

Weekly Colonist

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

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OPIUM TRADERS' WILES.

A Shrewd Plan to Get the Contraband Drug into the Hawaiian Islands.

Consignment from Victoria Seized, and also a Well Concealed Lot From Hongkong.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—The Customs house officers were kept busy seizing opium this morning. In all 920 five tael tins were secured. In every case the stuff was most ingeniously hidden, and in one case was discovered only by accident. A big seizure was made on the steamer Queen, which got in this morning from Puget Sound ports. As soon as the vessel docked, Deputy Surveyor Ruddell and inspectors Holmes and Clarke took charge of the baggage and cargo. Trunk after trunk and case after case was opened but nothing was found. Finally two cases marked "Rev. Father Mendolin, Molokai, H. I." were opened and a pause was made. The books and papers were examined. John D. Spreckels Bros. Co., and the way bill described the contents as "books and clothing valued at \$85." Rev. Father Mendolin is priest in charge of the Hawaiian leper settlement on the island of Molokai, and the cases were to be forwarded to him by one of Spreckels Bros.' steamers. At first Deputy Surveyor Ruddell was inclined to pass the cases without search. They are innocent looking, and the contents were marked "Books and clothing" for lepers. He half turned away but changed his mind. "We may as well take part of the cover off," said he to Holmes. It was done. The neat and uniform manner in which the books and clothing were packed, aroused his suspicions and a thorough search was made. Under the top packing, six smaller boxes were found and when they were opened 100 five tael tins of opium were found in each. The second case was opened, and it was also found carefully packed. Only two boxes containing 100 tins each were found in it. The rest of the space was taken up with books and clothing. An investigation of the ship's manifests was made and two cases were found to have been shipped by C. McNiff of Victoria, B. C. The intention was not to sell the opium in San Francisco. Here they would be sold at a profit of about \$5 per pound, but in Hawaii, where the drug is worth \$40 per pound, the profits would be enormous. Had the cases passed the customs house officials here the chances are they would have passed incidently in Honolulu and would thus have been taken by the inspectors on the Queen were they not idle. Inspector McClintock was walking past a few men in a room and ran his steel rod into one of them. It struck something hard, and he at once opened a wall. Singly by the door he found a tin of opium. A further inspection was then made of the entire cargo, with the result that 100 tins were found. Chinese had done the packing and there were some on in San Francisco evidently in the ring who would have put the marked bags in certain places when they were to be taken by the inspectors on the Queen were they not idle. In future every vat of rice that comes from China or Japan will be searched.

TO EXCLUDE CHINAMEN.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary Carlisle sent a telegram to all the collectors on the Pacific coast and the Canadian frontier, instructing them that the Attorney-General holds that the McCroarty act of November 1, relating to Chinese, requires that the Chinaman "who is a merchant in fact," shall also be known to be such by the parties with whom he deals and by the policy generally, and that it was permissible to conceal his identity by trading under an assumed name, or under the disguise of a company. Chinese persons whose names do not appear in the firm name should not be admitted to the United States as merchants. This ruling is expected to result in keeping out of the United States ninety per cent. of the Chinese who now come in under the specious name of "merchants."

CHURCH UNION.

Rome, April 11.—The Pope has shown to various cardinals of his household proofs of his encyclical letter on the subject of the union of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, which His Holiness regards as of the highest political and religious importance. His letter declares that the union will restore the complete autonomy of the schismatic churches; the synod nominating the patriarchate and the latter nominating the bishops, which will give the same autonomy to the national churches as they enjoyed in the earlier centuries. The Eastern churches will be rendered absolutely independent of Latinism.

FRENCH REPATRIATION.

OTTAWA, April 11.—(Special)—A large delegation, representing the Quebec Colonization and Repatriation Society, waited on the Minister of the Interior to-day and asked for Government aid in the work of the society. The delegation considered that the same inducements for repatriation in the Provinces of Quebec should be offered as in the Northwest. Hon. Mr. Daly expressed hearty sympathy with the work of the society, and promised to give their representations full consideration.

THE INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—The industrial army continues to push for recruits, and 500 for a second regiment are expected to be ready to proceed to Sacramento on Monday morning. According to present calculations about 300 will leave Sacramento. The officers of the army will leave the city hall to-morrow in an attempt to secure from the Mayor passage for the second regiment to Sacramento. This afternoon street parades were begun and they will be kept until the regiment is ready to leave for Oakland.

INDICTED FOR BLASPHEMY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 11.—G. E. Moore, the prohibitionist and editor of the Blue Grass Blade, has been indicted for blasphemy and he is now in the Fayette jail. His indictment is the first of its kind in the state and is causing a great deal of excitement.

When Moore learned yesterday that the grand jury had brought in two true bills against him, one for blasphemy and the other for nuisance, he called at the sheriff's office and gave himself up, refusing to give bonds. He was sent to jail, from which place he intends to publish his paper. To a reporter Moore said:

"No, I will not give bonds. The law has no right to prevent me from giving expression to my opinions on religion. The particular charge for which I am imprisoned is for saying that Jesus Christ was a man exactly like I am, and had a human father and mother, exactly like I had. Some of the pious old folks here say that I am blasphemous. Some two weeks ago Rev. Mr. Southgate, a Methodist minister, and I were celebrating St. Patrick's day. The preacher did not like my criticism of himself, and went before the grand jury and had me indicted."

About a year ago Editor Moore attacked the members of the Christian church at Paris, Ky., and was indicted by the Bourbon county grand jury, tried and sent to jail for a time. He edited his paper and continued his attacks upon the members of the church, exposing the whiskey traffic of members, remarking on one occasion that if he were asked to bore a hole in the spot nearest to hell fire he would plant his derisive iron front of that church.

He was waylaid at a lonesome station by four members of the church, who tried to force him to leave. He was taken to Lexington and exposed there in his paper. He will not fight, and so declared. His paper is wonderfully sought after, going to every quarter of the globe, on account of his caustic way of writing. His trial has been set for the July term of court.

THE CHILDLIKE CHINAMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Two Chinese who were captured while attempting to cross from Canada into New York and who were brought here by deputy U. S. Marshal Warren Dow for deportation, were sent upon the steamer China yesterday. Dow says there is an organized combination on the Canadian side of the line to aid Chinese to get into the United States, with an agency in Vancouver. The Chinese work their way from Vancouver to Montreal, they pay from \$100 to \$150 to be taken across the line. Once in the United States they purchase railroad tickets and come out west. The deputy marshal had a long talk with Collector Wise in relation to the Chinese influx into the United States by way of Canada, and it is probable that an effort will be made to locate the white agents who are promoting smuggling operations at Vancouver.

WILL FORCE A DISSOLUTION.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The Irish Independent parliamentary party met last night and adopted the following resolutions: "Whereas Lord Rosebery has, by recent utterances, made plain that Home Rule is no longer the first plank in the Liberal platform inasmuch as he had made it a principle that England, the predominant party, should retain a majority of members in favor of Home Rule for Ireland before he could see it possible to accede to the demands of Ireland; be it

Resolved, that we are in entire accord with the resolution passed at the great convention held in Dublin, April 3, 1893, calling on the Irish Independent representatives to force a dissolution of Parliament, believing as we do that such a course of action would be for the best interests of Ireland."

POSITION OF SILVER.

CALCUTTA, April 11.—The Indian Currency Association has asked the Government if it intends to use its authority to borrow large amounts of sterling silver. The association claims the exercise of this power by Government would ensure the success of the pending currency legislation.

BREITEN, April 11.—The recent speech in the Reichstag by Count Posadowski is regarded by German metallurgists as indicating the intention of the Government to call a conference to discuss a plan for fixing the price of silver by a treaty agreement between the countries interested and the issuance of international silver certificates.

U. S. TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Senator Hale opened an argument to-day against the tariff bill. An interesting feature of the speech was as to the effect of the bill upon the annexation sentiment in the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Hale contending that its passage would postpone indefinitely any prospects of such annexation. That one consideration he thought so important that it ought to be a death blow to the bill. He expressed his conviction that if the vote were taken to-day and if senators voted according to their convictions, the bill would die and would never be resurrected.

THE COKE REGIONS.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., April 12.—It is believed trouble will break out in the Vanderbilt region before many hours. Companies owning plants here have called upon the sheriff for protection from mobs which are now forming. It is reported that a mob from Lansing works is moving on Janesville works. Trouble is also imminent at the Trotter works, where notice was given that an attack would be made on the place to-day. All deputies at Davidson have been removed to Trotter.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The papers are being prepared in the appeal of Russell Sage from the verdict assessing him in damages to the tune of \$25,000 for making a target of Bookkeeper Laidlaw when Norcross, the anarchist, attempted to blow the banker to pieces with a dynamite bomb. The appeal is based on twenty-five exceptions to the judge's charge, and will raise the issue that the charges resulted from the act of an assassin Sage can in no way be held responsible.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Victoria Heard From—The Budget Debate Closed—Further Tariff Changes.

East Atlantic Line to Have a French as Well as English Port.

(From our own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, April 12.—Hon. Mr. Foster, in the House of Commons, announced that the terminal point of the proposed East Atlantic service would be in England, but connection would be made with a French port by a subsidiary line.

In view of the representations made by English dealers on the subject of the sea duties, the following authoritative statement was made to-day: "As the case now stands, importations can be made via England on through bills of lading as part of cargoes for the English market, but purchases cannot be made from bond in England."

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to enable the Speaker to call any member to preside if he desires to retire temporarily. Government has been advised that Her Majesty has been pleased to grant the title of "Honorable" for life to Speakers of any Legislative Councils or Assemblies who have held such office for three years. This will give the title, among others, to Messrs. Marx and Higgins.

A deputation of printers want the postage on articles on art publications to be reduced to the same rate as in the United States. Constable Steward, of the Dominion Police, who nursed Sir John Macdonald through his last illness, died to-night.

The Canadian jewelers have forwarded a petition asking that watch case manufacturers be compelled to stamp their goods as to genuineness.

The Women's Council completed their labors to-day. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the promotion of patriotism, the appointment of women inspectors for factories and in recognition of the principles of international arbitration.

The issue now to be referred to a committee of both houses is the most expeditious way of securing the passage of the measure.

Colonel Turnbull, of the Cavalry school, is under suspension for granting his discharge to a sergeant who had lost a case of great-coats while the regiment was on its way from Quebec to Toronto.

The debate on the budget was concluded to-night. Hon. Mr. Laurier spoke ably for an hour and a half. Mr. Montgomery followed with a magnificent address. Messrs. Fraser and Kenny followed. The debate was closed by Mr. Prior with an able speech.

GENERAL MINERS' STRIKE.

COLUMBUS, O., April 12.—The National Miners' Convention yesterday afternoon resolved on a general strike on April 21, with another resolution authorizing the National executive committee to declare a similar suspension of work at any time during the year. If the first strike does not secure the desired ends, Mr. McBride appointed a committee to report a sort of wage upon which the organization will stand in the fight. It is almost certain that this will be an increase over that of one year ago, when 70 cents per ton for straight mining in the Hooking Valley was made the basis, with the established differential for all the different mining regions and methods of mining. The basis will probably be 75 cents for the next year. The convention elected the following officers: John McBride, Ohio, President; E. S. Panna, Pennsylvania, vice-president; P. A. McBride, Ohio, Secretary-Treasurer. It is estimated that over 200,000 men will cease work and double that number in associated industries will be affected. The organization controls all the labor engaged in mining bituminous coal in the United States and covers the states of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

A Well Known Citizen of Squaw Valley Sold Part of His Property and Vanished.

FRESNO, Cal., April 12.—William Wooten, a well known and wealthy citizen of Squaw valley, in this county, has disappeared under circumstances that are so peculiar as to arouse the suspicion of foul play, and at the same time suspicion is thrown upon a man whose character and reputation stand as high as any man's in the country. Wooten owned about 3,000 acres of land in the foothills and valleys, and after selling part of this land last February to Professor Sanders and others, he disappeared and has not been heard from since. Investigation shows that Wooten's land is now in the name of Sanders, who claims that he was furnished the money with which to buy it by an old friend named John Kanouse. The records show that most of the property was deeded by Wooten to Kanouse and by Kanouse to Professor Sanders. No one here has ever seen Kanouse, nor has he ever been heard of except through Sanders. 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POLLARD-BRECKENRIDGE.

The Sensational and Protracted Breach of Promise Trial Nearing the End.

Judge Wilson's Defence of Womanhood and Scathing Castigation of Defendant.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—To-morrow the Pollard-Breckenridge case will be given to the jury to decide whether or not W. C. P. Breckenridge contracted to marry Madeline Pollard, and if so, what damages shall be awarded her for his breach of that contract. Judge Bradley said this afternoon that if the jury did not reach an agreement before he left the court house to-morrow, he would instruct them to render a sealed verdict, to be opened on Monday morning. The beginning of the end was marked this morning, when Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson began his closing argument for the plaintiff. Judge Wilson's voice is keen and penetrating, and when in accusation against the defendant, who sat unmoved beneath the terrible fire of his words, it was particularly effective. He had the close attention of the jury throughout the day. Early in his address he asked what Mr. Battenworth would do with the fallen woman and the man who injured her. "I suppose," said Judge Wilson, "he would say 'I would turn the woman out and send the man to Congress.' I stand here for womanhood. I protest against allowing this man to enter my parlor and your parlor while the basement door and the gate in the back alley are bolted against the woman." He raised a laugh by remarking that the plaintiff and defendant were like "Mary had a little lamb," wherever Madeline went "the lamb was sure to go." Towards the close of the day he offset the plaintiff's evidence against that of the defendant, and asked the jury, as a climax, which they would rather believe, the plaintiff or this man who acknowledged that he lived a life for ten years, and had lied to keep other people from that knowledge, and who had falsified even his marriage certificate? Judge Wilson did not conclude his argument, but he will do so to-morrow morning, and Judge Bradley will then charge the jury.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

Extensive Movement Inaugurated in Montana—The Men Well Organized—The Great Northern Affected.

HELENA, April 18.—The general strike all along the Montana Central and on the Great Northern from Larimore, Northern Dakota, to Spokane, ordered by James Hogan, organizer of the American Railway Union, began at noon to-day. The men demanded in substance that the schedule which was in effect prior to August 1, 1893, be resumed. This is the first strike ordered by the American Railway Union, and it is a case of life or death with that order. The order includes "engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, switchmen, sectionmen, shovemen, car repairers, coal handlers, and all other employees who are very strong in the territory over which the strike is ordered. The employees in the different departments will all stand together and will not go back to work unless all their demands are conceded. Fifteen delegates will conduct the strike were sent east and they have yesterday, and each of them will drop off at different points. Mr. Hogan, who was in Butte, addressed a large meeting of the American Railway Union. His action in calling the strike was unanimously approved. He will remain in Butte, and will conduct the strike from there. General Superintendent Bryan, of the Great Northern, is here, said at noon to-day that he had received no word from the men as to what their grievances were. He was also in receipt of a despatch from the general office at St. Paul, in which the rumor was denied that the company had secured men to take the places of those who went out. The despatch also said that they would not do so unless the men forbore that action upon them. The men formed an express committee here at 11:25 a. m. The mail car was detached from the rest of the train, and the trainmen agreed to take the mail, but no order was given to take it by the officials to move it. The telegraph operators are out as well as the other employees.

TRADE REVIEWS.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Bradstreet's will say to-morrow that notwithstanding the manifestly depressing influence on the movement of staple goods, owing to the unseasonably winter weather, telegrams to Bradstreet from many of the more important distributing points contain evidences of renewed activity and of influences towards improvement. At San Francisco jobbers report merchandise moving more freely, and a better feeling is noticeable. Extreme heat with north winds is reported to have very seriously damaged the growing wheat in Southern California, and in the West San Joaquin valley. The industrial situation is more complicated and less encouraging. There are prospects of a widespread strike of coal miners and others this month, with a probability of further strikes and lockouts in the large cities early in May. There are 56 strikes in force throughout the country involving about 55,000 people. The gross railway earnings of 124 companies during March show increases in only 20 instances over March, 1893. The March earnings are \$38,278,263; nearly 13 1/2 per cent. less than last year. For three months the earnings are nearly \$106,913,394, a falling off of 12 1/2 per cent. from last year. The March clearings show another total of \$35,769,000 for the week, compared with \$34,000,000 last week, and \$1,215,000 in the second week of April, 1893. The available wheat stocks in U. S. and Canada, as of April 1, are in Europe, have decreased less than had been anticipated, owing to the increase in available stocks in Europe, where a decrease had been expected. The wheat exports from both coasts (four included) aggregate 1,955,000 bushels this week, against 2,778,000 bushels the week before; 2,968,000 bushels in the same week last year; 2,910,000 bushels two years ago, and with 2,460,000 bushels in the second week of April, 1891. R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-morrow: "The most cheering state in the decrease in the importance of commercial failures, for though one mortgage loan concern has failed with liabilities of \$5,500,000, the liabilities in all the commercial failures for the first week of April were only \$2,190,806, of which \$800,867 were of manufacturing and \$1,328,240 of trading concerns. The failures this week have been 218 in the United States against 177 last year, and 34 in Canada against 22 last year."

THE INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., April 13.—As was expected, last night the industrial army tried to capture the freight train which leaves the city at 1 a. m. Needless to say, it was not to make the attempt they marched down to 4th street and were prepared to capture the train. An alarm was immediately given by whistles and the ringing of fire bells. At once a large force of extra deputies made their appearance. At the same time the train with three engines pulled past them. The army then refused to return to their camp, the Colonel and two subordinates were looked up. The remainder of the army was let on the street guarded by a strong force of deputies.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The industrial army has made all arrangements for the journey of the second regiment eastward. Committees were out to-day canvassing for provisions with good results. The wholesale butchers were very liberal, and a number of grocers contributed provisions. The regiment also succeeded in collecting a considerable quantity of clothing for its members. The march will probably be delayed till Monday, as a contingent of 400 is expected from Los Angeles.

COMMERCIAL CABLE.

LONDON, April 13.—The steamer Faraday, with a part of the Commercial cable company's new cable on board, sailed from here to-day. The cable is to be laid from Waterville, Ireland, to Nova Scotia. The entire cable will be about seven thousand miles long. The Faraday not being large enough to carry the whole cable, will drop the shore section, about five hundred miles, first, and then lay the deep sea cable, which is smaller than the shore end. The cable was manufactured by Siemens Bros. & Co., of London, and is guaranteed to afford 33 1/2 per cent. improvement in speed over any other cables in use by the Commercial cable company. This will ensure transmission at the rate of thirty words a minute. The cable is much larger than any ocean cable heretofore made. The Nova Scotia end has been provided with additional protection in order to prevent its being broken by the anchors of fishing vessels. Most of the copper used in the conducting part of the cable was supplied by the Robbins, of Trenton, N.J.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Discussion on Tariff Matters—Nanaimo Harbor Improvement—The Insolvency Bill.

Hon. Mr. Bowell on the Impropriety of Discussing the Behring Sea Question.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 13.—The whole of to-day's session of the House was taken up with a discussion of the right of the Government to place articles on the free list by Orders-in-Council. The Opposition wanted the right abolished, but compromised on securing the promise of their publication in the Canada Gazette.

Application has been made by J. A. Conson, of Nanaimo, for approval of the plan and site of the wharf proposed to be built by him in Nanaimo harbor. The Government has decided to refer the insolvency bill to a large committee of the Senate in place of a joint committee of both Houses. This course is deemed the better one and will enable the committee to sit continuously and receive deputations.

The case of Col. Turnbull, of the Toronto cavalry corps, is still exciting interest, and the Government will be questioned on the matter. Hon. Mr. Bowell in the Senate pointed out the impropriety of members asking questions in regard to the Behring Sea matter based on one-sided telegrams reaching Canada through United States sources.

AN EASTERN HURRICANE.

NEW YORK, April 13.—A heavy rain, hail and snow storm, which seemed to come from every direction, raged on Wednesday, and at 1 o'clock yesterday morning was still raging, but with diminished violence. The gale blew mostly from the northeast, and made things lively for the craft on the East and North rivers and bay. Pedestrians found it difficult to make their way up Broadway and adjacent streets, where the wind blew with a velocity of 45 miles an hour. Several big panes of glass in Broadway stores were blown in and signs were blown down. At Block Island the wind-measuring machines registered a velocity of 56 miles an hour, and at Sandy Hook the wind blew at the rate of 64 miles an hour.

The storm extended along the coast of the Middle Atlantic and New England States. The wind and sleet played havoc with the telegraph and telephone wires, and the very bad shape. Many trans-Atlantic steamers were delayed by the storm. After dark the streets were almost wholly deserted, and the attendance at the theatres was extremely small.

PORTLAND, Me., April 13.—The northeast gale arrived on scheduled time along the coast of Maine. The fall of snow here this season was the heaviest seen in this city for winter. Reports from down the coast state that the storm is much severer from the South Penobscot river to Quoddy Head. Incoming vessels report a terrific storm at sea last night, and the lower harbor is filled with vessels in for shelter.

HALIFAX, N. S. April 13.—This morning severe squalls of wind from the southeast commenced and shortly after heavy showers of hail set in. Although the wind has moderated the hail has fallen all day and evening and still continues. The streets are in a frightful condition. No shipping is moving.

WINNIPEG WIBINGS.

WINNIPEG, April 13.—(Special)—A petition has been forwarded to W. MacDonald, M. P. for Assiniboia, for presentation to the Minister of Justice, praying for the release of John Gordon, now serving a term of 15 years at Stony Mountain for arson at Wapella. Gordon has served four and a half years. The strike ordered on the Great Northern will have no effect on the Winnipeg division as only the West end of the Great Northern will be tied up. The only delay on the Eastern end in the event of a strike would be in the transmission of mails between St. Paul and Winnipeg.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

Rt Hon. John Morley Introduces the Registration Bill in the Commons.

His Explanations—Criticisms of Mr. Balfour and Sir Henry James.

LONDON, April 13.—In the Commons to-day John Morley moved the first reading of the registration bill. This measure provides for half-yearly registration and that all elections shall take place on the same day. The bill allows one vote for each individual, and the non-payment of rates is no disqualification to electors. The reduction of the time of the residence qualification to three months would enable nearly 700,000 male householders to be placed on the register who are now debarred from voting. There was no attempt in the bill, he said, to carry out to the full extent the one man one vote principle. Even a modified approach to such a proposal by a formula of one vote per man would involve a redistribution of seats (Conservative seats and seats of "Ireland") and a breaking up on a large scale of electoral boundaries. The bill certainly limited plural voting. It may be argued, he said, that interference with plural voting weakened the bulwark of property, but he did not see how it was a fact that in the great cities, where the bulk of political power was in the hands of those who did not enjoy the privilege of plural voting, the Conservatives were gaining ground. (Conservative cheers.) The bill, he thought, was a mild and rational measure, and as a whole would do away with the inconvenience and cost of registration and strengthen confidence in the institutions of the country. (Cheers.) A. J. Balfour said that the bill covered a great deal of ground, and it introduced changes in the electoral system more important than Mr. Morley indicated. He thought three months' residence was insufficient, while a revision of the registration every six months would throw an additional burden upon the ratepayers. Simultaneous elections would necessitate the appointment of supplementary police, calling out the military and add generally to the cost of an election. In regard to plural voting, he asked why should the Government endeavor to abolish the least harmful among the anomalies of the British franchise, those which were injurious untouched. The reform, he thought, ought to begin with the great evil. Redistribution would do more real good than anything proposed by the bill. (Cheers.) Sir Henry James opposed the bill on the ground that it would disfranchise occupational voters.

"The bill was then read for the first time. When Mr. Morley was about to rise to introduce the registration bill Mr. Frederick R. Bask, Conservative, moved to adjourn the House in order to discuss the failure of the government to provide relief for the existing agricultural depression. Mr. Bask made a long speech on the distressed condition of the British farmers, and other Conservatives followed in a similar strain. The Speaker, however, sharply censured the opposition for introducing an irrelevant discussion, and closed the debate. Mr. Bask's motion was lost by a vote of 208 to 166.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, April 13.—(Special)—On Thursday Mrs. Robert McGonley, aged 49; who with her husband and two sons lived in a wretched hole near Calbank junction, was found unconscious in a ditch beside the railway track, some distance from her home. She was at once carried to her home, but died before reaching there. A number of wounds were found on the body and an inquiry is being held. Last night a fire broke out in the factory of English & Sons, engine builders, and boiler manufacturers, Strachan avenue, doing damage amounting to about \$3,000. Insured.

Peter Rijshart, a Dutch missionary to Tibet, who has been in this province for three months in the interest of work in that country, left for Tibet yesterday after a long stay in Toronto. He is accompanied by M. Ferguson, a student of Knox college. They expect to be joined at Vancouver by another Toronto man and a Western Ontario Anglican clergyman, who have volunteered for missionary work in that country.

Col. Turnbull, of the Toronto School of Cavalry, has received instructions from the militia department to leave for Quebec, where he is to be stationed. No reason is given for his removal. The Ontario Patrons of Industry have now fifty-two candidates in the field for the provincial elections, and expect to elect two-thirds of this number.

U. S. PATROL FLEET.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 13.—So far, Captain C. E. Clarke, of the U. S. Mohican, now here, which is to be the flagship of the Behring Sea fleet, is as much in ignorance as the general public regarding the mode of procedure to be mapped out for his summer cruise among the seal islands. It has been suggested that the vessels will leave their rendezvous here early in May, some in advance and some following the seal herd migrating to the sealing grounds, but this cannot be correct, as the herd passed Flattery rocks something over a week ago, when such enormous catches were made by the Indians, whose means of hunting are primitive in the extreme. While the exact tenor of the orders is not known, it is surmised that they will be similar to those of last year, which required the crews for all vessels having skins or seal killing apparatus on board.

MONTREAL MATTERS.

MONTREAL, April 13.—(Special)—The Superior general of the Oblats order arrives in Montreal to-morrow from France. His trip is in connection with school matters, and he will visit the Northwest. Orders have been received to make a reduction of ten per cent. in wages over the entire G. T. R. system. James Ross has been elected a director of the Montreal Street railway.

SPANISH CABINET TROUBLES.

MADRID, April 13.—Another cabinet crisis threatens. The Protectionist Liberals, led by Senor Gaxiano, ex-Minister of Finance, are inclined to coalition with the Conservatives of the group headed by ex-Premier Canovas del Castillo. The first aim of the coalition would be to defeat all proposals for commercial treaties with Austria, Italy, Germany, Belgium and Russia.

NEWFOUNDLAND POLITICS.

Outcome of the Recent Scandals—The New Government Not Yet Completed.

The Outgoing Ministers Have Their Last Interview With the Governor.

St. JOHN'S, Nfld., April 13.—The White-way party passed resolutions through the Assembly this afternoon demanding a dissolution of the Legislature and requesting the Governor to telegraph the reason of their action to the Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Ripon, asking him to decide the whole question. The reasons alleged are that the White-way party, who have two-thirds of the whole membership of the House and possess the entire confidence of the people, are accused of offences which have been legalized by the continued customs of the country, and that the members who have been unseated are not guilty of any violation of the spirit of the law, although they may have violated its letter. The positions taken by the judge are untenable and fraught with great danger to the liberties and rights of the people. As representatives of the people they are responsible to them alone and are willing to go before them and accept their decision on the whole subject. The resolutions were passed unanimously. The opposition party remained away, so as to dissipate any evidence of the sincerity of the vote. The resolutions also passed the Legislative Council, although there was a stiff debate there, many members being opposed to interfering with matters directly concerning the province of the lower chamber. The Legislative Councilors are appointed for life, and therefore are not immediately interested in party issues.

The new Executive has not yet been completed. It is likely to be decided to-morrow and will probably take office on Monday morning. The outgoing ministry had their last interview with the Governor to-day. They presented and settled all matters requiring arrangement. The Assembly will probably be prorogued on Monday for a month or six weeks, in order to give the Government time to formulate their plans. It is expected they will hold the bye-election at Bay de Verde early in May, and put up two strong candidates, by which they hope to win a seat, although the majority last November, owing to the bye-election, was 300. This will be made a test election. If successful they will remain in office, if not they will arrange for a dissolution as early as practicable.

BEHRING SEA PATROL.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The sailing orders and instructions to the commanders of the ships for Behring Sea patrol have been completed. So far they are kept secret, but the general tenor of the instructions, it is understood, requires the naval officers to seize any vessel found engaged in sealing north of the thirty-fifth degree of latitude after May 1 and before August 1. The presence on board of sealing apparatus will be regarded as sufficient proof of the character of the vessel to warrant her capture. The seized vessel, if carrying United States flags will be sent to the nearest United States port and delivered to the judicial officers there to await trial. If a British vessel, it will be turned over to the British naval officers who will return her to Victoria. The sailing orders will also be kept secret so as not to defeat the object of the patrol, which is to make it as difficult as possible for the sealers to get away from the coast of British Columbia and Southern Alaska, following up the seal herd. The fact that a vessel, United States or British, has cleared from port before the promulgation of the laws will not suffice to save her from seizure. Her cruise will be cut short and she will be returned to port to be dealt with by the courts.

UNITARIAN WOMEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—At the session of the Pacific Coast Woman's Conference of the Unitarian church, held here, Mrs. S. K. Lothrop, of Fruitvale, presided. Mrs. Horace Davis presented a paper in the shape of a report of the special delegates to the conference of women in Chicago in May, 1893. It was an interesting narrative of the meeting of that assembly. A proposition for the California Women's Conference to join with the National Unitarian Alliance was read and unanimously adopted. Officers appointed being: President, Rev. Eliza Zupper Wilkes, Oakland; first vice-president, Miss Eliza B. Leaton, San Francisco; second vice-president, Mrs. Thomas L. Elliot, Portland; third vice-president, Mrs. Thomas Slide, Watson; recording secretary, Mrs. Kate P. Van Orden, Alameda; corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. K. Lothrop, Fruitvale; treasurer, Mrs. A. G. Freeman, San Francisco.

SAMOA ONCE MORE DISTRACTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The United Press correspondent at Apia, Samoa, writing under date of March 27, says: "As predicted in my last letter, civil war has again broken out in this little kingdom. It may be remembered that the malcontents had evacuated their entrenchments on the demand of the new government troops sent up to check their advance toward the town of Apia and had retreated to Solosolo and Saifafata. It was considered that this retreat indicated weakness and indecision and that for some time to come the Government would have nothing to fear from this quarter. The troops, therefore, returned to Mulinau, expecting that their services might be wanted in the Apia district, to the leeward of Apia, where there was considerable friction between the native residents there and a body of Savaiians sent down by the Government to watch them. On March 10, while two men and a body of Savaiians were bathing in a small stream, they were fired upon by an ambushed party. One man fell dead and two others were wounded slightly. The attacking men crossed the stream and after taking the head off the dead body hastily returned to the Government. The shots and cries of the two wounded natives quickly brought detachments of both parties into collision and a brisk fusillade followed, during which two Savaiians were wounded and three Ananans were also wounded and one killed, whose head

HONOLULU STILL QUIET.

The New Constitution as Proposed by President Dole—Elections Close at Hand.

Sympathizers of the Queen Warned Against Going to the Polls—Wholesale Denunciations.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—The steamer Monowai, brings Honolulu news to April 6, stating that quietness prevails at Honolulu. President Dole is reported to be busy drawing up a new constitution to be submitted to the convention to be held in May. The proposed convention is now the main subject of discussion. The election of delegates is to be held on May 2, and the registration of voters is now proceeding. Only 647, however, have yet taken the oath necessary to qualify as electors. These are nearly all whites and Portuguese. The new constitution as proposed will provide for an executive council, as at present constituted, and a legislature to be formed by appointment. The upper house or Senate will be composed of the President, the Vice-President and the Executive Council, for two years. The lower house, composed of forty members, will be appointed by the Executive Council and the Senators. When the Executive Council, Senators and Assemblymen have been agreed upon, they are to be called together to promulgate a second constitution and to fix the date of a general election of government officers.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

NEW YORK, April 13.—David Dudley Field died here suddenly this morning of pneumonia. Mr. Field arrived from Italy on Wednesday. His only child is the widow of Sir Anthony Musgrave, who was governor of Queensland, Australia, when he died. He was born in Haddam, Conn., February 13, 1805; was graduated at Williams college in 1825; studied law first in Albany and soon removed to New York, where he completed his studies; was admitted in 1828; and from that time until 1885 he was continuously engaged in active practice. Mr. Field attained special prominence in connection with his labors in the cause of the law of nations, and was a commissioner appointed to prepare a political, a penal and a civil code. These, with the preceding codes, were designed to supersede the unwritten or common law. These were completed in 1865. In 1866 he proposed to the British association a general revision and reform of the law of nations, and after seven years' labor prepared "Outlines of an International Code," which has been translated into French, Italian and Chinese. Mr. Field was originally a Democrat, although he opposed the pro-slavery policy. During the civil war he was a staunch supporter of the administration. For eight weeks he was in Congress in 1870, filling the unexpired term of Senator Ely, and acted with the Democrats in the dispute over the Presidential election. He was the eldest son of one of the family which included Cyrus W. Field, now dead, Justice Stephen J. Field, of the U. S. Supreme court, and Rev. Henry M. Field, one of the editors of the Evangelist.

STRIKERS' DOINGS.

Excitement in the Coke Region of Pennsylvania—Work at a Standstill.

Brutal Treatment of a Worker—Principally the Doings of Foreigners.

UNIONTOWN, April 13.—This end of the coke region had an exciting day, and as a result 1,000 men employed at seven plants comprising 1,200 ovens are idle. The house of one man was broken open. He was beaten, had one of his ears cut, and was then forced to accompany the strikers. The men will meet to-morrow and march north. No serious trouble is expected, as the strikers claim to be acting on the lawful plan. According to a well organized plan the strikers began massing at the Oliver Works this morning before daylight. There are about 450 men employed at this point, mostly foreigners. A few of them want to work; but all were forced to go along on the roads. John Pouchneki, one of those wanting to work, said he was sick and could not go. His house was broken open and he was beaten. To finish the brutal work Pouchneki was held while one of the men took his pocket knife and cut the edge off of one of his ears. Then Pouchneki was forced to go with the mob, sick and bleeding as he was. The mob marched south to Fairchance, but the men at work along the route were informed by their friends that the strikers were coming, and they fled in precipitate haste. Sheriff Wilhelm had also anticipated haste, Sheriff Wilhelm had also anticipated a force of deputies to intercept the strikers. At Redstone the officers arrested five foreigners, said to be leaders, charged with rioting at Lamont, and sent them to jail under a strong guard. One of the men who refused to accompany the strikers was taken to jail with him. No resistance was offered by the mob. Arriving at Fairchance at ten o'clock, the strikers started back at once. The Oliver plant has posted notices that the works will close indefinitely. The efforts of the Dumar furnace to have Governor Pattison call out the military have ceased. The sheriff has complete command of the situation.

"IN SEARCH OF A FATHER."

MONTREAL, April 13.—A romantic case has been brought to the attention of the Montreal authorities through the application of Olga Hart, a young mulatto girl, for assistance to find her parents. The girl is a quadroon of prepossessing appearance. She says that her father, a mulatto named Henry Hart, was a banker in San Francisco, and her mother a white woman whose maiden name was Julia Metcalf. Having to travel for her health, her mother came to Canada and placed her child in the convent of Hochelega to be educated, instructing the sisters that whenever the amount of money she left should run short to apply to her father. That was in 1876. From that time Olga never heard of her parents. After two years the sisters applied to the New York doctor for supplies. His answer was that the mother had died suddenly without providing for the child; that she had no money belonging to her, and that he knew nothing of the father or the family. They then wrote to the father's address, but received no reply. All inquiries concerning her relations having remained fruitless, the young quadroon was placed in a charitable institution in this city under the care of the Sisters of Providence. There she was kept and educated until she was 12 years old. She was then sent to the country in French-Canadian families, where she worked for her maintenance until she got old enough to hire out as a domestic servant. The girl asserts that she has rich relatives in the states, whom she is unable to find.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND DAMAGES.

LEAVENWORTH, April 13.—Charles F. Johnson, of Topeka, filed a suit in the District court to-day against Dr. Leslie R. Keeley for \$100,000 for ruined health. The plaintiff alleges that on May 31, 1892, the doctor took the gold cure for leprosy. At the end of five weeks the plaintiff was discharged from the hospital, but pronounced cured. His health, it is alleged, is entirely gone; he is a physical wreck and has the same old appetite for liquor. A summons was served on Dr. Keeley this afternoon, he being in the city to attend the Keeley league banquet at the Soldiers' Home.

SOCIALISTS WARNED.

LONDON, April 13.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the Daily News says that Gen. Baron von Schoenfeld, commander of the Second army corps, took occasion to say among other things: "You may be ashamed of our assistance when the battle begins for the extinction of society and the preservation of property. When the bourgeoisie stand in the first row to resist the attacks of the lawless, the soldiers will come to their rescue." In view of the fact that he is in the confidence of the Emperor, the effect of his speech is greater than otherwise.

Recommend
for Every Weak
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peal that he had re-
ceived no word from
his grievances were.
He was also in re-
spond of a despatch
from the general office
at St. Paul, in which
the rumor was denied
that the company had
secured men to take
the places of those
who went out. The
despatch also said
that they would not
do so unless the men
forbore that action
upon them. The men
formed an express
committee here at
11:25 a. m. The mail
car was detached
from the rest of the
train, and the train-
men agreed to take
the mail, but no
order was given to
move it. The tele-
graph operators are
out as well as the
other employees.

THE CITY.

The Kootenay and Columbia Prospecting and Mining Co., Ltd., (Foreign) has registered under the Companies Act of British Columbia. The head office of the company is at Ottawa, and the capital stock is \$40,000, in \$100 shares.

The Spring Assizes are to be held throughout the province as follows: Nanaimo, May 1; New Westminster, May 8; Vancouver, May 15; Clinton, May 22; Victoria, May 29; Kamloops, June 4; Vernon, June 11; Donald, June 15; and Nelson, June 19. The two last mentioned are Special Assizes.

J. E. ARMSTRONG, of Toronto, who is at present staying at the Dallas, starts at the end of the week on an extensive trading trip to the Peace river country in quest of furs. He goes from here to Ashcroft and then follows the Peace river north fifty miles, purchasing from the Indians along the route. He expects to return by September.

The rawhide trails and the sleigh road in Kaslo which have served the town so well during the winter and over which so many have hauled 5,000 tons of ore, producing 2,000 tons of lead and 408,000 ounces of silver—are now much broken up, and the people are bestirring themselves to have the sleigh road cleared of snow, drained and repaired, so as to do service as a wagon road.

FROM time to time the bound file of the COLONIST has been loaned to parties as evidence in law cases, for compiling notes and for various other uses—and lately on making an examination it is found that whole articles have been ruthlessly clipped out of some of the papers. The file, going back as far as 1853, is practically a history of British Columbia, and too valuable a record to be trusted in the hands of parties who have no more principle than to destroy what cannot now be replaced. In future, therefore, this file will not be at the service of the public.

The stock contained in Mr. Marks' establishment on Store street, seems to possess a special fascination for some people. On Easter Monday the premises were invaded and some small bolt secured; a night or so ago a wily Chinaman was surprised in the act of removing a bundle of miscellaneous odds and ends made up in the store, which he dropped in a hasty flight, but the Chinaman proved himself an excellent sprinter and got away. Examination of the bundle showed it to contain, as supposed, a quantity of stolen property.

A BEAUTIFULLY decorated ball room, brilliant with electric lights, delightful music by the Richardson orchestra and every care taken to ensure the greatest comfort and enjoyment of the guests—the Canoe Club hall to-night at the Mount Baker hotel should attract a large attendance. A special arrangement for the convenience of guests has been arranged, a sidewalk has been laid to the hotel door, in fact every thing has been attended to, including the supper, to which Mr. Virtue has devoted special efforts. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney will honor the event with their presence.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by virtue of the powers vested in him by the "Supreme Court Amendment Act," has ordered that from and after Monday, the 16th instant, the registry for the Nanaimo Judicial District shall be established in the city of Nanaimo. The following new rules are to be in force, taking effect April 19: "Until further order, the local judge of the Supreme court of British Columbia for the County court district of Nanaimo shall, within his territorial jurisdiction, in any action, suit, matter or proceeding in the Supreme court, have and be possessed of the same powers and jurisdiction as are now or can hereafter be exercised by any judge of the Supreme court of British Columbia."

MR. F. LLOYD, Chemist, was in town yesterday arranging for the shipment of a complete sawmill plant to Hall's Crossing, where he has decided to start a mill. The timber to be had in the district is not surpassed by any on the island, and with the machinery to be put up for dealing with it great things may be expected from the Hall's Crossing mill. The capacity will be about 20,000 feet per day. Two high pressure boilers have been secured, which are fitted up with steel tubes especially imported from England. The machinery has been fitted and supplied by Mr. J. Robertson and the Albion Iron Works, and is of the most approved make. The energy and foresight which has characterized all Mr. Lloyd's undertakings are a sufficient guarantee of the success of the present enterprise.

THE deputation of Kaslo citizens and civic officials who arrived in the city several days ago with the object of interviewing the Government in respect to the Kaslo and Slovan railway—asking that it be put on as favorable footing as the Nakusp and Slovan—returned home this morning, evidently satisfied with the outcome of their interviews with Premier Davie and his colleagues. The members of the deputation were much pleased with their courteous reception and the distinct disposition shown by the Government to deal fairly and squarely with them. The amendment to the railway company's act, introduced by the Government and which has just become law, is pronounced entirely satisfactory, and construction will now proceed at once. When the delegates left Kaslo the people there were waiting for the assurance that the railway was a "sure go"; now that they have received the welcome news the burnt district will be immediately rebuilt, much finer structures in every way replacing those destroyed by the fire of a few weeks ago.

A SCOTCH colliery owner, Mr. B. Wilson, who with his family is returning home from a pleasure trip to Japan, is staying at the Dallas for a few days before starting on his journey across the continent. He and his brother own extensive coal mines in various parts of Scotland, chiefly in Lanarkshire. When he left Japan at the end of March, the results of the general elections were still coming in, in a leisurely sort of way. Broadly speaking the great question in politics agitating Japan is whether the whole country shall be thrown open to foreign ports. "The reason for the existence of the eight or ten political parties is a counter-drum to the average foreigner," remarked Mr. Wilson. "As far as I could make out the Liberal and more advanced Liberals through regular series, and the more advanced the party, the smaller it is. Another thing that struck Mr. Wilson was the amount of trashy Japanese 'corries' that are now being turned out in regular factories to supply the American market. The rage for cheap work of this kind has had a very demoralizing effect on Japanese art, though of course really fine work can be secured if one wishes to pay enough. This way of turning out factory made work is directly

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Vancouver's School Trustees Decide Not to Reduce Teachers' Salaries.—Commandant Booth.

The Oolichan Run—Australian Mattson.—To Oppose Mr. Brown.—May Celebration.

(Special to the Colonist)

VANCOUVER, April 12.—Vancouver has many self-sacrificing charitably disposed ladies, who are pursuing their good work individually and not as members of any charitable society. The Free Library is a shelter for many of the destitute, and the sympathies of Mrs. Machin, wife of the librarian, are often enlisted. Through her exertions several young men have found steady employment in Vancouver. At present Mrs. Machin has gone secretly for the board of five of these young men and is asking the public through the press to provide them with odd jobs.

All the water in the city is now coming through the old main, it having been repaired.

Rev. Mr. Fay, who was chiefly instrumental in lifting the debt of the Y.M.C.A. from the city, is to have a grand farewell reception tomorrow at the city hall.

Several carloads of Chinamen went East yesterday morning; the "coustins" of the cargo came down to see them embark, and the city for two or three blocks about the station presented the appearance of a Chinese settlement. Two carloads were for Havana.

Rev. B. Small who has been seriously ill for some time is convalescent.

Bishop Scott paid a visit to St. Luke's home and expressed himself much pleased with the institution.

Two hundred carcasses of mutton consigned to J. Chipman were placed in his refrigerator storehouse last night. The storehouse has a capacity of 600 carcasses.

It is now an assured fact that the Gulf of Georgia Canning Co. factory will be completed before the coming season.

A. H. B. Macgowan, secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association, has received a highly congratulatory letter from Mr. E. A. Brockmore, of the British Columbia office in England, in regard to the fourth annual report, which has received considerable attention from old country fruit growers.

The average daily attendance in the schools for March was 1,581. Each teacher in the schools is required to make a report of progress—in its nature private. The trustees announce that the last batch of reports were very satisfactory. The question of cutting down salaries was thoroughly gone into by the trustees at their meeting, and it was decided that no reduction could be made without seriously affecting the standing of the schools.

VANCOUVER, April 13.—The city solicitor has drawn up a petition from the City Council to the Privy Council in England, praying the latter to hear an appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in reference to the foreshore trouble with the C. P. R. The point in dispute is as to the city's right to build a wharf at the end of Gore avenue and to do traffic over the C. P. R. wharf.

On Thursday night Col. Peters, D. A. G., will hold an inspection of the local battery of Vancouver. Both officers and men are drilling hard for the purpose of making a good showing as possible.

A friend of Japanese Consul Kito, who is now in Japan, has written to the consul, seriously ill with inflammation of the lungs. The lot of Chinese passengers brought over by the steamer Empress of Japan were taken to the inspection station and fumigated before they were shipped East.

Commandant Booth, Brigadier Holland and officers will lead the Salvation Army meetings all day tomorrow.

O. B. Wilkey passed through town yesterday, on his way to Alaska, on the boundary commission.

H. F. Barnard, of McPhillips, Woodton & Barnard, Victoria, left here yesterday on a trip through Yale district.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 12.—The selection of a candidate to oppose Mr. Brown will not be made to-morrow night as reported. The ballot on the nominees takes place on Friday, the 20th.

Five million salmon fry have been turned loose in Harrison lake and river during the past week. Another million went to-day.

"Pinfors" was presented in the Opera House to-night by local amateurs under the direction of Victor Austin. The audience was one of the largest ever gathered in the building. The performance was highly creditable.

Oolichans made their appearance in the river to-day but the run is light yet.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 13.—Delegates from Masequi, Upper and Lower Sumas, and Chilliwack, in all sixteen, met at Chilliwack last evening to select a candidate to oppose Mr. Kitchen in the interest of the Government. S. A. Cawley and D. McPhillips were nominated. A poll showed seven for Cawley and six for McPhillips, who is likely to be the Government standard-bearer in the coming fight.

A ton of fresh spring salmon will be shipped to Australia by s.s. Arawa, which leaves Vancouver in a few days. To-morrow a carload of spring salmon will be shipped to New York.

The City Council have held a session, but did not succeed in settling the session, and it is probable another meeting will have to be held to decide where out are to be made. It is rumored that the Board of Works estimates will be reduced to very small figures. The estimates had been made out far in excess of the revenue which might be reasonably expected.

A small fire occurred this morning in the Trecoast Packing Co.'s warehouse. The damage was slight.

NANAIMO, April 12.—A dance is to be given in St. Paul's Institute next Tuesday week by the young unmarried ladies of the city and their bachelor friends.

The police having failed to capture the burglars who have made themselves so conspicuous by their depredations, a number of detectives are at work, armed with shotguns and revolvers. Bloodshed is anticipated, though not that of the burglars.

supplied two huge boilers for the N. V. C. Co. to replace four now in use at No. 1 wharf.

Arthur Bullock will be back from the Old country by the end of the month.

The Spring Assizes opens here on the 1st May. There are only three petty cases for trial.

The Nanaimo Reform club has sent a delegate to Comox to discuss the locality in the Opposition interest.

Great improvements have been made to the swamp in view of the final match for the B. C. cup, which takes place on Saturday afternoon between the Rangers and the Victoria Wanderers.

Next meeting will be held to-morrow evening, to make arrangements for the usual 24th of May celebration.

Miss Bowes has successfully organized a branch of the W. C. T. U. in this city, with the following officers: Mrs. Jamieson, president; Mrs. C. C. McKenzie, Mrs. McKeen, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Hewitt and Miss Brooks, vice-presidents; Miss Hart, corresponding secretary; Miss Haman, secretary; Mrs. B. E. Riley, treasurer; Mrs. Cocking, auditor.

A man named Costello, nearly dead from exposure, was picked up at Qualicum Bay last night, his sloop having drifted ashore. It is supposed Costello became demented from drink or other cause and across the Gulf from the Fraser river. When found Costello was in a very low condition. He ordered no one to come near him, and said he knew that he was off Stevenson, where he had a cargo.

George Johnson, who has been in jail for the past few days charged with fraudulently causing the accident to Mr. Charles Dempster, was released this afternoon on \$500 bail.

NANAIMO, April 13.—A meeting took place this evening at which preliminary resolutions were discussed for the proper celebration of the Queen's Birthday.

Louis Jos, a Cowichan half-breed, charged with having brutally assaulted his mother-in-law some weeks ago, pleaded not guilty before Judge Harrison this afternoon and elected for a speedy trial, which was set for next Thursday.

Mrs. Adolph Newman, wife of Mr. Newman, proprietor of the Cuban cigar factory in this city, has disappeared. She is an elderly woman, and is supposed to be suffering from temporary insanity. She is believed to be in Victoria, and her husband is there searching for her.

CHILLIWACK, April 12.—Mr. Thompson, school teacher of Rosedale, died there last week after a short illness. His widow is not likely to live the week out. Mrs. James Munro passed away on the 10th inst. after a long and painful illness. She was a sister of Mr. S. A. Cawley, reeve of Chilliwack, and W. H. Cawley, proprietor of the Queen's Hotel.

Mr. Adams, of Victoria, arrived in town this week and has taken charge of the Chilliwack Progress.

A. C. Henderson's store was broken into again on Wednesday night and a quantity of hams and other stuff taken away.

A meeting was held in Mr. Pelly's office on Monday night to formulate some plan for the day's work, and to appoint committees to make inquiries.

WILSON. (From the Miner.) J. A. Kirk and C. S. F. Humber have applied for leases on two separate blocks on Bird Creek, containing thirty-six and a third acre each.

J. A. Turner and G. P. O'Farrell have applied for a lease on Forty-Nine creek, commencing at the eastern boundary of the Nelson hydraulic company's property.

Robert Day, J. F. Hume and H. E. Crossdale have located placer ground on the eastern side of Hall creek, comprising in all some eight acres.

Frank Fletcher, of the C. & K. land department, has been at work on the wagon road between the Nelson and Fort Sheppard depot and the town, to render it passable until a good road can be made.

The Nelson hydraulic company's pipping for Forty-Nine creek, consisting of 1,100 feet, will be here within a day or two. It is expected the ground will be ready for working by April 20.

He Pegg has returned to town after making surveys of the three claims held near Ainsworth by the Canadian Pacific Mining & Milling company of Minneapolis. The claims, situated a short distance from Woodbury creek, are known as the Wakefield, Amazon and Budwise. The company proposes doing extensive work this spring, driving in at least two good tunnels. The manager, A. D. Westly, has applied for 300 inches of water from Woodbury creek, with a view to securing power to work one or more large drills.

Subsequent mining along the Fraser and Thompson rivers has been prosecuted with vigor which has not before been shown in British Columbia. The Finch mining company has commenced operations at the junction of the Thompson with the Fraser. The capital in this company is all from Pittsburgh. The Vancouver company, known as the Kanaka Bar Gold Dredging Company, Limited, has also commenced operations.

John B. Hobson, consulting engineer of the Horsey and Cariboo hydraulic mining companies, has returned from California with a staff of millwrights. He will proceed with the erection of a sawmill and the operation of his companies. He reports the steel pipe to be already on the ground, and expects to proceed with the laying and the several miles of necessary ditching as soon as the snow is off the ground and the season opens.

The Foreman has resumed work with 250 men. The Banker Hill has 365 employed every day. The Gem, opened up a week ago, is working 100 men. The Standard is employing 70 men. The Tiger has increased its force from 30 to 75. The Last Chance is expected to resume operations soon, as every body believes the recent decision of a parallel Montana case will soon give the property to its Spokane owners. All over the Comox district people are taking new courage, money is growing more plentiful and conditions in general are growing better every day.

(From the Tribune) Phil Aspinwall and Tom Pesban returned to Trail Creek district this week, in the expectation of realizing on gold properties before the close of the season.

The Great Northern announces the same rate on freight from Spokane to Nelson as is given by the Spokane & Northern and Nelson & Fort Sheppard.

Captain Gore is again at his post on the steamer Columbia. He is having his first experience in running a loaded steamboat through the rapids of the lower Columbia in low water.

The Silver King is again to the front as the largest employer of labor of any mine in southern Kootenay. Over fifty names are now on the pay-roll, and the force will be

increased to the full capacity of the building accommodations.

The people of Waneta, Fort Sheppard and Boundary are jubilant over their prospects. The hydraulic company operating on the north side of Pend d'Oreille put fifteen men to work this week, and more are expected to be put on in a few days. The ground on the south side of the river has been acquired by a company said to be financially able to open it. A lead mine has been discovered on Cedar creek, a tributary of the Pend d'Oreille, seven miles distant from Boundary, that shows a vein 9 1/2 feet wide of ore that runs 75 per cent. lead and a few ounces silver. A number of men make from \$2 to \$3 a day on the bars in the Columbia and in "oreveering" near the mouth of the Pend d'Oreille. There is also considerable travel to and from the mines in Trail Creek district.

Travelling was resumed on the Revelstoke & Arrow Lake branch of the Canadian Pacific on Monday, and by the time the "Wigwag" is reached the stage of water in the river will be such as to allow the Lytton to make regular trips north from Idaho.

The other day Augustus Canney, one of Kaslo's prominent citizens, was at his home in Victoria. Before leaving Kaslo he bought a pair of pants, which were stowed away in a valise along with a big bundle of documents. At Northport the valise was opened for customs inspection. Uncle Sam's collector made a question of the documents. He said "I will have to tax you \$3 on your pants." Mr. Canney said: "I paid but \$1.50 for them in the city of Kaslo, and you can take the pants." The pants are now in the seizure room of the customs office at Northport.

The Columbia is now engaged in transporting ore from Trail to Northport, making a round trip a day. In addition it is making two trips a week to Bonner's Ferry, the Spokane makes two trips a week between Nelson and Kaslo. The Nelson is still lying at the railroad wharf at Nelson undergoing repairs. The Ainsworth makes three round trips a week between Kaslo and Nelson, and is reported doing a good business. The authorities of Stevens county, Washington, think they have the cinch on the C. & K. S. N. Co. They assessed the steamer Columbia at \$25,000, and threaten to seize the boat if the amount of the taxes is not paid instantly. The assessment is exceedingly beyond question, but the authorities have the whip hand, and the tax will have to be paid.

Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, the Nelson & Fort Sheppard track still runs through Beaver canyon, but for a mile and three-quarters it is in a crippled condition from embankments sliding away, slopes sliding down, and bridges settling out of line. However, Superintendent George says he will have the road open for freight traffic in seven or eight days; but he will do well if he has it open to stay open by May 1. There is no great delay in handling passengers, those leaving Nelson on Friday arriving at Spokane on time. Baggage and express are "tooted" across the break by the men employed on the railway, the passengers "tooting" themselves across. Going south, about an hour is required in making the transfer, and about twice that time is consumed in making the transfer back.

The recent long delay caused by breaks on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, but by slides on the Spokane & Northern as "Deadman's Eddy" and "Seven Devils." About a hundred men are employed and as many more could be worked to advantage.

For the week ending April 6 the ore shipments by the boats of the Columbia & Kootenay Steam Navigation Company were: Via Bonner's Ferry—Antelope mine, Slovan district, 24 tons; Via Northport—Le Roi mine, Trail Creek district, 48 tons; Josie mine, Trail Creek district, 10 tons; O. K. mine, Trail Creek district, 10 tons. Total, 524 tons. Value (24 tons silver-lead ore at \$120 a ton), \$2,880. Value (500 tons gold copper ore at \$50 a ton), \$25,000. Total, \$27,880.

KASLO. (From the Times.) Owing to the bad condition of the road the New Denver stage leaves Kaslo every alternate day.

A large quantity of freight consigned to different parties in this city is delayed by the slides on the Nelson and Fort Sheppard railway.

About forty tons of high grade ore from the Lanky Roy mine in Jackson's basin is being hauled from Bell's to Kaslo for shipment to one of the American smelters.

Slovan country is the Lanky Roy, situated on Jackson creek. The development work consists of a tunnel which at present is run a distance of three hundred feet. Seven men are now working on the property. The ledge is four to six feet wide, the filling being concentrated ore. There is a chute of clean galena ore from fifteen to eighteen inches in width. About fifty tons of high grade ore are now in transit from the mine to Kaslo for shipment to the smelter. This ore has an average value of 150 ounces in silver and runs 77 per cent. lead.

THE U. S. TARIFF. WASHINGTON, April 13.—The four hours allowed daily for a general debate on the tariff bill in the Senate were filled up to-day by the last part of Senator Puffer's four-day speech and by a three and a half hour speech by Senator Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell's attitude towards the bill was very clearly defined. In his opinion it was destitute of a single good point. It breathed a spirit of free trade with all its blighting consequences and it merely assailed capital and labor alike. It was based on no definite principle or policy of customs taxation. It was neither free trade nor protection and yet it was both. It was a legislative monstrosity, and the patriotism demanded that it be strangled and not be permitted to be born.

LEAMINGTON, April 11.—Burglars made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the post office here early yesterday morning.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Disappearance of Three Members of the Crew of Captain Bangs' Schooner.

Steamer Traffic Brisk at Kaslo—Removing the Old Quarantine Buildings.

News reached Seattle the other day of the mysterious disappearance of some of the crew of Captain Bangs' new schooner, the Idaetta, which left the Sound on a sailing cruise last month. The news came from the North in a letter dated at Jackson, a small trading post, by one of the crew and received by a friend of the writer living in Seattle. While off one of the numerous islands that line the northern coast at a distance of from 50 to 100 miles from the mainland, a portion of the crew were sent ashore to get fresh water. It was early in the morning of a beautiful day and they landed, and their comrades expected them back within a few hours. Noon passed, but not a sign of them could be seen. At last Captain Whitney, the vessel's master, became anxious and ordered another boat away to find them if possible. In the evening the first boat high and dry on the island shore, but not a man of the lost crew was visible. The interior of the island was a wild mass of trees and underbrush, and looked fit only for the habitation of wild animals or still wilder men. The rescuing party penetrated the woods a short distance, but as night was fast approaching, they concluded to return to the schooner. All night long lights were kept burning aboard the little craft in case any one ashore should wish to reach her. Next day the letter was mailed, but nothing had yet been heard of the missing men. They went ashore at their own request, which might make it seem as though they intended to desert, but this is hardly probable.

NAVIGATION ARRANGEMENTS AT KASLO. The steamer City of Idaho is now ready for launching at Kaslo and expected to make her first run to bring in the people from Bonner's Ferry for the Queen's Birthday celebration. The steam tug City of Kaslo has also been repaired, and is expected to be again by the 1st June. The steamer Spokane is being served by the steamer Spokane, which are altogether inadequate to traffic requirements.

When the steamer Cognitlan made her last trip to Heddington Island for stone she found a board on which was painted the name "Standard." The board is evidently some of the wreckage belonging to the little steamer Standard which sank off Cape Mudge with all hands on board over a year ago, and the fragment looks as though it might have been a piece of the lost vessel's forward bulkheads. The steamer, which arrived in from Rocky Point to-day, is cordwood, leaves for Comox to-day, to move ten or twelve settlers, with their horses, cattle and all their belongings, to Kingoing Inlet. Owing to this engagement, one of the party down the coast had to be refused. The party will probably have to charter another steamer for the trip. They are in charge of Mr. Gillman, and comprise fifty men, practical and expert mining men, who are bound from Seattle to the Murrichinms mineral fields on Barclay Sound. It is said that Mr. Gillman succeeded in raising funds in New York a short time ago for the iron mines at the spot he is bound for, which property belongs to the late Capt. McCook, a one-half mile distant from this place is the site for the new sawmill, the material for which will probably be delivered shortly by the Cognitlan. The mill will, it is understood, be built by Mr. John White, of Saanich.

STEAMER KINGSTON TO TAKE A REST. Steamer City of Kingston is shortly to be taken off the route for a general overhaul, and the steamer City of Seattle takes the route while the Kingston is on the way. Manager Yerkes, of the Puget Sound & Alaska company, says that the Kingston's renovation is to be very thorough, and when she is again ready for service she will be a dandy boat. A new new wheel is now being put on, and is expected to arrive within another week. The time required to overhaul the Kingston will be indefinite. The City of Seattle will be in outfit with supplies, etc., to run as long as necessary.

TO ACT AS TENDERS. There will be two steamers employed in connection with the work of the Canadian-Alaskan Boundary Commission this year. The Thistle, which did the work alone last year, will this season be assigned exclusively to the use of the Northern division of the party, while the Cariboo & Fly has been partially engaged for the Southern corps' marine duties. Captain Arthur, formerly master of the Australian Canadian liner Warrimoo, has been appointed master of the Thistle in place of Capt. Nicholson, who is now mate on the steamer Islander.

STEAMER MICHELIF, Capt. Foot, came in from Roche Harbor last evening with a large miscellaneous cargo, including nearly 1,000 dozen of fresh eggs, which, owing to the duty of five cents on the dozen heretofore exacted being removed, can be placed on the market at current prices.

STRONG headwinds detained the steamship Umaitila on her voyage up from San Francisco, for nearly half a day, and consequently her arrival here was not until about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Exactly 100 passengers, including the British Columbia lacrosse team, left the ship at Victoria. The steamer also brought \$3 7/10 tons of freight for this city.

The four-masted Hawaiian ship John Ene, now loading in Port Blakely for Port Pirie, will take the largest cargo of lumber ever taken on of the Sound.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair. DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder. The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes.—40 Years the Standard.

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.

The Creditors Meeting Recommends That Their Representative Assist the Assignees.

Three Per Cent. Considered Enough to Pay All Winding Up Expenses.

The meeting of creditors of Green, Worlock & Co., to consider the advisability of appointing some one to represent them in the winding up of the bank, was held yesterday afternoon in the Board of Trade building, and was largely attended.

Mr. J. S. Yates, speaking for the assignees, did not see how secured creditors could be debarrd from voting.

Mr. Alexander Wilson supported Mr. Shakespeare's motion and oriel of "question, question," were raised, when a new difficulty developed by Mr. E. Crow-Baker inquiring whether tickets or notes counted in deciding the law.

Mr. F. B. Gregory, after further discussion, argued that the new act only applied to assignments after the passage of the act, and that the present meeting was only to express an opinion whether some one to represent the creditors should be added to the assignees.

Mr. Yates finally moved in amendment to Mr. Shakespeare's motion, that no vote be taken until after the assignees had made a statement.

Hon. Mr. Davis, who was present, being asked to explain the position of the meeting in regard to the new act, pointed out that the general scope of the act was not retroactive, and that the proceedings of the act could simply be regarded as an advisory meeting.

The assignees being asked for a statement, Mr. Yates explained how the meeting had been called at the request of creditors. He also explained that all the bank employes with the exception of one had been discharged, and that Mr. Worlock had employed as a consultant to explain matters in various accounts.

Mr. Noah Shakespeare had no complaint to make against the assignees and said there was no intention to remove them or to place any one under them, but the business of this meeting was to place some one equal to the assignees with the three now appointed.

Mr. Alexander Wilson did not see what the assignees had to fear from the appointment of a fourth, while Mr. Noah Shakespeare held that if the assignees did not obey the wishes of a representative meeting like this they should be removed.

Mr. Yates thought Mr. Shakespeare had not understood him, as he only wished to point out that this was not a legal meeting and consequently it was not authoritative.

Mr. Cassidy supported the attitude of the assignees.

Mr. S. Perry Mills, while pointing out that the meeting was not statutory but advisory, supported the motion.

Mr. E. M. Johnson moved an amendment to elect "a person" in place of Mr. Beaven's name, so that the creditors might have their choice if the principle of the motion was regarded favorably.

The amendment was lost by 354 votes to 244, and the main motion carried by 408 to 305.

KOREA'S KING.

Charged With the Employment of an Assassin to Destroy His Enemy.

Sensational Death of the Leader of the Rebellion of 1884.

A singular story of political intrigue and revenge is brought by the Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Japan, just arrived from Yokohama. The closing scene, a bloody one, was enacted only a day or so before the vessel left Japan, and international complications may very possibly result.

The home of J. McKelvie, near Ross Bay, was burned to the ground at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, the fire, originating in one of the rooms, having completed its work of destruction before news of the being in progress was given the brigades.

Another of the pioneer residents of Victoria passed his away in the person of Hamilton Moffatt, who died at the residence in this city yesterday morning, at the age of 62 years.

On March 27 he visited Shanghai and put up at the Japan hotel, where the following night he was assassinated by a Korean named Kim Shoo, who had been acting as his secretary and body servant, and who was arrested on the 29th by the Settlement police.

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THE CITY.

The two "robber" or "cocoon" crabs (virgata) which were brought here lately on the schooner Norma, and were intended for some one of the great museums, have succumbed to the chill of the northern climate, and were found dead in the cocoon.

Borrowing friends yesterday morning accompanied to their last resting place in Ross Bay cemetery the mortal remains of Mrs. Michael Powers, whose death occurred on Wednesday.

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THE CITY.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL Tom Kains has presented a fine set of maps of the Province to the B. C. Board of Trade.

The summer term of the Collegiate school opens at the Christ Church Cathedral schoolroom on the 30th inst.

FREDERICK KATZ, alias "Frenchy," was fined \$2 and costs upon conviction for assault in the police court yesterday.

JOSEPH ROWE and John Doyle, for fighting on Johnson street, were severally fined \$5 and costs in the police court yesterday.

The funeral of the late Hamilton Moffatt is to take place from the corner of Oswego and Michigan streets, the family residence, at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and from the Church of Our Lord (R.E.) half an hour later.

The near approach of the date set for the first concert of the Victoria Choral Society, Wednesday, May 9, will doubtless be the means of drawing large attendances at the four remaining rehearsals on Wednesday evenings.

ALL the leading characters in the Mikado matinee yesterday were presented with beautiful bouquets during the performance, among others the employes of the theatres, showing their appreciation in this way of Messrs. Bunby and Rowland.

Now that the city has been given the power by the recent amendments to the Municipal Act, Ald. Humphreys has given notice to bring the matter up, with the effect that the city purchase the grounds and buildings of the British Columbia Agricultural Association.

THE candidature of Joseph Hunter, M.P. P., for the district of Comox at the forthcoming provincial election is announced in a notice in the Weekly News, published at Comox, B.C., last night.

MR. J. F. BLEDORP who returned from Tacoma yesterday was accompanied back to Victoria by little Louis Boketo, the eight-year-old son of Bella Cools Jennie, who has been with the three years arrested charged Taylor at Savary Island.

G. W. HENDERSON, a tea planter who has been twenty-five years in Assam, is spending a few days in this city, having arrived by the last Empress. Mr. Henderson is looking over a copy of "Victoria Illustrated" on his return.

FOUR lady missionaries from India and China have during the past few days been guests at the Dalles, arriving over by the last Empress. They are Miss Helen, Miss Corbin, Miss Laura A. Haygood, Methodist of Shanghai, and a sister of Bishop Haygood of the South Methodist church; Miss Della A. Fuller, Methodist, of Sitapur, India; and Miss Kyle, Methodist, also of India. They are all natives of America and are home after long absences to see the visit relatives.

By the steamer Umattila, which arrived from San Francisco early yesterday morning, the British Columbia lacrosse team who have been entertaining visitors at the Midwinter Fair, returned home. They speak in the highest terms of the princely hospitality extended to them, particularly by the Canadian auxiliary, and to mention Messrs. McPartridge, Mr. Newbury and Col. Robertson—the latter a member of the first-class exhibition in every respect.

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THE BOUNDARY SURVEY.

Departure for Alaska of the First of the Canadian Parties.

To the Dominion Belongs the Honor of Introducing Photography.

The first of the Canadian Alaska boundary survey left for the North yesterday morning on the Topeka. It consisted of Messrs. W. Ogilvie and Jas. Gibbons, who will each have charge of a party, Messrs. Cote and Craig, assistants to Mr. Ogilvie; Mr. Logan, assistant to Mr. Gibbons; Mr. Courtney, who will act as assistant to Mr. Brabazon, and eight men.

Canada was the first country to use on an extended scale the photographic system of survey which is being used in defining the Alaska boundary. True, it has been used to some extent in Europe and the principles of it were adopted in Canada in 1886 when Mr. J. J. McArthur, acting under instructions from Surveyor General Deville made the first survey of the kind on this continent, using it on an extensive scale in the Rockies and Selkirk mountains.

The photo-topographical system is founded on triangulation. In the first place peaks are determined on by ordinary triangulation with the theodolite, and then the topographer ascends to these points, and photographs in the surrounding country, making a complete circle of the horizon. Each of these photographs is in true perspective. The cameras are made expressly for the work, and are fitted with lenses acting like a transit. The plates will be taken in Ottawa by Mr. Topley to be developed and enlarged prints made from them. By means of geometrical prints the perspective is reversed and it is possible to get the position of as many points as desired both in horizontal position and vertical elevation, and by using a sufficient number of points an accurate map can be drawn showing the lines of equal elevation. The scale of the map is one eighth of an inch to a mile. With contour lines 250 feet apart a difference of vertical elevation of 250 feet is shown. By means of the number of stations which enable the topographer to get views of the same region from different points, the detail of the maps can be worked in with great fullness.

The cameras are fitted inside with yellow screens, through which the photographs are taken. By these screens the blue haze in the atmosphere is overcome and views as sharp as sixty miles in distance can be taken should the day be favorable.

To show the great value of the photo-topographical system of survey, it may be mentioned that the plans of it sent to the World's Fair in Chicago gained a gold medal, and the German, French and Italian governments have sent to Canada for photographs of plans and the instruments used here.

PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

The Theosophical Society will once more claim the attention of the public through a convention to be held in San Francisco on April 22, next. Coming so soon after the great triumph of the Theosophists at the World's Fair, the parliament of religions it will doubtless be a well attended affair. At five public meetings held in Chicago 15,000 people attended.

The convention in San Francisco will be of the American section of the society, but the European section has sent over Mr. Ernest I. Hargrove, of London, to carry its greetings, and he will be one of the principal speakers. The chief attraction, of course, will be Mr. William Q. Judge, general secretary of the American section, and vice-president of the whole society. He organized the first branch in America, and so is practically the father of the eighty-seven branches now flourishing in the Western hemisphere. Among them are branches in Canada, South America, Mexico, and the West Indies. Georgia will be best represented, having nineteen branches, the largest number of any state in the union. Other well known delegates will be Dr. J. D. Buck, dean of Putnam Medical College, Cincinnati, and Dr. Jerome A. Anderson, of San Francisco, author of "Reincarnation," a book of wide circulation.

At the California Midwinter Fair a parliament of religions will be held, which will be the first re-echoing sound of the great World's Fair parliament. The Theosophists have accepted an invitation to take part, and have been assigned a whole day for the exposition of their doctrines. As the parliament will take place at about the same time as the Theosophical convention, the latter expect to repeat on a smaller scale their success at Chicago. Among the subjects which will be lectured on are: "Theosophy the Basis of All Religions," "Necessary Unity of Religion, Science and Philosophy," "Reincarnation, Points of Agreement in All Religions," and "Karma, the Immutable Law of Cause and Effect."—Com.

THE TRACK AGREEMENT.

A meeting of the Vernon Jockey club was held in Cameron's hall on the 6th inst., when Messrs. Cameron and McIntosh, who had been appointed a committee to arrange matters in connection with the race track, reported that they had had the necessary surveys made. It was decided that seven directors be appointed to manage the affairs of the club, and from a large number nominated the following gentlemen were elected: Messrs. O'Keefe, Meakin, Cameron, Miller, McIntosh, Fuller and Armstrong. Mr. O'Keefe was unanimously elected president and Mr. W. J. Meakin vice-president; Mr. Ed. Driscoll, treasurer; and Mr. C. F. Costerton secretary. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the secretary. At a meeting of the directors held on Monday night it was decided to at once call for tenders for the building of the track according to the plans and specifications prepared.

CHILLIWACK PROGRESS inaugurates in its last issue a new era in its existence. It is now owned by some of the most enterprising and prominent farmers and business men of the district, whose object is "to have a vehicle by which the necessities and requirements of this fertile valley and the inducements it offers as an agricultural and fruit growing country may be generally circulated." Mr. O'Keefe is now editor and manager, and "it is the intention to abandon the patent outside hitherto used and to substitute provincial and local news in place thereof." It is added that "the Progress, while according to the Government a fair support, whenever its acts are in accord with the well being and advancement of the Province, is perfectly free from all political influence."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she clung to Castoria. When she became Miss, she cried for Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

LONDON, April 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived in London from Hawarden at noon to-day and drove to the residence of Lord Aberdeen, where they will remain during their stay. Mr. Gladstone has notified the Liberal Churchmen's Union that he cannot attend their meeting.

SEIZURES. The Behring Sea bill in the House of Commons. Mr. Burton, parliamentarian, considered the importation of compensation for vessels made in the bill now before the House. The question was postponed to a later date.

Mer Life. The death of a young child in the hospital. The child had been suffering from a severe illness.

R's Pectoral. A medicine for coughs and colds. It is said to be very effective.

INGUATED THEM. A medicine for various ailments. It is said to be very effective.

ALLEGY. A notice regarding a legal matter. It is said to be very effective.

COCOA. A notice regarding a product. It is said to be very effective.

BROWNE'S. A notice regarding a product. It is said to be very effective.

CHLOROXYNE. A notice regarding a product. It is said to be very effective.

RESPONDENCE. A notice regarding a product. It is said to be very effective.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Commandant Booth Preparing for the Visit of the General in December.

Distribution of Fish Fry—Renowned Vancouver Scandal—Art Association to Be Revived.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER, April 16.—Messrs. Raper and party have returned from Texada Island bringing with them the remains of the late Hugh Kirk.

The track at Brockton Point is to be widened. The bicycle club are to pay for widening the track and banking the corners, and will be reimbursed later on from gate receipts.

Commandant H. H. Booth said to a reporter that his visit to the Coast was to prepare for the visit to the Coast of General Booth in December to install the recently appointed divisional officers and to confer with the different corps along the line of travel as to new barracks and army buildings.

The new National party held a meeting at the market hall last night. All the embryo candidates were conspicuous by their absence.

The King's Daughters held a very successful entertainment last evening for the benefit of the poor of the city.

In the association football match between a team from the steamer Arawa and the home team, the latter were victorious. The Arawa team had some splendid material in the combination, but showed lack of practice very much.

It is proposed to make an effort to revive the art association of Vancouver and enlarge it by the addition of a historical and scientific department. Arrangements are being made to purchase a collection of curios from Mr. D. S. Williams, of Victoria.

Mr. C. T. Williams, member of the Jute and Co. Co., died to-night from an attack of typhoid fever. The late Mr. Williams was widely known in the Province.

J. Donald, while prospecting up North, found a large chunk of some waxy substance weighing about twelve pounds. He carried it about with him for several days as a curiosity, then cutting off a small piece with his knife he found it was a substance overboard. When Mr. Donald returned to town he had the small piece of the substance he had saved analyzed. It proved to be ambergris, valued by druggists at about \$48 an ounce.

VANCOUVER, April 17.—There is some trouble over the sale of the city debentures. J. W. McFarland, one of the tenderers has this to say: "R. Wilson Smith tendered for the city debentures at 101 1/2 without any stipulation as to where interest or principal was to be paid. Willingness to accept the same payable in Vancouver had been expressed by the City clerk and by him to the Committee, whereas the successful tender of Mr. Farrell was for 101.30 with principal and interest payable in London. The place of payment of the debentures in the Farrell tender did not suit the committee and they walked while Mr. Farrell was committed and the tender slightly changed and accepted."

When Mr. McFarland's letter was read in council all the members of the Finance committee acknowledged an indiscretion, and one exception. Ald. Salbery considered that his integrity had been questioned and promptly resigned. The chairman of the Finance committee succeeded in creating a somewhat dramatic scene in the Council chamber, and received many assurances from his conferees that they still continued to entertain the highest opinion of his integrity. But he was on his mettle and refused to be consoled. There the matter stands.

Gregorio Guerrero and Gabriel Carcano, sailors of the Chilean bark Hindostan, were sent to Moodyville jail for two days for refusing duty.

An employe of the Customs Department has been obliged to resign. He was detected smuggling goods off of the boat.

Mr. Hammerley, city solicitor, has written a long letter to the Council in reference to the power of the city to sell lands for arrears of taxes. In its special act of incorporation the city is given power to sell lands for overdue taxes, but in the special act there is no such power specially granted, though there is power given to pass a by-law providing for the sale of such lands. The City Solicitor advised the Council to have one or the other of these acts repealed, so that only one act will apply. This legislation will be asked for next year. There are at present over \$80,000 taxes overdue to the city.

The Council will communicate with the Dominion Government and draw their attention to the fact that Victoria receives from them \$1,000 for the keep of her lepers, while Vancouver, though she has two lepers, is not assisted by the Government.

Civil Engineer Balmain has laid a charge of incompetency against City Engineer Tracy, in connection with the new reservoir. As a result the Council will hold an investigation into all the charges brought against the City Engineer.

The position of plumbing examiner has been made vacant by the resignation of R. T. Swallow.

The steamer Courser offers to establish a ferry between this city and Chilliwack for \$125 a month.

James Patton is suing the city for \$1,000 and W. J. Gibbons for \$500, for damages sustained by their falling over a rope stretched across Water street.

Vancouver's \$5,000 relief fund has been used to advantage, but the cry for relief is as strong as ever.

Rev. W. Fedley has completed his post-graduate course at Rome, and after visiting Germany spent some time in Italy where he visited the Vatican. A character sketch of Mr. Fedley appears in the English Independent.

WESTMINSTER, April 16.—John Dowling was committed for trial to-day for assaulting an Indian girl at Blaine, B.C., last Thursday.

To-morrow 1,700,000 white fish fry, lately brought from Manitoba, will be taken to Okanagan lake and set loose; 300,000 white fish fry will also be deposited in Cognition lake. The last salmon fry in the hatcheries were taken to Harrison River on Saturday.

The sheriff has been notified that John Macdougall, who killed Wm. Massender at North Bend, will be tried at the assizes here next month.

The Westminster amusements will produce Pinafore at the Victoria Opera House on Wednesday week.

New Westminster, April 17.—Lee Soan, a Chinaman, accused of entering W. H. Steve's store at Stevenson, a few days ago

BRITAIN'S BUDGET.

Deficit of Four Millions and a Half—Reorganization of the Death Duties.

Increased Tax on Spirits—John Clancy Objects on the Part of the Irish.

(Special to the Colonist.)

LONDON, April 16.—Sir W. V. Harcourt presented the budget in the Commons to-day. Expenditures for the coming year are estimated at £96,453,000, leaving a deficit of £4,502,000. It was proposed to cover the deficit by appropriating £2,353,000 from the sum mortgaged under the naval defense act, the increased income tax and the tax on spirits and beer.

Sir William Harcourt spoke two and a quarter hours. His monotonous style of delivery added greatly to the necessary dullness of his explanations in detail of the Government's complex scheme of reorganizing the death duties by consolidating the existing classes—the probate, the account, the estate, the legacy and succession duties into one, which he called the estate duty.

This impost graduated taxation, beginning with one per cent. on sums from £100 to £500, and ascending to 8 per cent. on amounts over £1,000,000. A graduated scale is also applied to the income tax. Incomes of £150 are now exempt from taxation. The bill provides that incomes of £160 a year shall be exempt, while an abatement of £140 is allowed on incomes under £500. The effect of this readjustment will be that incomes of £500 will pay no more under the proposed tax of eightpence in the pound than they do under the existing tax of sevenpence in the pound.

Sir William Harcourt contended that the additional duty on spirits and beer would fall upon the producer and not affect the consumer. Reviewing the past year he showed that the loss in revenue on spirits had been offset by the increase in revenue from beer, which had exceeded the record by £8,000.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer suggested that the increase had been due to the mild weather. The savings bank returns had been enhanced.

Mr. Goheen said the budget contained a complicated provision as had ever been submitted to Parliament. The proposed regulation of death duties, he declared, would occupy the entire session.

Mr. John J. Clancy, Nationalist, thought an increase of the duty on spirits to the very last expedient that ought to be resorted to for the purpose of meeting the deficit. Whiskey, he said, was the national beverage of Ireland, and an increase of the duty on spirits would be felt keenly.

Sir William Harcourt expressed the opinion that Mr. Clancy had made a mistake for whiskey, he said, was not a national beverage in Scotland, sixteen in England, and only thirteen shillings in Ireland. In view of the enormous profits made by dealers in spirits and beer, it was difficult to conceive of any source of revenue less open to objection.

Gibson Bowles, Conservative for Lynn Regis, said that the budget proposed that the rich be punished because they were deserting the Government.

BEHRING SEA BILL To Be Read a Third Time in the House of Lords Probably To-day.

The Colonial Secretary says Great Britain is Obligated to Close the Sea.

LONDON, April 16.—In the House of Commons to-day the Colonial Secretary said the Behring Sea award had been published in British Columbia last August. By it England was obliged to close the sea against sealing during the time specified. The conditions were different from those of 1891, when Canadian vessels entitled to it were compensated.

The Behring Sea bill passed its committee stage in the Lords to-day. It will be read a third time to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary Carlisle has not reached a decision as to the number of sealings the North American Commercial Company shall be permitted to take during the coming season. The Secretary last year limited the catch to 7,500, barely enough to supply the natives with food, but there are reasons for the belief that this number will be materially increased for the approaching season. It is the opinion of some persons interested in the matter that as many as 30,000 seals will be permitted to be taken this year, but this is hardly probable in view of the fact that the Government agent at the seal islands has reported that in his opinion 20,000 is the very highest number that can be safely taken. The general opinion is that that number will be finally settled upon.

SATISFIED AT LAST. WASHINGTON, April 16.—The State Department officials are gratified by the statements made in parliament to-day by Mr. Buxton, of the Colonial office, which are taken to signify that the British Government at last agrees fully with the American contention that the publication of the terms of the Paris tribunal's award in British Columbia last August, constitutes sufficient legal notice that no sealing would be permitted within Behring Sea from May to July 31, and that no compensation could be expected for vessels seized on account of such illegal sealing.

RIGHT HOURS A DAY. VIENNA, April 16.—The agitation for an eight-hour day has been carried on so energetically by the labor leaders in anticipation of May Day that several trades have been completely demoralized. Many master tradesmen and manufacturers have refused to make contracts for the early delivery of goods or the performance of work. To-day 13,000 joiners and carpenters met and resolved to strike for an eight-hour day and a fixed minimum rate of wages weekly. Some 16,000 metal workers threaten to strike for an eight-hour day on May 1. Numerous smaller strikes are also imminent.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—In this case the jury on Saturday awarded Miss Pollard \$15,000 damages.

GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE.

Chief Arthur Says Parties to the Movement are Liable to Expulsion.

American Railway Union Threaten to Call out Members all Over the System.

(Special to the Colonist.)

CHICAGO, April 16.—Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was here to-day on his way to the scene of the strike on the Great Northern Road. Chief Arthur said: "The engineers entered into an agreement with the Company when I was in St. Paul, a few weeks ago. This settled their differences and the engineers who are members of the Brotherhood have broken that contract in leaving the service of the company. They have also violated the rules of the Brotherhood and are liable to expulsion."

St. Paul, Minn., April 16.—Brief dispatches this evening from all the important points along the Great Northern railway system are to the effect that no trains are running along that line between Crookston, Minn., and Seattle, Wash. The strikers gained a little ground this morning. They hung up the train arriving at 5:35 a.m. at Fargo, and suspending traffic between Fargo and Crookston, Minn. All the branches of the line are therefore dead, except the St. Paul, Crookston, Barnesville, and the St. Cloud and Fergus Falls branches.

The general offices of the company this afternoon there was a general disposition to talk. President Hill was in conference with the president of the Montana Central, and it is stated that they have instructed Supt. Bryan to confer with the strikers at Dakota and Montana points. A large number of the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen along the line are willing to resume work, but the American Railway Union men refuse to man their trains.

President Dubs of the American Railway Union came to St. Paul from Omaha on Sunday morning, but he has persistently kept out of sight. Vice-President Howard, of the same Union, came on from Chicago this morning, and this evening gave out the following official statement: "We insist on a settlement in favor of the American Railway Union. We are, however, ready and willing to arbitrate on our differences. A strike will be authorized in St. Paul if deemed necessary. I do not hesitate to say if it is required we shall call out the men over the entire Great Northern Railway system. The fallacy that the company is endeavoring to cast abroad that the Brotherhood men are in sympathy with the officials of the road, should be dispelled. As a rule the Brotherhood men are not opposed to the American Railway Union. However, there is no use in denying that some of the Brotherhood chiefs are opposed to this movement. Every time within thirty-one years that the supple of the Brotherhood it has proved a false failure. If the Brotherhood men declare against us we will not quit the struggle until we gain the concessions asked, which are a full restoration of the strike ordered on the Northern Pacific and the Railway Men's union has no grievances against the line. In conclusion we never did and never will do anything to antagonize the railway Brotherhoods."

NEWFOUNDLAND'S NEW CABINET. St. John's, Nfld., April 14.—The Goodridge cabinet was completed and sworn in this morning. The assembly met at 11 o'clock. After the retiring government had presented to the Governor the resolutions passed last night demanding the dissolution of Premier Goodridge's assembly, the new ministry was announced: Angus Frederick Goodridge, premier; William J. Donnelly, vice-premier; Brien Furlong, attorney-general; Donald Morrison, long, chairman of the board of works; Alfred B. Morrin, colonial secretary; James S. Pitts, representative of the government in the legislative council, and Charles Daw without portfolio.

As soon as the ministerial announcement had been made ex-Premier Whiteway moved a vote of want of confidence in them. Assembly during the debate. The sentiment of the audience, which was composed chiefly of the laboring classes of the city, was strongly with the Whitewayites, who started the cry "Our opponents will give no labor to the masses."

The Governor appointed the President of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Edward Dalton Shea, brother of Sir Ambrose Shea, the Governor of the Bahamas, Commissioner to perform the ceremony of prorogation. President Shea sent the usher to notify the members of the Assembly to attend him in the Council for the purpose of hearing the reading of an official declaration to the White-party. The Assembly will still be debating on the vote of want of confidence and adopted a resolution declining to attend till the debate was ended, and refused admittance to the usher.

The Speaker ordered all the doors closed and the council was compelled to wait until the debate ended. The want of confidence vote was adopted.

While the Whitewayites went to Government House to announce their declaration, the Government and others repaired to the council and had the prorogation of the legislature completed. The Governor declined to accept the resolution and loathed the members for not showing the respect due to the representative of the Queen. The cabinet decided to prorogue the legislature until April 22, and afterwards as long as necessary to enable the conclusion of the election trials which are to be held to be reached.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS. WINNIPEG, April 16.—(Special)—Pembina county, N.D., is excited over the sudden departure of the Deputy County Auditor. An investigation disclosed the fact that he had profited to the extent of several hundred dollars by false entries in his books. He is not expected to return from his trip to London for some time.

Mr. Evans, O.C., who has returned from Ottawa and England, says all the preliminary steps have been taken for another appeal in the Manitoba school case.

Regular train service will be resumed on the Great Northwest Central railway this week. The road had been closed during the winter.

Time for receiving applications for liquor licenses for the several districts of Manitoba expired to-day. Not many new applications were made.

It is said that a number of conductors along the C. P. E., between Winnipeg and

CAPITAL NOTES.

B. C. Good Templars Protest Against the French Treaty—French Steamship Line.

Death of Dr. Tache of the Agricultural Department—Hon. Dayid Mills Rebuffed.

(From our own Correspondents.)

OTTAWA, April 16.—Mr. Haslam presented a petition from the Good Templars of British Columbia asking for the non-ratification of the French treaty.

The Gloucester, (N.B.) nomination takes place to-morrow fortnight; polling, May 8. A motion by Hon. Mr. Mills which provided that all the timber on the Indian reserve should be sold by public auction, was debated and defeated by 68 to 45.

Hon. Mr. Laurier moved for papers regarding the French treaty. He said that Sir Charles Tupper during the negotiations promised that the Government would subsidize a line of steamers to a French port. Sir John Thompson said no such pledge had been given.

Doctor Tache, six-deputy minister of agriculture, died last night, aged 72. He was a brother of Archbishop Tache, and had been supernumerary for about ten years. He represented Rimouski in the Canadian assembly from 1847 to 1857, and was appointed deputy minister in 1864. He had been an invalid for some four years. He wrote a number of works on Canada.

R. J. Wicksteed, of the law staff of the House of Commons, will probably be summoned to the bar of the House for reflecting on the Internal Economy commission.

CANADIAN NEWS. (Special to the Colonist.)

WINNIPEG, April 16.—Andrew Huston, 15 years old, was drowned at Virden on Saturday while trying to save a little girl.

KINGSTON, April 16.—Mrs. James Williams, aged 28, of Carleton Place, an inmate of the Rockwood asylum, was yesterday found by a keeper hanging to the bars of the window of her room by a sheet, one end of which had been tied around her neck. She leaves a husband and two children.

GALT, April 16.—William Taylor, a farmer from Glen Morris, blew out the gas in a bedroom of the Market house here last night and was suffocated.

PORT COLBORNE, April 16.—Two or three miles of nets were seized and destroyed by Fishery Inspector Kerr near Fort Erie on Saturday. They were owned by Buffalo men.

TORONTO TOPICS. TORONTO, April 16.—(Special)—The body of Lady Macpherson is not to be brought to Toronto for burial as was expected, it having been cremated in Italy at Her Ladyship's own request. Sir David is still at San Remo, and is not expected home for some time. His health is far from good, and he feels the loss of Lady Macpherson most keenly.

The Senate of Toronto University has passed a statute creating the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy.

MONTREAL MATTERS. MONTREAL, April 16.—(Special)—Hon. Peter Mitchell is dangerously ill. He was confined to his bed at the Windsor on Friday and Saturday, but his illness was thought to be trifling. About six o'clock yesterday morning he was suffering intensely, and on the advice of the medical attendant was removed to Stong's hospital. His illness was caused by kidney disease and other complications. At noon to-day it was reported that he was much better, and there are now hopes of his recovery.

It is announced that President Van Horne will leave shortly upon his annual tour of inspection over the C.P.R.

CABLE NEWS. BERLIN, April 14.—Count Von Kanitz's proposal to create a government monopoly in the importing grain trade was debated again in the Reichstag to-day. Chancellor Von Caprivi spoke strongly against it. "If Count Von Kanitz's motion be carried," he said, "it will place the government in a very bad position. Foreign powers with which we have concluded commercial treaties will be enabled by it to charge Germany with bad faith. In that event, I should no longer be in a position to conduct the foreign policy of the empire. The motion has fomented already a demagogic agitation and has spread discontent among the peasants. The only persons who benefit from this state of affairs are the Social Democrats." Eventually the motion was rejected by a vote of 169 to 76.

LONDON, April 16.—Polit, an Italian anarchist, was arraigned this morning. Polit said he purchased the bomb he was carrying when arrested from a stranger. He was remanded.

BERLIN, April 16.—The bill permitting the return of the Jesuits to Germany has passed the third reading in the Reichstag.

LONDON, April 16.—The Brazilian Minister has received a dispatch from Rio saying the insurgents have abandoned all their remaining vessels at Parana and Santa Catarina. The attempt of the insurgents to land at Rio Grande City was defeated with a loss of 600 men. From the department of Rocha, Uruguay, Mello and General Salamandans went South. On receipt of the news of the defeat of Mello, Brazilian bonds made a sharp recovery.

ROME, April 16.—A largely attended convention of boards of trade chambers of commerce, city councils and other bodies assembled to-day to demand an increase of the duties on wheat. The convention is so influential in its representation that it is regarded as certain that the chamber of deputies will grant its demand either in a full or modified form.

PARIS, April 16.—The long dispute between the municipal authorities and the government as to the right of the prefect of the department of Seine to occupy the Hotel de Ville, has been terminated by the seizure by the government of rooms occupied by the prefect in that edifice.

Having suffered over two years with constipation, and the doctors not having helped me, I concluded to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and before I used one bottle I was cured. I can now recommend it for sick headache.

ETHEL D. HAINES, Lakewood, Ont.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails.

Public CO. MLOOPS. Gladstone, Ken. Rakes, Plows, Hls, Cultivators, etc., etc. including SPRAYING. sized and black, and Goods. PURCHASING. ELLE D.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1894.

ANSWERS.

The Times has a patent way of getting out of a controversy which is almost as remarkable for its logic as it is for its courtesy.

Our agile contemporary jumps from its consideration of the Texada case to criticize the Hon. Mr. Davies' resolution.

And then, sir, we are told that the resolution is not wide enough; it leaves out the crux of the whole thing.

Commenting on the attempt of the Opposition to drag matters into the inquiry which had no relation to the only subject into which a Royal Commission could investigate, namely the charges of corruption, the Hon. the Premier said:

Even assuming that the Government have exceeded their authority, what is that, sir, in comparison with the gross charge of theft and corruption made against us?

With regard to the Three Forks townsite yarn, Mr. Davis said:

Has it ever been suggested in this House before now or is it even now charged that any member of the Government had anything to do with Three Forks?

The only matter that the Government were concerned about and what they were bound to see investigated by competent and impartial men, was the charge of corruption that had been insinuated and suggested over and over again with every degree of slyness and malignity by members of the Opposition.

Why, their object to-day all the way through is to shuffe out of the charges they have made against the Government.

AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

We gather from the London telegram which we published yesterday that, in the opinion of the Imperial authorities, the publication of the Behring Sea Award in August last was a sufficient notice of their intentions to the owners of sealing vessels in this Province.

It will be observed that Mr. Mather's experiment did not result in a decrease of production. On the contrary, it increased it to such an extent that the greater quantity of work made up for the lower prices obtained for it.

The Canadian seal-hunters who started for the North Pacific and Behring Sea before the measure was broached in the Imperial Parliament, and who will be beyond the reach of notice until the end of the season, cannot be expected to comply with it.

Great Britain should co-operate fully and heartily with the United States to give the tribunals the force of law, but she ought not to spring them unawares, and with retroactive intention, upon her subjects.

Any one who possesses in the slightest degree the spirit of fairness must agree with the new law.

AN IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT.

An exceedingly interesting, as well as a most important industrial experiment, has lately been concluded in England.

Of course, in a concern of this magnitude every thing is done according to rule and a most accurate system of accounts is kept.

The wages account showed a very small increase—two-fifths of one per cent. But this loss was exactly balanced by economy in gas and electric lighting, wear and tear of machinery and the consumption of fuel, lubricants and miscellaneous stores.

Although Mr. Mather has been so successful in proving the practicability of the eight hours system, he is opposed to the enactment of a law compelling all employers in all trades to adopt it.

It will be observed that Mr. Mather's experiment did not result in a decrease of production. On the contrary, it increased it to such an extent that the greater quantity of work made up for the lower prices obtained for it.

ment or return to the long hour system. If the short hour system is to succeed, every man during working hours must do his best while he is at work.

It will be observed that the men were paid as much for the week of forty-eight hours as they were for the week of fifty-three hours.

We have not seen what effect the year's work has had upon the workmen in the Salford Iron Works.

It should not be forgotten that the engineers are a superior class of workmen.

A REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

A Redistribution Bill has been laid before the Ontario Legislature.

Although the representation of Ontario is supposed to be based upon population, the redistribution which the Liberal Government of Ontario has made is very far indeed from being mathematically proportional.

A POLITICAL PREDICAMENT.

The political affairs of Newfoundland are both complicated and confused.

The Government, finding their position most insecure, wanted the Governor to dissolve the Legislature, but this he refused to do.

It is said that preparations are being made in Washington for the invasion. They are not such as are complimentary to Coxe and to those who are aiding and abetting him.

be a good deal more careful than they were as the general election. Corruption at elections appears to have been the rule in Newfoundland.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

An agitation in favor of Home Rule for Scotland has been going on quietly for some time.

There have been serious complaints, both in England and Scotland, that Parliament has a great deal too much to do, and that it cannot get through the work prepared for it and which it is expected to do.

We in Canada see the advantages of having local Legislatures to do local work.

This, we believe, the sort of Home Rule which many of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Scotland want, and which is foreshadowed by the resolution passed in the House of Commons a week or two ago.

THE INVASION OF WASHINGTON.

Coxey's army moves slowly. The men suffered a good deal from fatigue and cold during their mountain march.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

The London Times speaks well of the new Canadian tariff. It believes that the Dominion has taken an important step in the direction of tariff reform which may produce very beneficial results.

The California contingent was on the 16th in Omaha on good time. The men marched through the city in fine style, with General Kelly on a prancing steed at their head.

A gentleman whose name is John O. Grover has declared his intention of taking five thousand of the unemployed from Cincinnati to Washington City, and he is prepared to plank down the money to pay expenses to the tune of \$10,000.

The Seattle contingent is making preparations to start for Washington. It appears that some women are preparing to join this division of the Industrial Army.

It is said that preparations are being made in Washington for the invasion. They are not such as are complimentary to Coxe and to those who are aiding and abetting him.

Reindeer Brand Condensed Milk. For Infants, for Hotels and for Household Use, is the most economical and most satisfactory milk in the market.

See that you get the "Reindeer" Brand. Agents for British Columbia, MARTIN & ROBERTSON, Victoria and Vancouver.

ROSES. WE HAVE NOW READY TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND Hybrid Perpetual, Tea, Hybrid Tea, Moss, Climbing and other Roses, including the best NOVELTIES in Roses and every other description of Plants.

FARMERS! In order to close out the remainder of our stock of Agricultural Machinery we offer at COST PRICE the following articles which is FIFTY PER CENT. less than the price ordinarily asked for such goods.

A TALK ON TANS. We have the Finest Display of Tan Boots and Shoes ever shown in Victoria. Some of the Most Beautiful Styles for Ladies are on view in the Ladies' Department Windows on Johnson Street.

EXTENSIVE SILVER COINAGE. (From the San Francisco Bulletin.) We get a curious piece of information from the Peking Times, an English paper published in that city.

It is otherwise with the trade between the Dominion and the United Kingdom. There the elements of a profitable exchange are found in a very marked degree, and if the Canadians are willing to remove or relax the restrictions, imposed under a mistaken theory of protecting native industry, the volume of commercial intercourse might be immediately and very largely increased.

EXTENSIVE FIRE. SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The steamer Peru, which has arrived from Yokohama, brings news of a disastrous fire at that place which destroyed property in an area a quarter of a mile square, and by which two Japanese women were burned to death.

WINNIPEG, April 17.—A decision in the beautiful Plains election case has been given by Chief Justice Taylor and Justice Bennett. The election of John A. Davidson, M.P.P., is declared void on account of bribery committed by agents.

DEED. MOPPAT—In this city, on the 18th instant, Hamilton Moffat, aged 69 years. SHELLENS—William Frederick, aged 7 months; only son of Willis and Emma Scotland.

CAPITAL NO. Mr. Mills Wants Seal Hudson's Bay-Territory Country. Sir Charles H. Tupper's Rials Have Been from B.C. Sea.

From our own Correspondent. OTTAWA, April 17.—Mr. Mr. Foster to-day is referred on sines. He was assured Minister that the position same as last year. Mr. Ear canners to-day.

The plans of the new public Victoria are about complete. Earle and Prior have seen the lighted with the proposed general appearance of the is stated that it will cost \$1,000,000 but the full amount will not be the supplementary estimate. It is not expected that the will pass this session. The will hear the views of the Trade, then the bill will be distributed throughout the Mr. Wood will introduce a that gas inspectors shall also light plants.

The correspondence relative annuities of Mr. Vankoughne minister of Indian affairs, was to-day, Mr. Vankoughne's police to apply for his but he declined, thereupon passed an order without wishes.

The House made subcommittee with the tariff to-day. Consideration took place respecting optimum. Mr. McMillen was portation of prepared opinion Hon. Mr. Foster said the of that that class of opium would free.

Messrs. Mars and Martin have put over the duties on nutmegs strongly approved of the change. Mr. Wood calculated to with Australia at the cost of \$1,000,000. At to-night's session there mated discussion on the sub-procity. Hon. Mr. Foster showed that our offers were those of the United States as the Wilson bill. He did not was the highest prospect of procity.

Hon. Mr. Laurier made a speech, charging the Government appealed to the country in entirely false issue. Sir John Thompson said the Washington of Mr. Courtney, later of Ottawa, conclusively U. S. were legislating only interest and did not want recip-

OTTAWA, April 18.—Hon. (Bothwell) will move that steps introduce for seal into Hudson C. H. Hamilton, assistant manager Alaska Trading Co., is here to-day interviews with Hon. Mr. De British Columbia members to utoms and inland revenue officials mounted police, be stationed in country. Mr. Hamilton says ston authorities assured him th officers would be placed in the Alaska this summer.

At the Gratic caucus held this m Scrivner was re-elected chair French treaty was thoroughly Severo's Quebec Grits favor it as well as the West Atlantic serv was difficultly, however, in harm diverse views.

A deputation of canners urg the duties on canned goods. Hon. Mr. Angers has introduc amend the Insurance act, which change in the nature of the secu may be deposited for the pur policy holders. No company a life with any other class of insu nces.

The Toronto Board of Trade legal representative here to urg be no reversion to the old off arrangement in the event of a Mr. McDougall's presence in Russian seizure of Canadian ves 1892.

Sir C. H. Tupper said the dan Canadian vessels would be fixed the means of assessing the dan provided. Hon. Mr. Laurier moved for o memorials and petitions of the men in British Columbia for ce by the Imperial Government of uan Government for losses arising award of the Paris tribunal.

Sir C. H. Tupper said no man been received. He had seen in press that the British Columbia tended holding a meeting to pro the conditions of the award, but believe that such a meeting had As a matter of fact the largest s known on the British coast had this season. The fleet was the year, and the vessel was the of Canadian seal fishery. The motion was withdrawn.

MELLO STILL AGGRESS. New York, April 17.—The H respondent in Montevideo tele follows: I am informed by the G officials that Admiral Mello is rendered to the Uruguayan Go with the Republica, Iris, Urano, Mercurio and two other v with coal and 1,500 marines, he Thursday, after landing General division, unarmed, upon the sea guay, near Santa Teresa, on the evening. General Silveira, Mar mates that Mello has sailed for the fleet was on its way south. Th however, is unconfirmed. The still at Rio Grande, but I under orders have reached the British here for her to go to the Frankl The Sirius and the Rozer are h steam with orders to join the Pa on. Portugal has acceded to the of Argentina. The commander fonso Albuquerque has been orde turn to Buenos Ayres and deliv silian refugees to Argentina. H been ordered to salute the Argen Portugal has also promised Arge

CAPITAL NOTES.

Mr. Mills Wants Seal Introduced in Hudson's Bay—The Yukon Country.

Sir Charles H. Tupper Says No Memorials Have Been Received from B.C. Sealers.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 17.—Mr. Earle saw Hon. Mr. Foster to-day in reference to the duties on seals. He was assured by the Finance Minister that the position of affairs is the same as last year. Mr. Earle notified the sealers to-day.

The plans of the new public buildings for Victoria are about completed. Messrs. Earle and Prior have seen them and are delighted with the proposed arrangement and the general appearance of the building. It is stated that it will cost nearly \$300,000, but the full amount will not likely appear in the supplementary estimates.

It is not expected that the Insolvency Bill will pass this session. The Senate committee will have the bill in the House of Trade, then the bill will be presented and distributed throughout the country.

Mr. Wood will introduce a bill providing that gas inspectors shall also inspect electric light plants.

The correspondence relative to the superannuation of Mr. Vankoughnet, late deputy minister of Indian affairs, was brought down to-day. Mr. Vankoughnet was given a polite hint to apply for his superannuation, but he declined, thereupon the Council passed an order without regarding his wishes.

The House made substantial progress with the tariff to-day. Considerable discussion took place respecting the duties on opium. Mr. McMillan wanted the importation of prepared opium prohibited. Hon. Mr. Foster said the effect would be that that class of opium would enter Canada free.

Messrs. Mara and Martin had a lively dispute over the duties on mutton. Mr. Mara strongly approved of the change to an ad valorem duty as calculated to develop trade with Australia at the cost of the States.

At to-night's session there was an animated discussion on the subject of reciprocity. Hon. Mr. Foster conclusively showed that our offers were fairer than those of the United States as contained in the Wilson bill. He did not believe there was the slightest prospect of securing reciprocity.

Hon. Mr. Laurier made an excited speech, charging the Government with having appealed to the country in 1891 on an entirely false issue.

Sir John Thompson said the experience at Washington of Mr. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance, conclusively proved that the U. S. were legislating only in their own interest and did not want reciprocity.

OTTAWA, April 18.—Hon. Mr. Mills (Bothwell) will move that steps be taken to introduce for seal into Hudson Bay.

C. H. Hamilton, assistant manager of the Alaska Trading Co., is here to-day. He had interviews with Hon. Mr. Daly and the British Columbia members to urge that customs and inland revenue officials, as well as mounted police, be stationed in the Yukon country.

Mr. Hamilton says the Washington authorities assured him that customs officers would be placed in the interior of Alaska this summer.

At the Grit caucus held this morning, Mr. Soriver was re-elected chairman. The French treaty was thoroughly discussed. Several Quebec Grits favor its ratification, as well as the fast Atlantic service. There was difficulty, however, in harmonizing the diverse views.

A deputation of canners urge changes in the duties on canned goods.

Hon. Mr. Angers has introduced a bill to amend the Insurance act, which provides a change in the nature of the securities which may be deposited for the benefit of the policy holders. No company may combine life with any other class of insurance business.

The Toronto Board of Trade has sent its legal representative here to urge that there be no reversion to the old official assignee arrangement involved in the act of 1875.

Mr. McDougall called attention to the Russian seizures of Canadian vessels in June 1892.

Sir C. H. Tupper said the damages due to Canadian vessels would be fixed as soon as the means of assessing the damages were provided.

Hon. Mr. Laurier moved for copies of the memorials and petitions of the seal fishermen in British Columbia for compensation by the Imperial Government, or the Canadian Government for losses arising out of the award of the Paris tribunal.

Sir C. H. Tupper said no memorials had been received. He had seen in the public press that the British Columbia sealers intended holding a meeting to protest against the conditions of the award, but he did not believe that such a meeting had been held.

As a matter of fact the largest sealing fleet known on the British coast had gone to sea this season. The fleet was the same as last year, and this was the largest in the history of Canadian seal fishing.

The motion was withdrawn.

the commander of the Alfonso Albuquerque will be tried by court-martial for violating an Argentine vessel.

DOINGS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 17.—(Special)—A fire broke out in the Singer sewing machine factory at St. Onogene. The building is an immense three-story brick structure, and the flames, owing to the inflammable nature of the material, made rapid progress. The contents of the upper section were totally destroyed, and also the cabinet works. The damage is estimated at about \$25,000, covered by insurance.

An accident occurred at the Riverside school, Point St. Charles, this morning. A man had been employed in building a porch, and a load of stone had been left on the floor in a room above the class-room. The floor suddenly gave way and about a ton of stone came crashing through. By remarkable good fortune the damages were slight, only two little girls being hurt.

Four hundred Chinese from China, by way of Vancouver, arrived at Ottawa yesterday. One hundred and fifty stopped at the hotel. The remainder came here and put up at a big Chinese boarding-house. They are bound for the United States.

Sir Francis Johnson, Chief Justice of the Quebec Superior Court, is seriously ill. His recovery is regarded as impossible.

MONTREAL, April 18.—(Special)—R. K. Latimer's carriage store and factory, the establishment of Brayley & Co., wholesale druggists, the Imperial Water Proof Company, B. Hugman & Sons, manufacturers of window shades, and Thomas Hoaking, were badly damaged by fire this morning.

Total loss was \$80,000. Messrs. Brayley suffered the heaviest, their loss being \$25,000, of which \$20,000 was insured. The other losers had no insurance.

Fabien Vanasse, ex-M.P. for Yamaek, has been appointed shipping master at this port.

The chief who is claimed to be the last of the pure blooded Iroquois has breathed his last at the Indian village of Caughnawaga, which means Broken Knives. All the remaining Indians of the Caughnawaga have it is claimed either French or Scotch blood in their veins.

CONSPIRACY AND SEDITION. PALERMO, April 18.—The examination of witnesses in the trial of Deputy Giuseppe de Felice was begun yesterday. Several prefects of police have been called to the stand to prove the charge of conspiracy and sedition. All testified that the Fasci de la Vittoria, whose chief deputy de Felice was had organized the turbulent elements of the Sicilian people for a revolutionary conspiracy. They said it had drawn money from France, England and other countries. The plot has been to overthrow the Sicilian authorities and deliver the whole island into the hands of the Socialists. Numerous letters and papers and much printed matter were submitted to prove the seditious aims of the Fasci and the chief. One prefect gave evidence concerning a compromising dispatch sent by Deputy Felice to an Italian abroad. "We are at the beginning of the examination of witnesses in the trial. The examination of witnesses is likely to last for weeks, as the government will call 120 persons and the defence has 250.

FRISCO'S RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE. SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—At the second day of the religious Congress W. F. Coleman lectured on Hinduism and the branches into which it is divided to-day—Brahminism, Buddhism and Lamaism. In the course of his remarks, he criticized Mrs. Anna Besant of the Theosophists rather sternly. Later on a representative of Mrs. Besant said from the platform that the women who had accompanied Mrs. Besant on her tour through India would appear soon and tell the truth. Prof. Hudson of the Stanford University spoke of Paganism and Rabbi Somerschein of Judaism. Rev. J. S. Ranger raised considerable commotion by declaring that the Jews were not a nation and that the Jew was in America, France, Germany, etc. He was an American, German, or Frenchman as the case might be.

CURRENCY CONFERENCE. NEW YORK, April 17.—A number of bankers and prominent financiers have received invitations from London to participate in an international conference on the question of currency, under the auspices of the Binetthal League, and to open at the Mansion House in London during the first week in May. The invitations are signed by Hon. William Lidderdale, governor of the Bank of England, Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., ex-Secretary for Ireland, and several other men of national influence, and state that representatives of the banking and mercantile interests of every continental country will participate in the proceedings.

IMPROVED BUSINESS. NEW YORK, April 17.—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin tomorrow will say: "The best of this week's market at the close is the prevalence of a more cheerful tone under the influence of apparently settled financial conditions. The effects of the late unfavorable conditions upon trade have been marked, more so than during the immediately preceding weeks. The attendance of buyers has been limited and small orders moderate, the aggregate sales thus falling below the recent average. With more reasonable weather and prevailing it is expected that these conditions will change more or less for the better and that a steady business of some dimensions will come forward during the balance of the season."

GREAT MINERS' STRIKE. COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 17.—The United Mine Workers are making rapid preparations for the great strike. The following address has been sent out by President John McBride: "Miners: It is now or never that the power of concerted action on your part must do its work, the interest of home, family and organizations; the interest of the coal trade and the prosperity of the mining communities demand that you do your duty regardless of local and individual interests. Act promptly, not passively, act in line with your craftsmen, act to win better wages and condition."

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FRISCO'S FESTIVITIES.

King Carnival Lands From the Royal Barge and Enters the City.

An Imposing Procession—The Mayor Formally Presents the Keys to His Majesty.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—To-day San Francisco gave itself to merry-making and festivity, the occasion being a three days' celebration of the Mardi Gras carnival, the first of its kind to be held here. A morning of beautiful weather marked the opening and the streets were early thronged with people waiting the entry into the city of Rex Felix, king of the carnival, to give him a rousing welcome, and at once become his majesty's subjects for his brief reign. The royal barge carrying the king and his court sailed up the harbor from the Golden Gate shortly after ten o'clock. It was gay with crimson, green and orange, and with the accompanying escort of a number of small craft presented an attractive picture in the sunlight. Upon sighting the royal barge a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by a battery of artillery drawn up at the ferry landing, and shortly afterwards the royal party disembarked. A great crowd was present and cheered the monarch, who, accompanied by his court, formed, and headed by a band and a battalion of the National Guard, started for the fair grounds. The lord high marshal, royal heralds and the guards, numbering 300, were mounted, and the rest of the court occupied carriages. At Van Ness avenue the second brigade of the National Guard was in waiting, and joined the procession on its way to the fair grounds.

Even the long weary journey from down town to the fair grounds did not knock all the fun out of the many followers of the "Rex." They were still joyous, although they did not arrive until nearly 2 o'clock.

According to schedule they should have been there at 12 o'clock, but the earlier, the north drive was lined with crowds as the royal procession passed through the gates. Director General De Young inspected the parade at Administration building entrance. After they had made their way between the throngs of spectators, Commander-in-Chief Shafter, with him, surrendered forthwith. He admitted the superiority of the jolly King and presented his sword. The merry throng did not linger at the Administration building, but proceeded to the Recreation grounds, where the exercises were held.

There were thousands of people gathered to view this interesting coronation. These afforded an opportunity of a late and amusing feature not often encountered. There were grave protestations, majestic and courtly bows, speeches from the Mayor and a reply by the King. Then a flourish of trumpets from the heralds, strains of music from the royal bands and the end of it was that the golden keys of the city were formally handed over by the Mayor to His Majesty, after which the King, his court and the specially invited guests sat down to table in the banquet hall and with ample good cheer spent the afternoon.

To-night there is a magnificent display of fireworks, viewed by Rex and his followers from the grand stand. To-morrow afternoon the newly installed monarch gives a reception at the Recreation grounds which will be followed by royal sports and a grand production of the tournament of the Field of the Cloth of Gold. In the evening an illuminated pageant will take place. This pageant will consist of twenty-one highly decorated floats, each bearing gorgeously costumed revellers. Each float will be drawn by six horses. Electric search lights and other sources of illumination will add brilliancy to the scene, which will be unique and very handsome.

TWO DOLLAR COUNTERFEITS. WASHINGTON, April 17.—The secret service is very much exercised over the number of \$2 counterfeit bills in circulation in various parts of the United States. One of these counterfeit bills has a vignette of General McPherson and is a U. S. Treasury note which almost deceives the experts, and is only detected after the most careful examination. The plate from which it is engraved is a most clever piece of work, and the only thing that does not show up well is the "geometric lathing" on the back. Another note is \$2 all over, and is so good that it is the best work that has ever been done in the division in 12 years. It has a Hancock vignette, with large and small seals, various check letters, and several signatures of U. S. treasurers. This note has been bothering the secret service officers for some time past, and thus far they have not succeeded in running down the gang. Some of these \$2 counterfeit bills can be detected in a most peculiar way, and one that would be the last the ordinary man would think about. In the engravings of the vignettes of the U. S. generals there appears the spaniel on the shoulder, and in the counterfeit note the star on the spaniel has only four points, where it should have five.

ROSEBERRY ENDORSED. LONDON, April 17.—Justin McCarthy addressed a large meeting in London last evening under the auspices of the St. Pancras branch of the National Liberal Association. He had much to say of the charges made by some anti-Parnellites and all the Parnellites that Home Rule was not receiving sufficient attention from the present cabinet. "Immediately after Mr. Gladstone resigned," Mr. McCarthy said, "I was especially summoned to meet him to discuss the prospects of Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone had then and has still absolute confidence in the present cabinet, the who constitute the present cabinet are faithful to the Home Rule cause."

After mentioning Mr. Gladstone's conviction that Lord Rosebery was sager to give Ireland all the rights which the old premier had proposed to grant her in the former Home Rule bill, Mr. McCarthy said the Irish now had on their side a ministry as strong as any previous one of the same age, not even excepting the ministry led by Mr. Gladstone. Even if the Liberal party should lose control of the Government the Irish would have the democracy of England, Scotland and Wales behind them and their cause would be safe. They must ultimately back the Government, but he did not believe the Liberal would fall in Ireland. But if they should the Irish would support them and eject them from office at once, for the Irish held the balance of power in Parliament. The Tories had come grovelling, cap in hand, to the Irish, and they might do so again, hoping to be enabled by the Irish to get back into office, and in any case the Irish held the Government at the elbow of their hands. Mr. McCarthy deprecated a public discussion of party differences. The majority must govern, he said, and on all questions of principle, he added, the party was still united.

SCOTTISH MEASURES. LONDON, April 18.—The bill introduced yesterday into the House of Commons by Sir George Trevelyan, secretary for Scotland, providing for the appointment of a committee of eighty-seven members of the House, including Scotch members, to consider measures relative to Scotland, was again up yesterday.

Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer in Lord Salisbury's last administration, asked whether a similar committee would be appointed to consider Irish measures. The bill, he declared, was a sop to Scotchmen, as the evicted tenants bill was a sop to Irishmen, thrown out to secure their support of the budget.

Rt. Hon. Lord Salisbury, in reply, replying, admitted that the bill was an "innovation," but said that if it was carried by the Scotch members it would be extended to Ireland. He accused the Conservatives of opposing the measures simply to withhold from the Government the credit of any paragraph of the bill. He saw no reason why the Government should not have similar bills in Wales also. He stated that the bill was introduced as an amendment declining to sanction the proposition. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 252 to 21.

REBELLIOUS POLES. DETROIT, April 18.—In a fight which occurred about noon to-day in Green Point township, just over the easterly county boundary line, between a force of Polish laborers seeking employment on the city water works extension, Sheriff Collins was probably fatally injured, two Polish rioters were shot dead and half a dozen more were seriously injured, at least three fatally. A police officer was badly hurt, and as the result the county jail is to-night filled with fifty of the rioters. The trouble really began yesterday, when Engineer Williams, of the waterworks, sought to introduce a system of paying the men by the cubic yard of excavation, instead of a daily wage rate. The Polish laborers rebelled at this, and as a result the Water board declined to suspend operations. This morning Engineer Williams and a small force of men, accompanied by Sheriff Collins and five deputies, went to the scene of yesterday's disturbances to remove the city water department tools. There were 600 Polish laborers there, who made demonstrations of violence, with the result above stated.

WILL SUPPORT ROSEBERRY. LONDON, April 18.—Irish Secretary Morley has been appointed chairman of the committee of inquiry into the working of the Irish land act. The anti-Parnellites members have decided to support the budget, provided that the government agrees to the increased tax on spirits be enforced only during the present year.

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COBOURG EN FETE.

Queen Victoria Formally Received by the Authorities—Grand Military Demonstrations.

Kaiser Wilhelm Met by All the Princes—The City Brilliantly Illuminated.

COBOURG, April 18.—The city is a mass of decorations, the main thoroughfares being spanned by arches. At the first of the arches Queen Victoria was met by the Mayor and Council of Cobourg, who presented Her Majesty with an address of welcome. At this arch the Queen also reviewed her German regiment, the Dragon Guards, which Emperor William had sent to Cobourg in order to escort Her Majesty during her stay here. Another grand military reception followed on the Schlossplatz, in front of the dual palace, where the Queen will stand on the day of the wedding. All the church bells through the city were rung in honor of the Queen of England. At 8:25 last night the Prince of Wales arrived.

The Emperor William reached here this evening. All the princes in the city went in full uniform to the station to meet him. After the customary embraces and kisses, the Emperor inspected the guards of honor. He rode in a carriage with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha to the castle. Enormous crowds along the route cheered him, while the guns at the castle fired a salute. The weather is perfect. All the houses in the city are brilliantly illuminated and the public resorts are thronged.

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GREAT NORTHERN STRIKE.

It is Extending Over the Different Divisions and is Paralyzing Traffic.

Injunction Obtained to Prevent Interference With the Company's Rolling Stock.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 18.—The crisis has come in the Great Northern strike and the company will from this play its hand with sternness. Judge Sanborn, of the U. S. Court of Appeals, to-day granted an injunction against the strikers in both Minnesota and North Dakota, and cited them to appear in his court in St. Paul, April 27, to show cause why "each of them should not be enjoined and constrained from disabling or rendering in any wise unfit for convenient and immediate use any engines, cars or other property of the Great Northern Railway Company for use in interstate commerce, for carrying of mails or government supplies, and from interfering in any manner with the possession of any locomotive, cars or any other property of said Great Northern Railway Co."

United States Marshall Beed immediately swore in a large number of extra deputies and marshals and sent them to the points. It is stated at labor headquarters to-night that the side-tracking and uncoupling of trains will be discontinued until the strikers can take legal advice.

Vice-President Howard of the American Railway Union said this afternoon that the injunction would not affect the present work in St. Paul and Minneapolis up to to-morrow. The developments out along the line to-day were in the direction of tying up the road a little tighter. The shophmen, workmen, trainmen and sectionmen at Barnesville quit their places at midnight and to-day the short branch from Morris to Brown's valley was tied up by the refusal of the men at Morris to move their trains. The attempt to embroil the Northern Pacific has failed. To-day the Northern Pacific yard master at Helena was instructed by the superintendent of the Rocky Mountain division not to handle Great Northern cars until further notice. Larimore, N.D., this afternoon took a decided stand in favor of the strikers and wired a petition to the post office department requesting an immediate adjustment of the mail irregularities. The petition says the men stand ready to take out the mail car, but the company refuses to send it out unless the regular train is taken. The Sanborn injunction was served on the strike leaders at Fargo and Grand Forks late this afternoon. From Devil's Lake the mails and passengers are being taken across the country by heavy twenty mile to the Northern Pacific branch at Minnawaken.

Grand Master Sargent and Grand Chief Archer had a conference with President Hill and Manager Case to-day. They developed that the firemen and engineers had no grievance against the company, and were ready to resume work as soon as their trains could be manned with competent men. At Yankton, S. D., the strike is now complete; not a wheel turned to-day, and all the trainmen and track laborers are idle.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 18.—The Great Northern employees here have decided to strike. At 1 o'clock this morning a messenger was sent to St. Paul to get permission to strike from President Debs and Vice-President Howard of the American Railway Union, and they confidently expect to strike at 3 a. m.

CABLE NEWS. PARIS, April 17.—Baron de Rothschild has won the first prize of 100,000 francs in the Marseilles municipal lottery. He will devote the money to charity.

ROME, April 17.—The Agricultural Congress discussed yesterday a resolution in favor of increasing the tariff on wheat to 9 francs per 220 pounds and raising materially the rates on inferior grain. The resolution was adopted by a large majority.

BERLIN, April 18.—Nearly thirty houses were destroyed and eight farms devastated by fire in Oldenburg to-day. The flames spread rapidly in every case, as the buildings and timber had been parched by drought, and there was little water available.

LONDON, April 18.—Gladstone has expressed his wish to appear in the House of Commons on Friday to defend the Government's act in continuing the grant to the Duke of Edinburgh, now marquis of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha. His friends will probably dissuade him from taking part in the debate. They fear that the exertion would be too much for his strength.

BERLIN, April 17.—A St. Petersburg newspaper correspondent says the Czar was asked by the German Emperor to convene the congress of the powers with a view to reducing their armies, and the Czar refused.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18.—Floods caused by melting snow in the province of Erzerum have done great damage to the town of Van. Buildings were undermined, causing them to collapse, burying the occupants. Many persons and thousands of horses and cattle have perished.

COBURG, April 18.—Incidental to the preparations for the Hesse Coburg marriage, the authorities are taken every precaution against anarchist outrages.

BERLIN, April 18.—Inquiries made at the foreign office brought forth the statement of a high official to the effect that Germany has not made any suggestions of a German protectorate over the Samoan islands, and also stated there is no truth in the message sent from this city saying that the foreign office here prepared to claim a protectorate over Samoa.

LONDON, April 17.—The Queen has decided to give up the stud at Hampton Court, and the whole stud is to be sold off during the summer. The abolition of the stud is probably a preliminary step to the abolition of the stag hounds.

DUBLIN, April 18.—Walter Sheridan was retried to-day on the charge of having attempted to blow up the Alabara barracks with dynamite in November last. The jury again disagreed and the prisoner was sent back to Kilmalham jail pending the decision of the crown attorney as to whether he should be put on trial again. Sheridan was loudly cheered by the crowd when he left the court.

Perfect health a golden fund, for impure blood is so harmful. Hall's Sassafras really does purify the blood and restores health.

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KELLY'S ARMY.

OMAHA, April 18.—The Kelly army is still in camp six miles east of Council Bluffs, where it has been since Monday night. It will probably move this afternoon to a better camp, a mile away. It is nearly out of food, but the Omaha citizens and labor organizations are getting up a dinner for it. The industrialists were seated in the restaurant last night. The owner of the Chataqua pavilion has against the protest of the militia given a permit to use it two days in case of rain. No train to carry the army is in sight and the Chicago roads and Iowa authorities are evidently bent on making the path of this army so rough as to deter any other from attempting to follow it. The Kelly men stand their privations unconcernedly and make as light of them as possible. No orders have been given Kelly to move on. Upon the urgent request of the citizens of Council Bluffs, Governor Ames has ordered the militia which has been guarding Kelly's army withdrawn to Council Bluffs to-day, leaving the army six miles away. This action was taken with a view to preventing a threatened uprising of people that would drive away the militia and capture a train for the army. Seventy men from Reno, Kelly, with E. Gorman, a miner, in company, stopped at Grand Island to-day. He says 200 men are two days behind them on the same mission.

LIVELY COMMONWEALERS. HANCOCK, Md., April 18.—The was a lively time after the Commonwealth army had reached Hancock. It was said that Pizarro, Smith and Childs, formerly the advance agents of the army of the Commonwealth, had reached Hancock together yesterday, and representing themselves as the authorized agents of Corey, had raised a considerable sum of money and had left for Williamsport, the next town on the route. Brown and Corey at once issued a manifesto addressed to Charles Hubert, sheriff, and the public denouncing the Commonwealth army as impostors, and asking their arrest should they be found. There was a good deal of loud talking and political discussion on the street corners and in the saloons, but no open violence occurred. The people were somewhat startled at the sudden advent of so many rough-looking characters in town, and although many people had driven over from Berkley to see the army, most of the citizens remained indoors, leaving the town practically in the hands of the Commonwealth army. There was a revelation in Hancock concerning Brown. A member of the town council recognized him as a Prof. Lorman, who had visited Hancock three years ago as a patent medicine fakir with a great Indian blood remedy. Brown declares that this is a case of mistaken identity.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS. WINNIPEG, April 18.—

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1894.

A POLITICAL PROPHECY.

The editor of the News-Advertiser has gone into the prophesying business. We write "business" advisedly, for he prophesies with a business object in view. His business is politics, and he in order to advance his political interests and to brighten, if possible, his political prospects, tries to make the public believe that he can tell what the future has in store for him and his party. He evidently believes that there are a good many electors in the country whose real desire is to be on the winning side in politics. It is in order to impress these loose fish with the idea that the Opposition is certain to win at the coming elections that he sets to work seriously in his issue of Sunday to defeat the Government by computation. This political Boboloid goes over the Province, routing the Government in this district and that, until he has elected seventeen members. This gives him an imaginary majority in the Legislative Assembly. But when he gets thus far he is by no means tired counting and predicting. A majority of one only is not satisfactory even to the victor. So he continues his calculation until he has, in his mind, elected five more Opposition members. This increases his majority of one to a majority of seven. When he has done this he considers his political computation complete and gives himself a rest. He has very effectually disposed of the present Government party and elevated the Opposition to power. This is surely work enough for one sitting.

We should like to test the editor of the News-Advertiser's power of prophecy by asking him if in his vision of the future he sees himself returned to the Legislature. There are those who, reasoning from facts that can be discerned by an ordinary unimpaired observer, predict that the editor of the News-Advertiser will never again wear one of the cushioned chairs of the Legislative Chamber—who say that there are indications which point to the fact that he is a played-out and a found-out politician, and that the people who once believed in him, and trusted him, believe in him and trust him no more. But as it would not be business to appear to have the slightest doubt that any candidate on the Opposition side will be rejected by the people, it would not do for this latter-day prophet to betray by word or sign that he has any misgiving whatever as to his own election or as to that of any member of his party.

It is becoming every day more evident that the policy of the ill-assorted and discredited Opposition is to put on a bold front and brag. This they evidently consider is the only policy that has the remotest chance of success. And it seems to us that in coming to this decision they are wise in their generation. They know what a sorry figure they put in the Legislature. Their snapping and snarling and fault-finding and false-accusing, though bitter enough and spiteful enough, have not amounted to anything. There is not, we venture to say, a single member of the Opposition—Beaven or Independent—who occupies a higher place in the public estimation now than he did four years ago. We think that we state what is the literal truth when we say that there is not one of them who stands as well to-day, even with his own party or part of a party, as he did on the day on which he was elected. It is very evident that they have been tried and found wanting. Some of them seem to have utterly disappointed and disgusted the men who elected them. Yet it is this leaderless faction, composed of men none of whom has attained even mediocrity as a parliamentarian, that the seat of the News-Advertiser predicts will sweep the Province. Does he expect to impose upon any one by his ridiculous affectation of confidence? If he imagines that he can deceive any number of electors in a single constituency, on either the Island or the Mainland, by his political arithmetic, he is wonderfully mistaken. The electors of this Province are too intelligent to be taken in by such a trick. The only effect which the absurd computation of the News-Advertiser will have on those who read it, no matter to what party they belong, will be to cause them to feel contempt for the man who attempts to fool them by so stale and so clumsy a device.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

If the people of Great Britain do not acquire a clear and accurate knowledge of the Dominion from one end to the other, it will not be the fault of the writer of the articles in the Times on "Canada." That writer has a thorough knowledge of the whole country, and he gives his readers a picture of it as life-like and as true in every detail as can be given in mere words. The subject of his last letter is Ontario and the Eastern Maritime Provinces. Ontario he depicts as the richest and most advanced part of the Dominion, but he does justice to the Provinces by the sea. He holds that these Provinces have been of late years undervalued as fields for emigration. They are, both as to the extent and the variety of their resources, not behind any other section of the Dominion. In them there are still large areas of unoccupied and uncultivated land covered with a fine growth of timber. Their fisheries are extensive and valuable. Their mineral wealth is great and varied. The soil in many districts is fertile and yields a generous return to the skillful husbandman. And these Eastern provinces are remarkable for producing as fine a race of men as is to be found on this continent or any other. From the way in which he speaks of the Maritime Provinces we would strongly suspect that the writer is himself a Maritime Province man. No one but a native would write with such enthusiasm of the country and the men it produces. He does not confine him-

self to mere assertion, but he produces a long list of Nova Scotians, New Brunswickers and Prince Edward Islanders of whom any country might be proud. He says among other things:

The smaller provinces have had their own type. No doubt it was Sir John Macdonald, which first fully grasped a United Canada as part of a United Empire, but no one who knows the prejudices and problems he had to face believes that he could ever have realized his dream without having had at his back the political fighting energy of Sir Charles Tupper and the remarkable financial prudence and ability of Sir Leonard Tilley, the one a son of Nova Scotia and the other of New Brunswick. When the veteran Premier died, the first and second choice for a successor to Sir John Abbott was from among the Maritime Provinces men.

The Maritime Provinces are now and have for some years been in a depressed condition. This is how the Times writer accounts for that depression:

For a long time the chief industries, those which occupied the great mass of the population, were lumbering, shipbuilding and fishing. The finest pine timber has now become partially exhausted. Spruce timber, which at present constitutes the principal export, grows on soil not very well suited for agriculture, reproduces itself rapidly if the forests are protected from fire, and will therefore remain a permanent industry, though not capable of maintaining a large population. Besides, the timber trade is very uncertain and subject to fluctuations from variation of snowfall and flood. The substitution of iron for wood in shipbuilding has had a disastrous effect upon several prosperous communities. . . . The fishing and agricultural industries have been seriously affected by American legislation; in the case of agriculture chiefly from want of organizing among the people to meet the new conditions.

The people finding their chief industries falling then became discouraged and disheartened and lost much of the energy they formerly possessed. Besides, as the writer in the Times hints pretty broadly, they placed too much dependence upon Government. They expected Government to do for them what, if it is done at all, they must do for themselves. For a long time there were more politics to the score in the Maritime Provinces than in any other part of the Dominion. But an industrial and economic revival is going on in all those provinces. The people are becoming more self-reliant, their faith in their country is increasing, and they are beginning to believe that, after all, there is a future worth hoping for and working for before it. The writer of the article believes that the Maritime Provinces are a good country to live in, as he recommends English people of moderate means to emigrate to them.

BLUEFIELDS.

It appears that the Mosquito Territory is a kind of Naboth's vineyard to the Government of Nicaragua. Its independence was secured by the Treaty of Managua and the award of the Emperor of Austria. The people of Mosquito, who appear to be harmless and easy-going, enjoyed their semi-independence and were a little more contented and happy than mortals generally are. They were kind and courteous to the strangers who came to live among them, and such of those strangers as were traders did very well. Early on the morning of February 12th, an armed force from Nicaragua, when its inhabitants were fast asleep, took possession of Bluefield. They broke open the Government buildings, arrested the leading inhabitants, and forcibly entering the jails set the prisoners at liberty. When this was done the commanding officer hoisted the Nicaraguan flag on the Government flagstaff. He, in short, took formal possession of the place. He also deprived the President of Mosquito, Robert Henry Clarence, of his authority and removed the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Magistrates, and every Government official. General Carlos A. Lacayo and General Rigoberto Cabezas are the officers who made this raid on the Mosquito Reservation. Their excuse was that the territory was misgoverned. "Business," said a resident, "is almost at a standstill, and many people have closed their houses and taken refuge in the bush. Terror prevails here a few months ago all felt secure and happy. To add to this chaotic state of affairs another revolution has broken out in the interior."

The terrified inhabitants of Bluefields and surrounding country applied to the Captain of H.M.S. Cleopatra for protection. Captain Ambrose G. Curzon-Howe responded to the application. On the 25th the Cleopatra arrived at Bluefields, and the Captain, accompanied by his Secretary, the British Consul and Vice-Consul, went ashore and had an interview with General Lacayo. The interview passed off peaceably, but after it was over some of the Nicaraguan soldiers made a demonstration which was not exactly friendly. After another party of the Cleopatra was landed from the Cleopatra to protect the inhabitants. After a while the Nicaraguan detachment which went to Bluefields to protect Mosquito were obligingly conveyed to Greytown by the Cleopatra and the people of Mosquito were left to govern or misgovern themselves according to their own will and pleasure. The whole business was done in the quietest possible way by Captain Howe.

The Americans in the United States looked upon Capt. Howe's proceedings with a jealous eye, and some anti-British journals began to bluster about the Monroe doctrine. The Americans in Bluefields, however, regarded Capt. Howe and his marines as deliverers, and wrote to their countrymen at home to let them know how greatly they rejoiced at their deliverance from their Nicaraguan protectors. In order to see that everything is right in Nicaragua from a United States point of view the U. S. ship of war San Francisco has been sent to Bluefields. But there is not the slightest fear

of there being the least misunderstanding between the Captain of the Cleopatra and the Captain of the San Francisco. The position of the British in Mosquito is well understood by the Government of the United States. They are there to see that treaty obligations are carried out, and peaceful, law-abiding citizens protected. This, too, is well understood by the Government of Nicaragua.

WILFULLY BLIND.

The Times still harps on "The Two Commissions." What it boggles over are the words "inquire into the whole matter," which are found in the resolution of Messrs. Walkem and Beaven. What "whole matter"? The whole matter as set forth in the preamble to that resolution. The Commissioners were not expected to go back to the resolution which Mr. Robson moved, and which the Legislative Assembly rejected, to find out what the "whole matter" consisted of. The resolution moved by Messrs. Walkem and Beaven was the only instruction which the Commissioners had, and the master contained in it was the matter they were commissioned to inquire into—that and nothing more.

OUR NEIGHBORS' NEWS.

Montreal Star: The deputation of steamship owners and agents which went to Ottawa on Friday on business connected with the proposed fast Atlantic service, consisted of Mr. Andrew Allan, Mr. John Torrance and Mr. Henry E. Murray of the Allan, Dominion and Beaver companies respectively. Mr. Torrance met Sir John Thompson with whom they discussed the subject at length. They pointed out that they were not there to oppose the fast service, but to prove to the Government that it could not be run commercially and that in the event of the scheme going through, it was but fair to the existing companies that the Government should have a guarantee that the terms of the contract would be carried out. "We pointed out," said Mr. Torrance, "that at the very lowest, it would take \$75,000 a trip to run one of these fast steamers, while the subsidy only amounted to \$14,423. That would leave over \$60,000 to be made out of freight and passengers. We said they simply could not do it. We considered it unfair to the existing lines which have done so much to build up the country that a stranger should come and get the subsidy. We explained that even if Mr. Hand dart succeeded in floating the company at the end of the year there would be an enormous loss, which the Government would either have to meet by increasing the subsidy or it would have to reduce the speed of the line or take them off altogether. That is what we want to see done, and we are prepared to make any sacrifice. We told Sir John that the fast line proposed would destroy the present companies' business. In the first place," said Mr. Torrance, "they slaughtered us by the tariff and now they want to kill us outright." Sir John listened attentively to the deputation and afterwards asked if it was not possible to increase the existing service to eighteen knots. The reply was that this would not be commercial. So Sir John promised nothing.

Montreal Star:—School boys and school girls ought to eat a hot lunch. That is the opinion expressed by Dr. James Stewart Black, in a report to the Board of Protestant School Commissioners. In this report it is stated that they are strongly of the opinion that the school children should have a warm lunch or dinner and sufficient time to take it. They must not only repair the wear and tear resulting from their studies and almost incessant activities peculiar to their age, but they must also grow up at the same time develop all their youthful and immature tissues into a higher and more perfect organism. Cold luncheon, usually eaten too quickly, often lays the foundation for indigestion, dyspepsia and nervous derangement, which may remain with them for years. It is suggested by the physician that if possible the school hours should be four per day, say from nine to during five days of the week, and if that proved to be impracticable during six days. The girls' session, from nine to two, was greatly disapproved of as too long. There should be provided ample time for lunch.

Toronto Telegram: Toronto's City Council will be more than human if it does not use the power that the Legislature proposes to give, and allow each alderman a fee not exceeding \$300 per year in return for services rendered. It may be wrong for the city to take so much work from aldermen without giving an equivalent in money. The other side of the shield is exhibited by the civic reformers, who claim that the city does not need much of the work which the aldermen give, and can get along quite well without so much service. Aldermen in departments that could be better run by the officials paid to serve the city's interests. The Legislature seems likely to sanction an application of the fee system to municipal affairs, but it is just a question whether Toronto will have a better City Council when the tax payers comply \$7,200 annually for salaries to aldermen than it has now when the Council works for nothing.

Oregon City Enterprise:—The sails of several hundred fishing boats in the harbor this afternoon announced the opening of the fishing season. All probability of differences between the fishermen and packers was practically settled. It was agreed that a strike was imminent on account of objections on the part of packers to meet the fishermen's demand of five cents per pound, the rumor having grown out of the fact that two or three canners favored making a stand by a decision to put the price demanded. On account of the theory that the run of salmon is exceptionally good every fourth year, the fishermen started out with bright hopes for good catches, but whether their anticipations will be realized is of course a matter of speculation. It is generally expected that for the first few days at least the average catch per boat will be better than usual.

St. John Sun: Of the total importation of tea into Canada, amounting to some 22,000,000 pounds a year, a little over one-third is bought in Great Britain, while the remaining two-thirds is imported direct from China and Japan. The direct importations include tea shipped at New York and London, as well as that brought to Montreal or other Canadian ports via San Francisco or Tacoma, or by way of Vancouver. The law as it stood imposed a 10 per cent. tax on tea imported from the United States. But the trade found no difficulty in using United States ports for transshipment in bond. It is probable that under the tariff now presented the same use will be made of the ports of London. But according to the freight rates which prevailed last season, the cost of transportation from China to New York was much less than from China to London.

HUGH LYNN'S CASE.

Direct Testimony Given by the Seven-Year-Old Boy Who Saw the Shooting.

The Dead Men's Wares Disposed of on Christmas Day—Lynn Still Silent.

The preliminary hearing in the case of Hugh Lynn, charged with the murder of John Green and Thomas Taylor at Savary Island, was continued before E. Pearson, J.P., in the Provincial court yesterday afternoon. The first witness called was C. H. Smaley, a storekeeper on Orcas Island, which is located near where Lynn was captured. This witness testified that on the 25th of December last the prisoner called at his store and offered him some skins in the way of trade for provisions. There were two black bear skins, an otter skin, some mink and several deer skins. The prisoner asked seven or eight dollars apiece for the bear skins, but a bargain was concluded by the witness giving four dollars for the two bear skins and one dollar for the otter skin. The bear skins afterward sold for six and eight dollars, and the otter skin for \$35, the latter being damaged. The prisoner had appeared very nervous and anxious to sell the skins at any price.

These skins are the same mentioned in the evidence of the woman Jennie as having been brought from Green's place at the time of the murder.

The boy Louis Bokito was then called. Superintendent Husey explained that the youth of the witness might ultimately cause his evidence to be thrown out, but he would like to have it taken. Louis is about 7 years old and speaks a combination of Italian, Chinook, Siwash and English, but can drop into any of them exclusively at will. He remained being on an island with his mother and that man (Lynn). A man named Jack Green lived on the island, and a man called Tom. On the morning of the day they left the island, he heard some shots being fired and ran up to Green's house. There he saw Lynn standing just outside the door. He had a rifle in his hand and was firing at the door and the man Tom fell on the floor and blood began to run down from his body. Then Lynn shot at Green and Green fell down back of the door. He saw some blood on his neck. The witness then ran off to tell his mother, who was sick in bed. A little while after Lynn came down and piled some things in the skiff, and then they all went away from the island.

Though the boy had to be handled carefully in order to get him to talk, he appeared to be confident on the main points of the story.

Lynn's aged mother called on him at the Provincial Police station during the afternoon and a very affecting interview took place between them, Lynn breaking down and weeping bitterly. It is understood that the prisoner has secured the services of a lawyer from the Mainland, who will arrive in a few days to take the case in hand. In the meantime he refuses to make any statements, and refrains from asking witnesses against him any questions. No protestations, even of innocence, have yet escaped him.

IN THE INTEREST OF SCIENCE.

The late Dr. W. I. Brenizer, who recently committed suicide in Ithaca, N. Y., before he had left his brains to Cornell University in the interest of science. In connection with this it may be of interest to state that Dr. Wilder, who has charge of this department in the university, has secured, by written agreements, the brains of some twenty Cornell professors and prominent Ithaca citizens (after their demise), in the interest of science. The doctor has a regular printed form, which is signed by the donor and attested by a notary public. Dr. Brenizer was discovered dead, a bullet wound found in the temple and one in the forehead. This led to the belief that but one shot had been fired by the suicide, the doctors claiming that it would have been an utter impossibility for the suicide to have put more than one shot in his brain. When the brain was removed by the university people two bullets were found embedded in the brain, and destroyed the learned doctor's theory. They claim that this fact is an important discovery and of great interest to the medical world and criminal authorities.

THE MACWHERRELL CASE.

The critics of the verdict of the Brampton jury in the Williams case are increasing. Editorially the Canadian Presbyterian says: "The more the MacWherrell case is examined the more un satisfactory the verdict appears. If MacWherrell was guilty, as charged by the Crown, the man in the dock with him was guilty of being an accessory after the fact. The jury find one prisoner guilty and the other innocent, thus showing that they themselves did not accept the theory of the Crown in regard to the murder. The Crown contended that there were two men at the killing, two in the outer short distance from the murdered man's house, and two in the outer when it reached Toronto the same evening. The jury by their verdict have cleaned out of the theory of the Crown, but at the same time consigning one of the prisoners to the gallows. The whole case so bristles with contradictions and impossibilities, if not impossibilities, that the verdict should be set aside at once and further inquiry made. MacWherrell may be a bad young man, but it will never do to hang even men of his stamp merely to show that the detectives did their work cleverly. Their business depends on getting convictions, and of course they wish to convict as many people as possible. It is not very long since what the same detective put a disease on trial for the murder of his own daughter. It is needless to say the man was innocent."

Another critic is Charles Durand. Says Mr. Durand: "MacWherrell has been tried by an intelligent jury of the county of Peel, and not a doubt upon his guilt and unsetting the public mind. People who are sending money to have an appeal made at Ottawa for him. If we can't trust the trials of criminals to impartial courts and juries, they having full opportunity to bring witnesses to prove their innocence, what is to become of our country? After such trials are necessary to try the man over again? There never was a disease of circumstantial case than that against MacWherrell. He was the only man known to have been at the house at the time of the murder, which no doubt took place on Thursday night, the day he admits he was there. In these parlous of evidence against any other person in the world? Then it was sworn that he was with the horse on Thursday night late by police, Mac Cross coming from the direction where

the murder was committed. It was certain he had the horse on Friday forenoon, proved by half a dozen witnesses, and was offering it for sale. He pretends he bought the horse and rig for \$10, a property worth \$60 or \$70. Well, he sold the horse and rig the following Monday for the ridiculous sum of \$15. He must have known that \$10 was a sum which no person would sell a horse for unless he had stolen it, and why did he sell the horse so soon? He admitted a difference from his own, as was proved, and went into the country where he couldn't be found very readily. His supposed partner went 150 miles into the country east of Peterboro and assumed a wrong name. The law presumes that a man found in possession of stolen property has stolen it. A man seen last in a murdered man's company, may well be suspected of having murdered that man, especially if the murdered man's property be found in his possession. Are these not just principles of law? Other strong circumstances were proved and proved at the trial, such as the discovery of a whip handle, belonging to a brass knob in his possession, a handle found in the murdered man's house. I don't like to speak against the ladies, but it seems that they are taking an active part in this man's favor, the same as they did in the case of Birchall at Woodstock, who was the most notorious murderer that was ever convicted in Canada, and who shot a young Englishman in his company with a rifle. I am afraid that murder will soon be a premium in Canada if such means are used after the decisions of juries."

The Peel Banner says that MacWherrell, when told of the confession, laconically remarked, "Well, he went a h— of a long way off to make it."

WOMANLY CURIOSITY.

Women adopt all sorts of devices for getting a good look at Mrs. Cleveland. On fine days she takes a ride in the family phaeton, accompanied by her babes and the nurse. In the afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, if the sun is shining, she goes out in the victoria, accompanied either by her husband or a friend. Women, young and old, have discovered this habit of Mrs. Cleveland to catch her as she comes out on the front portico to enter the carriage. There is no privacy for inmates of the White House, and so when Mrs. Cleveland goes riding she is obliged to walk through the public vestibule and across the public portico.

A day or two ago a bevy of school girls joined the waiting group on the portico, when Mrs. Cleveland came out she was obliged to run the gauntlet. When she returned, an hour or two later, a funny thing happened. A well-dressed, good-looking middle-aged woman, evidently a stranger in the city, was passing the street gate when a carriage turned into the circular drive of the White House grounds. The quick-witted eight-yeer instantly surmised that the occupants were Mrs. Cleveland and her babies. She saw a chance to accomplish her long-felt desire of getting a good look at the President's wife, and she did not miss it. The race was a long one, and she knew she could not win it unless something happened to detain Mrs. Cleveland after she arrived under the porte cochere. Lifting her clothes in both hands she dashed into the circular path-way along the drive at a breakneck speed. The passers-by and the spectators at the door applauded, and perching and panting, she reached the steps just in time, for Mrs. Cleveland had stopped to give an order to the coachman, and the energetic lady was enabled to plant herself where she could stare the President's wife in the face for at least ten seconds, and could also see the babies as they were lifted from the carriage by the nurses and carried into the house. As Mrs. Cleveland disappeared into the vestibule a gentleman standing by said, admiringly to the female sprinter, "Well, you made it."

"Yes," she said, mopping her face, "folks from my part of the country generally do."

A Pretty Cordbag.

A very pretty cordbag is made out of ribbon. The pieces, cut 5 inches long, are to be overlapped together in stripes, and so several colors are chosen. Pink, blue and white would make a very dainty affair, or one might use pink and olive green, white and gold or any two harmonizing shades. A number of col-



ors, if the ribbon is narrow, can be used with a good effect, and the widths also may be different, as in this way odd bits of ribbon can be utilized. Pale greens and blues, terra cotta, dark red, olive, pink and yellow may all be blended together in a sort of light Roman stripe effect. As many stripes are used as are needed to make the bag wide enough to easily hold the ball of cord. This forms a cylinder of ribbon 5 inches deep. Turn in the edges on both ends and gather up with a stout silken thread, fastening firmly. The lower edge should be gathered almost entirely up, as only the string is to pass through there, hanging down ready for use. The upper edge is gathered more loosely, so that the whole ball is easily inserted. The stiff-er the ribbon the firmer and more durable the bag will be. Narrow ribbon is used to hang it up by. A. J. W.

LONDON, April 16.—The Daily News says: "It is understood that Sir Charles Russell has accepted the place of Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, which was left vacant by Baron Bowen's death."

BARKLEY JOHNSTON.

A Charming Wedding Ceremony Performed at Christ Church Cathedral.

Music and Sweet Spring Flowers Added to the Beauty of the Scene.

A very pretty wedding, and one which attracted great interest, was celebrated at Christ Church Cathedral Tuesday, the bride being Miss Kate Evelyn Johnston, only daughter of Mr. Matthew Trotter Johnston, and the groom Mr. R. E. Barkley, son of Capt. E. Barkley, R.N., of Westholme.

Long before four o'clock, the hour set for the ceremony, the seats in the cathedral were filled, and many who came later had to stand during the service. Sharp to the hour the wedding party arrived, and headed by the white-robed choir singing "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden," advanced to the beautifully flower-decked canopy where the groom and his best man, Mr. E. H. Muirgrave, stood waiting. Calls filled and daffodils had been used in profusion in decorating, and in the centre, just above where the bride and groom were to be made one, a huge triple bell of daffodils was hung.

The bride was gowned in white brocade silk, with a full court train which hung from the shoulders, trimmed with lace and real orange blossoms, and carried a large bouquet, the gift of the groom. There were six bridesmaids—Miss Nellie Drake, Miss Ward, Miss Maggie Richards, Miss Maud Danmuir and Miss Olive Peters and Miss Marion Danmuir. The first four wore white sash silk costumes, with yellow satin lace and black picture hats with yellow daffodils. Each had a pretty gold and pearl initial brooch, the gift of the groom, and carried white shepherd's crooks with silver ornials of bride and groom also presents from the groom. The two little girls had pretty smock frocks of white silk, trimmed with lace, and wore Marie Stuart caps. They carried behind them a bell of yellow primroses. The whole effect was remarkably pretty. The marriage service, rendered more impressive by the assistance of choir and organ, was performed by Rev. Canon Beauland, and concluded by the Bishop of Columbia. Then, after the register had been signed, the wedding party returned down the aisle, the organ sounding the "Wedding March," and amid showers of rice and the merry pealing of the chimes the party drove off amid the good wishes of their many friends.

Later in the afternoon a reception was held at the residence of the bride's father, Richardson street, a host of friends attending to pay their respects to the newly wedded pair. A great number of very beautiful presents marked the high esteem in which the bride and groom are held by those who know them best.

Mr. and Mrs. Barkley spend the honeymoon in California, and upon their return will reside at Cowichan, the home of Mr. Barkley.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT COBOURG.

COBOURG, April 16.—A serious fire occurred this afternoon at the Bellevue restaurant. Much alarm was felt at first for the safety of near-by buildings, but as there was no wind the firemen were able to subdue the flames after an hour's hard work. Some decorations were burned and the building was made uninhabitable. A great amount of property much less than had been expected. Just after the fire had been got under control a special train arrived with the Casarewitch and the Grand Duke Vladimir, Sergius and Paul, together with their wives. They were met by the reigning Duke and his son. Two-thirds of the inhabitants of the city here gathered near the palace to watch the fire and they were met by the Russians an enthusiastic welcome as the carriage passed across the smoky Schloss Platz. Seven men are working to restore the decorations for the wedding of the Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria of Saxe Cobourg, which were destroyed by the fire. Crowds are coming in from the country to the popular celebration of the wedding. No more rooms are to be had at the hotels or leading houses. The wedding takes place on the 19th.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Speaking of the possible presidential nominations in an interview to-day, Chauncey M. Depew said if a convention was held now the nomination should fall between McKinley and Reed, but the next two years would bring other men into the field. Harrison he thought strong, and said his Hawaiian annexation scheme was very popular.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16.—It is reported that an attack upon a body of Armenian emigrants has been made by a band of Kurds. A large number of the Armenians were killed.



A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk or run. I was very weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it ratched and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing had done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."—A. D. M., Norcross, Kans.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST.

THE O

The Victoria theatre was yesterday by Mr. George J. Gold Besowitz being the p

CORRESPONDENTS who do not give their names at their good faith need not their communications are no

JOHN BARR, of Donald, or had the revolver bullet extruded in his jaw in Decr Taylor performing the operation with Barr's injury. Redgrave is held for trial sizes here.

REV. D. D. PROSPER, of the pulpit of Calvary Baptist Sunday morning, and in the pupil of Emmett Baptist Ridge. At both places, his home missions were highly and attracted large audiences, and the transportation of more energetic measures in them are necessitated.

THREE Japanese stowaways the Mogul will be dealt with vinctial Police court this understood that the agents of suffering intend to have them their home over the sea as any of their fellow travellers, tempted to follow them here, always have become an unbearable to the transportation of more energetic measures in them are necessitated.

MR. JOSEPH DAVIES yesterday telegram from Portland advised death, at her home in that mother, Mrs. Hannah Davies, London, England, and was in the She leaves directly by steamer—one son, Mr. Joseph Davie resident of this city. The late was also an aunt of the family of Davies, and a near relative of Mr. S. S. Hyams.

An interesting case in patent law was tried on Wednesday by Mr. J. Ken. It is a suit brought by of San Francisco, the assignee of window blind, to recover from Heston, Becking company a sum of \$10,000 for the manufacture of the Canada. The defence is that the patent was void on account of importations into Canada and get of the patent laws of Canada J. Taylor, of Alberts & Taylor, to lift; Mr. A. E. Belyea, of Belyea for the defendant.

MANY old friends of the late Moffatt paid to his memory a tribute of respect by accompanying to Ross Bay cemetery the funeral services from the family corner of Oswego street, the services were conducted at Our Lord, Reformed Episcopal o'clock, by Right Rev. Bishop Cring as pallbearers were Messrs. Munro, Hon. J. S. Helmecken, Mr. Hall, M. P. F., A. E. McKay, Mr. and William McLaughlin. Mr. and Captain Lewis were chief mourners.

At the quarterly meeting of the lodge, I.O.G.T., held at Cedar H Tuesday afternoon and evening, delegates from Perseverance lodge Hill, Triumph, Victoria West, and the Bridge, were forty delegates. There were in attendance, the presence being D. C. T. Earl. There was a very able business transacted and Sir field read an interesting essay on the effects of the liquor traffic. A lodge entertained the delegates after the meeting, and a social affair was considered at the severance lodge-room has been chosen next quarterly meeting.

The steamer Thistle leaves this for Alaska, carrying the major portion of the season's mail. The ship will select the port few days, are expected to be on board. The party expected to be for about five months, during which they will thoroughly map the coast, and from photographs taken be able to show the shore line as it stands to-day. The vessel was under the supervision of Professor photographer-general to the Department Interior, who will include in a thorough investigation of the past and ultimate fate of the aboriginal country.

WILLIAM HENLEY, who formerly a cabin in the rear of Fox's grocery bold street, is reported missing. He to have left Victoria for Leech river two weeks ago, and was put off at Goldstream by Conductor Town having since been seen. He is supposed to have reached the "Summit," as a str fire was seen there by Mr. W. E. L. a party of miners, who have spent in making a search for Henley. Mr. Henley's conclusion he has arrived at after a long search, and he is now in Leech river; his information was given by Mr. Kingsley, a miner who arrived on the ground from Victoria who expected to meet Henley at Leech knowing that he had left Victoria so previous.

CHARLES A. MEYER, a young who was a passenger from the North Barbara Besowitz on Sunday, had a somewhat romantic story to tell. Carl Lowenberg, Consul of the Empire, and to Superintendent F. sey, of the provincial police, yesterday noon. Meyer alleged that the late as a slave for several months past. Bella Coala Indians, from whom he with the assistance of the well-known Munson of China Hat. Coming he sailing vessel last summer, and seeing chance of getting a ship, Meyer went to the time in the trap map fields, there, according to his own story, British Columbia Indians who he met, when there were no more hops that he had better go to China Hat employment in the sawmill there. I loved this advice, but found no work, so he went back to the Indian falling back upon the Indian for food and lodging. They returned for the hospitality extended, and a heaver of wood and a drawer of a paying him no wages, taking from the skins of any animals he shot, and every plan he formed for getting civilization. Mr. Munson finally along with his sloop, and Meyer per him to take him to the nearest port

JOHNSTON. THE CITY.

The Victoria theatre was sold at auction yesterday by Mr. George Byrne, Mr. Leopold Bosowitz being the purchaser. CORRESPONDENTS who do not enclose their names or give their names as a guarantee of their good faith need not feel surprised if their communications are not published.

JOHN BARR, of Donald, on Saturday last had the revolver bullet extracted which he received in his jaw in December last, Dr. Taylor performing the operation. It is in connection with Barr's injuries that Harold Redgrave is held for trial at the spring assizes here.

MR. JOSEPH DAVIES yesterday received a telegram from Portland advising him of the death, at her home in that city, of his mother, Mrs. Hannah Davies, a lady well known and highly esteemed throughout this province. The deceased was a native of London, England, and was in her 69th year.

AT COBBOURG. A serious fire occurred at the Bellevue on Monday last, the fire being caused by a building, but as the firemen were flames after an hour and a half.

WILLIAM HENLEY, who formerly occupied a cabin in the rear of Fox's grocery on Humboldt street, is reported missing. He is said to have left Victoria for Leech river about two weeks ago, and was put off the train at Goldstream by Conductor Townsend, not having seen him.

CHARLES A. MEYER, a young German who was a passenger from the North by the Barbara Bosowitz on Sunday, had a strange and somewhat romantic story to tell to Mr. Carl Lowenberg, Consul of the German Empire, and to Superintendent F. S. Hensley, of the provincial police, yesterday afternoon.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. THE SCHOOL BOARD.

A special meeting of the school board was held yesterday afternoon in the secretary's office, with all the members present, the business being to consider the North Ward school boiler question, which had been postponed from the last meeting.

The regular meeting of the City Council was held last evening, Ald. Mann, in the absence of the Mayor, presiding, and all the other members of the board being present. After the minutes were adopted the Clerk read a long correspondence between the city and R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., in relation to their claim for \$33.50 for damages alleged to have been done to their roadway at the outer wharf by a box drain undermining it.

At the annual meeting of the B. C. Amateur Lacrosse Association just held in Westminster—Messrs. E. H. Allioy, W. H. Cullin, Ross Eckardt, George Murphy and W. G. McKenzie attending as delegates from Victoria—it was decided that in future all championship matches should last two hours, the winners being decided by the majority of goals scored.

The following communications have been received and referred to the respective committees mentioned, since the last regular meeting of the council: ELECTRIC LIGHT COMMITTEE—George N. Crawford & Co., agents for Watertown Steam Engines Co., Chicago, desiring information respecting the new electric light plant proposed to be installed in this city.

At the quarterly meeting of the District Lodge, I. O. T., held at Cedar Hill on Saturday afternoon evening, there were delegates from Perseverance Lodge, Cedar Hill, Triumph Victoria West, and Pride of the Ridge. Over forty delegates and members were in attendance, the presiding officer being D. C. T. Earl.

THE STEAMER THISTLE leaves this morning for Alaska, carrying the major portion of the expedition. All the season's supplies, which have been carefully selected during the past few days, are snugly stowed away on board. The party expect to be absent for about five months, during which time they will thoroughly map the Alaskan coast, and make a number of photographs taken by the expedition.

Winnipeg Free Press: Mr. F. Stanley Spin leaves to-day for Victoria, B. C., to resume his duties of Inspector of Fisheries on the northern rivers of British Columbia. Mr. Spin has received word that the run of "Sockeye" salmon in this year is expected to be greatly in excess of the catch of the previous season on the northern rivers.

LONDON, April 15.—Rumors of sweeping proposals in the budget have caused immense custom house clearance of bonded spirits, bottled wines, tobacco, etc., and created a panic in the cigar trade. Whether it be the intention of the Government to increase the duties in these articles or not, there is positively no foundation for the scare in anything that has been intimated from Government sources, or that is actually known.

San Francisco, April 16.—Representative divines and laymen from nearly every denomination participated to-day in the opening of the religious congress organized under the auspices of the executive committee of the Midwinter exposition. The congress will continue in session for one week, and will discuss Buddhism, historical theology, the relation of spiritual forces to human progress, the points of agreement in all religions, and kindred subjects.

PERCY WHITTALL'S CHECKS. CIRCUMSTANCES OF THEIR ISSUE AND DISHONOR EXPLAINED IN THE POLICE COURT.

The case of Percy E. Whittall, of Cowan Court, Surrey, by his own description a "gentleman of leisure," occupied the attention of Police Magistrate Macrae the greater part of yesterday. Whittall was charged with having signed a check for \$13, drawn upon the Bank of British Columbia, and in favor of Robert Jamieson, not having had at any time an account at the bank; the issuing of the check thus being an act of fraud.

The evidence of Mr. Jamieson, Clerk of the Hotel Victoria (through whom the check passed from Whittall to Mr. Jamieson), and of the bank officers, completed the case for the prosecution. For the defence Mr. George E. Powell called John Theobald, Arthur Reid and the accountant to prove that for three days Whittall was on what one witness described as "wild jag," and that if the check was drawn it was during this period. Other checks were referred to in the course of the examination—one for \$20 being cashed by Petrie & Jackson, and two for \$85 and \$60 being held by Ray Clifton Reid, in his evidence, explained that he accompanied the defendant to "look after him," having signed a three-year contract to accompany Whittall as his "man," at a salary of \$5 per month and perquisites.

The defendant on the stand explained that he came here on the 29th of March, and soon after went on a "little spree," having the slightest recollection of signing any checks during his celebration, though the signature "looked like his writing." The Saturday on which the check was drawn had been drawn, was, he said, "simply blank space in my life—and the Sunday following." The first knowledge he had of the checks was on the Monday, when Reid woke him up and told him that he had signed them, and he (Whittall) had pronounced the information "all rot." He had then gone to the bank and found that no money had been deposited to his account, though he was at the time exposing a remittance of \$500. This money had not yet come, though he had been writing and wiring for every day to his agents, Bell-Irving & Co., of Vancouver, who had as yet only given him \$30 in the instalments.

For the defence, Mr. Powell held that there was no intention to defraud; that the accused was too drunk at the time of his alleged offence to have been capable of planning a fraud, much less executing one; that he was capable of so doing when sober, when he was not, and when he was informed that he had given checks when he was intoxicated, he did his best to clear himself in the eyes of the law, as defined at page 320 of Crankshaw's Criminal Code, and also referred to at page 423 of Clarke's Manual. It was doubtful if capable of being guilty of this offence, and other points to which he directed the consideration of the court in seeking for the dismissal of the information.

Magistrate Macrae thought the evidence was too clear on the face of the accused being capable of understanding the nature of his offence, and that he was not, though this ruling against the contention raised on the facts, decided to take the legal objections raised into consideration, and announces the decision arrived at to-day (Tuesday), at the same time intimating his intention to commit, and to fix bail at \$250. On adjourning the case till to-day, His Honor pronounced judgment against Mr. Powell upon the able manner in which the defence had been conducted. Percy E. Whittall, the defendant, is the son of a very wealthy London bank director recently deceased, and having lived a somewhat fast life at home, was sent to this country on a tour of duty in the hope that in a new country and among strangers he would change his plan of life.

THE NAVAL MOVEMENTS. The naval yard officials received a surprise yesterday in the shape of ten sacks of mail for H.M.S. Royal Arthur. If it has come according to orders, the mail indicates the early return of the flagship, which was not expected to be back for some time yet. H.M.S. Phœnix has returned to her survey duties in Seymour Narrows, where she has a party of officers to continue the work while she took a run down to Esquimaux. H.M.S. Satellite is reported to have left Sierra Leone for Montevideo on March 25; until she arrives on the coast the Garnet, now in some Southern port, will not proceed to England. No definite orders have been received yet relative to the Behring Sea patrol duty, but the Phœnix is expected to go.

ON HER OUTWARD PASSAGE. Immediately after the arrival last evening of the Princess Louise from New Westminster with the latest Eastern mail the steamship Arawa, which arrived from the Terminal City shortly after noon, sailed for the Scotch seas. Her freight is not an unusual one, there being in all 800 tons of cargo, which is of flour and barley, and which 60 tons of flour and barley were loaded at Victoria. A prominent passenger on board the Arawa is the Earl of Kintore, Governor of South Australia, who is accompanied by his aide, Major Craze. Other passengers in the saloon are: Mr. Whitney, Mrs. Timson, son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. James, Mr. Moore, Mr. Ban-lev, Mr. Sesson and Mr. Cox. There were 20 second-saloon passengers.

THE UNFORTUNATE "SAN PEDRO." The rumor current yesterday to the effect that the steamer San Pedro was about to be broken up is denied by Capt. Lachlan. Interviewed last evening, he said: "There is no important change in the programme as presently contemplated. The president of the Scotch seas, San Francisco, and I will now of course act under his orders. The pontoons will be taken outside and blown up, there being no further use for them. The last effort to raise the vessel demonstrated the fact that previous attempts had damaged the bottom so as to render any further attempts useless, and there the matter rests for the present at least."

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THE CITY.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, April 19.

There were no new developments in the Savary Island murder case yesterday.

PERCY E. WHEATLAND was yesterday morning taken to the Provincial jail, there to await his trial at the spring assizes. He has not yet been able to secure bail, even at the small amount of \$250.

The case of Gabriel v. Meagher is to be tried over again, the date of trial having been fixed for May 4. It will be remembered that this is an action in which the plaintiff claims \$300 damages for injuries received by his wife in the defendant's employ.

News has been received by Superintendent Huxley from Government Agent Soles, of Clinton, that the Indian man and woman shot a couple of weeks ago, on the Alkali lake reserve, by Redburn, alias Catta Charlie, are still alive. Charlie has not yet been captured.

The directors of the Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association have arranged to hold a general meeting of the association at Mission on August 1. A paper on Prunes will be read by Mr. E. H. Hutcheson, of Ladner, and Mr. R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests, will read a paper on "Pests."

The Girls' Friendly Society of St. Bernard's church will give an entertainment in the Philharmonic hall on May 2. The programme is a varied and interesting one and includes fancy scarf drill, club swinging, fencing, recitations, vocal and instrumental music, the whole to conclude with a farce. Considerable preparations have been made for this event, which is expected to be one of special interest.

"SLICK" Morency, who broke out of the reformatory in January, 1893, and was arrested in Vancouver a short time ago, was brought here on Tuesday, and served the rest of his unexpired term. "Slick" was sentenced on the 9th of January, 1893, to two years in the reformatory for burglary, but escaped on the 27th of the same month, so he has quite a time to put in yet to complete his term.

MR. AND MRS. PETER ACTON, of Nanaimo, the latter until yesterday morning Miss Maggie Kellert, were passengers from the Com City to Victoria by the noon train yesterday. The marriage was solemnized at 6:30 a.m. at St. Matthew's church, Wellington, the bride being given away by her father, Mr. Richard Kellert, of Wellington, and the bridesmaid and best man being Miss Acton and Mr. Robert Gear respectively.

COLLECTOR MILNE was waited upon yesterday by a number of sealing men who urged that the Government be asked to despatch a vessel at once to warn the schooners now sealing on the Coast. There are some twenty-three vessels in all working north along the Coast and they are supposed to be at present in the Queen Charlotte islands. A telegram embodying the sealers' views was sent to Sir C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine.

The long-continuing cases against Edmund Haane and Ad. Green were cleared from the police court last yesterday. The two prisoners were committed for trial on the counts of having goods in their possession stolen from Mr. Morkill, the C.F.N. Company, and Mrs. Annetta Fox. The information charging J. M. Nagao with theft were withdrawn, and Harry Walsh was fined \$50 and costs, or in default two months imprisonment, for having liquor in his possession on the Indian reserve.

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The annual business meeting of No. 1 Company, B.C.R.G.A. Association took place on Tuesday night in the drill hall, when the usual reports were submitted, and showed a very favorable result for the first year of the Association. Besides other business the by-laws were carefully revised and considerable changes were made in the same. The following officer-bearers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: Hon. president, Major Irving; president, Lieutenant Sargison; vice-presidents, Lieutenants Monro, Taylor and McCannan; secretary-treasurer, Corporal W. Blair; members of council, Bombardier R. W. Russell, Brammer and Alant; shooting committee, Lieutenant Taylor, Corporal Holmes, Bombardier Holmes, Gunners Brammer, Johnson, Russell and Morkill; sick visiting committee, Corporal Cave, Bombardier Holmes, Gunners Kennedy, Ballely and Shanks.

APRIL 19, 1881, was the day on which the Rt. Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, Prime Minister of England, paid his last tribute to nature, and the anniversary of his death was celebrated by his many friends in various ways. One of these was a flower having been placed on the grave of the flower garden the deceased statesman had the most admired. The Primrose is the name that was adopted by numerous political leagues which were formed, the emblem which they appropriated being the bloom nearest to him whom in life they had honored and loved. The Primrose is also specially fitting as the "emblem" of the followers of the man who scarcely knew when he was beaten, its freshness, as with him, remaining long after other flowers of the same length of growth have faded away. To-day, Primrose Day, will no doubt see numbers wearing the dear little *primula*, bonanza of which was had from E. N. Hibben & Co. the sale of these flowers being for the benefit of St. Paul's church, Esquimalt.

THREE Japanese pleaded guilty in the Provincial court yesterday to having come to this country as stowaways on the northern Pacific liner Megal on her last trip. Mr. Prior (Eberts & Taylor) appeared for the transportation company, and asked that the court make an example of the self-confessed culprits so as to deter their countrymen from attempting to follow them here without payment of passage money. The stowaway nuisance is developing serious proportions and it is thought that the trio should be deported to their own country. To sentence them to a short term of imprisonment is only to make them a charge on the Province and furnish them with better accommodations than they have ever before enjoyed, while they secure their first lessons in English. To imprison these stowaways is to encourage them, rather than punish them. Magistrate Macrae decided to take the case under consideration, being in doubt as to the possession of power to order the depor-

tion of the prisoners. He was inclined to think that the responsibility of dealing with these people should be upon the company landing them upon British Columbia. These particular Japs are supposed to have been criminals in their own country.

THE Sir William Wallace hall on Broad street was hardly capacious enough to afford sitting accommodation for all those attending the social given last evening by the Ladies True Blue Lodge, No. 37. After a pleasing programme of vocal and instrumental music, selections, etc., a dance was given, for which the Banly family orchestra furnished the music. Refreshments were served at midnight.

IT was reported to the city police yesterday that a serious shooting affair had taken place during the early part of the day near Parson's Bridge. No names were given, and the facts briefly outlined were in effect that a quarrel had taken place between two residents, one of whom drew a shotgun upon the other. To save himself the threatened party held up his hands, receiving the charge shot in his wrist. Particulars will be obtainable no doubt this morning as the provincial officer went out last evening to investigate.

The experience of several ladies in the improvement of "patents" formed a very entertaining part of the programme given at the "At Home" under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. at the residence of Mrs. David Spencer, Birdoage Walk, last evening. What was done with the dollars invested about a month ago, was the topic of each experience, the narrations of some being very amusing. Songs were given during the evening by Mrs. McGready, Miss Humber and Miss Bernie Sowerford, instrumental music was furnished by Mr. Burnett and Miss Le Page, and recitations were given by Miss McDermid and Miss Johnston. The "At Home" was largely attended.

The plaintiffs in the case of Smith and Angus v. Mitchell have now decided to accept the rescission of the contract for the purchase of certain lands in the business portion of the city of Vancouver, the contract price being \$9,000, and the condition that the defendant was to erect a substantial brick structure on the property. The defendant Mitchell excavated the whole of the land but failed to erect the building or pay the purchase price in pursuance of the contract. Hence the action. The defence set up was that the contract was not made with the plaintiffs, but, if a contract at all, it was made with the C. P. R. Co. per J. M. Browning, land commissioner, and further that if a contract was established, as binding upon the defendant, the judgment pronounced by the trial judge was in error in decreasing both rescission of contract and damages which in fact was the order pronounced, the damages being fixed at \$7,500. The full court, consisting of Messrs. Crease, McCreight and Drake, J.J., said that the judgment of the trial judge was in error in decreasing both rescission of contract and damages, and allowed the plaintiffs ten days to elect which relief they would accept, and the appeal, although allowed in this particular, would be so allowed without costs. Mr. Justice McCreight, though not dissenting from the judgment of the court, considered it would be right that the judgment be set aside simply, and unless some settlement could be arrived at, a new trial would have to be had. L. G. McPhillips, Q.C., and A. E. McPhillips for the appellant (defendant); E. P. Davis and B. H. T. Drake for the respondents (plaintiffs).

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An order was made yesterday in Chambers by Mr. Justice Walker to set down for argument and dispute the question of the action a question of law raised in the amended statement of defence in the case of Cooley v. Fitzstubs. The day fixed for the hearing under the order is Friday, April 20, when it will be decided whether or not the receiver and the parties to the various Gray v. McCallum law suits should be made parties to this action. Mr. Justice Walker will hear the argument. Mr. A. L. Belyea (Belyea & Gregory) for plaintiff; Mr. A. G. Smith, Deputy Attorney-General, for defendant.

The annual business meeting of No. 1 Company, B.C.R.G.A. Association took place on Tuesday night in the drill hall, when the usual reports were submitted, and showed a very favorable result for the first year of the Association. Besides other business the by-laws were carefully revised and considerable changes were made in the same. The following officer-bearers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: Hon. president, Major Irving; president, Lieutenant Sargison; vice-presidents, Lieutenants Monro, Taylor and McCannan; secretary-treasurer, Corporal W. Blair; members of council, Bombardier R. W. Russell, Brammer and Alant; shooting committee, Lieutenant Taylor, Corporal Holmes, Bombardier Holmes, Gunners Brammer, Johnson, Russell and Morkill; sick visiting committee, Corporal Cave, Bombardier Holmes, Gunners Kennedy, Ballely and Shanks.

APRIL 19, 1881, was the day on which the Rt. Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, Prime Minister of England, paid his last tribute to nature, and the anniversary of his death was celebrated by his many friends in various ways. One of these was a flower having been placed on the grave of the flower garden the deceased statesman had the most admired. The Primrose is the name that was adopted by numerous political leagues which were formed, the emblem which they appropriated being the bloom nearest to him whom in life they had honored and loved. The Primrose is also specially fitting as the "emblem" of the followers of the man who scarcely knew when he was beaten, its freshness, as with him, remaining long after other flowers of the same length of growth have faded away. To-day, Primrose Day, will no doubt see numbers wearing the dear little *primula*, bonanza of which was had from E. N. Hibben & Co. the sale of these flowers being for the benefit of St. Paul's church, Esquimalt.

THREE Japanese pleaded guilty in the Provincial court yesterday to having come to this country as stowaways on the northern Pacific liner Megal on her last trip. Mr. Prior (Eberts & Taylor) appeared for the transportation company, and asked that the court make an example of the self-confessed culprits so as to deter their countrymen from attempting to follow them here without payment of passage money. The stowaway nuisance is developing serious proportions and it is thought that the trio should be deported to their own country. To sentence them to a short term of imprisonment is only to make them a charge on the Province and furnish them with better accommodations than they have ever before enjoyed, while they secure their first lessons in English. To imprison these stowaways is to encourage them, rather than punish them. Magistrate Macrae decided to take the case under consideration, being in doubt as to the possession of power to order the depor-

tion of the prisoners. He was inclined to think that the responsibility of dealing with these people should be upon the company landing them upon British Columbia. These particular Japs are supposed to have been criminals in their own country.

THE Sir William Wallace hall on Broad street was hardly capacious enough to afford sitting accommodation for all those attending the social given last evening by the Ladies True Blue Lodge, No. 37. After a pleasing programme of vocal and instrumental music, selections, etc., a dance was given, for which the Banly family orchestra furnished the music. Refreshments were served at midnight.

IT was reported to the city police yesterday that a serious shooting affair had taken place during the early part of the day near Parson's Bridge. No names were given, and the facts briefly outlined were in effect that a quarrel had taken place between two residents, one of whom drew a shotgun upon the other. To save himself the threatened party held up his hands, receiving the charge shot in his wrist. Particulars will be obtainable no doubt this morning as the provincial officer went out last evening to investigate.

The experience of several ladies in the improvement of "patents" formed a very entertaining part of the programme given at the "At Home" under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. at the residence of Mrs. David Spencer, Birdoage Walk, last evening. What was done with the dollars invested about a month ago, was the topic of each experience, the narrations of some being very amusing. Songs were given during the evening by Mrs. McGready, Miss Humber and Miss Bernie Sowerford, instrumental music was furnished by Mr. Burnett and Miss Le Page, and recitations were given by Miss McDermid and Miss Johnston. The "At Home" was largely attended.

The plaintiffs in the case of Smith and Angus v. Mitchell have now decided to accept the rescission of the contract for the purchase of certain lands in the business portion of the city of Vancouver, the contract price being \$9,000, and the condition that the defendant was to erect a substantial brick structure on the property. The defendant Mitchell excavated the whole of the land but failed to erect the building or pay the purchase price in pursuance of the contract. Hence the action. The defence set up was that the contract was not made with the plaintiffs, but, if a contract at all, it was made with the C. P. R. Co. per J. M. Browning, land commissioner, and further that if a contract was established, as binding upon the defendant, the judgment pronounced by the trial judge was in error in decreasing both rescission of contract and damages which in fact was the order pronounced, the damages being fixed at \$7,500. The full court, consisting of Messrs. Crease, McCreight and Drake, J.J., said that the judgment of the trial judge was in error in decreasing both rescission of contract and damages, and allowed the plaintiffs ten days to elect which relief they would accept, and the appeal, although allowed in this particular, would be so allowed without costs. Mr. Justice McCreight, though not dissenting from the judgment of the court, considered it would be right that the judgment be set aside simply, and unless some settlement could be arrived at, a new trial would have to be had. L. G. McPhillips, Q.C., and A. E. McPhillips for the appellant (defendant); E. P. Davis and B. H. T. Drake for the respondents (plaintiffs).

POISONING AT WHOLESALE.

A Lady in High Social Circles in Belgium Arrested for Murder.

Insured the Lives of Her Relatives and Then Made Away With Them.

ANTWERP, April 18.—Madame Marie Therese Joniaux, wife of M. Henry Joniaux, chief state engineer of roads and bridges in the province of Antwerp, was arrested today by the police on a charge of having poisoned several of her relatives in order to obtain the amount of insurance on their lives. As Madame Joniaux occupied a prominent position in society in Antwerp, and in other social centres of the Kingdom, her arrest has excited a profound sensation. Though there are many who believe her innocent of the crime which is charged, it is said that the authorities are in possession of the most damaging evidence against her. Indeed, they claim that they would have been justified in arresting her some time ago, but have been strongly dissuaded by her own family, who have posed to give her the benefit of the doubt until the accumulation of evidence against her forbade them longer to permit her to enjoy her liberty. Madame Joniaux, who was born in 1842, is the daughter of the eminent Belgian General Abloy and niece of a former aide-camp on the staff of King Leopold. Though she is never wealthy in her own right, her high family connections and the great wealth of many of her relatives, assured her an enviable social position. Mlle. Abloy was married at about the age of 22 to Frederick Faber, the author of a book entitled "The French Theatre in Belgium, and other works. She lived with him until he died in 1884. In 1888 Mme. Faber was married to M. Joniaux. Although M. Joniaux's income was confined to a salary of only 10,000 francs a year, and his wife was virtually without private means, they lived in great style and maintained a magnificent establishment in a large mansion in the Rue de Verdun, where they entertained lavishly the relatives for whom Madame Joniaux has been taken into custody.

The first of Mme. Joniaux's alleged victims was her own sister, Mlle. Leonie Abloy, who was unmarried and resided with the Joniauxs. When Mlle. Abloy died it was announced that the cause of her death was influenza, but it was subsequently learned that she had been insured for 10,000 francs in favor of her niece, the daughter of Mme. Joniaux by her first husband, M. Faber, and it was further found that the premiums on the policies had been paid by the Joniauxs. The next victim was Mme. Joniaux's brother, M. Alfred Ohlay, who was formerly a captain in the Belgian army but had been retired. Shortly after his retirement he emigrated to Buenos Ayres, where he led a dissolute life. After pursuing the career of a gambler in various parts of the Argentine Republic for some time, he obtained employment as a railway inspector, but was unable to hold his position on account of his habits, and in 1877 he returned to Antwerp. Subsequently he engaged in commercial pursuits in Paris and Algiers, but was able to do no better than to make a bare living, and in February last he came to Antwerp to live with his sister. A few weeks after establishing himself with his sister he died, as given out, from heart disease. His life was insured for 100,000 francs for the benefit of his sister, two days before his death, the premium in the case of Mme. Abloy, being paid by the Joniauxs. The third victim was Jacques Vanden Kerchove, a wealthy uncle of Mme. Joniaux, who was extensively engaged in cotton manufacture in Ghent. M. Kerchove, who was a man of gigantic stature and robust health, paid a visit to the city, where his house he intended to remain a few weeks. While he was the guest of Mme. Joniaux he died, as it was said, from cerebral congestion. M. Kerchove's life was insured for a large sum in favor of Mme. Joniaux, the policies having been taken out only a few days before his death and a few days after his arrival at Mme. Joniaux's house.

The succession of sudden deaths at Mme. Joniaux's residence of persons whose lives were insured for her benefit aroused the suspicion of the police, and investigations have developed overwhelming proof of her guilt. The bodies of Mme. and ex-Captain Abloy and M. Kerchove were examined and examined with the result of finding unmistakable traces of poison in each.

U. S. INTERESTS IN SAMOA. (From the San Francisco Bulletin.) President Cleveland is said to be desirous of dropping our connection with Samoa and leaving Great Britain and Germany to settle matters among themselves. He thinks that American interests there are not great enough to warrant the trouble of looking after the affairs of Samoa, and that the present arrangements with the natives, Mr. Peers, Miss M. Warren, Miss S. Warren, Miss K. Patterson, Major A. H. Stewart, E. Adams, F. C. Milburne, Mrs. J. H. Mel-dram, Mrs. P. Goepel, Charles Hatch, W. Hutchinson and H. M. Stewart.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. Steamer Unatilla, bound for California, called here from the Sound last evening and took on some freight and the following cabin passengers: R. E. Barkley and wife, Miss Kate Brown, Mrs. G. C. Woodward, Miss M. Peers, Miss M. Warren, Miss S. Warren, Miss K. Patterson, Major A. H. Stewart, E. Adams, F. C. Milburne, Mrs. J. H. Mel-dram, Mrs. P. Goepel, Charles Hatch, W. Hutchinson and H. M. Stewart.

MARINE MOVEMENTS. But for the loss of a few mails the British ship Benmore, now in Esquimalt, is none the worse for her remarkably smart passage out from Liverpool, which she made, according to the log, in 115 days. Had it not been for a slight accident which befel the Benmore on her way to the coast, she would have been the first of her kind to reach the port. The Benmore was a participant in one of the longest races on record. The ship belong to the same owners, and left Liverpool at exactly the same time; as each has a record for speed, there has been naturally much speculation among mariners in the metropolitan area as to the outcome of the race around the world. The Benmore, like the Benmore, was heavily laden, but on meeting with an accident was obliged to discontinue the race. The Benmore had previously made the round trip between Liverpool and Rangoon in seven and one-half months, carrying cargoes each way and also discharging the cargo. Captain Scott, who commands the vessel, has been in the employ of the company for the last twenty-five years. His present ship, the Benmore, is twenty years old, a vessel of 1,460 tons register, built in Glasgow by J. Reid & Co., and with a well-established record of quick passage between Australia and California. As she is discharging some naval stores, she will unload Victoria freight, which, with the balance of her cargo, amounts to 2,000 tons weight.

THE BUSY "LORNE." Towing business has been brisk of late with the tug Lorne, which arrived in port last evening, after towing the Chilean bark Emma Louise from sea to Port Townsend. The Lorne loads lumber at Port Blyakely, being now on ballast. On Tuesday last the Lorne took the ship Yosemite, coal laden for San Francisco, to sea, and on the previous Saturday the ship America. The latter has a cargo of coal for the U. S. patrol-boat in Behring Sea, whither she is on bound. The ship J. D. Peters is loading at the Union wharf for Honolulu, and the ship Canada and McNear are loading at Departure Bay. On Wednesday the former will be ready for sea, and to-day the latter will be towed to sea by the Lorne, for which purpose the tug left for Departure Bay last evening.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. Steamer Unatilla, bound for California, called here from the Sound last evening and took on some freight and the following cabin passengers: R. E. Barkley and wife, Miss Kate Brown, Mrs. G. C. Woodward, Miss M. Peers, Miss M. Warren, Miss S. Warren, Miss K. Patterson, Major A. H. Stewart, E. Adams, F. C. Milburne, Mrs. J. H. Mel-dram, Mrs. P. Goepel, Charles Hatch, W. Hutchinson and H. M. Stewart.

MARINE NOTES. Shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the coal hulk Robert Kerr was hauled up on the new marine ways in Esquimalt, the presence of a large number of interested spectators. After being set on the blocks of the crane lowered into her, the vessel was drawn up the ways in quick order, everything about the railroad working perfectly. A gang of carpenters was set to work immediately in repairing the Kerr.

THE trial of the action of Hindes vs. the Seal-Hastie-Grakine Company and James Hastie began yesterday morning before Mr. Justice Walker, and continued until 6 o'clock last evening, when it was adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock. Judging from the rate of progress being made, the trial will take at least a couple of days more. Mr. W. J. Taylor (Eberts & Taylor) appears for the plaintiff; Mr. A. L. Belyea (Belyea & Gregory) for the defendants. Mr. Taylor, in opening, intimated that the action was simply on the right to recover the consideration for a couple of days more. He said that he would probably, in arguing the case, submit that under the Canada patent the sole judge of whether the patent was or was not valid is the Commissioner of Patents at Ottawa. The plaintiff's case was not closed when the court rose, the reading of evidence taken by commission at San Francisco and at Hamilton, Ont., occupying much time.

Never be without Esbjerg's Liver Lozenge.

CHURCH TROUBLES.

The Quebec Anglican Cathedral Congregation Dissents From the Bishop's Innovations.

They Won't Put Up With His Lordship—A Bad State of Affairs.

The Montreal Gazette contains an account of a vestry meeting at the Quebec Anglican Cathedral, the proceedings of which were of more than local interest. The Gazette says that the difficulty between Bishop Dunn and the Cathedral congregation has been terminated by the former agreeing to introduce no more innovations in the service. Those who had objected to the innovations had sought legal advice of Hon. S. H. Blake, of Toronto, as to whether they could compel the Bishop to remove his chair from the cathedral on the ground that it was a parish church. The reply was that, once having accepted the Bishop, they were obliged to introduce a full choral service, and that the congregation could only stop all supplies and remove to the choral hall, which they could use as a parish church. It is well known that there was a deficit of over \$2,000 in the finances of the cathedral for the past year, and at an informal meeting of the vestry it was resolved to straiten matters still more by reducing pew rents to one dollar a seat. At the Easter vestry meeting this was put into effect, both the churchwardens having signified their intention of retiring on account of the trouble in the congregation. In the election of vestrymen the low church ticket was elected by an overwhelming vote.

Reports submitted showed a deplorable state of affairs financially, there being more than half the seats in the church unlet, and deficits in almost every department of church work. It was proposed to cut off all collections for outside charities, as the church required all they could spare. It was said the only way to overcome their difficulties was to fill the church, and this could best be done by reducing the rents of the pews to a dollar each. The bishop had de-clared himself in favor of free pews. The cathedral had been too long a church for the upper ten, the poor having been excluded by the high rents of pews.

A Mr. Yesay, addressing the dean, said they all knew that the changes so distasteful to the congregation had not emanated from him, and they knew what quarter they did originate in. He blamed the dean for yielding to them. The congregation had been loyal to the dean, and why had he not been loyal to them?

The dean read a statement explaining his course since he had been called to the church by the late bishop. He had promised that no changes should be made in the service without consulting the congregation, and he had done this in every respect, except in the introduction of candlesticks, etc., for which the bishop had paid his own money. He might in this case have consulted the vestry, but in any case he felt he would have been obliged to yield to the bishop's authoritative request. He defended the changes made, bringing the choir from the gallery to the body of the church, placing the pulpit at the side, and having a choral service. They had retained the old service for the morning, but the congregation had by turning out in large numbers in the evening, shown their appreciation of the new service. He assured them that the choir had been done. He promised not to go any further in introducing innovations, but would not take any retrograde steps. He also read a letter to the same effect from the bishop, who had referred to a book of which serious complaint had been made by the congregation, and which had been distributed by the church society. He objected to it strongly, mainly on the ground that it had been introduced. He knew that the bishop was opposed to it on the same grounds.

A U. S. OPINION. WASHINGTON, April 18.—The modifications which have been made in the British Behring sea bill have robbed that measure of the features which were most objectionable to our government, and it is believed here that if the act is thoroughly administered there will be little opportunity for pelagic sealing in the closed season. As it now stands, the result of the Paris arbitration having been published in the British Columbian newspapers last fall, it will be a difficult task for the owners and masters of any sealing craft to convince an impartial judge that they were not aware of the provisions of the award and until they could establish such ignorance their vessels and cargoes are no longer free from forfeiture. The opportunities to plead ignorance are expected to be very few, as it is reported that the customs officers at that port since the beginning of the year of the provisions of the award, and warned their masters of the danger of seizure.

PILGRIMS ATTACKED. MADRID, April 18.—Further reports of the attacks made by mobs in Valencia upon the Spanish pilgrims bound for Rome says seventeen pilgrims were seriously injured. In addition the Bishop of Madrid was stabbed with a knife, the weapon piercing his caecum, without, however, injuring him. The rioters smashed the windows of the bridge containing the Archbishop of Seville, and then smashed the windows of the palace of the Archbishop of Valencia and the palace of the Archbishop of Seville. The Spanish pilgrims arrived here to-day to attend the beautification of Juan d'Avila de Diego, of Cadiz. A large proportion of them are artisans, soldiers, sailors, and Valencia are largely represented. The Archbishop of Seville and the bishop forming his escort will have audience of the Holy Father this afternoon.

CUBAN MUNITIONS SEIZED. NEW YORK, April 18.—The Spanish consulate in this city received a dispatch to-day from the Spanish consul at Nuevitas, Cuba, saying the authorities there had seized the steamship Alert, from New York, 200 guns and a lot of arms and ammunition intended for the Cuban insurgents. Consul General Baldaano, Vice-Consul Castro and Chanceller Torres proceeded to the custom house to ask Collector Kilbreth to make an investigation. It was found that the Alert was a Norwegian vessel, which cleared for Cuba on March 29. There was nothing in the manifest entered at the custom house to show that she carried other than general merchandise. Collector Kilbreth will continue the investigation.

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

New York, April 18.—The stock market opened irregular, owing to the belief that considerable gold would be exported and the loss of \$126,000 in the earnings of the St. Paul road for the second week of April.

The "bulls" in industrial, however, did not permit their opponents to make much progress at this time, and took hold of Disasters, Chicago Gas and American Sugar and put them to 27, 67 1/2 and 98 1/2 respectively. This checked their dooming tendency; a firmer feeling prevailed and the "shorts" who had been putting out contracts with more confidence than of late started in to cover. This was primarily due to a decline in the actual rates of sterling exchange. The morning's estimated flux of \$3,000,000 gold to Europe was materially reduced. It is tolerably safe to say that unless the Stock Exchange market stiffens suddenly to-morrow or Friday, very little gold will go forward this week. The early advance was equal to 1/2 @ 3/4 per cent. in industrials, and 1 to 1/2 per cent. in the Railways. A sudden break in General Electric of nearly two points to 40 1/2 due to the execution of stop orders, unsettled matters during the afternoon and the early gain was generally lost. The general list fell off, and in the final dealings was irregularly weak. The total sales were 170,233 shares. Closing bids: Atchafon 15; Burlington & Quincy, 18 1/2; Canada Southern, 51; Canadian Pacific, 68 1/2; Central Pacific, 75; Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus & St. Louis, 38 1/2; Delaware & Lackawanna, 16 1/2; Erie, 16 1/2; Wells Fargo Express, 123; Great Northern, preferred, 15; Lake Shore, 12 1/2; Louisville & Nashville, 50 1/2; Missouri Pacific, 29 1/2; New York Central, 99 1/2; New England, 10 1/2; Northern American, 5; Oregon Navigation, 20; Oregon Imp., 10 1/2; 14 1/2; Pacific Mail, 16; Reading, 21 1/2; Rock Island, 98 1/2; Southern Pacific, 21 1/2; St. Paul, 82 1/2; Texas Pacific, 91; Union Pacific, 19 1/2; Western Union, 84 1/2; Bar silver, 63 1/2. Money on call, 1 to 1 1/4. Foreign exchange, sterling, 85 for 60 days; 4 8/8; on demand, 100; Pacific drafts of 1896, 100; Central Pacific drafts of 1895, 103 bid.

MELLO'S SURRENDER. Da Gama Looks Upon It as a Piece of Most Cowardly Treachery.

General Amnesty Will Be Granted to Insurgents, Rank and File.

LONDON, April 18.—The Times publishes a despatch from Montevideo confirming the advice received regarding the surrender of the rebel Brazilian fleet, which arrived off Buenos Ayres Monday night. The Times correspondent says Mello and 1,200 men yielded themselves up to the Argentine Government.

BUENOS AYRES, April 18.—The remains of the Brazilian rebel fleet, commanded by Admiral Mello, which arrived at this port, were the subject of extensive exchanges of telegraph messages between the authorities of this place and the Brazilian government, through the Brazilian minister here. The rebel ships are the Republica, Moraes, Lira, Urano and Esperanza. They are in dilapidated condition and the rebels on board are suffering from sea sickness, wounds and lack of proper food. Advice from Rio Janeiro says general amnesty will be granted to the insurgent rank and file and the Brazilian government will pay the quarantine expenses of the ships if they are unwarmed to the Brazilian minister. The Argentine government, with the consent of the rebel leaders, is now superintending the delivery of the five war vessels to the Brazilian minister.

President Pirotto's Government notified the Government of Uruguay that all, with the exception of the leaders, may return to Brazil with no fear of being severely punished. Nothing seems known of the ultimate destination of Admiral Mello and Gen. Salgado, although it is believed the former will take the first opportunity of escaping to a foreign country where he can hide himself for the rest of his life. On all sides the utmost contempt is expressed for Admiral Mello, whose desertion of Admiral da Gama is looked upon as a piece of cowardly treachery. It is openly stated that da Gama proposes to seek out Admiral Mello and compel him to meet him in mortal combat. If the rebel admiral falls into the hands of Pirotto there is little doubt that he will be promptly tried by court-martial and shot.

MONTEVIDEO, April 18.—An official dispatch to the Brazilian legation here has been received, saying that the rebel war-ship Aquidauan, formerly the flagship of Mello, has been sunk off Santa Catharina by the Brazilian torpedo boats.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A Herald Montevideo special says: The launch of the Portuguese consul here paid a visit to the Portuguese man-of-war Minello at her anchorage and brought back a letter from Admiral Gama, who is detained aboard the Minello. This letter was addressed to the Brazilian minister, General Martinez. It was sent to Buenos Ayres. There has been some suspicion aroused in that city by the dispatch of the Portuguese transport Pedro Teodoro, that Gama's friends are laying another plot to rescue him from the Portuguese warship.

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 17.—Mrs. Cleveland yesterday morning received from London a most unique and charming gift, being a magnificent album containing the portraits of American residents in London who during the past thirty years have attained the distinction of aristocracy in "Vanity Fair." Nearly all of these signed "Ape" the famous signature of Pelegrini.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Admiral Benham, retired, arrived as a passenger on the steamer Philadelphia from Curacao to-day. He said: "I am glad the Brazilian trouble is ended. It could have ended in no other way." Mello's cause was lost when Moraes was elected President. Moraes was elected President. Moraes was elected President. Moraes was elected President.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Gresham has proposed to the government of Chili the establishment of a new commission to consider the claims which fell through lack of time to be adjudicated by the late commission. An intimation has been received that Chili will agree to the proposition. It is understood the Chilean government is anxious to promptly settle the remaining claims rather than permit their continued vexatious existence.

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The Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1894.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

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W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SALMONS, Secretary.

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Where Oats are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

SPOILED CHILDREN.

Sensible Suggestions That Parents Would Do Well to Heed.

It is the proper thing in these days to idealize children in the abstract. If it is intimated that all children are not cherubs and that their children are not always an unmitigated delight, the idea seems to be considered almost insupportable. The most curious part of it is that people talk and write just as if children were all alike and formed a class entirely distinct and different from adults, without individuality of character, ability or taste.

Nobody asks us if we love men and women, knowing that such a wholesale question would be foolish in a world where there are many repulsive as well as agreeable specimens of each. But the question, "Do you love children?" is continually asked, and unless it is answered by a rapturous affirmative the questioned one is looked upon as lacking a well brought up child, even if it is neither pretty nor particularly bright, is sweet and attractive; but, on the other hand, there is nothing more thoroughly disagreeable than a spoiled and ill trained one. Whatever sentimental persons may say, nobody enjoys the companionship of a child who is allowed to have everything it sees. Do everything it chooses and whose short experience has made it believe that grown persons exist only to wait upon it and minister to its sovereign pleasure, without regard to their own convenience.

It is not argued that a child should be trained to mere puppetry, moving only when its parents pull the string, but no training is as bad as overtraining. No child will be turned into a pig by being taught from the first to tell the truth and consider the rights of others. It is the greatest injustice to the child itself to bring it up to hold the theory that it must have its own way always, for as it grows older and mingles with strangers it will have to learn the habits of selfishness and arrogance in which it has been reared, and the unlearning will be a sharp and bitter struggle.

When a young child is a continual trouble and annoyance, ninety-nine times out of a hundred it is not the child who is in fault, but the parents, whose training has made it so. While putting the blame on the right shoulder, let us admit that there are trainable—namely, unendurable—children and not indirectly indorse such training by professing to find the result attractive.

RUSH OF CHINESE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The Pacific Mail steamship Fern arrived in port about noon, having made the voyage from Hongkong in 25 days. As she passed along the water front her decks seemed alive with Chinese, her passenger list showing there were 769 Celestials on board outside of the members of her crew. Among the passengers is Prince Ouktomasky of the Russian navy, who is on his way to his native land. He was an officer in the Imperial navy and until recently commanded a man-of-war in Japanese waters. He expects promotion and the command of a larger vessel on returning to St. Petersburg. Another passenger is Dr. Ernest F. News, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, who is returning from his duties in the Orient. The rush of Chinese services is considerable attention. The rush is a measure due to the fact that the time for registration is drawing to a close. There are about 650 Celestials who expect to land at this port, the remainder being booked for Panama, Central America and Cuba.

Don's Delay.

It is your duty to yourself to get rid of the foul accumulation in your blood this spring. Hood's Scurvy Cure is just the medicine you need to purify, vitalize and enrich your blood. This tried feeling which affects nearly every one in the spring is driven off by Hood's Scurvy Cure, the great spring medicine and blood purifier.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with everyone who tries them.

PARIS, April 16.—The draft of the budget for 1895 will be circulated among the deputies tomorrow. It will show a saving of 15,000,000 francs in comparison with the budget of 1894.

A WOMAN'S PROJECT.

MRS. FRENCH-SHELDON'S SCHEME FOR AN AFRICAN CIVILIZATION.

The Wants Industries, Intelligent Men and Women as Well as Money to Do It. A Without Undertaking Proposed—The Flimsy African Explorer Interviewed.

(Copyright, 1894, by American Press Association.)

Perhaps the most practical—certainly the most interesting—scheme for the civilizing of a barbarous people and the reclaiming of a tangled wilderness that has yet been proposed is the one brought forward by a woman who wishes to transform Gushaland, on the eastern coast of Africa, from a wild region peopled only by black savages to a well ordered, well cultivated country, peopled by intelligent whites and civilized blacks.

This woman is Mrs. M. French-Sheldon, whose trip into African regions, some of them not before visited by any of the white race, made without the company of any persons of her own color, and once placed her name upon the roll of those whose accomplishments are worthy to rank as extraordinary.

In a certain sense the carrying out of this new idea will be more difficult than was her first adventure. Though it may not require so great a degree of personal courage, it cannot be accomplished without the expenditure of a great deal of money, most of which has yet to be raised, the enlisting of a large number of earnest, intelligent, competent men and the thorough organization of a vast and complicated business concern. But while Mrs. French-Sheldon appreciates fully the difficulties of the task which she has set before herself, she still possesses that abounding faith in her ability to accomplish, which was perhaps her greatest strength during her journey of nearly a thousand miles through African wilds, and when she talks of her project there is in her voice no note of uncertainty or doubt as to the outcome of her efforts.

"A large portion of eastern Africa," she said to me the other day, "is of extraordinary fertility. Flax and cotton and coffee, fruits in the greatest profusion, timber of many and valuable sorts, coal, iron, silver, copper, lead and gold and a wonderful wealth of animal life abound. In short, east Africa is a land of abundance in every respect. The inhabitants are savages in the sense that they are quite undeveloped intellectually and industrially, but they are amiable, quick to learn and prone to imitate the ways of the whites. They are indolent because nature furnishes the necessities of life, as they live, without exacting any effort to speak of their part. They are in a certain way lax in morals because they know no better. The missionaries have striven hard to civilize and Christianize them, but mostly without success. But if the negroes could be taught to see the possibilities of life and the resources of their own country, if they could be taught to understand that there is a better way than theirs, they would become an important part of the world's industrial population, and their country would contribute an almost incalculable amount to the world's wealth.

"It occurred to me the surest way to elevate them, to make them industrious and ambitious, to develop the wondrous richness of their country, would be to establish manual training posts, medical stations and schools for nurses and to place the stations in charge of earnest, ambitious, competent white persons. To some extent, you see, my plan includes colonization. I would have my white colonists teach the native African how to till his magnificent timber scientifically and then economically convert it into beams and boards; to turn his bananas into flour, as they do in the Sandwich Islands; to gather and sell his fruits and nuts; to spin and weave his cotton and flax and wool; to tan the hides of his cattle and of the wild beasts that roam the sands and jungles of the dark continent; to work his own ivory; to mine his ore and coal and make and work his own iron; to build houses and forsake living in huts; to clothe himself in fabrics of his own weaving. I would have the colonists teach the savage the possibilities that may be actualities if he will but avail himself of the twin geniuses of industry and commerce and at the same time instruct him in sanitation, in morals and in the gentler side of life. These who would do this must be high minded as well as intelligent, earnest and efficient, and so I want only such men and women to join my forces. I do not want dudes, for east Africa is no place for cigarettes and patent leather shoes, nor do I want persons entirely without money or who have failed at everything they have hitherto undertaken. I want strong, healthy men, who have enough money to pay their way here and lots of energy and ambition—married men who will go and take their families with them; unmarried men who will be content to forego the refinements of civilization until such



MRS. M. FRENCH-SHELDON.

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For the right sort of persons who will go with me to Gushaland there are opportunities not only to assist in a great movement of civilization, but also for the winning of such financial rewards as cannot be found anywhere except in new territory and by pioneers. There will be hardships, and there will be severe toil and some privation, but much less than are suffered by most pioneers, for the climate of Gushaland, although it lies between the tropics, being located on the river Juba, is excellent because of the elevation, and the natives, if rightly handled, need never be antagonized, and there will be no dread of hostile aborigines, such as has been felt by pioneers in almost every other land.

There is not space enough at my disposal here to enter into further details as to Mrs. French-Sheldon's plans. She is enthusiastic in her belief in the feasibility of them and intensely active in the prosecution of the preliminary work. The proceeds of her writings and lectures concerning her first expedition to Africa are being used to meet the preliminary expenses of her second. She has already received letters from more than 8,000 persons who have heard of her plans and desire to join their fortunes to those of a plucky woman in the prosecution of a work so important to so large a portion of the human race as is that which she proposes. She expects to start some time during the coming fall or winter.

M. I. DEXTER.

HINTS ON VARIED SUBJECTS.

Seasonable Suggestions Served by Kate Jordan.

Given a chafing dish, a gas stove and a Turkish coffee pot, a housekeeper with the least bit of imagination and some executive ability can evolve as charming a supper or luncheon as an epicure could desire. The chafing dish has a horde of worshippers. To see a dainty dish cooked in it on the table makes the eating of it all the more delightful.

The old idea that the buying of diamonds was a sensible way of investing money is gradually proving a fallacy. They can never be resold except at a considerable loss. The jeweler says this—offers as little as possible for the stone. Pure white and black pearls are rarer, and men frequently buy these and lay them away in a safe for a rainy day. They command their full value.

Some one says that pink and yellow is the latest Parisian atrocity in color combinations. A doctor tells me that a small prescribed dose of opium taken just before sailing is a sure cure against seasickness. It temporarily paralyzes the muscles of the stomach.

The fashionable woman's watch is open faced, daintily enameled. Long empire chains are worn with them. These go around the neck and at intervals are studded with small pearls or diamond chips.

To make a beef loaf take 3 1/2 pounds of finely chopped smoked beef, half a dozen crackers pounded to dust, 3 well beaten eggs, a little sage. Shape as a loaf, baste with butter and chopped crackers and bake until brown. This at a spring luncheon, served with water cresses and cream cheese, is delicious.

The art of story telling is becoming quite a fad. At a small evening party recently there were half a dozen literary people and about 18 others. The writers had been instructed that an original story dealing with the horrible or supernatural would be required of them. The lights were turned low after supper, and the stories began. When finished, a vote as to the best was taken up among the listeners, and the winner was rewarded with a suitable prize.

Another is the "book party." To this the guests come, each one dressed to represent some well known work, fiction or otherwise—as, for instance, "Tess" was impersonated by a girl in a milkmaid's costume. A man carried an unlit candle—he was "The Light That Failed," etc. It was a charming idea and quite original with the hostess. Nothing more amusing than "Hypatia," in Greek draperies, dancing with "Robert Elsemere," in his clerical coat, could be imagined.

A few drops of benzoin in warm water is excellent for softening and whitening the skin.

The latest theory is that the much abused corset is really beneficial. It is said to contract certain muscles that need contracting, as was shown by the Greeks wearing a metal zone, and that this pressure sends the blood to the brain, assisting it in doing its work.

Talk about dress reform is now the order of the day. How absurd it is! What woman with half an eye to beauty would renounce the graceful fall of a skirt for the hideous combinations of the reformers? The photographs of these worthy but misguided women, in clumsy trousers and short skirts that seem forced out by a hoopskirt are sufficient to make women raise their hands in horror and cry, "We will have none of you!"

The Japanese kimono is the most comfortable gown for bedroom wear during the hot months. It is loose, unlined, cool and can be purchased in pretty white and blue crepe faintly scented by Japan for \$3.

Flowers in the hair, together with the large empire combs, are very fashionable.

You can have a dipme made for \$100.

KATE JORDAN.

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Now, did it ever occur to you that such a man is a very fair type of the world at large? Of course the exterior varies. In Italy, Spain, France and other Latin countries the speaker is lean and dark and melancholy instead of jolly. He shrugs his shoulders, and raises his eyebrows, and throws out his hand, with the fingers spreading like the sticks of a fan, and in his own musical tongue enunciates the very same idea with the Anglo-Saxon:

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When a Latin says patienza, it means that he absolutely won't even think about doing what you wish to have him do or even try to listen to your arguments in favor of the new course. It is very exasperating, but not quite so much so as the good natured chuckle, often accompanied with the rattle of small currency in the trousers pockets of the middle aged Anglo-Saxon.

Both the one and the other are simply voicing the prevailing sentiment of their species about many matters, and chief of them just now about the proper place of women in the world.

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But the world turns over every day, and in spite of gravitation and cohesion and various other laws of nature things do get occasionally turned upside down and "a little mixed." Certainly it is a pity—that is, from the masculine point of view—that Galilei ever arose to interfere with the good old order of things when the solid plane of earth stood still and a man might know what to expect. But so it is. There is always some troublesome creature ready to suggest things are not what they seem nor what it has always been convenient to believe they were.

"It does move nevertheless," remarked Galilei as he signed his recantation of just this heretical error, and woman—nay, let us give her the biggest capital in the composing box and say Woman—is just the same sort of revolutionist as was Galilei. Very calm and gentle and rather timid, so that she may even be coaxed or bullied into signing a recantation of her firmest convictions, but always sweetly murmuring as she does so: "Nevertheless it does move."

So, having acquired some new ideas in the course of this Galileistic revolution and rebellion, lovely woman began to wonder why her sphere was necessarily a very small and monotonous circle, too much resembling the sphere of a horse in a cider mill and why it should not be an ellipse, a rhomboid, a parabola, an anything in or outside of geometry, so long as it was something big and free and universal. Woman's sphere? Why not talk of man's sphere and be always worrying around and fussing and fretting to see that he does not get out of it? Man's sphere is the sphere of the world—nay, of the universe—so far as he has ability to grasp it. Then why isn't woman's sphere just the same? Her character and capacities are very much like those of man, although, like him, she as a sex ranges through many grades of capacity and intelligence. Some women are childish and silly. Some men are fools. Some women are governed by feeling and by personal prejudice, but surely more men are governed by prejudice, with not even the excuse of personal grounds, but merely blind and unreasoning. As for feeling, I will acknowledge that few men are governed by their hearts in worldly matters, but most of them are ruled by their pockets, and perhaps that tribunal is neither nobler nor safer than the woman's feelings. Whatever the right or wrong of the matter, however, the fact remains that woman has rather abruptly but very decidedly enlarged

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Would it not be better, dear sir, before that day comes to provide a new and modern vehicle and respectfully put the old "shay" into a museum or lumber room? Only don't let your new "kittredge" be a sulky, I beg of you!

But descending—or ascending—from metaphor to plain statement and prognostication, it has become essential to the prosperity of the world in the immediate future that men as a sex should radically change their point of view with regard to this question. Women can no longer be set aside with a caress or pushed aside with a scowl and walked over as if unseen and unknown outside of their old treadmill. They have developed during the last score of years into a new and thus far unclassified power. Like the electric fluid, rather frightened to the astonished and man a force far surpassing any other yet known and capable of revolutionizing all existing processes if only it can be comprehended as to be trusted to work after the desired method.

Thus far man, the lord of creation, has been rather worsted, or, as some people say, "beaten," by both electricity and femininity, but it is to be hoped that, following the precept to "live and learn," he will finally evolve the true meaning of the puzzle just now presented by both. When that time comes, the world having hitherto bumped along very lamely and painfully over the corduroy road of prejudice and precedent, with half its wheels rendered useless by a chain drag, will begin to travel not only more comfortably, but more expeditiously, and the passengers will find themselves able to think and talk of something outside the discomforts of the passage.

Woman's position in the world of the future will be a good deal like the position of the yeast in a mass of dough—pervading the otherwise heavy and lifeless material with energy and impulse, developing resources unused and perhaps unsuspected, lifting the whole mass from mere material into the wholesome food of man, the traditional "staff of life." In the social world she has already done this, and with more and more authority. In the literary world she has marched in her army of occupation and taken up good, solid ground, fully entrenched and fortified by "works" that no engineer can afford to despise. From this serene stronghold she sends out her advanced guard, her corps of construction, her light skirmishers and occasionally under some able leader a little body of veterans, who intrude themselves upon some new vantage ground, which they hold calmly and impregnable in spite of all warning cries and shrieks that they have passed beyond their sphere and must retreat.

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But now that women come forward as artists, not copyists; now that more than one woman has said, "If Rosa Bonheur can, why cannot I?" now that it is more and more clearly proved day by day that a woman's intuitive perception of character and daring analysis, added to her facile touch and delicate feeling, makes her the best portrait painter in the world if she has the artistic endowment, why, now poor bewildered man has to drop his dear old time honored statement that woman never invents, but simply copies; that she is only the moon to his sun and all the rest of it. If she can divine and put into form the soul of a man instead of simply copying his lineaments, what is to hinder her from painting the soul of nature and the true inwardness of events?

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