the New Brunswick school case and it was Sir John Macdonald who meddled in the Letellier case in Quebec. Now we have Sir Mackenzie Pa-well at the throat of Manitoba.

SLABTOWN.

THE PACIFIC FLEET.

H. M. Ships Coming North to Spend the Summer at Esquimalt.

H. M. S. Royal Arthur, flagship of Rear-Admiral Stephenson, arrived at Esquimalt from the southern part of the station on February 27th. This is her programme for the northern cruise, subject to alterations: Leave Esquimalt on the 14th of March, arrive at Callao on the 20th, leave Callao on the 17th of April and arrive at Panama on the 27th, leave Panama on the 29th and arrive at Monterey on the 16th of May, and arrive at Esquimalt about the 20th of May. E. M. S. Champion sailed from Esquimalt, homeward bound, after serving two commissions on this station, on the 2nd of March. She is expected to arrive in England in June.

H. M. S. Hyacinth arrived at Tahiti from Honolulu on January 7th. She left again on January 17th, calling at Marquesas Island and Pitcairn island, and was due to arrive at Valparaiso on March 15th. H. M. S. Wild Swan arrived at Auckland, Chile, on March 5th from England. It is understood she will come on to Esquimalt to be docked as she needs repairs after having been in collision with a mail steamer in the Canary islands. H. M. S. Satellite is on the Central American coast and it is likely she will work her way south and remain on the southern part of the station for the summer. H. M. S. Nymphs arrived in Honolulu on March 17th and will remain for a time, when it is likely she will come on to Esquimalt to go into dry dock to be repaired, it being sixteen months since she left here. Her second commission on this station will expire in November, and it is supposed she will then return to England. H. M. S. Hyacinth's commission expires about the same time and it is expected she will also return to England as she first served one commission on this station, and then went to China and served one at that station, then came back here and has now nearly completed her third commission since she left England.

REDUCING SALARIES.

Presbyterian Mission Board Reducing Salaries Throughout Canada.
Toronto, Ont., March 29.—The Presbyterian general assembly home mission board has been reducing all payments during the past half year twenty-five per cent, because of the anticipated deficit of \$10,000 in the year. The salaries of missionaries in Manitoba, and the N. W., will be \$800 for married men, without a manse, \$750 with a manse and \$650 for a single man. In British Columbia salaries will be \$50 higher in each case and Ontario \$50 lower.

ANYTHING FOR HARMONY.

Venezuelan Cabinet Dissolved and a New One Formed.
Washington, April 1.—Official advices from Venezuela state that President Crespo on Saturday last dissolved the cabinet and formed a new ministry in order to harmonize the several political interests.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

Death of Dr. Payne-Smith, Dean of Canterbury—Mail Service.

London, April 1.—The Very Reverend Robert Payne Smith, D. D., dean of Canterbury, is dead. He was born in Gloucestershire in November, 1818, and was educated at Pembroke college, Oxford, where he graduated with honors in 1841. In 1871 he was raised to the deanery of Canterbury, having been for a number of years professor of divinity at Oxford. In the commons to-day the postmaster-general announced the new plan for the accelerated Atlantic mail service going into operation next Saturday. The next series of wool sales begin again on April 30th. The gross arrivals to date are four hundred thousand bales. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

ANDERSON ON THE STAND

He Tells His Tale to Coroner Hasell and Jury Regarding the Wrecked Velos

And How the Ill-fated Crew Aboard Her Came to Their Untimely Death.

The William Law inquest was resumed this afternoon before Coroner Hasell. Mr. P. S. Lampman appeared on behalf of the representatives of Law and William Ward was present for the agents of the Velos, Robert Ward & Co. The evidence was heard in the provincial court room. Captain Anderson, of the Velos, said he had captained the tug Velos since last October and had been steaming altogether 14 years. When they started from Victoria harbor there was not much wind, but the glass was down to 30. At the San Pedro the wind increased and was blowing northeast. He had towed in Johnson's Straits in more wind, but never towed the Pilot in such a heavy sea. "I first got a heavy sea inside Trial Island, and when one and a half miles beyond, the sea was very heavy. Mate Christensen and I then discussed what to do and we decided to go back. I was at the wheel. We got around and the mate came and said 'hard aport.' I replied 'she is hard aport.' I pulled the chain up and found they were slack. We then struck the rock. We were to leave Victoria that night at 6, but Mr. Adams kept us. When Mr. Adams came aboard I spoke to him and said I had a good mind not to go out, and Adams retorted 'you have waited now four days for me and we have got to get out.' I never saw Mr. Adams after leaving Victoria. The seas were sweeping over the deck, when we tried to lower boats, which, together with the davits, were carried away. I gave orders to get life belts and all the men were then on deck on the port side. I last saw Law when I was getting a life preserver around me. He was hanging on to the tow bits at the time. Cook Smith was also hanging on and said he could swim ashore. I told him not to try it. Smith, the cook, and the engineer let go and disappeared and I did not see them again. Law alone was left then and I said to him: 'You see those rocks. Hold on if you can all the next sea comes and I will follow me and swim to them.' The rocks were near at hand. I was then washed away and swam for shore. When I was on top of the rocks I sang out for Law. I could see him nowhere. I lay down on the rocks all night and it was 7 in the morning when I got off. No water was washing over me then as the tide began to fall after 1:30. The coroner—The last you saw of deceased was hanging on to the tow bits? Yes, sir. In whose charge was the tow? There were two men in charge. I had nothing to do with it. You did not know whether she carried or was licensed for carrying passengers? No. The foreman—Was there any danger in turning? Was it possible to keep her Pilot drift back and pull the Velos with her? It was not possible on account of the current. The tide was running too strong. Why did you not get out at 6? Because, did not come down; he did come down at 9:30. If I had got away at 6 it would have been all right. Was not the glass low? Yes, but the wind was not very bad at starting. It was increasing all the while. I ported my helm to keep her clear of the rocks of Trial Island and the chain broke. Mr. Lampman—You did not want to go out at 9:30? No, it was a very dark night. Adams could not make me go out, but then we had been waiting four days. Who chartered the Velos? Mr. Adams chartered her. Did you tell Mr. Spratt or anyone that you would not go out that night unless you had to? I do not remember. You were working for Robert Ward & Co., the agents of the Velos? Yes. I do not know who was in charge of the barge. There were two men to steer her. I think that Adams was the owner. I did not know whether he had a certificate to carry passengers. I had orders to tow the Pilot up and down. Not much. I watched the chance to turn. If I had gone further, turning would have been dangerous. I had cut loose from her the Pilot might have drifted on a rock and the people on her have been drowned. From whom did you get the orders to tow the barge? From Mr. Ward. I got no special orders that day. They told me in the office in the afternoon the barge was to be ready to go out at 6. Coroner Hasell—Was it your duty to see that the barge was ready? Yes. I was ready at 6 and alongside the barge, but Adams was not ready. Mr. Lampman—Mate Christensen said the Velos could tow the Pilot in any weather in which she could live. Is that correct? No; it does make a difference. I could more easily clear the Velos without the Pilot. Mr. Ward—Have you ever left port on similarly bad nights? Yes. The rock was about 15 yards from the Velos when I swam away. None of the crew objected. Did you not have instructions not to carry any passengers?

Not that time. That is aboard the Velos. Not aboard the Pilot. Did Mr. Adams insist on going out that night? Yes, he got mad and left the deck and I never saw him more. Captain Clarke, harbor master, said as an old seaman, he would not have gone out with a tow with such conditions. It was an error in judgment to go through the Trial Island channel with a tow in so rough a sea.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Closing of City and Provincial News: A Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily.

—Closing out sale tinware at Shore's hardware, 57 Johnson street. Come and see prices.
—Messrs. A. D. McRae, Milton Gillanders and George Good have been appointed dyking commissioners for Chilliwack.
—Jessie Island, situated at the north entrance to Departure Bay, Vancouver Island, has been reserved and set apart for use of the Dominion government for lighthouse purposes.
—The reservation which was placed on the lands extending back for a distance of one mile on each side of the line of the Nakusp and Slocan railway has been cancelled, and the lands will be open to pre-emption in three months.
—The bark Cupica is out 189 days from Liverpool for Astoria and has been given up by the consignees, Balfour, Guthrie & Co. She had a cargo of tin for the Columbia river canners, who are now making arrangements for a supply of the American product.
—Hon. Amor DeCosmos addressed the electors of Methosin on Wednesday afternoon. He spoke of the Victoria, Saanich & New Westminster railway, and said that railway connection was of prime importance to Victoria. He reviewed the attempts to secure a railway for Victoria and explained his ideas more fully by a map.
—William Alexander, colored, employed on the farm of Mr. Finnelly, had his right leg broken yesterday afternoon while at work removing stumps. He was driving a team of horses when the whistle-broke and struck him with terrible force below the knee. He was brought to the Jubilee hospital, where Dr. Frank Hall attended to him.

ABSOLUTELY

Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Diseases caused by Abuse, Over Work, Indigestion, Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Lack of Energy, Lost Memory, Headache and Wakefulness. Young, middle-aged or old men suffering from the effects of follies and excesses restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor. Resister to DROUGHS BY THIS MARVELOUS REMEDY.

A Cure is Guaranteed!

To everyone using this Remedy according to directions, or money cheerfully and conscientiously refunded. PRICE \$1.00, 6 PACKAGES \$5.00. Sent by mail to any point in U.S. or Canada, securely sealed free from duty or inspection. Write for our book "STARTLING FACTS" for men only. Tells you how to get well and stay well. ADDRESS: D. E. CAMPBELL, Family Chemist, SOLE AGENT, VICTORIA, B. C. ap15 ly-wk

Chew Tuckett's T & B "Mahogany" and "Black" Chewing Tobacco

Manufactured by The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Known Everywhere. Sold Everywhere. Grown Everywhere. FERRY'S SEEDS. Ask your dealer for them. Send for Ferry's Seed Annual for 1895. Available to all planters and lovers of Fine Vegetables and Beautiful Flowers. Write for it—Free. D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

The Victoria and Sidney Railway Co. A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Victoria and Sidney Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday, the 8th day of April, 1895, for the purpose of adopting By-Laws and for the election of two Directors to fill vacancies. mr29-2t ROBERT IRVING, Secretary.

Seed Potatoes.

Now is the time for farmers to change their seed. Ashcroft potatoes for sale cheap. Write for quotations to the Ideal Provision Store, 96 Yates street, Victoria, or Major & Eldridge, Vancouver. m13-1m-w

MEDICAL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR SPAIN BEAST.

Certain in its effects and never blisters. Read proof below: KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. Dr. J. C. Kendall, Henderson Co., Ill., Feb. 24, '91. Dear Sir:—Please send me one of your Horse Remedies. I have used a great deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success. It is a wonderful medicine. I once had a mare that had an Oselet Spavin and five bottles cured her. I keep a bottle on hand at all times. Yours truly, CHAS. POWELL. Dr. J. C. Kendall, Co. CARSTON, Mo., Apr. 3, '92. Dear Sir:—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with much success. I think it the best Liniment I ever used. Have recommended one to my friends. I once had a mare that had an Oselet Spavin. Have recommended it to several of my friends and they are much pleased with and keep it. Respectfully, J. S. EAST, P. O. Box 524. For Sale by all Druggists, or address Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ESQUIMAULT FALLS, VT.

THREE SCORE YEARS & TEN

OLD DR. CORDON'S REMEDY FOR MEN

127 lbs. 134 lbs. 147 lbs. BEGINNING FIRST MONTH SECOND MONTH 156 lbs. ABSOLUTELY Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Diseases caused by Abuse, Over Work, Indigestion, Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Lack of Energy, Lost Memory, Headache and Wakefulness. Young, middle-aged or old men suffering from the effects of follies and excesses restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor. Resister to DROUGHS BY THIS MARVELOUS REMEDY.

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SHANGHAIED

British Captain on a Coup d'Etat

They Fleeced Her, But Are

ly

Last Saturday from this city to well laid plans to of the British ship wily captain shared the following day. Per. By this doubt but that the the full benefit of the, swabbing the before breakfast, attending to other ous duties. The taking a long sea will be back. Per both well-known are always recogn as "mighty sm Seattle P.-I.

A few weeks ago into port with a the captain, who is on the arrival of the captain was Galloway, and it he was in possess money, partly his the owners. He amount the prop being a saving se duced the captai wages until they Oriental port. It had about \$7,500 more than his com ers, that he was be "fruit" if prop was no opportunity for some days, b men cultivated the ance and wiled without a favorab ing itself.

Finally last Satu take the bull by the bold attempt to eq means, and with th to Port Townsend met the captain on if rumors are coring a good deal of cards. What reall be ascertained bec on in the crew as gamblers' capitan and were very m following day the "thing but happy." Sunday afternoon, warned by an emis Tacoma sailor b that the men were and confidence v camping on his tr getting his mesy, caused the captai dignant, but he wa eny, and for the wrath. He found and invited them. Little game, and with him. Sir John seen by their frie gan, the Tacoma a runner for Joe T in Port Townsend about the men bet that as the vessel way sprang overbo get away, but the ed him in the wa kicking and swear on board.

It is very proba easily got the men taking them unaw a room and subdu While the gambles money, he now h while money and th be no doubt that h money and also th Galloway and Per of Johnny Boyle a lers, and when Co Port Townsend res that the stars of turned sailors and their passage before of those left at hea ous indignation, at Perry's Seed Annal for 1895. Available to all planters and lovers of Fine Vegetables and Beautiful Flowers. Write for it—Free. D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

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Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 11—No. 14.
WHOLE NUMBER 520.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1895.

PART 2.

SHANGHAIED THE GAMBLERS

British Captain Turns the Tables on a Couple of Confidence Men.

They Fleeced Him Out of His Money, But Are Paying Dear-ly For It.

Last Saturday two gamblers went from this city to Port Townsend with well laid plans to fleece Capt. Rothery, of the British ship *Dimsdale*, but the wily captain shanghaied the men and the following day set sail for Callao, Peru. By this time there can be no doubt but that the gamblers are getting the full benefit of sea life before the mast, swabbing the decks, climbing aloft before breakfast, crossing the mast, and attending to other equally obnoxious duties. The gamblers who are thus taking a long sea voyage against their will are Jack Perry and Joe Galloway, both well-known in Seattle, where they are always recognized by the profession as "mighty smooth people," says the *Star*.

A few weeks ago the *Dimsdale* sailed into port with a Turkish crew, excepting the captain, who is an Englishman. Upon the arrival of the vessel in the Sound the captain was spotted by Perry and Galloway, and it was ascertained that he was in possession of a good deal of money, partly his own, some belonging to the owners of the vessel, and a good amount of the property of the crew, who, being a saving set of fellows, had induced the captain to keep all their wages until they should return to an Oriental port. It was reported that he had about \$5,500 in cash, and what was more than welcome news to the gamblers, that he was susceptible and would be "fruit" if properly worked. There was no opportunity to work the captain for some days, but the two designing men cultivated the captain's acquaintance and waited until the last minute without a favorable opportunity presenting itself.

Finally last Saturday they decided to take the bull by the horns and make a bold attempt to get the money by any means, and with this intention they went to Port Townsend. That evening they met the captain on board his ship, and if rumors are correct, succeeded in winning a good deal of money from him at cards. What really took place can not be ascertained because the principal actors in the drama are now at sea, but the gamblers came ashore this night, and were very much elated, while the following day the captain looked anything but happy.

Sunday afternoon Capt. Rothery was warned by an emissary of Joe Turk, the Tacoma sailor boarding house keeper, that the men were professional gamblers and confidence workers and had been camping on his trail for the purpose of getting his money. This information caused the captain to become highly indignant, but he was equal to the emergency, and for the time being choked his wrath. He found the two men again and invited them on board for another little game, and they, delighted, went with him. Since then they have not been seen by their friends, but Patsy Corrigan, the Tacoma prize fighter, who is a runner for Joe Turk, says that he was in Port Townsend on Sunday and knew about the men being on board the ship; that as the vessel left the harbor Galloway sprang overboard and attempted to get away, but the Turkish sailors lassoed him in the water and hauled him, kicking and swearing and yelling, back on board.

It is very probable that the captain easily got the men on board, and then, taking them unawares, locked them in a room and subdued them at his leisure. While the gamblers had the captain's money, he now had the gamblers, all their money and the jewelry. There can be no doubt that he will look out for his money and also that of his guests.

Galloway and Perry were great friends of Johnny Boyle and other local gamblers, and when Corrigan returned from Port Townsend yesterday with the news that the stars of the combination had turned sailors and were even working their passage before the mast the breasts of those left at home heaved with righteous indignation, and plans were formulated for the rescue of the men upon their arrival at Callao.

It was argued that the barbarous British captain might not permit the men to land upon their arrival in South America. Instances had been known where shanghaied men had been put in irons upon their arrival near port and transferred from one vessel to another in that manner until death relieved them of their captivity.

Johnny Boyle and his friends were about yesterday talking the matter over and it is their intention to write to Secretary Gresham and have him correspond with the American consul at Callao and see that the men are permitted their liberty upon arrival at that port.

Perry, one of the shanghaied men, is a brother of "Bob" Perry, alias "Bob" White, a San Francisco sport, who has money and is a high roller. "Bob" at one time lived in Seattle, but it became too hot for him here, and after figuring in a shooting scrape at the race track seven years ago, in which he shot two of the Clancy boys he has made his home in a more congenial clime. It is said that at the last races in California he won about \$50,000 by gambling and play-

OSCAR WILDE'S LIBEL SUIT

London Paper Announces That It Cannot Report the Proceedings.

Some Letters Written by the Marquis Read in Court This Afternoon.

London, April 3.—The central court was densely packed to-day to hear the proceedings in the action of Oscar Wilde against the *Marquis of Queensberry* for libel. Wilde was present and maintained an appearance of unconcern. Queensberry pleaded not guilty, adding that the so-called libel was true and was made known in the interest of public morality. Sir Edward Clark, for the prosecution, reviewed the evidence, dwelling upon the writing of the card, which constituted the libel. The counsel said certain witnesses would deny the testimony of the marquis. The marquis made an attempt to attack Wilde but could not get at him. He also openly libelled Wilde in the latter's house and was put out. Counsel admitted that Wilde had written an extravagant letter to Lord Douglas.

The letter was read, it contained such expressions as "Your respectable lips," "your sin, girl soul walks between poverty and passion." Wilde then took the stand and detailed his relations with the family of the marquis. Wilde said in 1893 Queensberry came in his house and accused him of having taken rooms for his son's production, he said he did not believe any affected the conduct of its reader.

Wilde admits having given sums of money to certain young men but said there was nothing improper occurred between himself and them. The court then adjourned.

London, April 4.—The suit of Oscar Wilde against the *Marquis of Queensberry* was resumed to-day, the cross-examination of Wilde being continued. Much of the evidence given by Wilde was not fit for publication, the *St. James Gazette* announcing that owing to the nature of the testimony the paper would not further report the proceedings.

In the re-direct examination let us written by the *Marquis of Queensberry* were read. In both the *Marquis* condemned his son for his conduct with Wilde, and reviled Rosebery, Gladstone and the Queen for the appointment of his son to the peerage of Drumlanrig. In one letter the *Marquis* declared Lord Douglas was not his own son.

The conclusion of Wilde's re-direct examination the prosecution closed. The counsel for the defense in the *Marquis of Queensberry* wanted to save his son from Wilde, who according to his own admission, was the friend of a man known to be a procurer. At the conclusion of the counsel's address, in which he reviewed the admissions made by Wilde, the court adjourned.

CAPSIZED IN THE GULF.

Mail Steamer Buckeye a Total Wreck—Passenger Drowned.

Falshaven, April 3.—The mail steamer *Buckeye*, on the route between Whatcom and Friday Harbor, by way of Anacortes was swamped in a heavy sea shortly before four o'clock yesterday afternoon, about two miles off Chuckanut. She had six passengers aboard beside her crew of five, all of whom but one, H. Kantzman, of Anacortes, have been saved. The steamer carried one skiff, one lifeboat and a raft.

When the steamer listed and rolled an attempt was made to launch the skiff, but she swamped. Then the lifeboat was lowered and the captain, Oscar Hahn, and Engineer Snyder, the cook, Mrs. Kantzman, a passenger, Will D. Jenkins, editor of the *Champion*, and Tony Boight, pulled ashore, landing at Chuckanut. The remaining four, the mate, Captain Bowden, Mr. Acker, Mr. Penick and Mr. Kantzman, tried to reach the shore on the life raft. Kantzman was soon washed off and drowned and the other three were brought to this city, having been picked up at 7 o'clock about two miles off shore. They had been about three hours in the water.

The house of the steamer had been washed off and a portion of the upper works were seen by those aboard the tug to-night. They pulled the stem out of her trying to pull her ashore. She was heavily loaded forward with cattle, beef and hay, and the loss of the steamer was said to be due to the shifting of the cargo. She was owned by A. Newhall, of Newhall, Orcas Island. The amount of her insurance cannot be learned to-night.

C. P. R. RALLY.

Shares Go up After Yesterday's Meeting in Montreal.

London, April 4.—There was a sharp rally in Canadian Pacific shares to-day. The *Westminster Gazette* advises the Canadian Pacific shareholders to arrange to hold the meetings in London instead of Montreal. The *Pall Mall Gazette* describes the recovery of Canadian Pacific shares to the fact that nothing new was disclosed at yesterday's meeting.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

News From the Eastern Part of the Dominion by Wire.

Paris, Ont., April 3.—By the death of Rowland Clegg Hill, third Viscount Hill, which occurred in England last Saturday, his son, the Hon. Rowland Richard Clegg Hill, late editor and proprietor of the *Star-Transcript*, of this town, became heir to the title and estates. The present viscount is still living here. He is 32 years of age and married. He will shortly leave to take possession of his English baronial mansion.

Toronto, April 3.—Chief Justice Davie, local director for British Columbia of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, who is spending a few days in Toronto, was last night entertained at the National Club by the executive committee of that company.

David Hendershot, the father of the victim of the Middlemarch murder, has notified the Mutual Reserve Fund life insurance association of New York and the Covenant Mutual of Galesburg, Ill., of his intention to sue for the policies of his son's life which they have declined to pay.

Hamilton, April 3.—Mayor Stewart announced that he will not be a McCarthyite candidate for Haldimand to oppose Dr. Montague, but says a candidate will be brought out.

St. Johns, Nfld., April 3.—The steamer Terra Nova arrived from the seal fishery to-day with 30,000 seals. She reports some immense catches. The outlook is good for an aggregate catch of 250,000.

Hamilton, April 3.—The trial of the libel suits brought by Mrs. Beaton, of Burlington, Ont., against the *Toronto Globe*, for \$25,000, and against half a dozen other Canadian newspapers for \$5,000 each, which has been in progress for two days, concluded to-night. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants in each case. The alleged libel consisted in the reproduction of an article published in a New York newspaper during August, 1893, in which Mrs. Beaton was charged with having caused the death of Cyero Harrison Case, of Norfolk, who was lost overboard from the steamer *Guyard* in June of that year. Mrs. Beaton being a passenger on the same steamer.

Ottawa, April 3.—The Bermuda authorities have apologized to Captain Dixon, of Yarmouth, for seizing his Dominion ensign, and have restored the flag and reimbursed him for the cost of the new one he had purchased.

Owing to the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in Kansas, Canadian veterinary officers in the west are urged to the greatest vigilance.

The electric light inspection act went into operation here last Monday, but will not be applicable west of Lake Superior for a few weeks yet.

Winnipeg, April 3.—A dispatch from Montreal says: "It is understood that the directors of the Canadian Pacific railway have passed a resolution in the shape of a protest against the government of Canada giving the bonus proposed and already ratified by the privy council to the Hudson Bay railway project. They contend that that line, if ever built, will divert traffic from them, and that nearly two hundred miles of the road will parallel their road west of Winnipeg; and that the road is not required. They also state that if the Hudson Bay road is aided the C. P. R. will ask for an additional allowance on account of the transportation of mails to different parts of the country."

A Moosehorn dispatch says it is expected that the east and west Assinibola constituents of the Dominion house will be re-arranged at the approaching session of the commons, and three constituencies, East, West and Centre created. East Assinibola will extend westward to Indian Head; Central will extend to Moosehorn, and West Assinibola will be the territory further west.

Farmers are seeding at many points in the Territories and Manitoba.

The editors of the *Calgary Tribune* were arrested to-day at the instance of Messrs. Bott and Hooper for defamatory libel.

Dr. J. Conklin, who takes the surgeonship of the *Warrimoo*, was banquetted here to-night.

Chief Justice Taylor left for Toronto to-day. He goes east in connection with the Toronto university commission, of which he is chairman.

A new French Liberal newspaper is to be started at St. Boniface, to be called *La Concorde*.

Private Hay has deserted from the mounted infantry barracks here.

Mrs. George Tempest has died suddenly at Calgary.

J. Symers, an aged Icelandic, attempted suicide to-day by cutting his throat. He will recover.

D. McIver reported to the police to-day that he had been relieved of \$650 during a drunken spree yesterday. John Hamilton, a companion, who accompanied him, has been arrested on suspicion.

Delegates of the locomotive engineers' brotherhood from Western Pacific division are here consulting with Superintendent Whyte of the C. P. R., regarding a proposed reduction of wages. If the engineers accept the other members of the unions proposed by the Canadian Pacific railway will also agree to do the same. It is probable that the engineers will accept a temporary reduction until traffic increases.

The Chitral Expedition.

Calcutta, April 3.—In the fight at Melandri Pass on March 3rd it is learned that the loss of the British Chitral expedition was three killed and fifty wounded. The enemy lost 500 killed.

ANOTHER LONDON SCANDAL

Countess Russell Sues Her Husband for Restitution of Her Conjugal Rights.

Withdraws Some of the Charges That She Made at the Divorce Trial.

London, April 4.—The suit of Countess Russell against her husband, Earl Russell for restitution of her conjugal rights, was opposed to this because, he could not maintain the relations of a husband to her after the foul charges she made. Counsel for defence said that after the first trial for divorce the Countess proposed to resume marital relations if a person was placed in the house of sufficient physical strength to protect her. The husband refused to accede to this unless she retracted the charge against him.

The Countess withdrew the imputations of bestial practices against her husband but maintained the truth of her charges of cruelty. The case was adjourned.

THE "CHAIN" SWINDLE.

Vancouver Youth Works the Scheme in the East.

Vancouver, April 3.—Another "chain" swindle has just been unearthed here. A young man named Ar. Jackson, living in South Vancouver, a suburb of this city, sent a number of circulars to persons in Eastern Canada, asking them to send him ten cents to assist in building a church, and to continue the chain by writing two similar letters to other persons. Jackson described himself as secretary of the *Lawndale Relief Association*, and set forth that people in that settlement were very poor, their property having been damaged by recent Fraser river floods. One of the circulars went to Rev. Thompson, a Methodist minister in the neighborhood, and he handed the matter to the police. They visited *Lawndale* and found it to be a boom town in the bush, the town consisting of just two shacks, one occupied by Jackson and the other by a Chinaman. Jackson confessed to having been the author of the letters and having obtained money for himself, stating that the story of the noted "stamp" chain had suggested the scheme. Steps are being taken to prosecute him, but it is feared he has escaped.

The postmaster says he has received a heavy mail for some time past, and a large number of persons are believed to have been victimized. Jackson came here from Toronto. Principal Grant, of Kingston, was among his dupes.

NEW FOUNDLAND DELEGATION.

Have Their First Conference with the Committee of the Cabinet.

Ottawa, April 4.—The Newfoundland delegates, Messrs. Bond, Morris, Emerson and Harwood had their first conference with the sub-committee of the cabinet appointed to receive them, in the premier's office to-day. The committee comprise: Premier Bowell and ministers Caron Haggart and Foster. Premier Bowell, on motion of Mr. Bond, was appointed president of the conference and Mr. Payne, the premier's secretary, was appointed secretary. The hours of meeting were arranged from 10 to 12:30 in the forenoon and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

The business to-day was purely of a formal character. A statement of the affairs of the colony was asked for by the government and it will be presented tomorrow. The conference then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE EASTERN WAR.

Bodies of Chinese Soldiers Left on the Field.

Shanghai, April 4.—A recent visit to the Little field of Tientsin Chwang Tai showed the bodies of the Chinese dead were unburied and some eaten by dogs. The Japanese are preparing to collect customs duties at New Chwang.

A Tokio dispatch says information from the Pescadore says on March 29 the Japanese landed troops and stores in Makur harbor. The Chinese prisoners of war were sent to the mainland in junk.

The Queen's Health.

London, April 4.—The dispatch from Nice yesterday stated that Queen Victoria is in excellent health. Another dispatch this afternoon mentions no change.

Waddell Dead.

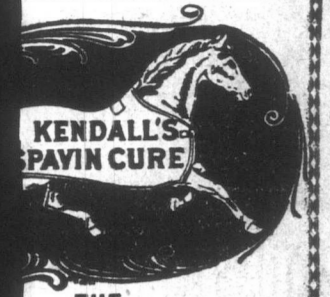
Paris, April 4.—Waddell, who was shot by the American, O'Brien, is dead. O'Brien admits he is the "bunco steerer" who escaped from the United States.

Undoubtedly Lost.

Tangier, April 4.—Carasses of cattle shipped on board the missing *Reina Requite* for food purposes have come ashore.

Shoemakers and Hatters,
97 Johnson St.

MEDICAL.



KENDALL'S PAIN CURE

THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, BRUISES, BURNS, AND ALL PAINFUL AFFECTIONS.

L'S SPAVIN CURE

FOR THE CURE OF SPRAINS, BRUISES, AND ALL PAINFUL AFFECTIONS.

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, April 5

WHY A CHANGE?

Speaking at the public meeting held at the city hall on November 6th to protest against the unfair treatment of the postoffice clerks by the Dominion government. Rev. Solomon Cleaver said: "The language he would like to use on this occasion would be a little too strong for a member of the cloth to use. Who is to blame in the matter? Some one must be, or else there is no fault. There seems to be a general concurrence of opinion that the blame is somewhere at Ottawa. A promise had been given in May, or some month some time back; isn't that correct? Has that promise been kept? Now, if a preacher were to do a thing like that they would say he was lying, but he supposed in this case it was only a piece of beautiful political strategy. However, if they were entitled to lie, they should not make the letter carrier suffer for their lying; because they gave this promise definitely, and refused to carry out the promise. He would recommend a change of name; the postal carriers were called government servants; that should be changed to government slaves."

VARIOUS TUNES

Conservative journals have different ways of interpreting the government's intentions in regard to the Manitoba school question. The chief organ, the Mail and Empire, has been sedulously striving to create the impression that the government is not committed to the passage of remedial legislation by the Dominion parliament in case the Manitoba legislature refuses to comply with the demand made upon it. In a recent issue the chief organ said the determination of the government "calls for no interference with the public schools; it relates the complaints of the minority, and it casts upon Manitoba the responsibility of acting." The Toronto World, another prominent government organ, declares that "there is no express provision or promise that in default of such remedial legislation from Manitoba the Dominion parliament will itself grant it. No one can speak for the Dominion parliament in this matter." The World is in favor of awaiting events, "with the proviso that non-interference seems the wisest and safest course." Lesser organs in Ontario and throughout the west take the same tone, evidently with the object of making the people believe that the government will not ask parliament to override the will of the Manitoba legislature should the latter stand by the bill of 1890. In Quebec, on the other hand, the government organs follow the lead of the Montreal Gazette, which puts the matter this way: "Should the majority in the Manitoba legislature refuse to pay attention to the governor-general's order-in-council and parliament decide to interfere, as in all probability it will, then Manitoba's resistance will be useless. The act of the Canadian parliament, keeping within the lines of the constitution, will be the school law of the province on the matters with which it deals. The courts will interpret and enforce it, and it will be capable of being as effective as any statute of the province. Legists question, if, once passed, it can be repealed. It will become stronger than a statute, for it will be of the constitution." It is quite evident that the organs have one tune for Quebec and another for Ontario and the west.

"BALANCE OF TRADE."

In the campaign of 1878 the Tory writers and speakers had a great deal to say in regard to the "balance of trade," which they complained loudly, was "adverse" to Canada. "Look how much bigger our imports are than our exports; the National Policy will change all that and make our exports exceed our imports." Such was one of the nonsensical cries with which the piratical policy was supported. Nowadays there is not much heard about the "balance of trade" theory, but occasionally a "fresh" advocate of the N. P. ventures to bring it forth again. Those who take an interest in the matter will no doubt peruse with pleasure the following clear and caustic exposure of the "adverse balance of trade" fallacy from the Manchester City News:

Those peculiar economists who still persist in calling an excess of imports a balance against a country, and an excess of exports a balance in favor of a country, may study the following figures of comparison between protective and currency-tinkering America and free trade and solid-currency England: United States—Six years ending 1894—Excess of Exports.....£186,000,000 Great Britain—Same period—Excess of Imports.....£890,000,000 In both cases the figures include mercan-

andise, silver and gold. Last year the excess of these exports over imports from the United States reached the extraordinary figure of \$55,000,000. A portion of this excess no doubt arose from the general want of confidence existing in matters American, causing plentiful sales of American securities of all sorts. We sent back the paper and the United States have had to return us money or goods. And yet this excess of exports is called "balance of trade against the United States." Our excess of imports, amounting to nearly \$900,000,000 in six years is called "balance of trade against this country." Of this magnificent excess no less than forty-two millions is the excess of imports of gold over the exports of the same metal. When a transaction is described as being against a trader, it is concluded that the trader has lost by it. He has sold his goods for less than they cost him. But here we have the United States giving the world £31,000,000 a year in gold or goods in excess of imports, and calling it profit, and Great Britain receiving from the world £130,000,000 a year in goods and gold in excess of her exports, and wisecracking calling it loss!

A DESPERATE ORGAN.

The News-Advertiser finds it more convenient to continue misquoting Mr. Laurier and the Times than to apply itself to the questions which we have respectfully brought to its notice. Although we do not suppose our Vancouver friend is so stupid as it tries to make itself appear for a purpose—we may repeat for its benefit the gist of what we have actually said on the subject of farmers and the tariff. It has been represented to the farmers of this province by interested and designing persons that the moment Mr. Laurier comes into power he will make a dead set upon them, taking off immediately the duties which they hold to be of benefit to them and give them no compensating advantage. We have said, and now repeat, that there is nothing in Mr. Laurier's speeches or in the Ottawa platform to warrant the statement that the Liberal government will so abruptly proceed to enact measures affecting any class. Mr. Laurier and other Liberal leaders have distinctly declared that they have no intention of removing all the duties immediately they attain to power; the lowering of the tariff must be a gradual process, with the needs of the revenue kept in view. It would look decidedly better if such papers as the News-Advertiser and the Montreal Gazette were to treat the utterances of the Liberal leaders with honesty.

We have further said that in the near future the farmers of British Columbia will come to find protective duties doing them harm, and not good. They have only to look at the experience of Oregon and Washington to make sure of that fact. It is significant that the News-Advertiser carefully fights shy of this circumstance and utterly refuses to attempt to explain why high duties should in years to come benefit farmers in this province any more than they benefit farmers south of the line.

The Vancouver organ winds up with a number of falsehoods which come with rather startling effect from a professional purist in the newspaper line. It is not true that the Times "has entirely abandoned the advocacy of its cause on any fiscal question." There are even worse lies involved in the statement that the Times "has pleaded for the support of the electorate" on the grounds "that the Australian steamships bring in bananas, pine apples and sweet potatoes, and, therefore, introduce competition with our own farmers in the production of those articles; that its (the C. P. R.) president ordered the government to hold another session of parliament before the elections; that Col. Prior, M. P., is too frivolous and attends to too many 5 o'clock teas during the session; that Conservatives are bad on general principles, and last, but not least, that the British Columbia plank in the Liberal platform is that either Mr. Templeman or Dr. Milne should have a cabinet office." The News-Advertiser cannot quote one word from the Times in support of its assertions. Nor is our contemporary any more "truthful when it says: "By the way, there is a rumor that Mr. Laurier has been told very plainly by his Ontario friends that there are no cabinet offices available for representatives of the 'shreds and fringes' of the Dominion." There has been no such rumor outside the imagination of the News-Advertiser. Doubtless it is a pleasing task for the Vancouver organ of the Red Parlor to evolve these fictions, and a task for which it is peculiarly fitted; but we respectfully remind it that its motive is likely to be seen through by its own readers. They will be apt to say that the cause would appear to require the wholesale use of falsehood and misrepresentation is a bad cause indeed. The employment of these devices seems all the worse in the case of a journal which pretends to be virtuous and respectable above all its fellows.

A GOVERNMENT QUESTION.

The organs of the Dominion government in Quebec declare that if the Manitoba legislature do not re-establish separate schools as they were previous to 1890 the Dominion parliament will step in to enact the legislation necessary to

that end. Organs of the government in Ontario and further west say the government does not intend to ask such legislation from parliament. The Toronto Mail and Empire and the Toronto World, prominent Conservative papers, maintain that the Manitoba school question is not the chief issue before the country; that the tariff question far transcends it in importance. Along comes the Colonist with the announcement: "The Manitoba school question is now the very first to be considered. It has for the moment thrown the tariff into the shade." Such are the jarring and discordant notes which the groaning organs emit. Perhaps it would be well for them to harmonize their own tones before they concern themselves with the attitude to be taken by the Liberals on this question. It so happens that the Liberals are not called upon to take any action just at present; the matter is one for the government to settle, according to the pledges which were given on its behalf. Under the circumstances the anxiety of the organs to see the Liberals come out and take the burden from the shoulders of the government appears rather ludicrous. There is a touch of pathos in it too.

When the Victoria postoffice employees quit work as a protest against the fraud that was being practiced on them they were fined and Sir Hibbert Tupper was very largely responsible for the punishment decreed for them. Speaking of the matter here Sir Hibbert said: "I say that the men were punished for breach of discipline, for neglect of duty, just as other men in the service must expect if they take the law in their own hands in that way." Sir Hibbert lately went on strike himself, and the Victoria postoffice men would like very much to know if he was "doctored" for the time he was off work. Col. Prior could easily ascertain by asking a question in the house

People have sometimes to go from home to hear local news. Witness the following announcement from the Montreal Gazette: "The Victoria, B. C., aldermen have decided that bloomers are not suitable for women's street wear. Bigger bodies than the Victoria city council have set themselves to oppose women's idea of how she should be dressed and met contemptuous defeat, and so if the Victoria women please, will the Victoria councillors. Let the bloomers bloom wheresoever the wearers please." When did the city fathers inform the Gazette of their decision in respect of bloomers? Why did they not let the people of Victoria know about it first?

A Victoria concern whose directors and managers believe a high tariff makes high wages for workmen recently made a heavy reduction in the wages of its employees. Will the Colonist explain how the theory and practice of the concern referred to are so greatly at variance.

FIFTY YEARS OF FREE TRADE.

In 1848 Great Britain adopted free trade. By 1888, in spite of innumerable wars, building the greatest navy the world has ever known, defending the interests of the colonies in every clime and on every sea, without expense to said colonies, she has reduced her national debt (the largest in the world) 7 per cent.

Reduced her paupers (a legacy of 900 years of protection, referred to by the Hon. Dr. Montague the other day) 50 per cent.

Reduced her criminals (sold eleven jails by auction lately) 71 per cent.

Improved the education of her people 100 per cent.

Increased the wages of her workmen 25 per cent.

Decreased the cost of all necessities 50 per cent.

Increased her national wealth by \$25,000,000,000, or 124 per cent.

Rent increased enormously during this period; but, unfortunately, this is a benefit but to very few, for during the 500 years of protection or class legislation she suffered under the land which like everything else worth having, fell into the hands of the leaders and a few of their friends who supported the system.

OUTLOOK NOT ENCOURAGING.

Coast Sealers Have Little Prospects of Getting Good Spring Catches.

Under the international sealing agreement sealing on the coast will cease on April 30, and present prospects indicate that the catch for the first half of the season will be very light. It has been the old story of rough weather making it impossible to hunt seals when the herds have been located. Ten days ago the highest catch reported was 325, which at current rates would not pay expenses. The weather may improve off the coast in the next three weeks, but it will be exceptional luck if the schooners pull up. It is too early to venture a prediction on the season's work, as everything depends upon the second half of the season in the autumn. No reports have been received from the Asiatic coast as to conditions and the number of seals and those from this coast as yet quite meagre. The seals have been running very well off the island but the weather as stated has kept the hunters aboard the schooners.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

THE GUN.

The Victoria Gun Club met last night and decided to hold the first shoot of the season at Langford on Good Friday. The club cup shoot will take place at 1, and will be followed by the class shooting, six prizes to be presented in each class. A consolation match will come next, the prize for this being a cup presented by Henry Short & Son, gunmakers. Average medals won last year were presented to the winners as follows: A class, C. W. Minor, medal; B class, J. W. Switzer, cup; C class, E. J. Wall, medal. Fifteen new members were elected.

THE WHEEL.

Cyclists in session last night discussed the wearing of bloomers by lady cyclists, and it was resolved to combat any attempt to prevent ladies from riding in this modern attire, but the action of the police was endorsed in their effort to prevent questionable characters from so parading themselves.

THE RING.

MAHER AND O'DONNELL. Pittsburgh, Pa. April 3.—Interest in the coming contest between Peter Maher and Steve O'Donnell is very great in Pittsburgh. A friend of Maher called at the Times office yesterday and said he was prepared to bet any part of \$5,000 that the Irish champion would defeat the Australian.

ATHLETICS.

Arrangements are progressing satisfactorily in connection with the Amateur Athletic sports meeting to be held in Caledonia park on Saturday, April 13th, under the control of the Victoria Rugby club. Mrs. Dewdney has kindly consented to present the prizes on the ground at the conclusion of the afternoon sport. A number of gentlemen, well known for their interest in amateur athletics have generously donated prizes, which will be placed on view in the window of Chaloner & Mitchell's store on Government street in the course of a day or two. The "Ladies' prize," contributed by the lady friends of the club, has been allotted to the club mile. Numerous entries are expected for the various events, a number of visitors from the neighboring cities of the province having signified their intention of competing. All entries must be sent to the secretary, or any member of the committee, before 5 o'clock Monday next. Arrangements are being made to have suitable programmes printed after the entries have been received. The running track is laid out and is being cut and rolled for the convenience of intending competitors.

TO REVISE THE RULES.

Chicago, April 2.—The members of the Turf Congress are in session to-day at the Auditorium hotel by adjournment from the meeting held at Cincinnati in November last. Since that meeting the congress has cut loose from the Jockey Club, although it recognizes all the rulings, suspensions and expulsions made by the organization. The special object of to-day's meeting is to receive and consider a report prepared by J. A. Murphy, Lewis Clarke and L. P. Tarleton, a committee appointed to revise the racing rules. The committee has performed its duty and has prepared an elaborate report.

ANTWERP PARK STAKE.

London, April 2.—The race for the Antwerp Park stake at Northampton took place to-day. Perfect Dream won; Florist second; Haddon Hall third.

THE RING.

A Seattle dispatch says: Pete Burns received a telegram yesterday from Wellington, B. C., stating that "Liverpool Jack," or Flannigan, whipped Ed. Morrissey in three rounds. The fight was for \$100 a side.

CRICKET.

Sydney, N. S. W., April 2.—In the cricket match between England and Australia at Adelaide, England won by ten wickets.

THE DIBBLE GROUP.

Fort Steele Mining Division of East Kootenay District, B. C.

One of the most valuable mineral deposits in this section of the country is known as the Dibble group, situated in a gulch of the Rocky Mountains, about ten miles in an easterly direction from Fort Steele. It was discovered by Jas. Dibble and a couple of other men in the fall of 1890, and recorded in November of that year. The ore is a gray copper, carrying gold and antimonial silver, the country rock being porphyritic slate and talcose schist. There are six claims in the group on all of which there is a very good showing of mineral. On the claim on which they have done the principal amount of work they have run a tunnel 35 feet in depth exposing a view of ore shale two feet in width, which assays high in gold and silver. Numerous assays have been made, average specimens having been taken from all the different leads and stringers, showing that the ore which could be shipped averages 300 ounces silver, \$54 in gold with 12 per cent copper. Below is shown some of the assay returns: 345.62-100 oz. silver, \$36.47 in gold, 12 per cent copper. 307 oz. silver, \$55.36 in gold, 6.65 per cent in copper. 312 oz. silver, \$19 in gold, 14 per cent copper. 610 oz. in silver, \$7 in gold. 290 41-100 oz. in silver, \$92 in gold. The claims have every advantage as far as their situation is concerned. At the present time a wagon can be driven to within eight miles of the property, and from there on a very good pack trail has been built. In the close vicinity of

the mine there is excellent water power and good ground for building purposes. Timber is also plentiful. The owners have at present about ten tons of ore on the dump which is valued at about \$2,000. They intend going on working this summer, shipping the ore out by steamboat to Jennings, on the Great Northern, and from there to one of the great smelters in the States. Several parties have within the last year been over the property and have made propositions to the owners. We hope that such a satisfactory arrangement will be made that the mine will be opened up and thoroughly developed.

SEC. MINING ASSOCIATION, Port Steele, March 25, 1895.

KOOTENAY MINING NEWS.

Charter for the First Tramway to be Built Under Mr. Kellie's Bill.

The Ledge. Recorder Sprout has received for record one of the most fancy documents yet seen here. It is a deed of conveyance of a quarter interest in the Alpha and Black Bear mineral claims on Four Mile, made by Alexander Mackenzie in favor of H. G. Hensburgh, of Devil's lake, for the sum of \$11,630.52 1/2. On the document are the seals and signatures of Secretary of State Gresham and Attorney-General Olney, of the American government, besides those of sundry notaries public; while hanging therefrom are enough variegated ribbons to stock a milliner's shop.

Captain Moore and John Vallance are seeking incorporation under the laws of the province as the Slovan Tramway Co. The object of the company is to build a trunk tramway up Howson creek, connecting the concentrator at New Duluth with the Idaho and Alamo group of mines, for the purpose of getting out ore. This will be the first company incorporated under Mr. Kellie's famous bill.

During the winter 48 men have been washing the banks of the Lardeau for gold. Two men took out three thousand dollars in dust and nuggets between them, and all have made good wages. Some of the nuggets taken out were worth \$25 each. A large quantity of float, carrying gold, was found in the creek, and the miners will combine and prospect the mountains with the intention of discovering the ledge from whence came this quartz.

Fraser & Chalmers of Chicago, have received an order from the Alpha people for a large concentrating plant to be erected at their property on Four Mile. It is thought the capacity of the plant will be 80 tons daily. Mr. Owens, who represents the Chicago outfit and who superintended the building of the new concentrator at New Duluth, went down to the Alpha on Tuesday and looked over the ground. He will meet Alexander Mackenzie, the principal owner of the mine, at St. Paul, and make final arrangements with him. This will make the 42nd concentrating plant Mr. Owens has set up.

The railway people have been getting a move on during the past week and one is going out more freely. Slides on the road still continue to worry them somewhat, but the work train just put on will enable the company to keep the cuts clear. The roads from the mines have broken up and several of the properties have stopped shipping. About 1500 tons of ore is at the upper end, which will keep the train men busy for three weeks. Two hundred and fifty-two tons in all went out over the railway last week, valued at \$25,200. It was consigned to Omaha, except 20 tons from the Recco, which went to Tacoma. The Pilot Bay smelter ships 20 tons of bullion daily to Aurora, Ill.

By the railway's delay in getting out the ore from Three Forks, the mine owners have gained over \$5 per ton more profit by the rise in silver. It's an ill wind, etc.

The Gertrude claim, an extension of the No. 1, at Trail, has been purchased by John Murray, A. B. Ralton, Frank Gibbs, C. P. Oudin and H. W. Bonne. Development work will be begun on a large scale.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Increase in the Shipment of Coal—Scarcity of Food in Alaska.

Nanaimo, April 2.—Although there have been several idle days in the different mines during the past month the total exports of coal show an increase of 1,500 tons. The total shipment amounted 69,587 tons, made up as follows: The New Vancouver Coal Company retains the lead with 24,144 tons Union comes next with 25,006—4,000 of this amount should have been placed to the February shipments, the Everett having sailed on February 25th. Wellington with 20,377 tons completes the total.

The customs returns for the past month amount as follows: Duty collected.....\$4474 41 Miscellaneous.....143 27 Total.....\$4617 68

IMPORTS.

Free goods.....510 00 Dutiable.....\$14,150 00 Total.....\$14,660 00

The S.S. Willapa, Capt. Roberts, arrived here yesterday from Alaska, and the captain reports that there is a scarcity of food in the Yukon district. Those who have ammunition of course are able to provide an abundance of meat, which they are forced to live chiefly upon at the present time. The captain says that unless food is speedily taken in a good many will suffer.

Mr. J. H. Simpson was sworn in as police magistrate by Mayor Quennell at 11 o'clock this morning.

Customer—Fifty cents for filling this prescription? Why, at the drug store down the street they charged me only a quarter. Druggist—That's all its worth at that state, ma'am. They put about four cents worth of drugs in the bottle and fill it up with water. I put in the same drugs and fill the bottle up with finest aqua pura. Thanks, anything else?

CHINA COUNT

Detailed Statement Six Months and Over

Further Particulars Some of the

Tokio, March 1 (United Press de Janeiro).—It is stated by a correspondent from New Caledonia that a detachment of the Japanese army for the Japanese counter march, at still pursuing the Chinese had fled northward from his hands. New Caledonia surprised and its retreat as speedily as possible. Some five or six lines of escape cut houses of the town selves as best the Chinese troops struck that they have been throughout the Chinese open the houses were down the Chinese ing their weapons train.

The Chinese, flying from the Chinese, burned it to the ground. The Chinese, flying from the Chinese, burned it to the ground. The Chinese, flying from the Chinese, burned it to the ground.

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ATTEMPTED

Explosion in a F

Cincinnati, Ohio was made last night. A party in his parlor when a loud explosion, followed by a shower of glass, saved Mrs. M. Ter, who was passing. Investigation quantity of gunpowder had been placed in

BEHINDING

Four Revenue Cu Sealers

San Francisco, cutter Richard Ring at Sausalito months, will have tomorrow and com her cruise in n Bear for years. The Corwin has Perry is expected day from the C. These four vessels which will seal ground being the flagship will coal at the S Alaska and Sea.

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CHINA COUNTS HER LOSSES.

Detailed Statement of Losses for the Six Months Between July and December.

Further Particulars by Mail of Some of the Battles in the East.

Tokio, March 14.—(Correspondence of the United Press per S. S. City of Rio de Janeiro).—It appears that the results stand made by a portion of the Chinese troops in New Chungang on March 7th was not of a deliberate character. General Wu's army was quite unprepared for the Japanese commander's brilliant counter march, and believed him to be bent northward after suffering a defeat at his hands on the last day of February. New Chungang was thus taken by surprise and its garrison of 20,000 men retreated as speedily as possible. But some five or six thousand, finding their line of escape cut off, took refuge in the houses of the town, barricading themselves as best they could. The Japanese troops struck up one of the war songs that they have been accustomed to sing throughout the campaign, and as they chanted the stentorian chorus, they blew down the houses with gunnecott and cut down the Chinese soldiers within, wielding their weapons in unison with the refrain.

The Chinese, flying from Tien Chwang Tai on March 9, set fire to the town and burned it to the ground. A considerable quantity of material of war was destroyed in the conflagration. At Ying Kow the principal spoils taken by the Japanese were 56 cannon of various calibre, 243 stands of rifles, half a million rounds of large and small ammunition, a ship of war, two small steamers and a hundred junks.

The first detailed statement made by the Chinese themselves of their casualties during the war has appeared in a newspaper called the Shepao, published in Shanghai. It shows that from the sinking of the Ko Shung on July 25th to the battle of Kang Wasian on December 10th the Chinese killed were 6,680, the wounded 9,600 and the prisoners 1,164. The same account puts the Japanese killed at 413 and wounded at 1,712. The figures are not accurate, but constitute a remarkable admission coming from the Chinese side.

Washington, April 2.—The Japanese legation is in receipt of a cable message confirming the dispatches that peace negotiations have been resumed between the plenipotentiaries on the part of Japan and China.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Explosion in a Parlor crowded with Guests.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 2.—An attempt was made last night to assassinate Rabbi Wise. A party was being entertained in his parlor when suddenly there was a loud explosion, followed by dense smoke and a shower of glass. All escaped in safety save Mrs. May, the rabbi's daughter, who was painfully cut by flying glass. Investigation showed that a large quantity of gunpowder, which a time fuse, had been placed in the parlor.

BEHRING SEA PATROL.

Four Revenue Cutters to Look After the Sealers and Whalers.

San Francisco, April 2.—The revenue cutter Richard Rush, which has been lying at Sausalito during the winter months, will haul over to this side tomorrow and commence preparations for her cruise in northern waters. The Bear for years has been the guardian angel of the whalers in the far north, and she will be found in the Arctic this year after the ice has begun to break up. In company with the Richard she will leave for the Sound on the 15th. The Corwin has already gone, and the Perry is expected to arrive almost any day from the Central American coast. These four vessels will constitute the fleet which will patrol the whaling and sealing grounds this season, the Rush being the flagship of the fleet. All four will coal at the Sound and then proceed to Alaska and thence to the Behring Sea.

THE BISMARCK CELEBRATION.

Emperor William Sends Another Message to the ex-Chancellor.

Friedrichsruhe, April 2.—When Bismarck arose this morning he was somewhat fatigued after the efforts of yesterday, but otherwise he was in excellent health. The weather to-day is foggy and chilly. Friedrichsruhe presents a desolate appearance. The burgomasters will have an audience with the ex-chancellor.

TO HIDE THEIR CRIME.

Mexican Murderers Kill a Stockman and Burn His Remains.

Santa Fe, April 2.—Jesus Violi Panto and Feliciano Chavez were found guilty of murder in the first degree. Last January they shot Joseph Martinez, a stockman, and burned the body. They confessed, admitting that Martinez had caught them sealing cattle. After killing him, Violi shot his dog and left him for dead, but the next day the animal returned home bleeding and appealing by whining to the murdered man's brother. The dog led his follower to the scene of the tragedy and began barking and scraping the ashes with his paws, where the charred remains were found. One witness, Angel, who visited the ash heap two days after the murder, testified that he saw distinctly the outlines of the murdered man's form lying in the ashes. The form seemed impalpable but perfectly distinct.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Kingston to Have a Blast Furnace and Steel Plant if the People Say So.

Oldest Official of the Province of Ontario Dead—A Big Fire in Toronto.

NATIVE VICTORY.

African Chief Captures the Stronghold of Kong.

Paris, April 3.—A dispatch from St. Louis, Senegal, says that the African chief Ramiry, has captured the stronghold of Kong, and Comontell's French column is in a critical condition.

NEW SYSTEM PREDICTED.

Balfour Looks for an Agreement on a New Medium of Exchange.

London, April 3.—Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., in an address before the bimetallic league predicted an early agreement to introduce into international transactions some medium of exchange less hurtful to industry than the present system.

WORSE THAN EVER.

Coke Operators Advance Wages but Decide to Charge More for Provisions.

Cornellville, April 2.—The coke operators in Cornellville region to-day announced that they would pay sixteen per cent. advance in wages inaugurated by the Frick company about two weeks ago, but to offset this they have advanced the rents and prices at the company's stores, causing dissatisfaction.

DEBT INCREASE.

United States Debt Increased by Eighteen Million Dollars in March.

Washington, April 2.—The debt statement issued to-day shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in treasury, during March, of \$18,220,710. The total cash in the treasury is \$797,237,589.

WAS HE MURDERED?

Relatives of Dr. James of San Francisco Believe That he was.

San Francisco, April 2.—The relatives of Dr. Chas. K. James who died recently leaving an estate valued at \$75,000, which has been claimed by a young woman who alleges a contract marriage with the doctor, have engaged the services of a local attorney. The body of the dead physician will be exhumed, his relatives being of the belief that he was murdered.

WANT TO ASSIST SPAIN.

Ex-Confederate Soldiers Spoiling for a Fight.

Washington, April 2.—Oddly enough the insurrection in Cuba is beginning to take on, so far as the United States is concerned, somewhat of a sectional and political coloring. Withing the past few days letters have been received at the Spanish legation from ex-confederate soldiers in the South offering their services to assist Spain in suppressing the rebellion, thus showing there are still some confederate veterans "spoiling for a fight."

CALIFORNIA HIGHWAYMEN.

Sheriff on the Trail of the Castle Switch Robbers.

Stockton, Cal., April 2.—The men who attempted to hold up Oregon express near Wheatland have been making Stockton the base of their operations for the past month. From time to time they have been here and have always stayed at the Mansion House. The dead robber registered here as O. McDonald and at other times as O. Brown. Under the last name he registered here the morning before the robbery at Castle Switch. Several trips were made by the men to Sacramento and to San Francisco, but they always returned to Stockton. Shortly before the Castle Switch robbery, the smaller man met a boarder at the hotel who knew him and he at once demanded his bill and vanished. The hotel people have given Sheriff Cunningham much information that may lead to the arrest of the murderer of Sheriff Bogard.

SURVEY OF ALASKA.

Examination of Coal and Gold to be Made for the Geological Department.

Washington, April 2.—Secretary Smith, upon the request of Director Wolcott, of the Geological Survey, has asked Secretary Herbert and Fish Commissioner McDonald for the use of such a vessel as may be available in Alaskan waters to assist in the transportation of men who are to go to Alaska to make an examination for the geological department of the gold and coal deposits. Dr. G. F. Becker and Dr. Wm. B. Dale will make the investigations. The points to be covered are Kadiak Island, Unga Island, the southwest portion of the Alaskan peninsula, Cook's Inlet and the Sitka region. It is stated by Director Wolcott that there will be no time to examine the Yukon river country this season. It is expected that the fish commission steamer Albatross will be available for carrying the investigators from one point to another.

FIGHT WITH MOONSHINERS.

Two Outlaws Killed and an Illicit Still Found.

Little Rock, Ark., April 1.—Deputy U. S. Marshal Johnson and a posse of six men fought a gang of moonshiners in the mountains of Hampstead county early yesterday morning. After the smoke had cleared away the posse found the bodies of two of the outlaws, captured a third alive and took possession of an illicit plant capable of making twenty gallons of whiskey a day.

TERRITORIAL EXHIBITION.

Budget of News from the Prairie Province—General Booth's Scheme.

Winnipeg, April 1.—Invitations have been issued by Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh to be present at the opening of the territorial exhibition at Regina, including those of Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota and Washington. Those accepting will be guests of his honor during the exhibition.

NORTHWEST SCHOOLS.

Hughes Will Again Try to Abolish the Separate Schools.

Toronto, April 1.—Samuel Hughes, M. P., editor of the Lindsay Warder, says editorially in his paper: "It is our intention during the coming session, to again bring before the house and the country the abolition of separate schools in the Northwest territories. Last session only two supported our position, but there are many who have since declared their conversion to our views. It is our hope that even Dalton McCarthy, who declared last session that he preferred separate schools to secular schools, may be another convert to our view."

CHANG'S ASSASSIN.

Sentenced to Penal Servitude for Life.

Simonecki, March 31.—Koyama Rokuseki, the young Jap who attempted to assassinate Li Hung Chang, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life. The armistice established by the order of the Mikado extends to April 21, but it will terminate if the peace conference are broken in the meantime. According to the terms of the armistice, the movement of troops and the transportation of contraband of war by sea is forbidden. New distributing of troops, not intended to augment the armies in the field, is allowed.

CANADA OBJECTS.

To the Enforcement of Last Year's Behring Sea Regulations.

New York, April 2.—A special from Ottawa, Ont., says that the fisheries department of Canada is objecting to the enforcement of the Behring Sea regulations. The regulation for the sealing of arms is outside of the Paris award. It was agreed to last year between England and the United States merely for that season and against the protest of Canada. Experience has shown that sealing of arms is impracticable, without inflicting injury on the Canadian sealer, for a practically prevents the use of arms in a large part of the Pacific where the use of arms is legal.

CUBAN REBELLION.

Agents in New York to use Efforts on Behalf of the Cubans.

Washington, April 3.—Some curiosity is expressed here as to the movements of "Generals" Macao, Crombe and Milton, who sailed a week ago from Port Linton for New York. All three were prominently connected with the Cuban revolution of twenty years ago. They were charged with having sold the Cuban cause. It is thought they will make their headquarters in New York and use their efforts to promote the rebellion from that point by securing subscriptions and enlistments for the insurgents.

NEWFOUNDLAND DELEGATES.

First Meeting of the Confederation Conference Held This Afternoon.

Ottawa, April 3.—The Newfoundland delegates, Messrs. Bond, Morris, Emmeeson, and Howard, arrived here this afternoon. They were met at the depot by Premier Bowell and Messrs. Caron and Haggart. An informal meeting was held in the afternoon to arrange for the order of the conference, which is to take place at the premier's office. J. L. Payne, private secretary to Bowell, is to be secretary of the conference.

BISMARCK HAS HIS ENEMIES.

Comments of Some of the German Papers on the Vote in the Reichstag.

Majority of the Nation Disapprove of the Decision—Emperor's Address.

Berlin, April 1.—The refusal of the majority of the reichstag to celebrate Prince Bismarck's birthday, Emperor William's bitter comment thereon, and the scenes which occurred at Friedrichsruhe last week, have altogether put the Germans in a feverish condition, and public opinion is expressed much more generally and outspoken than is customary. The Conservative and National Liberal press vigorously denounce the reichstag majority, one paper in Leipzig to the extent of saying that "they ought to be buried like so much carrion."

THE BISMARCK CELEBRATION.

Emperor's Address to the Reichstag.

The Cologne Volks-Zeitung, the chief organ of the center party, in a series of prominent articles criticizes the emperor sharply, saying that while it is the emperor's right to change his mind or conduct toward Prince Bismarck, it could not be disputed that it was the right of the reichstag majority, and the Conservatives especially, to adhere steadfastly to their old opinions. "It could be disputed still less," the Volks-Zeitung proceeds, "that the reichstag has the right to demand whether the policies of the empire are to be again shaped by Prince Bismarck, or whether the present chancellor is counted for something."

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excellent water power for building purposes. plentiful. The owners about ten tons of ore each is valued at about and going on working shipping the ore out by Jennings, on the Great from there to one of the in the States. Several thin the last year been and have made prop- bers. We hope that such arrangement will be made will be opened up and

First Tramway to be Mr. Kelle's Bill.

It has received for re- most fancy documents. It is a deed of convey- interest in the Alpha mineral claims on Four Alexander Mackenzie in Hensbraugh, of Devil's of \$11,630.52 1/2. On re the seals and signa- of State Gresham and d Olney, of the American sides those of sundry no- hanging therefrom negated ribbons to stock

and John Vallance are ration under the laws of the Slokan Tramway Co. company is to build a up Howson creek, con- centuator at New Luluth and Alamo group of purpose of getting out ore. first company incorporat- tello's famous hill.

Winter 48 men have been banks of the Lardeau for an took out three thou- and nuggets between have made good wages. nuggets taken out were A large quantity of gold, was found in the miners will combine and mountains with the inten- the ledge from whence

miners of Chicago, have ver from the Alpha people concentrating plant to be property on Four Mile. the capacity of the plant daily. Mr. Owens, who Chicago outfit and who su- building of the new con- w Dufuth, went down to Tuesday and looked over He will meet Alexander principal owner of the and, and make final ar- h him. This will make intrating plant Mr. Owens

people have been getting the past week and ore are freely. Slides on the nue to worry them some- work train just put on will any to keep the cuts roads from the mines have several of the properties mining. About 1500 tons the upper end, which will men busy for three weeks. and fifty-two tons in all the railway last week. 200. It was considered a 20 tons from the Reoc, Tacoma. The Pilot Bay 20 tons of bullion daily to way's delay in getting out Three Forks, the mine over- \$ over \$5 per ton more per- in silver. It's an ill wind,

claim, an extension of Trail, has been purchased by A. R. Ralton. Frank Audin and H. W. Bonnes work will be begun on a

NAIMO NEWS.

Shipment of Coal—Scarce Food in Alaska.

April 2.—Although there were idle days in the dif- during the past month the of coal show an increase of The total shipment amount- made up as follows: Bonne Coal Company retain 24,144 tons Union comes 066-4,000 of this amount been placed to the February Everett having sailed on Wellington with 20,377 the total.

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, April 5

THE B. C. FARMER.

Our venturesome contemporary, the News-Advertiser, has struck a bad snag in the shape of a letter from Col. F. W. H. Warren, who wrote to it a letter ventilating the grievances of agricultural settlers in British Columbia. Col. Warren explains that he has lived in this province for only two years, and that he has therefore hesitated to take the matter up, but he continues: "The condition of the settlers in this country is, however, becoming, in my opinion, so serious, and the effect of their ruin, should it follow, will be so detrimental to the interests of the province, that I venture now to put my views forward in order that those whose duty it is should be able to investigate my statements and be able to provide means of amelioration." He proceeds to describe the settler's position and the grievances which afflict him in the following manner:

Circumstances in the past gave the settlers opportunities of raising money by mortgage on their property, at a time when these properties were appraised at a higher value than they would fetch now or are ever likely to fetch. The settler has now to make his living and that of his stock, out of the produce of his farm, to pay the interest due on these mortgages, and by sale of the balance of his produce to purchase machinery, pay for extra labor during seed and harvest time, and buy the goods required for his living which he cannot produce himself. When the price of cereals and stock were comparatively high, he was able to effect sales to meet these wants, but the fall in prices and the severe competition with the cheap products of eastern Canada prevent him now from having the advantages which proximity to the markets of the Pacific should give him.

The settler up country has no means of putting his surplus stock into the markets of Vancouver at a low price. The roads that connect him with the nearest railway station are generally bad; freight trains do not call at the smaller stations with regularity, if at all, and when they do, the local rates are prohibitory, unless the settlers, who live far apart, can arrange to make up a car load—a matter of great difficulty in a new and sparsely populated country. The mail trains, even when they have spare cars, are by contract prohibited from carrying freight. At many of the smaller roadside stations there are neither freight sheds nor railway officials, so that if the freight trains were allowed to stop there for produce, the settler would find it impossible to leave his produce, as the freight trains are often days late.

I do not say that the adoption of the high local railway rates are purposely intended to preclude the farmers of this province from supplying the markets of the western coast, so say so would be a very grave accusation, indeed, against those who have been selected by the country to respect their interests, but the acceptance of these measures go far to show that the interests of the settlers of the province have not been fully attended to. The farmers of the province are ready enough and intelligent enough to supply dairy produce, if they can do so with advantage to themselves, but as the matters now stand, it is simply impossible to compete against the cheap products of eastern Canada.

The charges by the railways should, in my opinion, be according to "mileage," then the geographical advantages which the British Columbia farmer possesses would not be lost by the unfair advantages given at present to freight from the east. A local train should, say once a week, be run in connection with any branches within the province, taking in produce in small quantities at freight rates—with fixed hours at each station. And, finally, there should be more attention paid to road communications with all the railway stations.

The province of British Columbia owes much to the railway connection which binds the continent from east to west, but if this connection is to be of a kind of rope by which British Columbia is to be strangled, I am not sure that it would not be better for the province to cut the rope. The truth of the matter is, that we here are too young to be bound to an adult state in the manner we are bound; and if this connection is to be of a kind of rope by which British Columbia is to be strangled, I am not sure that it would not be better for the province to cut the rope. The truth of the matter is, that we here are too young to be bound to an adult state in the manner we are bound; and if this connection is to be of a kind of rope by which British Columbia is to be strangled, I am not sure that it would not be better for the province to cut the rope.

This broadside from Col. Warren rather "flabbergasted" the Vancouver champion of protection, which after two days of cogitation felt itself obliged to make the following admission:

The subject, we admit, is one of great interest and importance, not merely to the farmers, but to the residents of our towns and above all to the province, as represented by its government. If Col. Warren has not too highly colored his sketch of the present condition of things—and we have no reason to suppose that he has—it is clear that an inquiry into the circumstances should be made so that the real facts being ascertained, the proper remedy may be applied and the drawbacks to prosperity removed. There is little question that the situation has become more acute than

would otherwise be the case, on account of the abnormally low prices which have prevailed for some time for all classes of agricultural products. This has also come, in many cases, upon settlers who are practically just commencing to have anything to dispose of and who consequently find that the amount they can realize for their produce is much less than would have been the case under more normal conditions.

It is rather sad that in spite of all the "protection" farming in British Columbia should have come into the deplorable condition described by Col. Warren and practically admitted by the News-Advertiser. It is sadder still that this condition should be attributed chiefly to the policy followed by the managers of our "great national highway," which has been so heavily subsidized with public funds to open up and develop the country. For C. P. R. purposes British Columbia is evidently not a part of the country. The part of Col. Warren's remarks applying to the railway's policy does not commend itself to the News-Advertiser, though even in its capacity of C. P. R. and Tory government champion it cannot directly gainsay the Colonel's charges; but his reflections on the local government are quite to its mind. "Let us blame the local government and acquit the other culprits, who are our friends," is the true interpretation of the News-Advertiser's comment.

SIR HIBBERT'S VERACITY.

The Colonist, like a majority of the people of Canada, seems to have very little faith in what Sir Hibbert Tupper says. This morning the organ takes it for granted that Sir Hibbert did resign and lauds him for having reconsidered his resignation. It was only yesterday that a United Press dispatch from St. John, N.B., announced that Sir Hibbert in an interview "denied having resigned his portfolio, or even having talked of doing so, and had not absented himself from cabinet meetings. He blamed the Ottawa newspaper men for inventing the story and declared that they were a disgrace to the profession."

The first announcement that Victorians received of Sir Hibbert's resignation was a dispatch from the Colonist correspondent at Ottawa, which said: "The fact transpired this evening that several days ago Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper asked to be relieved of the portfolio of minister of justice, and since then he has taken no part in the business of the department, though attending the meetings of the cabinet as usual." Now, however, in political circles here is expressed that Sir Charles will withdraw his resignation.

THE BLOOMER QUESTION.

A Lady Solves the Problem to her own Satisfaction.

"The first day that seemed spring-like," says a woman who owns a bicycle, "the bloomer question popped up, and it's been my constant companion ever since. Last summer I said I would give up life itself before separating from my skirts. Yet when I would get my feet tangled up in petticoat ruffles and torn facings I would pray for enough common sense to show me the error of my fastidious ideas. Now, however, I happen to possess a style of bicycle that will not admit of the wearing of skirts, and at last I've come face to face with the bloomer nightmare. I've given the matter a great amount of study and thought, and have in fancy conjured up an ideal wheeling costume. I went the bloomers of corduroy. They will come just below the knees and will be simply full knickerbockers. Then I shall have a very trim, stylish tailor-made outfit with long jacket and stunning skirt of walking length and heavy plaided back. This skirt will open down the side, the opening being concealed by a narrow panel or revers. Then I will wear leather leggings and a plain little sailor hat and veil. When I ride I'll wear the jacket over the shirt waist, and the jacket will be long enough to hide most of the knickerbockers. Then I'll strap the skirt, neatly folded, of course, to the handle bars, and the moment I alight from my wheel I'll hook my skirt around me, and there I'll be as nice and comfortable as you please, and protected from the stares and jeers of small boys. The question of colour is bothersome, too, but I've argued away all hues except brown and green. Black shows the dust and blue has been worn to death. I think that brown corduroy bloomers, with a brown and tan novelty suit, will make what ought to be nearly perfect."—Chicago Times-Herald.

BUSINESS REVIVAL.

What the Merchants of the States Think of the Outlook.

Baltimore, April 4.—The Manufacturers' Record is in receipt of and will publish in this week's number letters from representative business men in all parts of the country on the prospects of general business improvement. Among the number quoted are C. P. Huntington, John H. Inman and Abram Hewitt of New York; M. E. Ingalls, of Cincinnati; Hon. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, and T. Booth of St. Louis. The majority of views, while of a conservative tone, are to the effect that business from this time on will gradually but steadily improve. The iron and steel manufacturers report a decided increase in the demand for their products; traffic has increased on railroad lines and the bankers state that investors are showing more confidence in different sections.

AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

Southern Pacific Excursions From East to West.

Cleveland, April 4.—The Globe Iron Works company have restored the cut of ten per cent. in wages made over a year ago.

Auburn, N. Y., April 4.—William Lake was electrocuted to-day for the murder of a domestic named Emma Hunt last October in the town of Carlton.

Los Angeles, April 4.—W. F. Thomas, said to be an eastern bank swindler, was arrested here to-day. He is charged with felony in having swindled the German American savings bank out of \$30,000.

San Francisco, April 4.—The Southern Pacific railway company have just completed arrangements for weekly excursions from the east during the ensuing summer to California points.

CANAL COMMISSION.

Major Ludlow of the American Embassy Appointed.

Washington, April 4.—The president has called Major Ludlow, military attaché of the American embassy in London, advising him of his appointment on the Nicaragua canal board and directing him to leave for New York by the first available steamer. It is expected he will reach New York before next week, when the board will be organized, and leave for Greytown at once. Ludlow is said to be peculiarly fitted for the work as he is familiar with the international question involved and has a knowledge of the great English canals.

SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS.

Forty Thousand Troops will be in Cuba in Thirty Days.

Washington, April 4.—Forty thousand Spanish troops will be in Cuba within 30 days. Eighteen thousand are now in Havana and the different provinces. The presence of these troops is said to be necessary because of the difficulty of finding insurgents. The latter are carrying on guerrilla warfare. They are said not to exceed three thousand at the utmost. The insurgents find refuge in the mountains whenever pursued by Spanish troops and it is difficult to dislodge them.

NEBRASKA WANTS AID.

California Asked to Provide Seed for the Farmers.

San Francisco, April 4.—The drought-stricken district of Nebraska have sent an appeal to California for seed, principally barley and oats with which to again make an effort to place themselves beyond the pale of charity. The appeal comes to the state house of trade and yesterday Secretary Fletcher had a consultation with William H. Mills as to what would be the best course to pursue. It was determined to make an appeal to the farmers to aid their suffering brothers in Nebraska.

THE WRONG MAN.

Arrested Thirteen Times for a Train Robber.

Stockton, Cal., April 4.—Nathan Hurst, a young rigger of San Francisco, arrived at Stockton on Wednesday. He tallies with the description of Williams alias Brady, the train robber who killed Sheriff Bigard, and on account of this has been arrested thirteen times and detained by sheriffs and constables under the impression that he was the much wanted bandit. Hurst started to wheel to Virginia City but was stopped so many times that he decided to abandon the trip and go on his way home. At "You Bet," the mining camp, he claims that he came near being lynched on Saturday night.

WIND AND DUST.

Does Considerable Damage in Washington and Oregon.

Pendleton, Ore., April 2.—Reports come in from the surrounding country that yesterday's windstorm was the worst in 30 years. In Pendleton it was more of a dust storm, but in other places it did considerable damage. Advice received at the O. B. & N. Company's offices say not a windmill is standing on the line between Pendleton and Bolles Junction. In Athena and vicinity fifteen windmills were blown down. A lumber yard was scattered all over town at Helix. At Walla Walla the roof of the O. B. & N. passenger depot and warehouse were torn out and a bank building was partially wrecked. Trains were all delayed, fearing to cross the high trestles. At through this section the air was struck with dense clouds of dust. The storm raged for three hours.

Spokane, April 2.—The worst dust storm in years raged here yesterday and last night. The streets were deserted. Reports from surrounding towns indicate that the storm was general.

CONGRATULATES THE LADIES.

Mr. Gladstone Gives His Opinion of the New Woman.

London, April 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, who have been on a visit to their son-in-law, Rev. Edward C. Wickham, drove to the railway station to-day in an open carriage in spite of the cold and rain, on the way to Hawarden. Mrs. Gladstone was presented with a bouquet on behalf of the Women's Liberal Association, and with an address alluding in eulogistic terms to her devotion and helpfulness to her husband. Replying, Mrs. Gladstone said they owed her nothing, but all to her husband, Gladstone, when his wife had finished speaking, said he must add his thanks to those of Mrs. Gladstone. Continuing, he said: "The ladies are now taking much to public speech, and if they persevere and keep steadily to it, they will beat the men."

PROGRESS IN BRITAIN.

Further Testimony as to the Benefits of the Free Trade System.

Before the Young Men's Liberal Club, Toronto, a short time since, Alfred Jury the well-known labor reformer, one of the ablest and most conscientious in the Dominion, reviewed the leading facts of English trade development from the days prior to the repeal of the Corn Laws down to the present. The first exhibit in his argument was the following extract from a speech by Lord Macaulay at Edinburgh in 1845: "In 1841 the capitalist was, doubtless, distressed. But will anybody tell me that the capitalist was the only sufferer? Have we forgotten what was the condition of the working people in that unhappy year? So visible was the misery of the manufacturing towns that a man of sensibility could hardly bear to pass through them. Everywhere he found filth and nakedness, and plaintive voices, and haggard faces. Politicians who had never been thought alarmists began to tremble for the very foundation of society. First the mills were put on short time; then they ceased to work at all. Then went to the pledge the scanty property of the artisan, first his knives, then his coats, then his necessities. The hovels were stripped till they were as bare as the wigwam of a dog-ribbed Indian. Alone amidst the general misery the shop with the three golden bells prospered, and was exempted from all tax to garnet with the clocks and the tables, and the kettles, and the blankets, and the Bibles of the poor. I remember well the effect which was produced in London by the unwonted sight of the huge pieces of cannon which were going seaward to overawe the starving population of Lancashire."

With this as a fair picture of the condition that obtained under protection, Mr. Jury proceeded to give a comparative statement of the advances made in the free trade era. Here are some of the more striking:—In 1842 when the population of England and Wales was only 16,000,000, there were 1,429,000 paupers—one in every 11 of the population. In 1894, when the population was 30,000,000, there were 812,441—one in every 38. The adult-able bodied paupers, consisting, of generally-speaking, of men willing to work and unable to get employment, numbered in 1849 201,644, while in 1894 they numbered but 116,473. Under protection in England and Wales in 1842 16,000,000 people gave 47,733 convictions for serious crime, while in 1893 30,000,000 people gave but 9,797 convictions. Free trade has therefore been a great factor in bringing about a reduction in pauperism and crime.

There are certain articles of common consumption imported and not produced in Great Britain that give an idea of the manner in which the people live, and what a time they have. Judging from this standpoint, the standard is much higher now than under protection in England. The figures following show the consumption in pounds per head of the population:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Consumption (1840, 1893). Items include Cocoa, Coffee, Currants and raisins, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco.

Mullhall gives the consumption of meat in 1849 at 87 lbs. per head of the population, and 118 lbs. in 1888. The Dominion Statistical Year Book, which can hardly be regarded as friendly to free trade, states that in Canada the number of depositors in the Post-office Savings banks is 165,000, or one in 30 of the population, while in the United Kingdom there are 5,880,473 depositors or 1 in 7 of the population. The amount deposited in Canada is \$39,529,574, which is \$238.70 per depositor, or \$74.00 per head of the population, while in the United Kingdom the amount deposited is \$526,220,208, \$90.76 per depositor, or \$13.92 per head of the population. The trade of Great Britain has expanded enormously under free trade. The exports of the United Kingdom in 1840 were \$1,308,700, or \$118.9 per head, while in 1893 they were \$218,694,965, or \$513.6 per head. The aggregate trade, that is imports, amounted to in 1840 \$172,132,716 or \$69.11 1-2 per head, while in 1893 they were \$981,526,448, or \$17,149 per head. The United States, a strong protectionist country, exported in 1893 \$899,204,967 of domestic products, and \$22,935,572 of foreign produce, or but 2 1-2 per cent of the total. In the same fiscal year Great Britain, under free trade, exported \$1,063,000,000 of domestic products, and \$280,000,000 of foreign and colonial, or 21 per cent. It is thus apparent that Great Britain, through her free trade policy, secured the profit of handling this enormous amount of foreign goods and re-exporting them.

The tremendous fall in the price of cotton is shown by the fact that in 1838 Britain sold the United States 38,493, 113 yards of cotton at \$1,206,364, while in 1890 Britain sold the United States \$5,811,800 yards for \$1,999,200, almost double the amount of goods for the same money. If the Canadian could buy freely these cottons he would get the advantage of this reduction as compensation for the fall in the value of his products. In 1838 Britain exported 647,077,622 yards of cotton at \$15,554,733, while in 1893 she exported 4,652,217,400 yards, valued at \$47,280,042. This under free trade, while the United States has made no progress, and in face of the fact that cotton was made in New Jersey before it was in England. Hon. J. C. Patterson recently said: "In Great Britain they collect one hundred million dollars a year on articles that come into this country absolutely free. The statement is utterly misleading. Tea and coffee are taxed coming into Canada from the United States, and are not absolutely free; and apart from these the articles taxed under the British tariff and free under the Canadian are about \$90,000,000. Of British imports \$376,270,263 are ab-

solutely free of duty, and but \$28,408, 915 are subject to duty. Of this ten millions are the value of tobacco, raw and manufactured. The customs taxes in the United States are \$1.01 per head of population; in England, \$2.41, and in Canada \$4.27.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Japanese Fireman Killed on the Steamer Cutch.

Nanaimo, April 3.—The all important question of setting the appointment of the city clerk and other officials will be undertaken by the city council to-morrow evening. There appears to be quite a little friction between the council and the citizens. The council are calling for tenders for the position of assessors. There are those who think that this is rather a queer proceeding, as a man who is entirely ignorant of the duties is liable to receive the appointment on a low tender.

The football season is about closed, but it is expected the Second Victoria Rugby team will play the Second Hornets in this city.

The E. & N. Railway Company intend running two trains between this city and Wellington on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The business men are much pleased at this step by the company.

The city council are calling for tenders for the position of assessors. There are those who think that this is rather a queer proceeding, as a man who is entirely ignorant of the duties is liable to receive the appointment on a low tender. Nanaimo, April 4.—Just as the steamer Cutch was about to leave on her usual trip to Vancouver yesterday morning a horrible accident occurred, which cost a Japanese fireman his life. Deceased was doing something in the crank pit when the chief engineer approached the throttle and opened it. Almost immediately cries arose from the crank pit which alarmed the chief engineer and the throttle was as quickly closed but the one or two revolutions was sufficient to do the terrible work. The injured man do the terrible work. The injured man do the terrible work. The injured man do the terrible work.

The land the E. & N. Ry. company are applying for a license to prospect for coal on is now held by Mr. T. D. Jones on a lease from the Dominion government, and should the company persist in their endeavor to carry on the work, the matter promises to cause another lengthy legal contest resembling the case of the E. & N. Ry. vs. Hagan and others, or in other words, the famous Newcastle townsite dispute. Mr. T. D. Jones asserts that he holds the sole right to the privilege.

The Jean was delayed in arriving yesterday through an accident by running on a rock in the vicinity of Peer's island, marked on the chart, and Pilot Bendroit, who was on board at the time, endorses this statement. The Jean does not appear to be injured in any way, although she remained aground for about two hours.

The Nanaimo silver cornet band will give a grand concert in the opera house on the 18th inst. The White Diamond quartette have promised their assistance, and as the proceeds go towards the purchase of new instruments it is to be hoped the band will receive encouragement.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

THE OAR.

London, April 3.—An interesting point which has arisen in connection with the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, and one which will interest college men in all countries, is the question of sending a crew to Putney from the great English universities.

A representative of the Associated Press during the week asked the question of the Rev. W. E. Sherwood, master of Magdalene college schools, honorary treasurer of the Oxford University Boat Club, a member of the Oxford crews of 1873 and 1874, and one of those admirable divines who do not find preaching a bar against an honest love of sport. He said the crew for Putney costs about £500.

"The revenue of the O. U. B. C. comes from three sources. The principal one is life membership fees from new men. Every man who intends participating in any races at Oxford is obliged to join the O. U. B. C. and become a life member by paying £3 10s. The new men average about 140 a year. Secondly there is an entrance fee of £5 for each boat in the college races; this produces about £200. Thirdly there is a capitation grant from each of the colleges—a college having 100 men will pay £200 and one having fifty men will pay £100. We could, of course, ask for more in the event of a deficiency, but we prefer to keep it as above.

"We pay only the extra expense of the men, providing the boat of course. During the time the men are in training here they all pay their own expenses, including their rowing outfit. During the stay of the crew at Putney we pay all the expenses in order to remove the race as far as possible from any trace of professionalism."

The Cambridge University Boat Club does not get its funds in quite the same manner as Oxford, as each man on joining his club at Cambridge does not subscribe to the university boat club. The university makes an estimate of the expenses and then assesses the college club. The assessment this year was \$1000, 18 1-2 per cent of the college club income. Of this \$450 was required for Putney.

"Has your new nurse had a great deal of experience with children?" "Yes, I'm sure she has; she hadn't been here two days before my boys were afraid to look in a dark closet."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

ALASKA BOU

Text of a Report

Attie Cham

Pacific States

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At a meeting of the Board of Commerce on a following report regarding Alaskan boundary committee appointment:

To the Honorable Seattle Chamber of Commerce—We, the investigating committee meeting of March into certain matters of American particular regarding the question of the present Alaskan and to determine upon prompt and vigorous of this organization respectfully beg with the result of tion and to recom body such a course seems to us most i circumstances:

The main point of establishment of a line between the British Columbia, southernmost point island, on the so Alaska, in latitude north to a certain Alaskan west, and have found the following:

(1) That under the present boundary between Russia and British Columbia, the line of latitude 54 degrees north to the north along the Portland channel is the degree of north latitude mentioned point the line of latitude situated parallel to the point of intersection of west longitude (141), and finally, of intersection, the the 141st degree, as far as the frozen limit between the possessions on the to the northwest.

"Sec. 3. That the line between the present boundary and the northwest shall be the same as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales lies in the parallel, 54 degrees north latitude 131st degree and west longitude, the line to the north along the Portland channel is the degree of north latitude mentioned point the line of latitude situated parallel to the point of intersection of west longitude (141), and finally, of intersection, the the 141st degree, as far as the frozen limit between the possessions on the to the northwest.

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"Sec. 5. That the line between the present boundary and the northwest shall be the same as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales lies in the parallel, 54 degrees north latitude 131st degree and west longitude, the line to the north along the Portland channel is the degree of north latitude mentioned point the line of latitude situated parallel to the point of intersection of west longitude (141), and finally, of intersection, the the 141st degree, as far as the frozen limit between the possessions on the to the northwest.

"Sec. 6. That the line between the present boundary and the northwest shall be the same as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales lies in the parallel, 54 degrees north latitude 131st degree and west longitude, the line to the north along the Portland channel is the degree of north latitude mentioned point the line of latitude situated parallel to the point of intersection of west longitude (141), and finally, of intersection, the the 141st degree, as far as the frozen limit between the possessions on the to the northwest.

"Sec. 7. That the line between the present boundary and the northwest shall be the same as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales lies in the parallel, 54 degrees north latitude 131st degree and west longitude, the line to the north along the Portland channel is the degree of north latitude mentioned point the line of latitude situated parallel to the point of intersection of west longitude (141), and finally, of intersection, the the 141st degree, as far as the frozen limit between the possessions on the to the northwest.

"Sec. 8. That the line between the present boundary and the northwest shall be the same as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales lies in the parallel, 54 degrees north latitude 131st degree and west longitude, the line to the north along the Portland channel is the degree of north latitude mentioned point the line of latitude situated parallel to the point of intersection of west longitude (141), and finally, of intersection, the the 141st degree, as far as the frozen limit between the possessions on the to the northwest.

"Sec. 9. That the line between the present boundary and the northwest shall be the same as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales lies in the parallel, 54 degrees north latitude 131st degree and west longitude, the line to the north along the Portland channel is the degree of north latitude mentioned point the line of latitude situated parallel to the point of intersection of west longitude (141), and finally, of intersection, the the 141st degree, as far as the frozen limit between the possessions on the to the northwest.

"Sec. 10. That the line between the present boundary and the northwest shall be the same as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales lies in the parallel, 54 degrees north latitude 131st degree and west longitude, the line to the north along the Portland channel is the degree of north latitude mentioned point the line of latitude situated parallel to the point of intersection of west longitude (141), and finally, of intersection, the the 141st degree, as far as the frozen limit between the possessions on the to the northwest.

"Sec. 11. That the line between the present boundary and the northwest shall be the same as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales lies in the parallel, 54 degrees north latitude 131st degree and west longitude, the line to the north along the Portland channel is the degree of north latitude mentioned point the line of latitude situated parallel to the point of intersection of west longitude (141), and finally, of intersection, the the 141st degree, as far as the frozen limit between the possessions on the to the northwest.

"Sec. 12. That the line between the present boundary and the northwest shall be the same as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales lies in the parallel, 54 degrees north latitude 131st degree and west longitude, the line to the north along the Portland channel is the degree of north latitude mentioned point the line of latitude situated parallel to the point of intersection of west longitude (141), and finally, of intersection, the the 141st degree, as far as the frozen limit between the possessions on the to the northwest.

"Sec. 13. That the line between the present boundary and the northwest shall be the same as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales lies in the parallel, 54 degrees north latitude 131st degree and west longitude, the line to the north along the Portland channel is the degree of north latitude mentioned point the line of latitude situated parallel to the point of intersection of west longitude (141), and finally, of intersection, the the 141st degree, as far as the frozen limit between the possessions on the to the northwest.

"Sec. 14. That the line between the present boundary and the northwest shall be the same as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales lies in the parallel, 54 degrees north latitude 131st degree and west longitude, the line to the north along the Portland channel is the degree of north latitude mentioned point the line of latitude situated parallel to the point of intersection of west longitude (141), and finally, of intersection, the the 141st degree, as far as the frozen limit between the possessions on the to the northwest.

"Sec. 15. That the line between the present boundary and the northwest shall be the same as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales lies in the parallel, 54 degrees north latitude 131st degree and west longitude, the line to the north along the Portland channel is the degree of north latitude mentioned point the line of latitude situated parallel to the point of intersection of west longitude (141), and finally, of intersection, the the 141st degree, as far as the frozen limit between the possessions on the to the northwest.

"Sec. 16. That the line between the present boundary and the northwest shall be the same as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales lies in the parallel, 54 degrees north latitude 131st degree and west longitude, the line to the north along the Portland channel is the degree of north latitude mentioned point the line of latitude situated parallel to the point of intersection of west longitude (141), and finally, of intersection, the the 141st degree, as far as the frozen limit between the possessions on the to the northwest.

"Sec. 17. That the line between the present boundary and the northwest shall be the same as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales lies in the parallel, 54 degrees north latitude 131st degree and west longitude, the line to the north along the Portland channel is the degree of north latitude mentioned point the line of latitude situated parallel to the point of intersection of west longitude (141), and finally, of intersection, the the 141st degree, as far as the frozen limit between the possessions on the to the northwest.

"Sec. 18. That the line between the present boundary and the northwest shall be the same as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales lies in the parallel, 54 degrees north latitude 131st degree and west longitude, the line to the north along the Portland channel is the degree of north latitude mentioned point the line of latitude situated parallel to the point of intersection of west longitude (141), and finally, of intersection, the the 141st degree, as far as the frozen limit between the possessions on the to the northwest.

"Sec. 19. That the line between the present boundary and the northwest shall be the same as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales lies in the parallel, 54 degrees north latitude 131st degree and west longitude, the line to the north along the Portland channel is the degree of north latitude mentioned point the line of latitude situated parallel to the point of intersection of west longitude (141), and finally, of intersection, the the 141st degree, as far as the frozen limit between the possessions on the to the northwest.

"Sec. 20. That the line between the present boundary and the northwest shall be the same as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales lies in the parallel, 54 degrees north latitude 131st degree and west longitude, the line to the north along the Portland channel is the degree of north latitude mentioned point the line of latitude situated parallel to the point of intersection of west longitude (141), and finally, of intersection, the the 141st degree, as far as the frozen limit between the possessions on the to the northwest.

"Sec. 21. That the line between the present boundary and the northwest shall be the same as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales lies in the parallel, 54 degrees north latitude 131st degree and west longitude, the line to the north along the Portland channel is the degree of north latitude mentioned point the line of latitude situated parallel to the point of intersection of west longitude (141), and finally, of intersection, the the 141st degree, as far as the frozen limit between the possessions on the to the northwest.

"Sec. 22. That the line between the present boundary and the northwest shall be the same as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales lies in the parallel, 54 degrees north latitude 131st degree and west longitude, the line to the north along the Portland channel is the degree of north latitude mentioned point the line of latitude situated parallel to the point of intersection of west longitude (141), and finally, of intersection, the the 141st degree, as far as the frozen limit between the possessions on the to the northwest.

"Sec. 23. That the line between the present boundary and the northwest shall be the same as the southernmost point of Prince of Wales lies in the parallel, 54 degrees north latitude 131st degree and west longitude, the line to the north along the Portland channel is the degree of north latitude mentioned point the line of latitude situated parallel to the point of intersection of west longitude (141), and finally, of intersection, the the 141st degree, as far as the frozen limit between the possessions on the to the northwest.

ALASKA BOUNDARY SURVEY

Text of a Report Read Before Seattle Chamber of Commerce on Monday.

Pacific States Merchants to Organize to Look After American Interests.

At a meeting of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce on Monday evening the following report regarding the Canadian-Alaskan boundary was submitted by a committee appointed to investigate the matter:

Seattle, April 1, 1895.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees, Seattle Chamber of Commerce, city: Gentlemen—We, the undersigned, your investigating committee, appointed at the meeting of March 5, 1895, to examine into certain matters affecting the protection of American interests in Alaska, particular reference being made to the question of the permanent boundary between Alaska and British Columbia, and to determine upon the necessity for prompt and vigorous action on the part of this organization in relation thereto, respectfully beg leave to submit herewith the result of our careful investigation and to recommend to your honorable body such a course of procedure as seems to us most necessary under the circumstances.

The main point now at issue is the establishment of a permanent boundary line between the territory of Alaska and British Columbia, from Cape Chacon, the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, on the southeastern coast of Alaska, in latitude 50 degrees 40 minutes north to a certain point on the 141st meridian west, and in respect thereto we have found the following facts to exist, viz.:

(1.) That under the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain this boundary was expressly defined as follows: "Sec. 3. The line of demarcation between the concessions of the high contracting parties upon the coast of the continent and the islands of America to the northwest shall be drawn in the following manner: Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st degree and the 133rd degree of west longitude, the same line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude (of the same meridian), and finally from the said point of intersection the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the frozen ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the continent of America to the northwest."

"Sec. 4. That wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast, from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, shall prove to be at a distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of the coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

2. That contrary to the original proposition, we ascertain no defined mountain chain parallels this coast, but that there exists, instead, merely a vast jumble of peaks and spurs.

(3.) That, consequently, the line of demarcation, as set forth above, was, in the absence of this parallel range, interpreted to mean that particular line specified in the treaty of 1825 as being drawn from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude "parallel to the windings of the coast," which, in other words may mean "parallel to tide water as nearly as may be."

(4.) That this line, so drawn, has been recognized by the civilized world from 1825 to about 1884, and that it appears to have been so recognized by the Canadian government, on the official maps of that government, as late as the date last mentioned.

(5.) That this line was recognized at the time Alaska was purchased from Russia by the United States in 1867, and that the above given definition, as determined by the treaty of 1825, was incorporated, verbatim, in the contract for said purchase.

(6.) That United States troops were stationed at Fort Tongass at the mouth of "Portland Canal" soon after the purchase of Alaska in 1867 to about 1887, and customs officers were maintained at said point as late as 1889, meeting with no protest whatsoever from the Canadian government, or any other powers of the world.

(7.) That both the Portland channel and the Behm canal were well known, and were noted and recognized on the marine charts of this coast, at the time of the treaty of 1825, and have been since said dates.

(8.) That some time after, Missionary Duncan, to avoid the interference, if not the persecutions of his religious superiors, together with controversy over the titles to land which had been settled upon at old Metlakatla, where his mission was located, withdrew from his station at Port Simpson, B. C., where he had gathered a large native following, and located upon Annette Island, lying at the mouth of Behm canal, immediately east of Prince of Wales Island.

granted to the Rev. Mr. Duncan, exclusively, by a formal act of the United States congress.

(9.) That shortly before this time the Canadian government appears to have awakened from its sleep of 60 years, no doubt aroused by the fact that a large number of natives were transferred from Canadian soil by Mr. Duncan's withdrawal, and recognizing more fully the advantages to be gained from a possession of the best harbors of that coast, altered the international boundary on their maps so as to include these harbors and to again include Mr. Duncan's colony; that to do so they indicated that line as proceeding directly north from Cape Chacon, through the west arm of Behm canal, and eastward to an intersection with the 56th degree of north latitude, and the Canadian press is now asserting that the government "has reason to believe" that the words "Portland Canal" were not in the original treaty of 1825, "or if so," that Behm canal was the inlet intended, and, furthermore, denying the right of the United States to proceed eastward from Cape Chacon to the mouth of the Portland channel, under the terms of the said treaty of 1825, while ignoring, at the same time, the fact that their own line proceeds in that direction to a nearly equal distance before intersecting the stated 56th degree of north latitude.

(11.) That from this latter point of intersection the Canadian government, fully alive to the lack of facilities for reaching and controlling the vast resources and the growing trade of the interior without the possession of these harbors, appears to have drawn an arbitrary line to the west of these waters, following the text of the said treaty of 1825 in no well understood particular, but cutting off the heads of all the largest and best inlets in a manner calculated to give to British Columbia the most valuable, and, in fact, the only distributing points from which the interior can at present be reached from this coast, and thereby well calculated to greatly injure American commerce with Alaska.

(12.) That the American territory they would thus add to British Columbia is represented by a strip about 600 miles in length and varying with the windings of the coast in breadth, including many valuable islands.

(13.) That under article 1 of the convention of July 22, 1892, between Great Britain and the United States a commission was organized for the express purpose of "providing for the delimitation of the existing boundary between the United States and her majesty's possessions in North America, in respect to such portions of said boundary line as may not in fact be permanently marked in virtue of treaties heretofore concluded," and that the said commission, by the terms of a supplemental convention of March 28, 1894, is to make its final report to the high contracting parties before December 31, 1895.

(14.) That both governments have had large engineering parties in the field for the purpose of obtaining data upon which to base "fraternal negotiations with a view to determining and ascertaining boundary," and that it was ascertained that the Canadian engineers have, apparently, devoted great energy to a method of photographing the jumbled mountains in such a manner as to give them continuity, in the endeavor to prove the existence of a definite chain paralleling the coast along the lines they wish established, thus defeating the "ten marine league" limit that has been recognized for seventy years as the legal boundary.

While the above mentioned points are sufficient to a good understanding of the great question at issue, and would seem to prove conclusively the injustice of the Canadian claims against our possessions, yet our investigation has unearthed many other facts of interest and of importance, all of which tend to prove the right and title of the United States to that territory claimed by them to-day, and it is to be regretted that any circumstances should have complicated the recognition of adverse claims by the United States.

No one who is at all conversant with the wonderful resources of "our big ice box," as Alaska has been slightly termed, can deny that it is to-day one of the most profitable investments ever made by our government. Its rigorous climate will prove no bar to its rapid development. Just as Oregon, including our own great state of Washington, was once maligned, apparently scorned and almost rejected as worthless, through ignorance and even carelessness as to its immense value, so the magnificent territory of Alaska has suffered at the same hands, and is even suffering to-day. The people of British Columbia, on the other hand, have for many years seen the advantages to be gained by a control such as this contemplated change of the boundary would give them, and the lines have been cunningly set to that end.

The press of British Columbia to-day, while strongly advocating the seizure of these points of vantage, seem to seek to disguise the importance of the matter, belittling it in the hope, presumably, of distracting the attention of the American public until such time as their plans may have been fulfilled beyond possible protest.

Our loss would surely be their incalculable gain, and the people of Seattle would be the first to feel it.

Therefore, your committee, while fully recognizing that the points at issue involve questions of law as regards the interpretation and construction of the treaty of 1825, upon the basis of such data as shall have been obtained by the commission of 1892, and while believing that the protection of American rights and interests may well be intrusted to the hands of our general government, and that they will be fully safeguarded, yet, in view of the ignorance which exists on the part of an overwhelming majority of the American people in regard to all the facts and points of interest whatsoever affecting Alaska and Alaskan interests, and that they will be now unanimously and warmly recommend and urge your honorable body to enlist itself at once in the active defence and earnest support of

the interests of that vast and undisputedly rich territory; to organize, on the lines laid down at your meeting of March 5, 1895, a permanent committee on Alaska, whose duty it shall be to disseminate such information as will awaken the sense of the United States to a full sense of the importance to them of maintaining the absolute integrity of these possessions as they now stand.

In conclusion, your committee deprecates the neglect which Alaska has suffered in the past at the hands of our government, and which has resulted in the great discouragement if not the estrangement of its people. We believe that it is now high time that the citizens of the Pacific Coast of the United States, and of the State of Washington in particular, should constitute themselves the champions of Alaska's cause, and we believe that the citizens of the city of Seattle should especially interest themselves in definite and determined action, as being more closely associated with that territory than are the inhabitants of any other city of the United States. We feel assured that if this permanent committee on Alaska shall succeed in arousing the commercial and political organizations of other cities to a realization of the importance of such action as is herein contemplated, and shall thereby cause Alaska to be better understood and appreciated by the people of the United States as a whole, its efforts and labors will be sufficiently rewarded and its work will be well done. Respectfully submitted.

PENSIONS WITHDRAWN.

United States Taking Steps to Decrease the Rolls.

Washington, April 4.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior John M. Reynolds has decided that H. H. Holmer, a soldier of the late war who has been drawing a pension for injuries received at a battle at Pea Ridge, Ark., by being thrown from his captain's horse while riding over the field for pleasure, is not entitled to a pension and his name is to be dropped from the rolls. He has also decided that where a widow is shown to have, from sources independent of her labor, an income considerably in excess of the amount which the act of June 27, 1890, provides for widows, who have no income or means of support outside their earnings, such widow does not come within the class for whom the said act was intended.

PREPARING FOR MILLENIUM.

A Craved Father Throws Away the Food and Clothing of his Family.

Toledo, O., April 3.—A strange condition of affairs was discovered last night at the home of Gideon Gaff. Shrieks and groans were heard and the police tried to break in the house. They were forced to break in when they found both Gaff and his wife armed with clubs and nearly devoid of clothing, while seven children stood around them almost naked. Three days ago Gaff claimed he had received a message from God to the effect that the millennium was close at hand and to prepare for it. They had thrown away every article of food and all their clothing and bedding except enough to prepare crude ascension robes. The little ones were almost famished as none of them had had anything to eat for three days. Gaff was taken to the Toledo asylum, while the family was turned over to the authorities for care and attention.

CUBAN REBELLION.

General Campos Sails from Madrid to Take Charge of the Forces.

Madrid, April 4.—General Campos started for Cuba last evening. The station was packed and Campos was cheered. He sailed from Cadiz to-day. The cortes has approved of the infliction of severe punishment on the promoters of the rebellion.

BANK OFFICERS ARRESTED.

Used the U. S. Mails to Defraud Purchasers of Stock.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 4.—The following ex-officers of the defunct Union Building and Savings Association of Des Moines were arrested by Deputy U. S. Marshals and the postoffice inspector to answer indictments returned by the federal grand jury at Council Bluffs: W. S. Richmond, ex-manager of the company; Capt. J. W. Muffy, ex-secretary, and J. L. Crawford, ex-treasurer. It is alleged that they used the United States mails to defraud the purchasers of stock.

A QUARTETTE OF CROOKS.

Arrested at Denver, Col., After a Successful Tour.

Denver, Col., April 3.—Larry King, Harry Williams, C. J. Edwards and F. Clark alias Williams, well known crooks, are under arrest here. The first three have operated to-day, having against them a \$9000 diamond robbery at Baton Rouge and another of the same amount at New Orleans, last year. Clark is an escaped convict from Utah.

THE SMALLEST WOMAN.

Paying a Visit to Her Cousin, Who is Also a Dwarf.

Key West, Fla., April 3.—For the first time a woman appeared here yesterday, who is said to be the smallest person in the world. She is Miss Isabella Pinder of Spanish Wells in the Bahamas Islands, and is 35 years old, 38 inches tall and weighs less than 50 pounds. Her physical development is perfect. She is on a visit to her cousin here, "General" Abe Sawyer, who is 31 years old, 41 inches tall and weighs 50 pounds.

"I ought to have known better than to come here," said the departing drummer to the landlord. "I was told before that it was one of those places where you get a well, there's no use kicking now," was the placid response.

"I just wanted to stop long enough to express my sympathy for the horse."

LATE CABLE DISPATCHES

Correspondence Respecting the Financial Conditions in Newfoundland.

South Australia Decides to Abolish Her Militia—The Commons Speakership.

London, April 3.—A parliamentary paper just issued contains further communications with Newfoundland in regard to the financial conditions in that colony. The correspondence includes the refusal of the government to assist the banks which are still solvent, and authorize the grant of the colonial government of £5000 for the purpose of relieving urgent cases. The communication also announces that the sum of £15,000 has been placed to the credit of Mr. Herbert Murray in the Bank of Montreal. The decision of Mr. Murray, who was formerly chairman of the British customs department and who has gone to Newfoundland for the purpose of distributing relief, is to be final in regard to the disposition of this fund.

The foreign office announces that the recent order withdrawing codfish and other similar products from the privilege of free duty applies to all countries, including Cuba and Costa Rica. The Times correspondent in Melbourne says: "South Australia has decided to abolish her militia, thus saving £10,000 annually. The colony will rely for defence in the event of an invasion by the British and the Artillery and Naval Brigades. This course she considers justified while England commands the sea. The only danger is from foreign cruisers."

The American liner Paris, from New York, which arrived at Southampton to-night, reports that on March 30 she passed the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn with her engines disabled. She reported all well on board. She sailed from New York March 26th for Bremen. The Morning Post has this dispatch from Constantinople: "A man named Hasan, whom the police were pursuing across Taximo square, in Pera, at about six o'clock this morning, turned on his pursuers and fired several shots from his revolver. U. S. Minister Tarrell, who was passing in a carriage, alighted and seized the fugitive, who tried to stab him with a knife. An attendant prevented him and assisted in holding him until the police came."

The Morning Post is informed from an authoritative source that William Gully, Liberal M.P. for Calise, will be nominated for the speakership of the House of Commons on April 10, with the approval of the government. If he should not get a majority the Unionists will propose the name of a Conservative, Sir Matthew Ridley, Lord Tweedmouth's brother-in-law. The Daily News learns that the ministers decided at to-day's meeting to support Mr. Gully.

The funeral of Mrs. Leonard W. Jerome, who died at Cambridge Wells yesterday, will be held on Friday. Mrs. Jerome's three daughters, Lady Randolph Churchill, Mrs. Fenwick and Mrs. John Leslie, were at her bedside when she died.

The Times correspondent at Calcutta says: "The Chitra expedition stormed Malandri Pass on March 3. There was sharp fighting for five hours. The enemy, who were 12,000 strong, lost heavily and ever since have been in full retreat. The British loss was slight. The first brigade has crossed over the Swat."

Emile Zola has been elected president of the Societe des Gens de Lettres. The case of Wadwell, the American, who was shot by O'Brien, is regarded by the attending physicians this evening as almost hopeless. In view of his condition he was questioned closely as to the cause of the quarrel between him and O'Brien, but he gave no satisfactory answer. He has undergone two operations, and to-morrow another attempt will be made to extract the bullet from his stomach.

Admiral Besnart, minister of marine, spoke at some length to-day during the debate on the naval estimates before the chamber of deputies. He said that two ironclads would be launched this year and six in 1896, including three of more than 10,000 tons. The number of first-class cruisers would be increased soon. The government did not think it necessary to armaments in any way. The people must be prepared for fresh sacrifices, inasmuch as soon as the North Sea and Baltic canal would be opened and France would be compelled to maintain on the northern coast a fleet equal to the one in the Mediterranean.

Madrid, April 3.—Admiral Beranger, minister of marine, told congress to-day that the government had abandoned all hope of the missing cruiser Reina Regente, and had ordered an inquiry to ascertain the causes of the disaster. Christiania, April 3.—King Oscar has sent a message to Premier Emil Stanz refusing to allow the Norwegian ministers to resign, as he does not see any possibility of maintaining a cabinet otherwise. He expressed regret that his efforts to settle the questions of union have not been attended with success.

Berlin, April 3.—In the upper house of the Landtag to-day Baron von Mantuffel moved to refer to a special committee Count von Mirbach's proposal to calculate a settlement of the currency situation by means of an international agreement. The motion was carried without debate.

The new German ironclad, which until now was designated simply by the letter "T," was to-day at Kiel christened "Aegar," with great pomp and ceremony by Emperor William. There were anchored in the harbor eighteen ironclads, four training ships and two cruisers, all dressed in flags and bunting. The town square was brightly decorated. In christening the ship the emperor said: "This shall remind us always of the dark prehistoric times when the powerful God

Aegar was feared and worshipped by all of our Germanic seafaring ancestors, and of their might upon the sea."

Rome, April 3.—Tuscany has been shaken by earthquakes several times this week. In Tredozie a dozen houses collapsed. Seven dead bodies have been removed from the ruins and eight persons are missing. At Mount Pulciano, in Central Italy, roofs were shaken down three buildings were wrecked. Two persons were killed and ten or twelve injured. The earthquakes have been accompanied by heavy rains. The government have sent geologists to visit the districts where the shocks were most violent.

The Count of Turin and the Duke of Genoa are among the royal princes who will represent the house of Savoy at the Duke of Aosta's marriage with the Princess Helene of Orleans. A committee of women in Rome is taking subscriptions for a wedding present which will be given in behalf of the women of Italy.

C. P. R. MEETING.

Stockholder Proposes That Van Horne Do Without His Salary.

Montreal, April 3.—At the Canadian Pacific meeting to-day a somewhat novel resolution was offered by Joseph Morrison, a stockholder, to the effect that the working expenses be reduced to 50 per cent of the gross earnings; that the president, vice-president, and other big officials who hold stock, be retained without salary. The interest they have in the prosperity of the company, he said, ought to be sufficient to impel them to work without remuneration, and he thought the salaried officers should be filled at salaries ranging from \$500 to \$1000 a year. The motion was not entertained. Mr. Morrison further suggested that they should change half the capital stock into four per cent. debenture stock which would give the shareholders a dividend.

Mr. Donald McMaster, Q. C., asked to what extent the reserve of \$4,000,000 has been encroached upon. Sir William Van Horne replied that it had been drawn upon to pay interest on large bonds, but there is still \$2,000,000 cash available.

Mr. McMaster severely criticized this action, holding that the deposit had been for the express purpose of paying a regular 5 per cent. dividend upon the ordinary stock, and now it is admitted that most of the \$4,000,000 had been used for other purposes. In strong terms he attacked the system of financing, and said that while the president was a very good railroad man he proved a financial failure.

A. P. A. RULES OMAHA.

Police and Fire Departments are Controlled by the Order.

Lincoln, Neb., April 4.—The legislature passed, over the Governor's veto yesterday, a bill which places the Omaha police and fire departments in the hands of the American Protective Association and which will result in the discharge of almost every Roman Catholic in the departments. The legislature passed a measure placing the appointment of the board of police and fire departments in the hands of the Governor, attorney-general and land commissioner. The two latter are members of the A. P. A. and can easily over-ride the Governor's wishes. Governor Holcomb vetoed the bill and the veto came up for reconsideration yesterday afternoon. All the A. P. A. leaders in the state were on hand and money was displayed copiously. The bill passed the house with two votes to spare and was rushed over to the senate and passed by a majority of two. It is stated that Chief Seavy of the Omaha police, who is not a Catholic, will resign at once and the demoralization of the police force and fire department is imminent. All the leading Omaha business men have denounced the law.

CHICAGO'S NEW MAYOR.

People of the Windy City Turn Out Courrupt Government.

Chicago, April 4.—George B. Swift, Republican, has been elected mayor of Chicago. Eight hundred and twenty-five precincts out of a total of 938 give Swift 126,165 and Frank Wenter, Democrat, 88,000.

George B. Swift, mayor-elect of Chicago, was born in Cincinnati in 1845. He was an infant when his parents moved to Galena, Ill., where he obtained his early education. In 1862 he went to Chicago, and after graduating from the Skinner school and high school he attended the Chicago university. On leaving college he entered the wholesale drug house of Lord & Smith as cashier. In 1867 he became the junior member of the firm of Frazer & Swift, manufacturers of lubricating oils. In 1870 he became the vice-president of the Frazer company. Mr. Swift was elected alderman from the Eleventh ward in 1879. He has always been an active Republican, and in 1884 President Arthur appointed him special treasury agent in Chicago, which position he filled with great credit. Mayor Roche appointed Mr. Swift commissioner of public works in 1887. He resigned to take a more active part in his private business in 1889. In April, 1892, he was again elected alderman from the Eleventh ward, and in November, 1893, was chosen mayor pro tem until Carter H. Harrison's successor could be appointed. He was nominated for mayor by the Republicans, and at the special election on December 19, 1893, was elected, but the Democrats counted him out. The present government of Chicago is said to be the most corrupt that city has ever had.

London, April 4.—The Daily News publishes a leader explaining the Chicago city elections. It says: "This clean sweeping of the most corrupt government in the world is ascribed to John Burne's plain speaking and Mr. Stead's appeals, which touched patriotic pride or stirred the public conscience."

of duty, and but £28,408, of this ten the value of tobacco, raw tanned. The customs taxes of States are \$1.91 per head in England, \$2.41, and in

NAIMO NEWS.

Man Killed on the Steamer Cutch.

April 3.—The all important settling the appointment of and other officials will be by the city council to-morrow. There appears to be quite a difference between certain adherents to the matter, and watched with interest by

season is about closed, but the Second Victoria Rugby by the Second Hornets in

N. Railway Company in two trains between thisington on Friday, Saturday. The business men are much a step by the company. Council are calling for tenders of assessor. There are ink that this is rather a ing, as a man who is ent of the duties is liable to pointment on a law tender.

April 4.—Just as the steamer about to leave on her usual over yesterday morning a occurred, which cost a man his life. Deceased was ing in the crank pit when near approached the wheel opened it. Almost ins arose from the crank pit and as quickly closed but the volutions was sufficient to work. The injured man d from the machinery in dled condition and speedily e hospital. Dr. Davis was as soon as he examined the unced Oklata Kasaka be the injured man lived until suffering fearful agony.

E. & N. Ry. company are a license to prospect for y held by Mr. T. D. Jones on the Dominion govern- ould the company persist to carry on the work, ould the machinery in ontest resembling the case N. Ry. vs. Hagan and other words, the famous nside dispute. Mr. T. D. that he holds the sole right

ING INTELLIGENCE.

erest in the Amateur and essional Field.

THE OAR.

OF RACING.

il 3.—An interesting point en in connection with the Cambridge boat race, and ill interest college men in is the question of sending a y from the great English

ative of the Associated the week asked questions. Rev. W. E. Sherwood, agdalene college schools, surer of the Oxford Uni- Club, a member of the e of 1873 and 1874, and admirable divines who do- ching a bar against an f sport. He said the crew osts about £500.

ne of the O. U. B. C. three sources. The price- e membership fees from Every man who attends in any races at Oxford is n the O. U. B. C. and be- member by paying £3 10s. average about 140 a year. is an entrance fee of £5 e the college races; this t £200. Thirdly there is ruit from each of the col- one having 104 men will e could, of course, ask for vent of a deficiency, but kee it as above.

uly the extra expense of iding the boat of course, e the men are in training, ay their own expenses, r rowing outfit. During e crew at Putney we pay e in order to remove the s possible from any trace alism."

sw nurse had a great deal of children?" e she says, she hadn't e for my boys were afraid rk closet."

Cream Baking Powder

Highest Medal and Diploma.

