# Mictoria Meekly Times.

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VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1893.

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ENDETTA. Generations. ng's Bench

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purred last evening in the church of Torre Annunziata. During the services he drapery about the altar was blown against the lighted candles. The flames spread rapidly and the congregation rushed for the doors. Women and children were thrown to the floor and trampled upon. When the fire was extinguished it was found that eight women and five children had been crushed to death, while hundreds of others had en seriously injured.

The Italian Jubilee. Rome, April 24.—King Humbert and Emperor William, with their wives and suites, attended the Italian Jockey Club meeting on Saturday afternoon. More than 70,000 persons were present at the track. Both going and returning the royal party, was cheered constantly by the crowds that lined the route. Emperor William was welcomed with great continuous many when he appeared at the enthusiasm when he appeared at the performance of Falstaff Saturday evening. The orchestra played "Die Wacht am Rhein" as he entered the

Valparaiso, April 24.—The changes in the cabinet which were predicted would be made have been announced. Under the change Erazurius becomes foreign minister, Rojas minister of justice and public instruction, and Pedro Montt minister of the interior. The post of minister of the hacienda is left vacant.

Has Them Wholesale. Athens, April 22.—Details of the calamity that has befallen the island of Zante show that since the beginning of March there have been a total of 300 earthquake shocks, averaging five every day. There are not in the city five houses that are safe for the people to live in. It is now known that 150 persons lost their lives, and this list is likely to be added to when the ruins are

April 24.—The newspapers in Santiago and Valaiso publish statements denying Egan's assertions that he did not Valpar-ng Mr. nive at the escape of Blandlot Holley, the fugitive who sought an asylum in the United States legation. El Par-veno declares it can prove the assertion by statements of officials in the foreign office. It was rumored here yesterday that Secretary Gresham had ordered Minister Egan to turn over the archives in the legation to Secretary Mc Such an order would please all ilians. There are emphatic as-Chilians. sertions that the recent outbreak was encouraged by Minister Egan and Juan McKenna, one of the leading Balma-

Humbert and Margherita. Rome, April 24.—The festivities in onnection with the silver wedding of

connection with the silver westing of King Humbert and Queen Margherita were continued to-day. This morning there was a grand military and civic parade over three miles in length, and which was reviewed from the main bal-cony of the Quirinal by the King and Queen, the Emperor William, the Prin-cess of Wales and her daughter, and the ther royal and distinguished This afternoon there was another state dinner at the palace, while to-night there will be out-door fetes and concerts without number, and the Eternal City will be alive with merrymakers. When, over two months ago, the King was informed that committees were raising funds with which to properly observe the event, he notified the press that the project was not to his liking, and re-quested that the money already collectbe devoted to charitable purposes The committee, however, did not see the matter in the same light, as the King is very popular, and accordingly it secured permission to go ahead with its plans. The day is being observed as a general holiday throughout the couned by the royal couple from the other sovereigns of Europe wishing them long life and happiness, and on the heels of these came a number of delegations bearing gifts and addresses of congratulation. This afternoon there was a royal pienic on the Tiber, and in the evening the Emperor and Empress gave a gala dinner. To-night there will be a gala performance of Verdi's last opera, "Fal-staff," the orchestra being led by the brilliant old composer in person. At the dinner this evening a representative of every royal house in Europe was

Squire Baird's Will. New York, April 24.—It is now ab-olutely certain that the late Geo. Alexsolutely certain that the late Geo. Alexander Baird, known to the sporting world as "Squire" Abingdon, did not bequeath any money to Mrs. Langtry. He was said to have sent a letter to the fair Lily on Jan. 7th, saying, "I have made my will and have left everything to you." The latest codicit to the will is dated Feb. 7th, and Mr. Lumley, the "Squire's" solicitor, in a recent inter-Squire's' solicitor, in a recent inter-riew, said: "I know nothing whatever of the letter which Mr. Baird is stated have written to Mrs. Langtry. Codi-ls are only legal documents which arry out the general idea of a will. The bolicils to Mr. Baird's will deal only th details and do not interfere with e general scheme of the testamentpositions." The will of the is dated Nov. 14th, 1889. There two codicils, dated respectively Nov. h, 1892, and Feb. 7th, 1893. Under dese testamentary dispositions Mr. aird devises and bequeaths all his real personal property, both in England Scotland, to trustees to pay the infter her death the property is to be vided between the children of his first Searching inquiry on the part Mrs. Langtry's lawyers among the cers of the Majestic has just been

MANY WOMEN AND CHILDREN KILLED

Squire Abington's Wealth All Goes to His Mother.

Zante Visited by Many Earthquakes—Great Times at King Humbert's Jubilee—Patrick Egan does not seem to be Popular — President Carnot makes a Spread for the Commissioners.

Naples, April 24.—A fatal panic occurred last evening in the church of Town Annualists Durket the court of the country with Charley Mitchen.

The Home of Hapsburg.

Vienna, April 24.—To-day is the 39th anniversary of the marriage of the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Princess Elizabeth, but it is not a very happy day for the royal couple, owing to the mental troubles of the Empress and the complications in the political situation. Rumors are again current that the Emperor contemplates abdicating the active control of affairs in order that he may give his entire time to the care of his wife. The Empress since the tragic death of the Crown Prince Rudolph in the Myerling forest, four years ago, has lapsed into a condition of acute melancholy, and is constantly broading over that terrible tragedy. The Emperor is very popular with his subjects, largely owing to the fact that one of his first acts upon ascending the throne was to establish a free and constitutional government, and his abdication would be deeply deplored.

Rome, April 24.—The solemn mass in B minor, composed by Frank C. Dossert, the organist, of New York, and dedicated to the Pope, was performed yesterday in the chapel of St. Peter's. It created a very favorable impression. This is the first instance on record of an American composition being thus

May Day Gaiety Forbidden.

Paris, April 22.—At a cabinet council held in the Elysee it was decided to give notice to all workingmen in the employ of the French Government that they are forbidden to take any part in the com-ing celebration of May day by the work-

London, April 22.—The dryness of the weather in western Europe during the last eight weeks is causing exceptional anxiety among the grain growers. England has suffered much, although less than has France.

Drouth in Europe.

Depends on Caprivi. Berlin, April 22.—Despite official confidence in the successful conclusion of the Russo-German commercial treaty, negotiations lag. It is certain that if Caprivi should retire nothing more will

Lunched by Carnot. Paris, April 22.-President Carnot gave a luncheon to-day to the members of the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration, the counsel in the case and the members of the French cabinet.

Chandler Exploring Africa.

Zanzibar, April 22.—A letter bearing date up to March 6th, has been received from William Astor Chandler, who is leading an exploring expedition in East Africa. He says all the members of his party were well and he gives details of their recent explorations in the region around Mount Kenia.

Americans in Paris. Paris, April 22.—There was a meeting of the American colony to-day to pay a tribute of esteem to the retiring American minister, Hon. Thomas Jef-ferson Coolidge. After felicitous speech-es by Hon. E. J. Phelps, Hon. John W. Foster and others, the meeting resolved to give Coolidge a farewell din ner and address.

Belgian Rioters Sentenced. Brussels, April 22.—Many men who articipated in the recent suffrage riots in Mons were sentenced to-day to short terms in prison. The socialist leader, Brenez, was sentenced to prison for five years. In Bernissart a thousand strikers went through the streets, pillaging the shops and damaging private houses. In an encounter with the police they fought stubbornly with stones and clu Eventually they were put to flight by the police charging them with drawn swords. Several policemen and a dozen rioters were injured. Ten rioters were arrested.

End of the Revolution.

Panama, April 22.—The government of Honduras says the revolution has been suppressed. In a battle at Los Cedros the rebels were defeated with considerable loss of life and their forces dispersed. A Guatemala paper says Nicaragua is recruiting forces to resist Salvador against Guatemala. The truth of the statement, however, is doubted, as Nicaragua is much disturbed internally, the Government having incurred hostility by the arrest of a number of leading citizens of Leon.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 24.—In response to a protest of President Hippolyte to the San Domingo governme against the action of natives of that republic in extending aid to the revolu-tionists, President Hereaux has expelled from the country Gen. Manigat's agents and all who assisted the latter in his conspiracy to overthrow the gov-ernment of Hayti. Gen. Manigat fail-ed to embrace the opportunity to pro-ceed against Hayti, and his rriends, disgusted over his failure to act, have one by one deserted the revolutionary leader's cause. As amicable relations now exist between the two black republics, and as Presidents Hippolyte and Hereaux have come to an understanding regarding the rights of their respective governments, it is believed that Gen. Manigat's attempts to or-ganize an army to overthrow the exgovernment of Hayti are frus-

trated beyond revival. Austro-Hungarian Falling-Out. Vienna, April 22.—An important conference was held at Vienna to-day between Emperor Francis Joseph, Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian prime minister, and two other members of the Hungarian cabinet. The conference did not result in reconciling the emperor to the prime minister's policy. Dr. Wekerle asked the emperor to assent to certain Austrian generals and leading officials attending the unveiling of the Honved monument, on the anniversary of the storming of Buda in 1848 by the revo-lutionists. The emperor flatly refused lutionists. The emperor flatly refused to give the desired permission. The dif-ference has also widened on Hungarian politico-religious bills with which the fate of the Hungarian movement is

bound up. Rebellous Negroes. Rebellous Negroes.

Raleigh, N.C., April 24.—The State Guard of North Carolina is holding itself in readiness to go to James City, near Newberne, to expel 3000 rebellious negroes from that settlement. The negroes are not the lawful owners of the property, and it has been decided by the court that they must leave, which they refuse to do, and threaten bloodshed if any attempt is made to dislodge them.

TRADE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH

Sustained.

Assignment of Another Toronto Merchant-The Government Sued for the Value of Unused Revenue Stamps-Still Some Hope for Edwin Booth.

Montreal, April 22.—Bowen & Co.'s wholesale liquor establishment was damaged \$100,000 by fire early this morning. A falling wall killed Fireman Dogenais and severely injured Capt. and Fireman Jeannotte.

Ottawa, Ancil 12.—In the exchequer court on April 29th will come up for hearing the case of the British American Bank Note Co. vs the Queen, a case which enjoys out of the discrete hearing. which arises out of a dispute between the department of inland revenue and the company in regard to revenue stamps. In 1893 a radical change the company in regard to revenue stamps. In 1893 a radical change took place in the system of stamping tobacco and cigars, and the company then had on hand a large number of the old denominations of stamps, which had become worthless. Under the contract of the company they contend that they had a right to keep on hand and be paid for a six months' supply. The department does not concur in this construction of the contract, and disputes the amount sought to be recoverputes the amount sought to be recoverered, which is some \$8,000.

Ottawa, April 22.—Canada's exports last month increased \$2,500,000. For the nine months they are \$40,000,000, showing for that period an increase of \$6,024,000. In the same time the duty increased \$1,318,000.

Toronto, April 22.-Mr. E. B. Gough, who is well known in Toronto, having carried on a large clothing business in the city some years ago, has made an assignment for the benefit of his cred-

Assigned.

After he left Toronto he opened large stores in Kingston, Belleville and Brampton. The latter business, however, he sold out and confined his attention entirely to the Kingston and Belleville stores. His principal creditors are Montreal merchants. His liabilities to the respective property of the stores. bilities to them alone amount to between \$35,000 and \$40,000.

Edwin Booth's Condition New York, April 22.—The condition of Edwin Booth is much improved this morning. Dr. Smith, the attending physician, says reports circulated last night that Booth was in a sinking condi-tion were false. The physician does not say that Booth may not die from his present illness, although he thinks it is not probable. He says he has had similar cases where the patients entire-New York, April 22.-The latest information obtainable about Booth's condition is that his death is only a ques-

tion of a few hours. Juggled With His Accounts.

Chicago, April 22.—Frank E. Taylor, extensively engaged in the hide and fertrilizer business, having branch houses in this city, Kansas City and New York, under the firm name of Benj. McLean & Co., was attached this morning by the Metropolitan bank of Kansas City for \$50,000. The attachment was made aid of two assumpsit suits commenced simultaneously in the circuit court, one for \$35,000 and one for \$30,000, a seizure made on the Metropolitan bank of Chicago, where, according to advices, Taylor has \$50,000 on deposit. The Hicks Car Co., in which Taylor is said to own an interest, was also leviled on. The Metropolitan National Bank of Kansas City, which precipitated the rush on Taylor, claims in one count that he fraudulently obtained \$15,000 of the amount attached for from the bank, and in another that the balance of the money which it seeks to recover, \$24,300, being stipulated in the attachment, is an openaccount for moneys loaned and advanced. It is charged that within two years past he fraudulently conveyed part of his effects to the prejudice of his creditors.

Secretary Carlisle Feels Happy. Washington, D. C., April 22.-The gold reserve, depleted yesterday, is intact to-day. Offers aggregating nearly \$4,000,000 have been received and accepted by the secretary this morning. Secretary Carlisle said he did not think, in justice to those disposed to supply the government with gold, that their names should be published, and for that reason alone he did not think it that reason alone he did not think it wise to state the names and places from which the offers came. He was feeling happy over the fact that the offers aggregated a sufficient amount to make the gold reserve intact and leave a little free gold in the treasury. He expressed the hope that it would continue to increase, so that he would be able to meet any demand made on the able to meet any demand made on the treasury for gold for export next Tuesday. He stated that the treasury Tuesday. He stated that the treasury would continue the policy now being pursued, of paying gold for treasury coin and notes, and that at an early hour yesterday, when it seemed that the reserve would be encroached upon, he directed the sub-treasurer at New York to continue paying these notes as heretofore. He was therefore at a loss to understand how any uncertainty prevailed in the public mind as to the action of the treasury department in the

PANIC IN A CHURCH concluded. It was thought the dead sportsman might have made a will in the Lily's favor while coming over to this country with Charley Mitchell. FATAL FIRE IN MONTREAL \$194,000,000; on Jan. 31st, 1891, \$141,000,000; this country with Charley Mitchell.

A Fireman Killed and \$100,000 Damage The Drain of Gold.

New York, April 22.—Heidelbach, Eficketheimer & Co. ordered \$700,000 in gold at the sub-treasury. This gold is intended for shipment on Tuesday's steamer. It was paid for in green-backs and \$200,000 in treasury notes. Another house expects to ship \$500,000 by Tuesday's steamer. which, with the \$500,000 withdrawn yesterday by Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., makes a total agranged for \$1,700,000 up to 11 o'clock this morning.

How They Voted. London, April 22.—The division in the house of commons last night was taken on strict party lines. Every Nationalist voted with the majority. The dissident Liberals to a man went with the opposition. The Prince of Wales remained until the result of the division was announced.

Sydney, N.W.S., April 22.—A heavy run on a savings bank in this city was stopped to-day by the announcement of Sir G. M. Dibbs, premier, that the government would guarantee the deposits and do all within its power to restore an fidure in the financial circles of confidence in the financial circles of Australia. It is believed that the gov-ernment will introduce in parliament a bill legalizing bank notes. The financial panic is subsiding.

Journalists on a Junket. London, April 21.—The following British journalists were passengers for New York on the Hamburg-American steamer Furst Bismarck, which sailed from Southampton to-day for New York: James Gordon, of the London Morning Post; J. S. Cowen, of the Yorkshire Herald; Norman Smith, of the National Press Agency; and W. Hiller, of the Marine Engineer. They are on their way to the Chicago World's Fair.

European Cholera Mortality. St. Petersburg, April 21.—Official cholera statistics issued show that from March 13 to March 27 there were 460 new cases and 120 deaths in the government of Podolia, and from March 27 to April 13, 113 new cases and 350 deaths in the department of Coffa. Elsewhere in the empire fifteen new cases and seven deaths are reported. Vienna, April 21.—Two cases of cholerations. and seven deaths are reported.

Vienna, April 21.—Two cases of cholera and one death are reported from Oluth, in Bukowina, Austria. Four cases occurred at Novemmannapove.

Disciples of Mme. Blavatsky. New York, April 24.—The sophists in large numbers have been arriving in the city during the last 24 hours piel min-\$35,000 and \$40,000.

Burglars in a Postoffice.

Lakewood, N. J., April 22.—The postoffice at this place was entered by thleves early this morning. They blew open the safe and took \$2,500 worth of stamps and about \$300 in cash. They also took a postal notebook. It is supposed they were professional postoffice thieves and knew the value of this book. convention wall consider various suggestions looking to an active propaganda in this country for the strengthening of the faith.

> Another Hawaiian Row. San Francisco, Cal., April 24.—According to the latest steamship advices there is likely to be a lively time in Honolulu to-day. The executive committee of the Annexation Club has been occupying quarters in the Jampbell block on Merchant street, adjoining the block on Merchant street, adjoining the American consulate. This block is owned by James Campbell, a vicient anti-annexationist, and a month ago he notified the club that he would compel it to give up possession of its quarters to-day. It happened, however, that to-day. It happened, however, that the organization has a year's lease, and it not only returned a reply to the effect that the notice would be ignored, but also proceeded to fill its quarters with arms and ammunition. At the time of the leaving of the last steamer the land-lord had given out that he would exthem to-day at any cost. As the quarters are in close proxim ty to those of the American consulate the latter

of the American consulate the may be dragged into the difficulty. HOME RULE AFFAIRS. The Opposition Determined to Oppos the Bill in Committee.

The Opposition Determined to Oppose the BiH in Committee.

London, April 22.—In the division on the second reading of the Home Rule bill on Friday night, every party polled almost its full strength. The Parnellites polled their vote to the last man. It was the first time that the two factions of the Nationalists have acted in harmony since the formal disruption of the old party. Lord Salisbury will call a conference of the Opposition leaders early in May, to decide upon the details of the campaign against the measure in committee. The general line of opposition will be a series of amendments to secure increased representation of the Irish minority. T. W. Russell will move that hefore the bill becomes operative the Imperial Parliament settle the Irish land question.

The anti-Home Rule demonstration at Albert Hall on Saturday was hardly what it semed. There was an abundance of the usual cheering and hat waving. The chief feature of the meeting was its aristocratic features. No democratic elements of Ireland appeared. The speakers were exclusively Irish landlords or dissenters. Even the Unionist press admits that the political importance of the meeting is small, especially in view of the fact that the principle of Home Rule has been adopted by Parliament. Many of the English Unionists would have been better pleased had the Ulster contingent remained at home during the excitement of the last two or three days. Yesterday some sixty of the Ulster loyalists gathered at the entrance of the House to demonstrate their hostility to Mr. Gladstone. As soon as he appeared they began to hiss and groan. Mr. Gladstone looked up in surprise, then quickened his pace and hastened indoors, while the crowd in chorus shouted "Traitor!" after him.

Dublin, April 22.—The news of the decision of the House to Goumens last night

crowd in chorus shouted "Traitor!" after him.

Dublin, April 22.—The news of the decision of the House of Commons last night on the second reading of the Irish Home Rule bill was received in Armagh early this morning. The Nationalists at once proceeded to hold a demonstration in honor of the triumph and paraded the streets with cheers for Home Rule. The Unionists made a counter demonstration and the two parties came into collision. Shots were exchanged between the advocates and the antagonists of Home Rule and several persons were injured in the encounter, one of the injured being a constable. It is expected there will be more rioting.

That such uncertainty still prevailed, however, is evident from the numerous telegrams being received by the President and Secretaries Carlisle and Lamont, and from the further fact that several prominent New York bankers are here to-day for the purpose, if possible, of getting a better and clearer knowledge of the financial situation with cabinet officers and treasury officials. It is interesting to note in connection with the gold situation during the past few years that the treasury has gradually lost gold. On Jan. 31st, 1889, the net gold in the treasury was Convention of Journalists.

A Man Arrested Charged With the Crime.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE STRONG

Collapse of a Building With Fatal Effect.

A Celebrated Lawyer Enters the Pulpit-The Governor of New York Considering Harris' Case-Dealing With Chinamen-Death of a Pioneer Miner-An

New Westminster, April 24.-A clue has at last been obtained to the perpetrator of the Huntington murder by Governor Moresby. That official is reticent, but the following facts have been elicited. Yesterday he arrested an American named Arthur Strobel on suspicion of being the murderer of John Marshall. Strobel lives on the American side of the line close to where Marshall lived. It was known that he had a revolver, and on the evening be-fore Marshall was found dead, he was seen going in the direction of deceased's house. He returned home about 10 o'clock and seemed excited. When he was arrested and the house searched a revolver was found in his room, and from the appearance of the chambers two shots had been recently fired from it. It is of 38-calibre and the two bullets found in Marshall's brain are the same size. No money was found beyond a few dollars, but the theory is that Strobel after murdering Marshall, was afraid to touch the money, but that somebody coming along afterwards took it. Mr. Moresby goes up to Huntington to-morrow to further investigate and try to make the evidence something

more than circumstantial.

Capt. White was liberated from jail this morning, after "doing" 23 months for the embezzlement of the Canadian.

Decide whereten Company's money. Pacific Navigation Company's money. It is said he will now make it lively for those who caused his sojourn in the "red house on the hill."

REV. MAXWELL'S DEFENCE.

The Divine Gives Blow for Blow-Smuggling Japs Punished. Vancouver, April 24.—Three Japanese were arrested on Sunday for smuggling tobacco and silk off the Empress

of Japan. Two were fined \$50 each.

A Chinaman brought in on Saturday from a North Arm cannery, where he met with an accident, died yesterday. The baseball club has been organized for the season. nerrily and the manifesto adopted at

Agitation for separation is going on the public meeting is being circulated Sunday evening Maxwell defended the stand they had taken in speaking on politics. The latter in the course of his remarks said that the local paper that had attacked them had done only what it was paid to do. To-day's train is eight hours late, and

the Empress will not leave till morn-

The Hawaiian Situation. Honolulu, Hawaii, April 12.-The flutter of excitement caused by the return of Paul Newman and Prince David, enof Paul Newman and Prince Bavid, en-voys of Liliuokalani, from Washington, has passed away and left nothing, ap-parently, as the substantial result of their mission. Three times in as many days the report has been circulated that the day and hour has been fixed for the the day and hour has been fixed for the restoration of the Queen, but up to the present writing the throne lacks an occupant. The Queen's party does not appear more hopeful with the continued delay, but still insists that the only thing which the United States can do is to restore the status quo ante. Several prominent Hawaiians acknowledge once the Queen is restored as an evidence of ustness and fairness on the part of the United States, in treating with Hawaii, they would willingly see her abdicate favor of annexation. Others hold that a commercial treaty, with the gift of Pearl Harbor for naval rendezvous, is all that the United States can justly expect. A letter of Commissioner Thurston to ex-minister Colburn urging the latter to do all in his power to forward the annexation cause, is being quoted by them as evidence. Thurston, it is now expected, will remain in Washing-

on as Hawaiian minister. The United Press correspondent called on the commissioner again this morning and asked if there was any truth in the report that he intended leaving for home on the steamship Australia, which leaves here April 26th. Mr. Blount replied that there was no truth in it whatever. "My length of stay here is indefinite. It may be two months, it may be three months." Con two tinuing, he said in reply to a query that had no means of knowing what the senate of the United States was doing and was accordingly not influenced thereby. Asked if he had been surprised at any existing conditions here, or if he could now express an opinion on the Hawaiians, he said his frame of been wholly receptive, he had been re ceiving impressions, but had not yet allowed himself to form any conclusion.

"Of course," he said, "when the time comes, and when that may be I cannot say, I will have some conclusions to make. They may be erroneous, but they will probably be decided."

Asked if he would visit the other

islands, he said: "I have hardly had an opportunity to get out of this house, have been so bothered by callers. have seen no points of interest about Honolulu. Mrs. Blount is doing the isiting, and I have been keeping house. suppose after she has inspected the slands she will be able to impart the information to me or I may be able in

the future to go about more."

Two companies of volunteers called out this morning at one o'clock. They were told to hasten at once to the barracks, for sixty men of the provisional guards had been poisoned and they were needed to take the place of the sick. There was every evidence of truth in the report. The men were lying on the ground groaning with pain.

There were at least 30 men thus poisoned in the barracks and as many more at the government building. At 2 o'clock, just before the arrival of the volunteer relief, a message was received that a number of Kanakas on the outskirts of the town were forming in a body. Lieut. Corine, who was on guard at the time,

caused the long roll to be sounded, and the men who were able to, seized their rifles and were quickly stationed at the different posts and port holes in the building. It was found that there were not more than 20 available men within the structure. For half an hour there was much alarm, and it was feared that an attack would follow. The night passed without a shot being fired. Meanwhile the matter of poisoning was being investigated. Samples of food the men had partaken of for dinner last night were sealed up in bottles. the contents to be examined this afternoon or to-morrow. Then the men were questioned recordings the contents to be examined this afternoon or to-morrow. Then the men were questioned regarding this food, and their statements taken down in writing. The investigation was continued after daylight this morning, and it is now known that the poison, whatever it might have been, was in the milk. The belief is general that the milk was doctored by enemies of the provisional governors. tared by enemies of the provisional gov-ernment, but the dose was too light ernment, but the dose was too light to cause any fatality, and the worst that will happen will be a few days in the hospital for the sick men.

By the late mail ex-Queen Liliuokalani received an autograph letter from Queen Victoria. It was as follows:

Victoria, by grace of God queen of Great Britain and Ireland, queen, defender of the faith, and empress of India, to Loliuokalani, queen of Hawaiian islands, sendeth greeting:

We have received and referred to our advisers your letter relating to the

advisers your letter relating to the revolt in your kingdom. We sincerely trust your majesty will arrive at a happy issue out of your present troubles. We take this opportunity of assuring you of our continued good-will and com-

mending your majesty to the protection of the Almighty.

(Signed) VICTORIA, R.

Counter-signed)
ROSEBERY.

Business is going to the dogs in Honolulu. Chief Justice Juda of the Su-preme Court said yesterday: "The uncertainty is worse than any fate that might befall the islands. President Cleveland is doing us a great injustice, and many of us are liable to suffer before it is over." The opinion of the chief justice is universal.

St. Louis, Mo., April 24.-R. W. Fauntleroy, one of the ablest lawyers that ever practised at the Missouri bar, preached his first sermon to-night at preached his first sermon to-night at St. James' Frotestant Episcopal church, to the rectorship of which he has been called. Mr. Fauntieroy decided three years ago to abandon law and enter the ministry. The announcement was a great surprise. While studying for the ministry he kept up his law practice, as he is not a man of means. He has accepted the call to St. James' parish he is not a man of means. He has accepted the call to St. James' parish, though it is one of the poorest in the city, paying its pastor less than \$1,000 a year. Mr. Fauntleroy defended Hugh M. Brooks, who murdered Arthur Preler, several years ago. Both the murderer and his victim were English tourists. After killing his companion at the Southern H6tel, Brooks, alias Maxwell, put the body in a trunk and left the country. He was arrested in New the country. He was arrested in New Zealand and brought back. The evidence against him was so plain that he was found guilty and executed, but Mr. raunweroy made a hard light for his life and undoubtedly prolonged it, for the case was in the courts several years. Those who heard Mr. Fauntleroy yester-day do not doubt his success as a min-

Considering Harris' Case.

Albany, N. Y., April 24.—Gov. Flower has denied himself to visitors to-day, and is deeply engrossed in the documents relating to the application for a pardon for Carlyle W. Harris, the convicted wife poisoner. By the morning mail he received several affidavits from the office of the district attorney in New York, rebutting some of those filed in behalf of the convicted man. It is believed that his decision will be rendered to-morrow.

Columbus's Descendant.

New York, April 24.—The Duke of Veragua and party, escorted by Com-mander Dickens of the United States navy, left for Washington this afternoon. The aristocratic descendant Columbus is enthusiastic over the The aristocratic descendant pitalities that have been extended him in this city. During the week he has been the guest of honor at no less than thereen breakfasts, dinners and banquets.

Chinese Exclusion Cases. Kalamazoo, Mich., April 24.—The case of the four Chinamen, Lee Yon, Cingi Yon, Lee San and Lee Ok, who were recently arrested by United States deputy marshals under warrants sworn out un-der the exclusion act, charging them with unlawfully remaining in this country, is again before United States commissioner C. H. McGurrin to-day. The unfortunate Mongolians insist that have lived in the country for from thir-teen to fifteen years, and have a host of witnesses on hand to substantiate the statement.

Pioneer Miner Dead

San Francisco, April 24.—Patrick N. Mackay, the well-known mining engineer and pioneer, died suddenly at his residence in this city Saturday evening. Mackay was well and favorably known controlled the on the Comstock and other mining centres of the Pacific coast. For a few years past he has been developing the coal mines of the Skagit Coal Company in Skagit county, of which he was a di

Port Angeles on the List.

San Francisco, April 24.—The steamer Walla Walla, which sails for Puget Sound ports to-morrow, will step at Port Angeles, and henceforth every 15 days the City of Puebla will make Port Angeles a regular port of call.

Sacramento, Cal., April 24.-In Judge Catlin's court this morning, the case of the people vs. Geo. B. Jeffreies, charged with the murder of Olga Ayres, the Brighton telegraph operator, tinued to June 19th, to admit of the attendance of an important witness, who will swear that Jeffreies was married to Miss Ayres in July, 1892, at wituse, and that witness signed the certificate.

Speaks Well of Carlisle.

Dubuque, Iowa, April 24.—Senator Allison, who was one of the delegates of the United States to the International Monetary Conference, which met at Brussels, when asked what he thought of Secretary Carlisle's course, replied:—"The secretary is acting wisely. He ought not to issue the bonds until the necessity becomes imperative to maintain the parity in value of gold and silver, or of paper circulation based on either, or both. I see no present danger of gold going to a premium. I don't don't that Mr. Carlisie will exercise his authority with wisdom and prudence, and in such a way as to maintain the public credit."

Report.

no means pleasant to

district, with its great extent and its

want of rapid transport facilities. If

the movement had commenced earlier

there would have been an excellent

chance of electing a Liberal candidate;

but the combination of circumstances

and will be prepared for the contest

sure that it is not far off; if Mr. Has-

mistaken. It is too bad that the district

should be misrepresented in parliament

for even that length of time, but there

is comfort in the thought that the period

The public meeting at Nanaimo had

at least one good result when it brought

faith from Mr. Haslam. He was ap-

parently ready to avoid this if something

had not been done to extract his views.

In the mean-

might have been longer. The present

this time forth.

### THE DAILY TIMES

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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY. WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

Changes of Advertisements. It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

#### The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, April 28, 1893.

ALL FOR THE RED PARLOR.

Minister Foster, Minister Bowell and Comptroller Wallace will start off next week on that investigation which the government last session promised would be undertaken as a preliminary to tariff reform. It was generally felt at the time that this promise was intended merely as a sort of soothing draught; the government's own supporters were beginning to clamor, and something had to be done to quiet them. The Dominion government's tariff revision promise was in fact very much like the Davie government's redistribution promise-a device for the temporary suppression of discontent. The modus operandi certainly gives strength to this view. It is to consist in the "private and confidential" Interviewing of manufacturers and representatives of "infant industries" now nurtured by the tariff. These beneficiaries of the protection iniquity are to be asked to whisper into the ministerial ear a statement of how much reduction they will stand; the greatest care is to be taken his word. Far be it from me to stand; the greatest care is to be taken that the interchange of views may not by accident be made public. The ministerial—manufacturer combination evisions as good as his word. Far be it from me to cast the slightest doubt on Sir John's sincerity. (Laughter.) He did, oh, yes; he did amend the tariff—he took two sterial-manufacturer combination evidently hopes by this means to satisfy the rapidly growing demand for tariff reform without taking away very much of the manufacturer's power to fleece the consumer. There is little need to point out what sort of tariff revision we may expect from this mode of procedure. The tariff will still be a Red Parlor tariff; it will have as its basic principle the enrichment of the protected manufacturer, not the raising of a revenue in the most equitable and least burdensome manner. Those who' have any desire to see a real reform in Dominion taxation will do well to build no hopes on this ministerial investigation of the subject. The government cannot afford to offend the Red Parlor.

McCARTHY AND THE N. P.

Dalton McCarthy has become a seriously disturbing element, in the view of his former political friends. Conservative papers and Conservative leaders have been paying a great deal of attention to him since the great demonstration in his honor last week in Toronto. His utterances on the Manitoba school question are said to be calculated to do serious injury to confederation; and his attack on the N. P. is that of one who would ruin Canadian industries. Thus have these one-time friends fallen out completely, and Mr. McCarthy must be prepared to fight for his political existence against men who were once proud to number him as one of themselves. It is not surprising to find the government crowd perturbed over Mr. McCarthy's attack on the fiscal policy which he formerly supported. The criticism was a severe one, and is certain to assist in making enemies for the N. P. In view of the interest taken in the question of tariff reform and the interest taken in Mr. McCarthy's attitude, it may be allowed us to present the following liberal quotation from his speech:

I believe—and my investigation has proved it—that there is hardly a large industry in this Dominion to-day that has not formed a combination by which the output is regulated and the price determined. What is the meaning of If there is only one cotton factory in Canada and you pass a law that no cotton goods are to be imported into Camada, the managers of that cotton factory will simply say: "We will make just as much as the people want and will charge just as much as we choose." Nothing can regulate the price except the law of supply and demand. If you fix the supply—and you have also the power to fix the price—then it is the manufacturer and not the consumer who determines that rate. We have on who determines that rate. We have on an average a tariff of 35 per cent. It goes up at times and on occasions, with reference to some articles, away yond that. The poor man's wall-paper is up about 150 per cent. The iron without which it is almost impossible for a man to do a single thing—have a duty on them of about 50 or 60 per cent. Do you realize what that is? Do you realize, if you buy an article worth \$10 that \$4 is added to the price by reason of this protective policy? The goods that are made in the country are either 30 per cent. dearer or they are 30 per cent less valuable; and I venture to say I can prove it if you give me a jury. (Laughter and applause.) Do you realize what this means? You know that you pay at Nanaimo decided not to place a candidate in the field in Vancouver district. This was perhaps the wisest conclusion they could have reached, until though the conclusion they could have reached, until the mite.

\$20,000,000 taxes, and you have got to pay them; but do you know that you are paying three times \$20,000,000 which does not go into the treasury, but which goes into the pockets of the manuwhich goes into the pockets of the manufacturers? (Hear, hear.) Do you know that these establishments have made what we call combinations, or, to use the American term, "combines"? Do you know that the whole of the cotton industry of this country is a combination by which this mill is to manufacture so many pieces and that mill so many pieces; the price is fixed, and that price is just up to the high-water mark, and the high-water mark is regulated by a 35 per cent duty? Do you realize that? Have you thought about it? "Oh, but we have the home market; we increase our population; we benefit our country."

Well I don't know how it grees to be not the communication of carcinstances has brought about a different result, no one cause in particular being responsible. The Liberals of the district have at least reaped this benefit from the movement, that they have now an or-Well, I don't know how it goes to bene-Well, I don't know how it goes to benefit you or me that you are paying about \$35 duty on exery \$100 worth of goods you buy. Tell me how it benefits you? If you are paying \$135 for what you ought to get for \$100, tell me what you are getting back for your \$35. Because, if you cannot tell me that I do not know how it benefits you. Then, if you cannot that to all the commodities of you apply that to all the commodities of life you will see that the time has come for a reconsideration. But why am I arguing it, sir? Who says the contrary? The government admits the matter requires to be investigated. They have said, and the minister of finance has said—owing, I think, also, to a meeting in this hall—that there was until the might have been longer. The present disappointment will not be wholly eviluate the might have been longer. The present disappointment will not be wholly eviluate the meeting in this hall—that there was until the might have been longer. The present disappointment will not be wholly eviluate the meeting in this hall—that there was until the might have been longer. The present disappointment will not be wholly eviluate the meeting in this hall—that there was until the minister of finance and the minister of finance has said—owing. I think, also, to a meeting in this hall—that there was until the minister of finance and the minister of finance has said—owing. I think, also, to a meeting in this hall—that there was until the minister of finance has said—owing. I think also, to a meeting in this hall—that there was until the minister of finance has a meeting in this hall—that there was until the minister of finance has a meeting in this hall—that there was until the minister of finance has a meeting in this hall—that there was until the minister of finance has a meeting in this hall—that there was until the minister of finance has a meeting in this hall—that there was until the minister of finance has a meeting in this hall be ministered in the minister of finance has a meeting in this hall be ministered in the minister of finance has a meeting in this hall be ministered in the minister of finance has a meeting in this hall be meeting in the minister of finance has a meeting in this hall be ministered in the minister of finance has a meeting in this hall be ministered in the ministered has a meeting in this hall be ministered in the ministered has a meeting in this hall be ministered has a meeting in the ministered has a m rest in this country, and that man would be a fool who did not realize and acknowledge it; and on account of that his colleague, the minister of trade and commerce, and his two level-headed and younger colleagues, the controller of customs—(groans and ironical cheers)— and the controller of excise—(laughter) are now at this moment (if their promises are true) investigating the condition of the manufactures of this country with the view of ameliorating the consumers' unfortunate position, with the view, if possible, of cutting down the tariff at the next session. "Well, then," it is said, "why don't you let them do

speech, or has read the report of it, his description of himself as a "Liberal" Conservative must appear irresistibly funny. "Mossback" Conservative would Why are you so persistent? Why you insist on their doing it at one have been a much more accurate phrase. He confessed that he was not "well Why, sir, I have no faith in their ing it. If you want it done you will posted" in Canadian politics, but his conhave to agitate, and I will tell you why. When the government was formed last November did they ever dream of altering this policy? They knew as fession was quite unnecessary, for any person at all conversant with Canadian politics knows that the benighted protectionism whch finds favor with Mr. much about it then as we do now, be Haslam has been practically abandoned cause the whole census returns were in gated, and nothing was said about Sir John Thompson by eastern Conservatves. Mr. Haslam still prepared to swallow the N. P. John Thompson came to the Board in all ts naseousness, apparently in comof Trade dinner, and began to realize for the first time that public conscience plete ignorance of the fact that the Govwas being aroused, and that the feeling which had carried the Democratic party ernment is casting about for means to render the dose less disagreeable to the in the United States was spreading over eastern stomach. It is rather hard that the border here, and that people were becoming alive to the necessity of a change in the tariff, and he promised to a community in the supposedly progressive west should be represented by a 'lop off the mouldering branches.' But man who so frankly confesses himself he came to this hall, and to explain his "back number." However, there is speech he said: "I was misunderstood at the board of trade." Well, of left to us the consoling thought that course a man has a right to speak twice while Mr. Haslam is quite ready to stand by the N. P. in its present shape, if it is an after-dinner speech. (Laughter.) He said: "I am not going to tell if asked to do so by the Government, he you-you, would not expect me to tell will be equally ready to hold up both you—that I am going to reduce the tar-iff on this article, and that I am going to take the tariff off the other article; but hands for a change if the Government proposes one. That is the advantageous I tell you, as first minister, at the apposition occupied by a member who has proaching session no mind of his own to speak of, but is going to amend the tariff." Parliament willing to take his convictions, ready came; the house met; the whole counmade, from the hands of the Governtry was agog with expectation; the finance minister's budget speech was to ment. be delivered, and you all expected to find that something had been done with the tariff. Well, I am not going to It will no doubt afford the people of Vancouver district much entertainment, if not profit, to watch Mr. Haslam's sition which the men at Ottawa will be compelled to take. cents off coal oil! (Laughter.) How did he do it? The duty on coal oil now is time they can, with much advantage to cents a gallon; that is 150 per of duty. Ten years ago when we themselves, to the province and to the country at large, take steps to secure cent of duty. started with a duty on coal oil it was not half that. Mr. Colby, the man who a more fitting representative. made the great speech on protection, thought 25 per cent. duty was sufficient. It is now about 150 per cent. He said: "We will allow coal oil to come in in Some pretty specimens of architecture, tank cars, and it will practically make it cheaper to the consumers by about two cents a gallon." Perhaps you do not take any interest in your maritime

brethren, perhaps you

do not get our coal oil in

the people of the maritime province

Could any demand be more just?

the maritime provinces,

half of the coal oil is consumed,

tent of \$1 a year. Don't say

not done? It is enough to swear

under. I speak more particularly of the

farmers, for I come from an agricultur-

al constituency, and my interest has

tural implements, whatever it may be,

you will find my words are true—the vast mass of the people of this country

are being taxed now to the tune of 25 or 35 per cent on all the articles they

A great many others than Dalton Mc-

sumer from benefiting by the reduction

vince consumer is prevented. In like

manner the government will endeavor

very earnestly to nullify every tariff

change it makes for the purpose of he-

VANCOUVER DISTRICT.

The Liberals who conferred together

at Nanaimo decided not to place a can-

in coal oil, just as the maritime pro-

music hall, or whether as agricul-

grievances that the people are

and not much more.

have to use.

fooling the public.

But. sir.

farmers have been sore-

says an exchange, are going up and also down in Chicago, near the World's Fair grounds. These structures are built for the occasion on collapsible principles as if they were intended to be carried away when the guests decare what they pay, but, will you believe it, that when a ministerial member got up in the house of commons and said, "We do not get our coal oil in cars; part. The misfortune is that some of them may double up inconveniently while the guests are inside. There is we get it in ships or vessels, and if you also the extra danger of fire in the do not allow it to come in in tank vesrattle-trap creations put up in a hurry. sels as well as cars, you are not giving The Chicago bricklayer is putting in his relief at all with reference to coal of round of hours with tremendous energy at this moment, and it is a pity he not know the number of gallons, but they used per capita half as much again as the people in the west. We have should sometimes go back to his founas the people in the west. We have more gas and more electric light in Torhave dations when he should be putting on the roof. One huge hotel the other day onto: it is not in many houses that coal gave a wobble of its own accord, and oil is used at all; though I have went into a chaos of bricks, but most doubt amongst the poorer people it is used, and it may be a very considerable considerately it postponed action until burden on account of the tariff. But 53 workmen had departed, and even the proprietor and also the architect were dealt with mercifully. Naturgovernment would not yield one iota. They won't allow it to come in but in ally the Chicago papers do not like al-Every man who had a manulusions to building shams. It is the factory rose up in his place and said it one city where all the building laws are would destroy the shipping of the mari-time province if it were to come in in tanks. But the farmer had been concomplied with, all the streets are clean and well swept, and all is done to make sidered. Some one to-night referred to the hayseeds. They had to be conthe visitor feel he ought to have been born there. The visitor to Chicago will sulted, and so they took off the duty on binder twine to the extent of half a find a good many of the buildings as shaky as the prices are high. cent, and a gentleman proved it would be a benefit to the farmer to the John was not as good as his word. He promised it would be done, and was it

While Hon Mackenzie Bowell was addressing a political campaign meeting in Kingston last year a Reform lawyer, named Robert Shaw, interrupted him to ask some awkward questions. The Minister did not care about answering, and when Mr. Shaw persisted in putting his question a policely pressed—though you have your mu-sic hall—it comes out of the pockets of my constituents. Whether you take it man placed him under arrest. Mr. Shaw resented this treatment and brought suit for damages against the policeman and the city. The case was decided a few days ago, the plaintiff being awarded \$25 damages against the officer but nothing as against the city. Chief Justice Armour ruled that, not only had the policeman no right to arrest Snaw, but Carthy will look with suspicion on the that he had no right as a policeman, government's tariff reform scheme. We to be present at the meeting at all. wish to commend to the attention of This is an important ruling, and the Victorians that part of the speech case generally will have a direct bearing which related to coal oil. As they on the methods of conducting public well know, this city and all Vancouver meetings. It is apparent, at all events, Island are in the same position as the that any man in the audience has the maritime provinces; the coal oil must be right to "heckle" the speaker on the brought in vessels. The government's platform, without interference of a potrickery therefore prevents the con- liceman.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS-Moisture: intense itchin and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching, if allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At aruggists or by mail, for 50 cen's. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

The Ontario mammoth cheese had a triumphant progress in Chicago, al-though the car broke down three times under the enormous weight. Professor Robertson has gone to Chicago to instal

der the present circumstances, though ENGLISH VILLAGES AND FOLK of Mr. Haslam's political princielected by acclamation. A fort-Beautiful Pen Pictures of Scenes in the night is much too short a time in which to organize for a fight in Vancouver Old Land.

WONDROUS JOURNEYINGS IN THE PAST

Pages of History Reopened and The Immortals Brought From Wraithland to Walk Beside You Where They Once Dwelt-A Poet's Pictures of Rural England.

London, April 10, 1893.-In my pre-

ganization ready for the next election ceding article on English villages and their folk, I gave some account of seven when it comes. They may be quite English villages, and these in merest outline. Seven hundred is truly nearer the number I have personally visited. Each one could furnish through leisurelam enjoys his seat in the commons for more than one session we shall be for brush or pen, abundant ready to confess ourselves grievously material for a winsome volume. Some writers would have us believe that English villages were things of the past; that rural England had con ly gone to decay; that the smoke of factory-stacks hung like a pall over the remains of all that is mellow and old and good; that the thunders of the mills had drowned all the dear old country sounds; that commercial England with Liberals of the district to organize and carry on a determined campaign from hard and cruel hand had effaced almost the last vestige of the erst sweet and charming countrysides; and that brick and iron, stone and steel, coal and Brummagem, varied now and then by forth a detailed confession of political nobleman's demesne or gentleman's seat were the characteristic features of an English landscape. As goodly a proportion of English as American people have come to accept this as true. But it is astoundingly To any person who heard Mr. Haslam's

false, as any one who will really saunter, not rush, about England may know. Books are largely responsible for this. English fiction, like American fiction of from a half century to a century ago was replete with pictures of village life and character. When Charlotte Bronte laid down her pen, and the labor of Seorge Eliot-who was to the early Victorian age, at least in degree, what Shakespeare was to the Elizabethan was done, mastership in this school of delineation seemed to cease. Neither America nor England has ince produced a lasting work of fiction upon rural scenes and lowly folk. Novlists have swallowed in altrusism, psychological phenomena, subtleties crime and its detection, hideous salacousness, positive and comparative re-

ligion, the heroics of agnosticism and in-

idelity and in the shredded and bedraggled warp and woof of ultra intense metropolitan, life. So those who metropolitan life. So those who rely on intelligent fiction to reflect realhave felt that the English village and its folk had surely passed away.

Again, the great world of activities has come constantly to intelligent attention, through the press, the reviews and through statistical volumes, largely to the exclusion of the great underlying world of fact and sentiment. In Amer ica the stupendous affairs and progress of our large cities have almost obliter ated the memory of some of the sweetest old nooks in the world-the historic and beautiful hamlets of New England. of the eastern and even of the southern and middle states. Yet they are all just they once were, prettier and tenderer for their pensiveness and increasing age. Here, similarly, everything is Lon-

don, Leeds, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Hull, and that host of prac-Birmingham, Manchester, efforts to keep square at once with his present belief and with the altered pothe English commercial mind have heard for a quarter of a century of naught else than their ingots and spindpottery and looms, fabrics and ships, lock-outs and walk-outs, depression and expansion and their tremend-

ous trade superatives of every hard and harassing description. But the material and literary fact still remains that all the thousands of nt English villages, and with not a half hundred exceptions, are here just as they were at the beginning of the century, and just as we have pored over them in the best old works of English fiction. Not only this, but hundreds of modern villages with winsome olden architecture in the habilament of Elizabethan and even earlier Tudor times. enriched with luxurious parking and intelligent floriculture, and windows filled ruddy English faces, have been added to the mossier olden stock

Even in the congested districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, northern War-wickshire, Staffordshire and Shropshire, not an ancient village has passed from sight, save where a town or city has grown within or around it; and, actory towns are so thick that clusters chimney-stacks crowd every acre of the horizon like giant spears above some mighty encircling camp, there between stand the ancient hamlets, more witching for the grimy fellowship of trade; and endless soluce to eye and theart of those who ceaseless toil.

Therefore when the lively American who "does" England in a week tells us that the rural England of literature is no more, he tells us what perhaps some Hyde Park orator, railway station porter or travelling salesman has told

him, but still something which he not know; and when the London literary dilettante falls upon and disposes rural England in a single breezy magazine article or smart review, he commits for a needed stipend of ten or twenty pounds little short of literary Such as these and better still all those who love the truly beautiful and win-

somely picturesque in any land, without seeking Quixotic quests among political and social problems, should certainly pass at least one summer among the English villages. Hundreds can und even along the lines of railway. Leaving these at any station, by coach, by trap, upon bicycle, or more advantageously and fuller of elation than all, on your own good legs, every fine cld hedge-bordered highway will furnish you an astounding revolution in every half-day's drive or-walk.

What wondrous journeyings into the past are thus afforded. What splendid of history are thus re-opened-for it has been in and about English villages rather than in towns that English history has been made. What challenges prompted to the great and the immortal to come from their wraithlands and walk beside you where they once dwelt. And how you find that al knew of books has inexpressibly lacked in the true color and feeling until you thus wed presence and actuality with the toneless tale of words!

The wealth of number of these olden villages in Kent alone would confound the Dryasdusts and the iconoclasts of rural England. It is with a thrill lelight that you wander through Saltwood, peeping out between leafy hills upon the glorious sea; Lyminge, mossy and still beside the most ancient of southern Kent, so ancient that in its walls are actually seen every specimen of ecclesiastical architecture from Saxon to Perpendicular, so ancient still that St. Edilberga, one of its patron saints and daughter of the Saxon king Ethelbert, who reigned more than 1000 years ago, lies buried within; Erith with its nique old houses, its winding lanes of green, banks of chalk, shadowy combs and tender uplands; Cobham, leafiest, snuggest and prettiest of all Kentish villages, with its lordly park, its stately-towered church and brasses of 600 years in memory of the noble Cobhams, and its "Leather Bottle" inn made famous in the immortal pages of Pickwick; beautiful old Shorne, girded with massive elms and richest orchard bloom, and Chertsey, but nine miles distant an hundred more, set along the lane-girt downs, clustering in woody nestling among the Kentish and hop-gardens, with their rows of cot-tages with white-washed walls, deriner windows, thatched roofs and garden fronts each a maze of fuerbias, pinks, carnations and roses; and all of them from an hundred to a thousand years

the droning old villages of that curious English region variously known as the "Norfolk Broads," "The Broad Disrict" and the "Norfolk and Suffolk Fens," where, as at Dilham and Ruston, many an old daub-and-wattle cottage may still be seen? It is a land of lagoons; of grassy dykes; of ghostly windmills as huge and as numerous as windmills as huge and as numerous as in Holland; of rich and low lying farm steadings interspersed by "broads" of sedgy, shallow lakes; of mighty herds of cattle and sheep; of duck, widgeon, mallard and coot; of picturesque inn-of-call half hidden among copses of willows; of ruined castles, abbeys and priories whose ancient moats are now serving as market-gardeners' canals; of gray old hamlets set about with clumps of pollard oaks; and of a peasantry as simple, brave and true as in good old Sir John Fastolf's days—not Shake. speare's unctious knave of the "Merry Wives," but of the real Fastolf who valorously fought the Battle of Herrings and soundly drubbed the French. The eventide pictures from some of these old waterside hamlet porches are worthy the brush of a Turner or a Millet. As the sun goes down in forests of waving reeds, it flames the thatches of hamlets on opposite shore, weirdly lights the arms of the spectral windwills, brings to a looming peganess. windmills, brings to a looming nearness the grim Norman towers of far olden churches, or gilds the ivied top of some medieval ruin as with gold. As it sinks from sight the waters of the Broads are for a moment purple, then pitchy black, when instantly the stars are shin-ing in the depths above and from the waters beneath with a shimmering lustre enveloping all. Then the songs and chirps of myriad insects; the whirr and splash of late-homing water-fowl; and the witching, whispered soughing of the breeze in the rushes and the reeds. Up in Cumberland and West moreland.

what loving wraiths of memory are conjured when basking in the glowing beau-ter of slampherous, verdure-clad, blossombowered Keswick, Grasmere, Rydal, Amoleside, and Bowness! Here in Keswick town dwelt and sang, and lies buried in Crossthwaite churchyard, near the muchurings of the Greta he so loved, that high-souled poet of pensive remembrance and meditative calm, Robert Southey. Here, too, the unhappy Coleridge passed the most fruitful, though still the most miserable years of his baleful slavery to a deadly drug; and with his girl-wife, Harriet, Shelley knew the only happy hours of his unfortunate life. In ancient Grasmere Grasmere of ancient "rush-bearing" fame; Grasmere with perhaps the oldest and certainly the quaintest church in England; Grasmere where the brave old dame roundly walloped Prince of Wales for "harrying" sheep; Thomas De Quincey lived in his fream-life madness; and, at St. wald's churchyard Hartley Coleridge and William Wordsworth, beside the beauteous Rothay, which, leaping from equestering meadows, gives back along the old church wall the deathless songs.

That one whose memory gives to the organ-tones of the two cascades of Ry-dal their wondrous heart-thrilling nower, who is first and last when your fancies penetrate the past, is Wordsworth, who the co on Rydal above the hamlet for 40 sunlit years. Stundy, iconclastic, yet true and practically Christian if still heretic, Harriet Martineau stands bright and clear in the picture among the blossoms of songful Ambleside. Christopher North, with his huge frame and face, as if the very spirit of the lovely region shone from his kindly eyes, makes those village ways sunnier his strong, sure tread. With him, though later, you will see another one, firm, calm, tender, noble, one who through his labor at Rugby swept forever from the British educational system the rule of brutulity and dread, lofty-souled, noble Dr. Arnold; while old Bowness huddling between the high way and the fell-side is sweeter still because you see through its tiny cottage panes the wraith of good Felicia

Hemans, with a tinge of sadness in her pallid, patient face.
Pleasant indeed is a week's idle loiter-Pleasant indeed is a week's literating among the villages of Surrey. Some of the most picturesque timbered cottages of England can be found among these ancient hamlets. Sleepy old Godalming was once a nest of fullers' Godalming was once a nest of fullers homes, and numbers of these habitations are still in good preservation. At Shere, the former home of the earls of Ormand and the noble house of Audley, and roundabout are wondrously interest ing lanes of cottages. Besides, there are Wonersh, with its fine gables and chimneys and charmingly picturesque old mill houses; Haslemere with its high and graceful chimneys; Chiddingford, where glass was first made in England, with its fine fourteenth century cot-tages and famous old Crown Inn; Witwith its church tower surmo a spire as quaint as that of Stoke which Poges, and its cottages, which are in every artist's sketch book; Alford, most primitive of Surrey villages, with curious ironwork and mouts; and,

scores more, winsome old Cranleigh, where, at Baynards, Jane Roper, wife where, at Baynards, Jane Roper, wife of younger Sir Edward Bray, so long kept the head of her father, ill-fated Sir Thomas More, which was finally deposited in St. Dustans', Canterbury.

[You will never heed the passing hours if, afloat upon the Avon, you set out in quest of English villages within the quest of English villages within the seven shires. The thatches of the ham lets lean everywhere along the Avon almost to the river's brink. have no need for an inn. yoeman companion you will be wel-comed everywhere at night among the village peasantry. By and by you come to the vales of the Cotswolds Then you will see hamlets and villages lotting the valleys, embededd in gar dens, perched upon the heights, in set-tings of lush orchards, waving fields with checkerell lines of hawthern hedges of denser rows of lines, and these in turn backed by banks of forest primeval; all in such droning quiet, ample content and smiling opulence that, full of the winey exultation of it all, again and again irresistibly exclaim "Here is Aready at last!"

In Essex one could wander for a whole summer and never tire of its mossy nooks like Thaxted, with its long straggling street of many-gabled homes, its exquisite church, its strange Moot Hall and its noble relic, Horham Hall Cogshall, with its mouldering abberruins and curious "Woolpack" inn; Saf fron Walden, hot-bed of Essex superstitions, with its ruined castle, wonderfu old houses and antique Sun Inn, which has set the Essex antiquarians endless ly by the ears; Finchingfield, with its jumble of cottages piled one upon another, and its quaint timber-built almshouses, like those of Coventry: St. Osyth with its remarkable church, splendid old priory and marvelously beautiful gate-house; and Little Dunmow, straggling, tiny hamlet that it is, but famous the world over for its olden "Flitch of Baon" prize for conjugal felicity.

And if these were not enough to make

re where the shires of Bucks, Berks At Chertsey, but nine miles distant once famous for its abbey, lived and died the poet Cowley, while Albert author of "Christopher Tadpole, many other charming works of fice was born in the same quaint old large. Datchet, on the Thames, lage. Datchet, on the Thames a mile from Windsor, has the of a very ancient monastery; while Dat-chet Mead was rendered famous by

Shakespeare in his

"Merry Wives

Who is there to fitly describe or paint But four miles distant is and sequestered village of Horton. this, at Berkyn Manor House, Milton, with his father and mother retired from business in and here were written his 'Il Penserero. At old Windsor, miles down the river, is one of the impressive old yew and cypress shade churchyards in England. Its Mor Farm was the hunting seat of Skings. Mrs. Robinson, the auth kings. Mrs. Robinson, the authoress and the unfortunate Perdita, is buried here; and its Beaumont lodge was the former home of Warren Hastings.

Bray is but five miles distant, up
Thames. The "Vilcar of Bray," Symonds, was that spiritually vivacious cleric who changed his religion times, in successive reigns, might die in his 'living.' A field, to the north, near Wilton was the home of Waller, the poet, and Burke, the statesman. Here at Slough two miles to the north, is the house occupied so long by Sir William Her schel, and you will see here a part of his great forty-foot telescope; while miles further, beyond meadows green mestling in clumps of yew and oak, the olden home of the Penns, near which is the mossy old parish church and ham let of Stoke Poges, where was written the purest and sweetest elegy to found in the English tongue.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

PANAMA IN PETTO.

The Nicaragua Canal May Furnish a

Startling Scandal. New York, April 21.-There exciting meeting of the stockholders of the Nicaragua Canal Company yesterday, caused by George C. nployee of the company, who claims represent a vast amount of Eng capital, and who earnestly desires move Warner Miller as president the company, and to have the project

entirely reorganized.

Mr. Knight declared that the money the canal company was being wasted useless safaries and the getting up canal conventions in various the country, which merely junketing expeditions for the According to Knight, through the open company, which trust stock was longed for two years after the should have expired. Warner Miller gally had himself elected president the company. He propose Weed as the successor to company. He proposed Smith tatter, he estimated, would be practice acceptable to the parties because the peculiarity of the happy connection. the peculiarity of the happy connection Weed had with the present administra tion at Washington city. Knight read a scheme for an entirely new canal company, to be organized both under English and American charters, which would

complete the canal.

Mr. Weed rose at the conclusion of Knight's speech and said he had come to the meeting to protest against the use of his name in any way with the movement which Knight said he was engineering. Turning to Knight he said: "Your statements in reference to rpany and its management, every He then pro-develand that are untrue.' tested in the name of Cleveland it needed a man of the President's po-litical faith to present the canal matter to the administration. He denied that Miller had been illegally elected dent of the company, and closed by saying that the American people would ever permit the English government to have a joint interest in the canal.

During Thursday night's gale hailstorm at Kingston, Lester McCrimmon, a sailor on the schooner Fleet-The dredge ving, was lost overboard. Hector was sunk at the dock.



WM. L. DELACEY, ESQ. A prominent lawyer of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who was in the famous "Fighting Jersey Brigade" under Gen. Phil Kearney, has

used Hood's Sarsaparilla with great benefit Purify Your Blood as a general tonic to cleanse the blood and sharpen the appetite. "It is the best antimalaria remedy," he says, "that I know of." Certainly the cordial endorsement of so prominent a man should convince you that Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence.

#### Mr. Charles F. Drexel, a well known former Spring Medicine

resident of Baltimore, Md., now Deputy City Treasurer of Omaha, Neb., writes that Hood's Sarsaparilla has effected a Phenomenal Cure in the case of his son, who when two years old became afflicted with Malignant Rezema. It first developed in his right Peye, and the discharge from the same caused the whole face on that side to break out that side to break out in a nasty, running sore. The poor little fellow was indeed pittable to look at. Physicians gave him only temporary relief. He almost lost the sight of one eye, and the best oculists in Baltimore failed to benefithim. Finally Mrs. Drexel insisted upon trying Hood's Sarsaparilla and before he had taken half a bottle he looked like another child. The humor entirely disappeared, and His Eyesight was fully Restored. In fact, says Mr. Drexel, "he is the healthiest of our three children,

#### Hood's Sarsaparilla and we feel that too much praise cannot be

given Hood's Sarsaparilla." Try Hood's Pills for Biliousness this spring-

Nanaimo Reform the Genera

AYOR HASLAM'S C

An Active Canvass

The Partridge Gone to tion in Guiana-De

dent of New Bru

riage of Ferdinan

Derby Dead. Nanaimo, April Liberals took place Hall last evening coming to a decisio of a Liberal candid

oppose Mayor Hasla occupied the chair. Mr. W. Roos said after the meeting of that a Liberal candid vote of the people, assured from what Mayor Haslam had votes by the stand plying to Mr. March moved that a Liber in the field. A. D.

Mr. J. Patterson the general ele far distant, but he majority to-ni cided to do. Mr. similar views Mr. A. D. McKen ning a man at an cause Mr. Taytor sup

and stigmatised Liberal party in Br not represented; they were.
D. S. McDonald there was not suff now and election to ent constituencies they waited until they were likely to R. McDonald did Mayor Haslam get an attempt to defer the person who wou should had part of Mr. Hogan stron bringing out of a Mr. Exley—I wo Mayor Haslam "thacquainted with Car was in favor of rithought little diffic with in raising the The chairman ex that it would be wi Liberal party to-ni win the Liberal interest at

(Cheers.) Mr. Young endors the chairman. short and the co so that it would sufficient time to the different towns, and out at this late First it brave. ize, and then work that is done succes not wish to throw subject, but that is w On motion it was ize and the following en: President, W. Ro F. Young; Secretary, After other matters vote of thanks to the outlying districts meeting. The conversazione

house last night in was a great succ A woman was lods with a charge of Her first husband years ago with eigh and about two mont ried to a young ma upon her first husb had her arrested. aired in court to-d To Quell An

Fortress Monroe, as learned late las ish officer that eventually bound to uprising of negroes Taylor, of the gui been shot and badly

Earl Der London, April 21.-y died at 8:30 Frid ingering illness.

Only Partia Minneapolis, Minn fruit commission hor morning. Loss \$40 \$5000. Loss on the

FERDINAND

Union of the Bulga Families By Ma Rome, April 21 Prince Ferdinand Leopold Marie, of and the Princess ter of the Duke brated to-day with and ceremony, and brilliant assemblage, ore, Via Reggio. T monies, the civil an The bride was rol gown of white cord a net-work of the wore a diamond r times encircled her The groom was form, while the bres covered with nearly and decorations, in tion of the order of stowed upon him by
The Prince's mother
mentine, stood by h
ceremony, and in th
ly behind the coupl
minister of Bulgaria
the cabinet, and m the cabinet, and m guished in military At the close of the which was performed of the Greek church

at which the future garia was toasted i ers.
The groom of to-d son of the late Pris Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Clementine of Orle King Louis Phillipe, ly closely related to of Great Britain an 32 years of age, has married, is extremel speaks seven langua accepted the Bulgari delegates from Sofia. The bride is the d Duke of Parma. Sh age. The wedding w

fast was served to

generously, he said, but the present proposals were not only ungenerous, but would drive the country into bankruptcy. In justifying his recent speeches before the Ulster Loyalists, Mr. Balfour remarked upon the principle that a reformed rake made the best husband, and an ex-Fenian might become a good administrator. The Irish members, however, even if converted from their old ways on many questions, never

old ways on many questions, never wavered on the land question. In 1886 the present Prime Minister had said it

was a matter of honor to protect the landlords from the confiscation of their estates, but in this bill this matter of honor had been forgotten. The bili, if passed, would entail loss and hardship upon all classes in Indiana.

# LIBERALS ORGANIZED

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Nanaimo Reformers Ready For the General Election.

MAYOR HASLAM'S COURSE CRITICIZED

An Active Canvass to Be Made of the Constituency.

The Partridge Gone to Quell an Insurrcdent of New Brunswick-The Mar-Derby Dead.

Nanaimo, April 21 .- A meeting of Liberals took place in the Temperance Hall last evening for the purpose of oming to a decision as to the placing of a Liberal candidate in the field to oppose Mayor, Haslam. Dr. Walkem cupied the chair.

Mr. W. Roos said he felt convinced after the meeting on Wednesday night that a Liberal candidate would carry the vote of the people, and he was further assured from what he could learn, that assured from what he could learly, hat Mayor Haslam had lost a good many votes by the stand he had taken in replying to Mr. Marchant. He therefore moved that a Liberal candidate be put in the field. A. D. McKenzie seconded

J. Patterson was inclined to wait the general election as it was not distant, but he would coincide with majority to-night in what they de-Mr. Aitkenhead expressed Mr. A. D. McKenzie believed in run-

man at any cost and test the Mr. Taytor supported the last speaker I stigmatised it as a shame that the peral party in British Columbia were represented; it was now time that

S. McDonald was convinced that ere was not sufficient time between ow and election to canvass the differand decetor to can as the constituencies and therefore unless ey waited until they were stronger ey were likely to be defeated.

R. McDonald did not believe in letting layor Haslam get to Ottawa without attempt to defeat him, but thought person who would in lertake to run ald find part of the funds.

Mr. Hogan strongly advocated the bringing out of a candidate.

Mr. Exley—I would have to say like Mayor Haslam "that I am not well acquainted with Canadian politics." He vas in favor of running a man, and hought little difficulty would be net in raising the necessary funds.
he chairman expressed the opinion hat it would be wiser to reorganize the liberal party to-night and then work hard to win the constituency for the Liberal interest at the general election.

Young endorsed the expressions of the chairman. The time was very short and the constituency very large so that it would not give a candidate sufficient time to thoroughly canvass the different towns, and any man coming out at this late hour would be very brave. First it is necessary to organ-ize, and then work very hard and until that is done success is far off. He did not wish to throw cold water on the ect, but that is what should be done. On motion it was decided to respren-ize and the following officers were chos-en: President, W. Roos; Vice-President, F. Young; Secretary, J. E. McKenzie. After other matters had been decided vote of thanks to the delegates from the outlying districts terminated the

The conversazione given in the opera nouse last night in aid of the hospital was a great success. A woman was lodged in jail last night with a charge of bigamy against her. Her first husband left her about two years ago with eight children to mind, nd about two months ago she got married to a young man of the city, where-upon her first husband turned up and

her arrested. The case will be

aired in court to-day. To Quell An Insurrection.

Fortress Monroe, Va., April 21.-It vas learned late last night from a Brit-sh officer that H.M.S. Partridge is entually bound to Guiana. There is an prising of negroes there, and Captain Taylor, of the gunboat Mohawk, has een shot and badly wounded.

Earl Derby Dead. London, April 21.—The Earl of Der-y died at 8:30 Friday evening after a ngering illness.

Only Partially Insured. Minneapolis, Minn., April 21.-Shea's fruit commission house was burned this morning. Loss \$40,000; insured for \$5000. Loss on the building \$20,000.

FERDINAND AND MARIE.

Union of the Bulgarian and Parmesan Families By Marriage To-Day.

Rome, April 21.-The marriage of and the Princess Marie Louise, daughter of the Duke of Parma, was celebrated to-day with considerable pomp nd ceremony, and in the presence of a brilliant assemblage, at the Villa Panore, Via Reggio. There were two ceremonies, the civil and the religious.

The bride was robed in a magnificent gown of white corded silk, covered with a net-work of the fivest severely net-work of the finest pearls, and ore a diamond necklace that four

The groom was in full military uniorm, while the breast of his tunic was overed with nearly a score of medals and decorations, including the decoration of the order of St. Stanislaus, be-stowed upon him by the Czar of Russia. The Prince's mother, the Princess Clementine, stood by her side during the eremony, and in the group immediate behind the couple were the prime nister of Bulgaria, the members of he cabinet, and many people distin-uished in military and diplomatic cir-

the close of the religious ceremony, h was performed with all the pomp the Greek church, a wedding break-t was served to two hundred guests, which the future happiness of Bul-ia was toasted in overflowing bump-

The groom of to-day is the youngest of the late Prince Augustus of -Coburg Gotha, and the Princess of Orleans, daughter of Louis Phillipe, and is consequentsely related to the royal families Great Britain and Belgium. He is years of age, has never before been rried, is extremely intellectual and aks seven languages. In 1887 he pted the Bulgarian crown from the

The bride is the daughter of Robert, ike of Parma. She is 23 years of played out, Hood's Sarsaparille. The wedding was originally fixed store your health and strength.

for April 10th, but was postponed until to-day at the request of the bride for personal reasons. The Prince will maintain a magnificent court at Sofia. During the last month he has bought 700 gala liveries for lackeys, several gala coaches and many coaches and horses.

BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION.

Mr. Carter Says Our Commissioners' Report Is Founded on Iguorance.

Paris, April 21.-Mr. L. C. Carter counsel for the United States, resumed his argument to-day before the Behring Sea court of arbitration. He contended that the report of the British Behring Sea commissioners on the habits of seals was written with the object of defendtion in Guiana—Death of An Old Resi- ing pelagic sealing and was therefore unreliable. It was founded almost riage of Ferdinand and Marie-Earl entirely upon the utterances of natives and similar persons of inferior intelligence, and ought to be rejected, therefore, by the tribunal, as it was supported only by inadequate evidence.

Mr. Carter criticized the alleged weak points of the case presented on behalf of Great Britain. He admitted the Umited States asked for a monopoly of the seals, but the monopoly he arrived. the seals, but the monopoly, he rrgued, could only be injurious when artificial prices were induced by it. In the present instance that was impossible,

Chicago, April 21.—After April 30th the Atchison will no longer be a member of the Western Passenger association. This is the only definite result from This is the only definite result of the four weeks' protracted meeting of railway managers and general presenger agents of the western meeting of railway managers and general passenger agents of the western lines, and of four months of work put on the proposed, but now rejected, agreement, for an association World's Fair rate on a basis of a 20 per cent reduction. Rates had been agreed upon for the territory east of the Missouri, but this is not now binding, and rates are at the mercy of any line which wishes to lower them. Low World's Fair rates have been agreed upon for trans-Missouri and trans-continental tertrans-Missouri and trans-continental territory, but those lines are still in session discussing the question. Passenger Traffic Manager White of the Atchison clectrified to-day's meeting when he gave notice of withdrawal from the association. The action of the Atchison was entirely unexpected, but the Atchison's competitors freely acknowledged the justice of White's reasoning and conclusions. He said his line could not secure protection in World's Fair rates west of the Missouri river, where it did its biggest business. The Denver & Rio Grande has refused to join the association unless its troubles with the Colorado Midland were settled. The Burlington & Rock Island had taken the stand, and an agreement west of the Missouri was impossible without the Denver & Rio Grande. This was the splitting point, and it proved an effectsplitting point, and it proved an effect-ual one. The Atchison people say ual one. The Atchison people say they withdraw, not with any intention of cutting rates, but simply to protect

their revenues. Revolt of the Esquimaux. Chicago, April 21.—After several weeks of murmurings and threats the Esquimaux who comprised the Esquimaux village in Jefferson Park since last winter, have packed up their queer-looking belongings and taken their departure. They are tired of being compelled to wear heavy sealskin clothes in warm weather, they say, and of being restricted to the extent that their managers demand, and they have determined to revolt and run a village of their own. John Sugarloaf who, with their own John Sugarloaf who with his four sons, beat a dozen Arabs in a row the other day, is the instigator of the disturbance. He proposes to get ground behind Jackson Park and ret up a new village. Owing to the decision of the court not long ago it seems that the men who put up money to bring the Esquimaux here from Labrador are powerless to prevent their leave taking. It is said the managers of the concern

are out about \$30,000 by the operation. The Luckey Murder Trial. Brockville, Ont., April 21.-In the Luckey murder trial the evidence in rebuttal was completed this morning, and Mr. J. L. Lavell, the prisoner's counsel, commenced his address to the jury. He dwelt upon the absence of any evidence to prove that a murder had been committed, although the inference was that there was a crime. It will probably be late this evening before the

case is given to the jury. Employees Paid 46 Per Cent. Corvallis, Ore., April 20.—The Oregon Pacific pay car went over the road to-day and paid all the employees 46 per cent of the total amount due them for back services. Since the present management took control things have assumed a more satisfactory look to all concerned.

Liliuokalani to Embrace Mormonism. Salt Lake, Utah, April 21.—Liliovkalami, the dethroned queen of Hawaii, may become a Mormon. Brigham Johnston, formerly missionary to the Sandwich islands, is in receipt of a communication from her, in which she appraises love for the spirits and their expresses love for the saints and their creed. While president of the mission he formed her acquaintance, and she at-tended services of the "latter day saints" several times. When he left she requested that he communicate with Rome, April 21.—The marriage of Prince Ferdinand Maximilian Charles Leopold Marie, of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and the Princess Marie Louise, daughter of the Duke of Parma, was celebrated to-day with considerable pomp and ceremony, and in the presence of a large transfer of the properties of the propertie and the thoughts therein expressed, per-taining to the hereafter, and I shall take heed of the same. I am pleased to inform you that your sentiments have been a solace to me, and have buoyed me up in these days of trouble which have rested on me and my kingdom. I have been relieved in calling on the Almighty. He has given me peace. I called upon Him, and He heard through Makino and others about your temple, and those connected therewith. I have great respect for them and sympathy with them in struggling on in the great work of Christianity. Give my love to the Hawaiian people there and to you

Respectfully,
LILIUOKALANI. Washington Palace, April 6th, 1893.

Object to Judd. Vienna, April 21.-Count Kalnoky, the Austrian premier, has given notice to American Minister Grant that the Austrian government will not grant an exequataur to Mr. Max Judd of St. Louis, appointed by President Cleveland consul-general for the United States at Vienna. Count Kalnoky states that the reason for refusing the exequatur is because Mr. Judd is an Austrian by his former allegiance, and is engaged in the emigration business. Count Kalnoky has also stated that his decision to refuse the exequatur was not affected by Mr. Judd's religious belief. Mr. Grant stated that another consul-general would be appointed for the place who would be a Jew, but not of former Austrian allegiance.

After the grip, when you are weak and

played out, Hood's Sarsaparilla will re-

READ A SECOND TIME

Could anybody imagine how the two majorities would work together? Mr. Balfour described the bill as a decisive step towards separation, although not a final one. To make it law, he said, would lead ultimately to the disinfernation of the Empire. He next discussed, in considerable detail, the financial aspect of Home Rule. Ireland now was treated generously, he said, but the prosent proposals were not only ungenerous, but

THE IRISH MEMBERS ENTHUSIASTIC

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Gladstone Close the Debate.

The Closure Applied to Recalcitrant Members Who Were Bound to Speak. Closing Words of the Two Leaders-Remarkable Demonstrations Both Inside and Outside of the House.

London, April 21.—In the House of Commons to-day, Right Hon. Sir Henry James, Liberal-Unionist M.P. for Bury, addressed the House in opposition to the Home Rule bill. He said that the Premier had spoken of the wrongs of Ireland. What wrongs, asked Sir Henry, could not be remedied by the legislation of a democratic parliament? Surely the Imperial Parliament formed a democracy well able to settle Irish a democracy well able to settle Irish grievances. Apart from the control of the Imperial Parliament, to whom would the government of Ireland go? It would be in the hands of those now forming a majority of the Irish representatives—men drawn from the Land League and proved to be conspirators against law. Those men would take place and power with the determination to sweep out of Ireland the landlords, whom they regarded as an English garrison. "Talk of the bill as a final solution," exclaimed Sir Henry, "it is simply a measure to enable a section of the Irish agitators to deal as they may see fit with the country. It is practically a repeal of the Union and an epitaph on the supremacy of the Imperial Parlia-ment. Instead of being a message of peace between the two countries, it is ot set of the bill surpasses the ingenuity of man in devising proposals to bring the law into contempt. There is not a man in Ireland who could not set its provisions at definance. Neither could the judges enforce it. Had the bill been explained to the English constituencies, the present government could never have obtained a limited English minority in support of it, nor would the prime minister, who is trying to pass the measure solely, through Irish onch." Sir Henry Icanon. would the prime minister, who is trying to pass the measure solely, through Irish votes, ever have sat on a government bench." Sir Henry James was heartily applauded at the close by the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionist members. Early this evening the debate was monopolized by minor members. Their speeches were colorless, and by 9 o'clock the benches were more than half empty. At 10 o'clock Mr. Gladstone entered hurriedly and, amidst cheers, took his seat on the treasury bench. Members began to return rapidly. At 10:30 Mr. Balfour was received with cheers. All the members had meantime taken their places and the House waited expectantly for the heavy guns of the final debate on the second reading.

Mr. Balfour rose shortly before 11 o'clock. A longer time had never been ochard was the meanure of the second reading. The present bill sought to close a controversy that hal lasted for centuriaes. Under its provisions Ireland be governed if this bill must Ireland be governed if this bill be rejected? Lord Salisbury had asked for twenty years of coercion; but as the policy of converting Ireland to Protestantism, inaugurated under Queen Elizabeth, had failed, down to the present time, what ground was there for the hope that in but twenty years more it would succeed? The late government had started with a majority of 120. Neither the children of this generation would see such a majority again. Yet the whole fabric of their policy had iailed, and what guarautee was there that it would not fail again? The present bill sought to close a controversy that hal lasted for centuriaes. Under its provisions Ireland be governed if this bill must Ireland be governed if this bill wust Ireland be governed if this bill wust Ireland be governed if this bill wust Ireland be governed if this bill be rejected? Lord Salisbury had asked for twenty years of coercion; but as the policy of converting Ireland to Protestantism, inaugurated under Queen Elizabeth, had failed, down to the present time, what ground was there for it would succeed? T

pectantly for the near, sinal debate on the second reading.

Mr. Balfour rose shortly before 11 o'clock. A longer time had never been occupied with the second reading of a bill, he said, than had been allowed for the said, than had been self-actions of the past effacted. Everything hitherto demanded by Iroland had been refused because she present debate. such transcendant importance, however, that nobody could say that the discussion had been too much prolonged. The Liberals might flatter themselves that they were only laying the first stepping stone to a system of federation. Some

seemed even to court such an imputa-tion. No man, however, had the audacity to come forward, and in the House, with the details of such a plan. No man dared contend that within the narrow limits of the two islands four assemblies with four executives could be operated in harmony with one Imperial Parliament. He himself could not believe that the childish imagination of the United States constitution would ver commend itself to the judgment of the British people. He, therefore, would put the federation idea aside as not immediate to the decision. The Home Rule bill had been brought forward to meet the Liberal party's necessities, which were connected with Irish agitation and Irish crime. Never had such an important constitutional change been proposed with such flimsy reasons. Substantial arguments for the necessity of the measure could be enumerated on the fingers of one hand. Two of these arguments were that the Union had

failed and that coercion had failed.

Mr. Balfour argued at some length to prove that coercion in Ireland had been productive of beneficent results, and that under the last Salisbury cabinet union was running tranquilly. Agrarian crime in Ireland, he said, was a national disease of ancient growth. It was not a product of the union of Ireland and England. Such a contention ignored history. Agrarian crime began before the Union, and after the Union it had to be treated with methods long used against it. Under the Union the treat-ment had been more successful and agrarian crime had decreased. Mr. Bal-four was interrupted by confusion among the Irish members and upon re-suming his speech, repeated with emsuming his speech, repeated with emphasis, that agrarian crime in Ireland was at its worst before the Union. This statement evoked loud cries of "No!" "No!" "False!" and "Shame!" from the Irishmen. Proceeding, Mr. Balfour said it was madness to look forward with the expectation of seeing agrarian crimes stamped out in the immediate of the control of future. Under wiser legislation in recent years, this crime has decreased in vir-There was still much to be done for the Irish tenant farmers but how were the evils to be remedied? The result of the Union, since Ireland had been united with England, was that the condition of both Irish farmers and rish laborers had improved immensely. It was absurd to hold England responsible for Ireland's woes, although it might be admitted that England sometimes had played a sorry part towards her sister country. We could but feel disgusted with the creeping hypocrisy of the men, who, although aware of the history of Ireland, threw upon England the responsibility for Irish wrongs. Mr. Balfour contended that Ireland as a nation had never had a parliament. Those classes who had had a parliament in Ireland did not now desire to have one. (Cheers.) If the Government in their madness gave Ireland a parliament, they would not be restoring an ancient privilege, but would be granting the country something that she never be-fore possessed. What answer had the Government given to the argument that Home Rule would inflict injustice upon the British taxpayer? None; nor had any minister dropped a word as to the military geographical aspect of the separation. Then what had been decided

about securing the interests of the British creditor? What answer did the Unionists get when they asked about the so-called supremacy of the British Parliament?

liament?

Everybody knew that this

What the Government Is Doing For Agriculturists.

TONS OF SEED BEING DISTRIBUTED

Rival Temperance Enthusiasts May Make a Meeting Interesting.

Who Will Control the Northern Pacific? -Carter Harrison Surprises the Chicago Toughs-Dundee Whalers and the Antarctic Seals-Confederate Veterans Celebrating.

London, April 21.—The Australian Stock bank has failed with liabilities of £13,000,000. The deposits amount to nearly £11,000,000. The bank has 200 branches in Australia. The failure was due to heavy withdrawals of deposits.

Assisting Farmers. Ottawa, April 21.—These are busy days at the experimental farm, the staff being occupied almost uninterruptyou commit this great political crime," said Mr. Balfour in closing his speech, "you make yourselves responsible for an irreparable disaster, and all hopes for a peaceful and united Ireland will vanish forever." edly in sending out samples of grain and other seeds. Some idea of the vast amount of work entailed in attending to this branch of experimental work may be had from the fact that over 20 tons of seed have been sent out in sam-Prolonged cheers and counter cheers Prolonged cheers and counter cheers followed this percration. During teh demonstration several of the Conservatives left for luncheon, and their places were filled almost immediately by waiting Nationalists. Prince Christian joined the Prince of Wales in the peers' gallery and Sir William Harcourt took his place on the treasury benches. As Mr. Gladstone arose to address the house the cheering was renewed. Like Mr. Balfour he was in splendid form. His voice was clearer and fuller than ever before during the sesion, and his movements gave evidence of unusual energy and earnestness. over the country. Since the opening of the season no less than 13,500 letters have been received by Prof. Saunders, the director, most of them being requisitions for samples. These have been sent out at the rate of-about half a ton a day and not withstending the a ton a day, and notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of the professor and his staff to supply all the requisitions for seeds it is doubtful if the supply at the

farm will prove equal to the demand.

Minister of Finance Foster has begum to make arrangements for the tariff reform inquiry which the government promised for this recess. He and Minister Bowell and Comptroller Wallace will go to Montreal next week for the purpose of consulting with the manufacturers of that city. The board of trade has, by request of Mr. Foster, undertaken to notify the verious trades and industries and request that they may send delegates to meet the ministers. The board will also provide rooms for the holding of the conference. The same plan will be followed at Toronto and then in other cities of Onterio and Ouebear Ministers. cities of Ontario and Quebec. Minister Foster has been careful to announce that the conferences will be private and confidential. The public and the reporters will be excluded.

The beef contracts for the Indian department were awarded to-day. The Conrad Bros. got the Lower Bloods, Blackfeet and Piegans. The Oxley ranch got the Upper Bloods and Hull

got the Sarcee Indians. THEY CAN FIGHT, Chance of a Tongue Battle Between

Frances Willard and Ellen Foster.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 21.—It leaks out to-day that a surprise is in store for the representatives of the English Women's Christian Temperance Union that are to assemble in London in annual convention a few weeks hence. Hitherto this organization has been fraed. Everything hitherto demanded by Ireland had been refused because she was viewed with distrust and disbelief; her loyal acceptance of the present bill should cause distrust and disbelief to vanish. There had been no disaffection of the Irish mind since the door of hope had been opened. The persistent distrust of the Irish people, despite all they could do, came simply to this, that they were to be pressed below the level of divilized markind. When the boon of self-government was given to the British colonies, was Ireland alone to be excepted from its blessings? To deny Ireland home rule ternally affiliated to the corresp association in this country, of which Miss Willard is president, and the lat-ter has been for several months in England assisting Lady Henry Somerset in

Before the cheering ceased, George Bartley, Conservative for North Isling-

Bartley was one of the opposition mem-

bers who signed the manifesto declar-ing that they would stand on their

right to participate in the debate on the

second reading. He and the movement of which he was part was quickly suppressed. Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, moved the closure and it was adopted without division.

William Saunders, Radical, who threat-

emed to bolt to the opposition, changed his mind at the last minute and went into the lobby with the ministerialists. As Mr. Gladstone returned from the lobby the Liberals and Nationalists rose,

cheered and waved their hats. John Redmond shouted: "Three cheers for Parnell!" but the only response was

The announcement that the bill had

stone left the house. Crowds had gathered outside the building, and as the

prime minister rode away he was fol-

Desolated Zante.

Athens, April 21.—The details of the calamity that has befallen the island of

Zante show that since the beginning of April there have been a total of 100

threaten to topple over at any moment.

admiralty.

lowed by their cheers.

laughter.

ton, rose to continue the debate.

The non-partizan Women's Christian Temperance Union, of this country, however, has taken it into its head that it is as much entitled to recommend it is as much entitled to recognition by the English temperance women as Miss Willard's organization, and although trenuous efforts have been made keep the fact it leaked out to-day that land alone to be excepted from its blessings? To deny ireland home rule was to say that she lacked the ordinary faculties of humanity.

Mr. Gladstone's closing words were:

"You cannot be surprised that we have undertaken the solution of the delegation of the non-partizan women, headed by the redoubtable Ellen Fos-ter, will be in London on the opening day of the convention equipped and prepared for a red-hot fight, if need be, secure recognition from the British lement as the one simon-pure combinaundertaken the solution of this great question, and while on the one hand it tion of temperance women on this side of the water that is entitled to the fra-

her temperance crusade.

duestion, and while on the one hand it is not the least of the arduous efforts of the Liberal party, so on the other hand it will have its place in history, aye, and not remote, but early history, as not the least durable, faithful and blessed among its accomplished acts." ernal recognition of their transatlantic sisters. Ellen Foster has always been a thorn in the side of mild-tempered, angelic, Sister Willard, and if the pair of them have an opportunity of occupying the same platform there is certain to be some fun that will be decidedly edifying to the English sisterhood.

Villard and the Northern Pacific. New York, April 21.-Whether or not Henry Villard is to get out of the Northern Pacific will probably be developed at the special meeting to-day to modify the company's contract with the St. Paul and Northern Pacific companies. The policy of the controlling powers is to offer the stock of the St. Paul and orthern Pacific road to the Northern Pacific stockholders pro rata at a figure somewhat below par. The stockholders' investigating committee, composed of Henry Clews, Brayton Ives and Jay Cooke, jr., have received a large number of proxies to be voted against the proposition. It is said that the committee is in control of the situation, and that passed the second reading by a vote of 347 to 304 was the signal for more cheers and hat waving. There was another demonstration when Mr. Gladmost of the Wisconsin contingent on the board will have to make way for

new blood. Suspected of Monoply.

Chicago, April 21.—The joint committees of the senate and house appointed to investigate the business methods of the Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' Company assembled this morning at the Sherman house, with Senator Callinon presiding. The investigation at the Sherman house, with Senator Callinon presiding. The investigation is to be directed to the question whether the company obtains more than the market price from its customers, and earthquakes, an average of five every day. The island is well known as pe-culiarly liable to disturbances of this kind, and but little attention was paid keeps back or returns the amount as it sees fit, and of, in obeying the law,

to the shocks, as they were for the most part light and did no damage. The Royal Italian Festival. When the terrific shock came on Monday morning last, the city of Zante was practically deserted. There are not in the city 50 houses that are safe for the people to hive in. It is known that 150 persons lost their lives in the disaster and this list is kitched to be added. Rome, April 21.—The city is filling up with distinguished visitors who will up with distinguished visitors who will participate in the festivities incident to the 25th anniversary of the matriage of King Humbert I. and Queen Margherita. The Princess of Wales, the Princesses Victoria and Maud, and the Duke of York, who have been sailing on the royal yacht Osborne in the Levant since their brief visit to Rome a few works since exprised here today as the aster and this hist is likely to be added to when the ruins are cleared away, if this is ever done. M. Dragumier, act-ing minister of the interior, who has made a journey through the villages ly-ing in the vicinity of the capital, reweeks since, arrived here to-day as the special representatives of Queen Victoria. The Emperor William will arported that he found scarcely a house standing. The suffering among the Emperor William will arhomeless people is great. In Zante it is dangerous to pass along the streets in consequence of the condition of many houses that are left standing, which rive on Sunday.

New York, April 21.—There was a distinguished gathering of lady representatives of old families at the resi-A question has arisen as to the steamship Romulus occupying the drydock. H.M.S. Champion has orders to dock and repair. This will consume thirty days, and it will take at least ninety days to repair the Romulus, and besides she has a big hole in her bottom. The warship, of course, takes precedence, but an endeavor will be made to have the order rescinded through the admiralty. dence of Hon. Abram S. Hewitt Lexington avenue this morning for the purpose of making a selection of revolutionary relics for the historical loan collection at the World's Fair. The third this collection at the world's region of the second of the second of the world's region of the second of the second of the world's region of the second teen original states have joined in this collection, and the space granted to New York is to be filled with portraits, would be only a poor supremacy. The Irish would have the real and the British the illusory supremacy. (Cheers.)

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY — Gibbons of all kinds which have been preserved by the ancestors of the old settlers

American Revolutionary Relics.

prior to 1880. An immense number of these relies have been contributed, and the committee, which includes Mrs. Frederic R. Jones, Mrs. Alexander R. Hamilton, Mrs. John Jay, Mrs. Bayard Livingston, Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. W. B. Van Renssaeler, is busily engaged to-day in the task of making an appropriate selection.

The China Coming Yokohama, April 21.—The Canadian Pacific Rashway Company's Empress of China left here this morning, April 21st, for Victoria.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the

Portsmouth, Va., April 20.—The yacht Oneida, owned by E. C. Benedict of New York, arrived in the harbor yesterday from Havana. President and Mrs. Cleveland will be entertained alboard her in New York harbor next week week.

New York, April 20.—Col. Tappen died at 6 this morning at the house of his son, Fred M. Tappen, president of the Gallatin National bank. Col. Tappen was ill for several weeks, and for the nest ten days his condition. the past ten days his condition was critical on acount of his great age. He was born in Morris County, N. Y., in 1795.

Nashville, Tenn., April 21.—A report reached here yesterday morning at 4:30 to the effect that a conflict between convicts and free laborers at Tracy county had occurred, and resulted in the death of several and the injury of four or five. The state militia were resting on their arms at the capital

resting on their arms at the capital and have been ordered to the scene of trouble. Further details are unobtainable. The troops will leave on a special train immediately.

Roxbury, N. Y., April 21.—The memory of the late Jay Gould is to be perpetuated in this place by a handsome memorial church to be presented to the Prosburgeran congregation, which has Presbyterian congregation, which has been homeless since the destruction of its

been homeless since the destruction of its edifice by fire some time ago. The church will be of stone, and the entire expense of erecting and furnishing it will be borne by the children of the deceased millionaire.

ed meeting of the board of directors of the Northern Pacile railway company, held at their offices in the Mills block yesterday, a plan for funding the floating debt was presented by the finance committee and practically adopted. This plan, it is reported, will be presented to the public at an early date.

Boston, Mass., April 21.—Ex-President Asa C.Potter of the defunct Maverick National Bank, is settling up his personal affairs to-day preparatory to personal affairs to-day preparatory to what may prove to be a long incarceration. To-morrow morning his bondsmen will take him into the United states Circuit Court and Judge Nelson will pass sentence upon him upon the verdict of guilty in the matter of illegally certifying to checks drawn on the Maverick National Bank. The other indictments found against him will not be taken up if in the original of the be taken up if, in the opinion of the United States District Attorney, the sentence of to-morrow is sufficient vindication of the law.

New York, April 21.-The annou ment that the veteran actor, Edwin Booth, had been stricken with paralysis, and was dying, aroused the greatest interest all over the city. The Players' Club in Gramercy Park, where Booth makes his home, was early besieged by telephone and callers. Everyone was assured that Booth's condition was not so serious as reported. Dr. St. Clair Smith, Booth's own

said nositivel illness was merely a return of the old trouble which he first experienced while playing "Othello" with Lawrence Bar-rett, April 3rd, 1889. That was the time Barrett made the famous address to the audience announcing to them sorrowfully that Booth would never again act. Dr. Smith also said Booth's trouble was nervous weakness, and that he had no organic disease. Aphasia is the specific name of the disease; that is, abolition or impairment of the faculty of using or understanding written or

spoken language, with loss of other mental faculties.

Norfolk, Va., April 21.—The evolutions of the naval squadron were continued this morning. The naval ball to-night will be one of the most brilliant events in the history of the navy. Over 500 officers, native and foreign, in full uniform will be among the participants, and the cream of the society of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and many other cities will be represented.

St. Louis, April 21.—According to Dr. Hicks, the weather prophet, who progressive to the control of mosticated the meteorological disturbances of a week ago, reactionary storms will begin to night and continue for several days, bringing destructive hail storms, sudden changes from heat to cold and vice versa, tornadoes and cy-

STILL A MYSTERY.

No Clue as to Who Killed Rancher John Marshal.

Huntington, B. C., April 21.-An inquest was held to-day on the body of John Marshall which was found yesterday morning at the entrance to his home with a bullet hole through his head. A verdict of wilful murder was returned against some party or parcies un-known. The only theory regarding the murder at present is that it was the work of some one of the numerous toughs who have infested this town of

Texans Celebrate. Houston, Tex., April 21.-A largelyattended confederate reunion opened to-day and will continue until Saturday. Col. Wm. Preston Johnston, of New Orleans, is the orator of the occasion: The programme includes a trip to the San Jacinto battlefield, where the principal addresses will be delivered by

Temple Houston, son of Gen. Samuel Houston. Seals in the Antarctic. Dundee, April 21.—The whalers are returning from the Antarctic Ocean, where they found an enormous number of fur seals. One vesser alone is reported to have 60,000 skins on board. It is rehave 60,000 skins on board. It is re-ported that the skippers prevented the scientists who accompanied the expedi-

tion from taking observations in order to preserve the secrets of the whereabouts of the sealing grounds.

They Caught a Tartar. Chicago, April 21.—At 11 o'clock last night Mayor Harrison surprised the gamblers by issuing an order calling upon all keepers of gambling houses and pool rooms to close their places within twenty-four hours. If the order is in the data of the following the surprise of the control of the co der is violated the offenders will be arrested and prosecuted. In view of the fact that the sporting element of Chi-cago worked hard to elect Carter Harrison the order comes on them like thunderbolt.

"How to Core all \*kin Diseases."
Simply apply "SWAYNE'S CINTMENT." No internal medicing required. Cures tettor, eczema, iten, all eruptions on the face, bands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask "How to Core all "kin Diseases." ers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S CINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co. Montreal, Wholesale Agents, track



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raise cannot be

sness this spring.

Sarsaparilla a bottle he

esight was

#### The Wleekly Times

Victoria, Friday, April 28, 1893.

THE UNITED STATES' CASE.

According to the last number of the Canadian Gazette, the discussion of the Behring Sea question in London seems its final stage in the Commons. That to have been quite free and lively. Vice- it will go through successfully there is Admiral Seymour has written an article every reason to expect. Then will come for the Nineteenth Century, wnich, the Gazette says, "throws no startling light | tion of which it would be rash to atupon the controversy, but may help by its brief narration of facts to fasten to predict that in the long run the bill one or two points upon the public mind. One of these points is the absurdity of to the measure may as well compose the United States claim of exclusive their minds for the acceptance of this jurisdiction and even possession as re- conclusion, however disagreeable to gards Behring Sea; and the humor of the situation is that the United States' claim is met out of 'he mouths of United States statesmen." To take one instance out of several, in 1872 Mr. George S. Boutwell, then secretary of the treasury at Washington, made this reply to a demand that the United States should protect the seals in the passes of the Aleutian islands against foreign sealers: "I do not see," he said, 'that the United States would have the jurisdiction or power to drive off parties going up there for that purpose, unless they have made such attempt within a marine league of the shore." The London Standard and Chronicle animadverted pretty severely on the crooked work done by Ivan Petroff and the use made of it in the preparation of the United States case Apropos of Petroff's mistranslations and his dismissal the Gazette says:

In the translation of the treaty of cession by which the United States acquired Alaska from Russia—a document which can hardly be dependent upon a mere census agent for its correct rendering-the all important words "and dominion" are added to the original French, and upon these words the United States inference and claim largely rest. The United States' case is, moreover, supported by affidavits directly contradicting the declarations of the same officials in other capacities, while several the United States receivers of affi davits from witnesses have attested on the same day a number of different declarations in different and distant places—in one case 1,680 miles by sea apart.
For the honor of the United States we should be glad to see these points sat-It is humiliating the English-speaking race before the world for a great branch of that race approach an international court of arbitration with bogus treaties, contra-dictory evidence and impossible affida-

#### ABOUT POLICIES.

The Colonist would like to have its readers believe that a Liberal candidate would have no chance of success in Vancouver district, largely because the Liberals have "no policy." If this were true, it would seem quite unnecessary to attack the Liberal party so viciously as the Colonist does, for a party without a policy and without a chance of success must appear to a philosophic man hardly worth berating in the fishwife style so favored by our neighbor. In this instance, as in many others, the Colonist betrays the weakness of its case by its display of bad temper. We may further be allowed to remark that it is also presuming to an unwarrantable extent on the ignorance of its readers, as it has foolishly presumed many times before. Though it is naturally aggravating to the Tory organ to see its party steadily losing ground, it would do well to keep its temper and restrain its propensity for scolding.

Whatever may be said of the Liberal policy, it is at least true that it excludes some very questionable principles and practices which the Colonist and its friends admire. For one thing, the Liberals do not believe in a fiscal system that taxes the people of British Columbia to the amount of \$15 per head every year, largely for the benefit of a few pampered eastern manufacturers, who are supposed to be in charge of "infant industries." The Liberals, in fact, do not believe in taxing the great body of the people for the benefit of a few cotton, sugar and iron 'lords." They believe that taxation should have for its main purpose the raising of a revenue, not the enrichment of the few at the expense of the many. That the great majority of the people have come to think with the Liberals on the tariff question is apparent from the squirming and the twisting of the Colonist's friends. The situation is therefore a little unpleasant for Conservative orans, we admit.

The Liberals also act strangely to Colonistic eyes when they object to the public treasury being plundered to keep any set of men in power. Nevertheless it is part of their creed that neither a part of any public works expenditure nor part of any subsidy voted for a public purpose should find its way back to the Government campaign fund. Akin to this is their belief that public opinion should not be stifled in any way, as for instance by shameless gerrymanders, crooked franchise acts or gifts of public works that are not needed for the public service. Naturally the Colonist finds it hard to understand the policy of a party that excludes all such instru-

ments of corruption.

As far as Mr. Haslam is concerned. the Times is quite ready to acknowledge his good qualities. He is evidently an honest, respectable, well-meaning gen-Iteman. But we repeat, at the risk of encountering a fresh shower of Billingsgate from the organ, that Mr. Has'am distorts the meaning of the word when he calls himself a "Liberal" Conservative. He is not even as "Liberal" as Minister Foster or Minister Bowell, who deem it necessary to start this week on a tour of inquiry to find some means of rehabilitating the N. P. Mr. Haslam does not appear to know that the N. P. is in such need of repairs, and is not even aware of the ministerial mission, being, as he says himself, "not well posted" on Canadian

The majority for the second reading of the home rule bill was 43, or one more than that for the first reading. Some people seem to have imagined that the bill might be defeated at the

second reading, or that at least the majority might have been substantially de-Where they discovered any foundation for their expectations we cannot make out, for there was no good reason to suppose that any of the Gladstonians would change their minds between the first and second readings. Of course the bill has yet to run the gauntlet in committee, and it may be changed in some respects before it reaches the struggle with the Lords, the duratempt to foretell. But it is quite safe will become law, and those who object them it may be.

Through the death of his brother. Lord Stanley of Preston now becomes Earl of Derby, an event which may cause some slight change in the arrangements regarding the governorgeneralship. According to a recent dispatch the following was the programme that had been decided upon: "The Earl of Aberdeen's term will not begin until September. Until then Lord Stanley will continue in office. Lord Aberdeen has already chosen his military secretary, who is an officer in the Coldstream Guards in London. The new viceroy is now on his way to Canada, and will not come to Ottawa until Stanley departs. In the meantime Lord Aberdeen will spend the summer between the World's Fair, in which Lady Aberdeen has taken a special interest, and his British Columbia ranch." In all probability the new viceroy will pay. intended visit to this province, w ther or not he is called upon to . s sume his new duties sooner than was

expected. The fifteenth Earl of Derby, whose death was recorded yesterday, had much to do with British politics, though appearing less prominently than his celebrated father, "the Rupert of de-

bate." He was connected with administrations on both sides of politics, his latest office having been that of colonial secretary under Mr. Gladstone in 1882-85. He parted from Mr. Gladstone on account of the latter's home rule policy, as he had parted from Lord Beaconsfield because of his foreign policy. He objected to the sending of the British fleet to Constantinople in 1878, and later on he opposed the seizure of Cyprus. He was, in fact, unable to approve of Beaconsfield's jingoism, disgust with which sent him into Mr. Gladstone's camp for a time. Lord Derby was a man of independent spirit and of unusual ability, and his death still further reduces the already small number of men of his class who might be expected to influence political affairs in Great Britain.

Commenting on the chart of wrecks recently brought out by Commander Clover, of the United States navy, the Canadian Gazette says: "It is said that 625 unknown derelicts were reported in the same region, which, with the 332 known, make an average of 16 for each month of the five years. Yet 'My Lords' of the British Admiralty are so busy building new vessels to the tune of something like £800,000 a piece that they cannot spare an old vessel and a few pounds to survey one of the most dangerous bits of the north Atlantic coast. By their inaction they are helping to further supply this graveyard of the ocean with British victims." On this side of the continent the Admiralty and the Dominion Government kindly feel for unmarked rocks with the keels of their own vessels. It would no doubt be cheaper to find them by means of a survey, but the other system looks more like circumlocution.

A good deal of importance seems to attach to the recent ruling of Judge Armour at Toronto in regard to an adultery case. The person prosecuted was a milkman who had eloped with a commercial traveller's wife. The judge took the case from the jury and discharged the prisoner on the ground that there was no Canadian law under which that offence could be punished. He further said that the law requires that there must be a "conjugal union" between the parties. The statute under which this prosecution was commenced was enacted to suppress Mormonism, and had no reference to cases like this. The judge said that the only remedy that the husband had was to bring action for damages for criminal intimacy or get a divorce.

J. F. Stairs, Conservative M. P. for Halifax, has come out as a tariff reformer. Mr. Stairs is a member of the cordage "combine," a concern whose product is affected by one of the two tariff changes made last session. Perhaps it is because he has found the change beneficial in his own case that he wants a general revision. The central idea of Mr. Stairs' scheme is the abolition of specific duties, which he very correctly regards as wrong in principle and mischievous in operation. In this he differs very radically from Ministers Foster and Bowell, but he may be able to bring them around to his view.

THE VICTORIA & SIDNEY R. R. To the Editor: The farmers of this district would be very grateful to any one who would give them accurate information as to the real position of

this enterprise On Saturday last I called at the office of the company on Government street in regard to some work on the railway, for which I had partly arranged, and was informed that everything was in readiness for the com-mencement of construction. I was afterwards informed on what I think was pretty good authority that there is some difficulty between the company and the government, and that the funds now in bank, as the balance of the sale the bank, as the basance of the sale of the bonds, are not sufficient to build the line. If such is the case I think it is the duty of the government to come to the rescue of the company, as it will simply be a shame and a gross injustice to this district if the building of the line should be longer delayed.
When we look at the enormous subsidies in money and land given by the government for bridges, railways, etc.,

to the mainland, we feel our position all the more keenly. Last session they gave considerably over \$100,000 to build a bridge across the Fraser at Westminster for the use, in part, of a foreign corporation, but which will also help out the real estate boomers and secession howlers of the Royal City. They guaranteed 4 per cent interest on guaranteed 4 per cent. interest on \$25,000 per mile for the construction of the Nakusp & Slocan and Vicols \$25,000 railways, the latter a prairie. The government also guaranteed interest on \$25,000 mile for the construction of the Chilliwack railway, also an easy road to build. Now it may be reasonably askney railway be placed on an even footing with the railways above mentioned? It is true that the Canadian Pacific railway owns or controls all three of these mainland roads and will operate them when built. This, I am told, was well known when the subsidies were grant ed. Why, then, may I ask should the Victoria & Sidney line be put iff with a guarantee on \$16,600 per mile while the Canadian Pacific railway receives a guarantee on \$25,000 per mile? Probably some of our politicians can answer the query. It is beyond a plain man like myself. At the rate of subsidy granted the Canadian Pacific railway, with which I have no particular fault to find, there would now be just 50 per cent. more to the credit of the Victoria & Sidney Railway Co., and that would mean, I am told, an amount amply sufficient to construct the road in a manner suitable for its becoming a link in the fast route between the island and the

SAANICH FARMER. A MINER'S GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor:-Would some member of the government inform the public or give a reason for the delay in locating the recording office. At present the recording is done at Meyer's Creek, 20 miles from the most active part of the district, that is Boundary Creek, it being about the centre of the district. The reason is that most of the capital invested comes by the way of Spokane, and it makes it very inconvient to have to travel 40 miles to examine titles and record claims, and tends to hinder the prosperity of the camp. I have always inderstood that it was the policy of the government to make it convenient for the miners as possible, but it don't seem to be in this case, when miners are compelled to travel 40 miles to cord claims.

A MINER. Boundary Falls, April 14.

ABOUT BALDNESS.

A Maze of Doubt About Its Cause and

Cure. A correspondent writing from Altoona, Pa., finds himself in a maze of doubt as to the cause and cure of baldness. He says that one authority has declared that pre mature baldness results from too close frequent hair-cropping. According to this authority the hair bleeds to death, just as do sugar maples, sago palm and grapevines when exhaustively tapped. This theory is refuted by the fact that frequent shaving does not conduce to barrenness. After loss of hair from fever or other illarter loss of hair from lever or other liness cropping is frequently resorted to successfully as a means of restoration. Per contra, it is urged that women who seldom have their hair cut close do not often become bald. A bald-headed woman is a

comparative rarity.

"The hair falls out," says a vegetarian,
"because too much beef is eaten." To this
a beef-eater responds that "too much
starchy food is the root of the trouble."
A shoemaker insisted that baldness on the
top of his head was the result of wearing
his hat constantly during his indoor work. his hat constantly during his indoor work. His belief was strengthened by the experience of a man in Indiana, whose hair under his hat turned gray, while the halr that the hat did not cover retained its original color.

In Denmark the wiseacres insist that staying out late at night or under experience.

staying out late at night or undue expo-sure to the moon makes the hair fall out. sure to the moon makes the hair fall out.
This theory is in a measure sustained by
the method adopted by a Philadelphia
editor to arrest the approach of baldness.
He was advised to have his hair cut only
during the waxing of the moon. He followed the advice and now proudly sports lowed the advice and an unmolted topknot.
Unfeeling and libelous writers have insisted that baldness is mainly confined to sisted that baldness is mainly confined to seeking to create the married men, thus seeking to create the inference that either the hair is pulled out in the course of some heated matrimonial argument or that baldness is a providential dispensation that lessens the opportunity for one familiar method of feminine at-

Time out of mind baldness has been the Time out of mind baldness has been the occasion of scoffing and jest. The fate of the Hebrew hoodlums who cried "Go up, thou baldhead!" is historical. In our own times the scoffer often goes unpunished. When Henry Clews, the New York banker, a man of dignified bearing, who is unhappily bald, asked the late lamented Mr. Travers what disguise he should assume in attending a masked ball, he was advised to "sugar-coat his head and go as a pill." It has become so much the habit with the small paragraphers to insist that with the small paragraphers to insist that paldness indicates a hot liver and an antic sposition that sedate gentlemen who no ger wear their hair have been practical

the cause of baldness remains un But the cause of baldness remains unsolved. There may be too much nitrogen; there may be too much starch; there may be too much moonlight. The Record will not undertake to solve the doubt of its correspondent. Too much of anything disturbs the equilibrium of the system, and may cut off the nourishment or overheat or overnourish the hair. If compelled to prescribe a remedy for baldness we might offend the hatters. To go without headgear might stimulate nature to supply her gear might stimulate nature to supply her own original device and substitute. Wo-men who do not steam their heads in air-tight contrivances usually retain their hair, and in countries where people go unhatted baidness is unknown.—Philadelphia Record.

#### A Canine Mind Reader.

All St. Petersburg has gone wild over something new, a dog which goes off into hypnotic trances. This remarkable animal belongs to M. Duroy, who was awarded a medal by the Paris Academy of Science for his original investigation and discoveries in the science hypnotism as applied to animals in its effect upon them. Several tests have been made of the animal in the presence of no less a person than Dr. fanasiev, of the war department. One of the tests consisted in placing several articles, as a pencil, cigar-case, hand-kerchief, cuff button, etc., on the floor. Then the dog, having been thrown into a hypnotic trance by him, M. Duroy requested one of the audience, which consisted also of several other physicians of renown and some newspaper men, to think about something and what the dog was to do with it, then to write it out on a piece of paper and show it to the rest of the audience, excepting, of course, himself. This was done, and the dog having been brought what was the astonishment of the whole assemblage to see the animal go up to the cigar-case, pick it up and bring it to the one who had been indicated in the wish. Another test consisted in laying several cubes with ures on them in a certain order in a closed box. At the same time several pieces of paper were put upon the floor bearing the numbers on each. was then called in and required to place the pieces of paper in the same order as the cubes were laid in the closed and sealed box. This he did do, to the astonishment of all assembled. strangeness of the whole procedure is increased when it is remembered that Duroy knows no more about what is being done or wished than does the dog, and is, therefore, entirely unable in any way to prompt him.

-Miss Isaac, the female tramp, passed through here to-day, says a Tacoma dispatch of Saturday, en route from Victoria, B.C., to Coburg, Or. She called on Chief of Police Davis, and seemed confident of getting to her destination safely.

DISSOLUTION MUST EVENTUALLY COME

The Monster and the Mite Cheese for Exhibition at the World's Fair-An Instance of Presperity Under the Fosering Care of Ten N. P.

(From our own Correspondent.) Ottawa, April 15.—I telegraphed you oday regarding the arrival of Justice MoCreight yesterday evening. When the Judge was last here, a little previous to the opening of Parliament, he intended going to England for the benefit of his Upon reaching New York the doctors advised him to go to Florida to spend the greater part of the winter there. This the Judge did. He is now on his way back and will in a day or two leave for his home in New Westminster. Rumor has it that the justice was sent for by those on the Mainland who led the movement for separation from the Island. They are said to be anxious to have the judge's legal advice as to the steps they ought to pursue so as to obtain the legal right to form a province by themselves. At any rate Justice McCreight does not hesitate to say that the movement will be ultimately successful, since the Mainland people have but little in common with the people on the Island.

To-day I received at invitation, which I accepted, from Professor Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, to go to Perth to see the great mammoth Canadian cheese, which he intends exhibiting at the Chicago exposition. It is a perfect marvel. The cheese was placed on an open fireight car built specially to carry it. The car will carry 40,000 pounds. The cheese was made at the experimental station at Perth, under the superintendence of Mr. Robertson. It will form part of the pyramid of Canadian products which will be an exhibit at the world's exposition. Altogether 207,200 pounds of milk were used gether 207,200 pounds of milk were used in making it. That quantity is equal to the milk for one day in September of 10,000 milch cows. The cheese weighs 22,000 pounds. It is encased in a hoop or mould of steel boiler plate 5-16 of an inch thick, and a pressure of more than 200 tons was applied to make it perfectly solid. It measures 25 feet in circumference by 6 feet in height. A cheese train will start on Monday next from Perth for the World's Fair. Next to the wagon or car which contains the cheese is another wagon on which a truck is to be placed for the purpose of showing the cheese in the old coun-try once the exhibition is over. The ese has been sold to the weil known firm in Britain of Lipton and Company, who have no less than 90 stores in the city of London. This firm has agreed to place the "Canadian mite" on exhibition at various places in the leading cities of the old land. There were a large number of farmers and others, as as a corps of newspaper correspondents at Perth to-day viewing this monster cheese. Had it not been for the stormy weather, snow commencing to fall early in the morning and continuing commencing to all day, there would have been many strangers in the quaint old town. There was a vast difference between this great cheese which will form the base of the pyramid at the exposition and the one which will be placed on the top, and which Professor Robertson had in his pocket. The latter was as co as the other although it scarcely weighed two ounces. The annual meeting of the Dominion

Cotton Mill Company was held in Mont-real the other day. A most candia statement was made at the meeting. president read the annual report. It referred to the improvements on the Company's property during the year. The earnings for the year were about 20 per cent. on the capital of \$3,000,000. Out of this were paid four dividends of per cent. each, and \$100,000 carried to the contingent account, and \$200,000 to surplus, which now stands at over \$1,000,000. Mr. Gault said that although it costs lots of money the company was bound to keep its 11 mills in perfect order. The most modern machinery is employed, and even if the Government should come back to the tariff which was in force during the Mackenzie regime, the company would be in a position to compete with the world, not even excepting England. The statement of the year's business was highly gratifying to the share-holders present, who passed the usual vote of thanks. SLABTOWN.

#### SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World. THE GUN.

FOR THE MEDAL. FOR THE MEDAL.

The Union Club members on Saturday held the ninth and tenth matches for the Hamilton Powder Company's medal. Mr. F. H. Hewlings won both with scores of 46 and 48 respectively, out of 50. In the second competition Hewlings broke 40 birds in succession and Minor and F. S. Maclure tied for second place, with 45 birds each. SOME HIGH SCORING.

The Union Club held the ninth and tenth contests for the H.P. Co.'s medal at Macaulay Point on Saturday. F. H. Hewlings won both contests. Far and away the best shooting of the season was done during the scores were:-

NINTH CONTEST. H. Combe...11000 01110 01110 10010 11010-13 11111 11110 01111 10111 10111-21-34 F.S.Maclure.10111 11011 11101 11110 11010-19 11111 11101 01111 01110 01110-19-38 B. H. Johns. .11110 1:111 11010 00110 11110-18 11101 11110 01111 11110 100 1-19-37 F. Hewlings. 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111-25 C. W. Minor.10111 10101 01110 11110 11111-19 01010 11111 11110 11111 11011-20-39 J.C.Maclure.00111 11010 10111 11100 11101-17 11001 01001 11110 01111 11111-18-35 H. A. Munn.11011 01101 10101 10111 11111-19 01111 11101 10110 10101 11101-18-37 TENTH CONTEST.

H. Combe...11111 11111 11111 11111 11001-23 01111 11111 01111 10110 11111-21-44 F.S. Maclure.11111 11111 10111 11111 11111-24 01111 11111 01111 10110 11111-21-45 B. H. Johns.11101 01111 11010 10111 11111—19 11110 11110 11111 11001 11101—20—39 . W. Minor.11011 01111 10011 11011 11111—20 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111—25—45 J.C.Maclure.11000 11011 11101 10001 11011—16 11110 10110 11100 11101 11111—19—35 H. A. Munn.16010 10111 10111 11101 10100—16 00101 11010 11000 10011 11011—14—30 In the sweepstakes which followed, J. C. In the sweepstakes which followed, J. C. Maclure got 9, 9, and 8 out of 10 in each contest; F. S. Maclure 8, 9 and 9; R. H. Johns 8, 10 and 8; C. W.Minor 10, 10 and 7; H. Combe 7, 8 and 9, and N. Short 10, 8 and 9. In the last match and sweepstakes C. W. Minor broke 53 hit birds. He has won the medal four times now, while F. H. Hewlings has won it three times.

THE WHEEL.

CLUB BACES. Four events are on the programme for next Saturday's meeting of the Wanderers Cycling Club. They are: One mile, novice; quarter-mile dash, open; five miles, open. Mr. H. Kent will present the winner of the two mile race with a cup and Messrs. Challener and Mitchell will give a prize for the quarter-mile dash.

PROVINCIAL FRANCE. Grinding Care and Greedy Thrift Seen in

the Faces of the People. St. James Gazette: We are always

hearing in England about our "gay neighbors" across the silver streak, but eastern frontier these last few months confess I can never hear them called merry without laughing. Wise, solemn, orudent, careful, if you will-but merry their old spirits. At all events the gai-folk once, or else where did the prevail-ing notion come from? Perhaps the weary end of the century has infected them with its ennui, or the war and the weight of the indemnity have crushed their old spirits. At all events, the gay-ety of the French nation is somehow eclipsed, in the provinces at least, and the people have forgotten how to enjoy themselves. We talk about our dull British Sunday, and revile it in French, as though we could learn a lesson from over the water. So we might, perhaps, rom Paris; but in the country, no! The British laborer enjoys his Sunday infinitely more than his French equivalent.
At least he rests. The French peasant sweats over his field as much on the dimanche as any other day. There is not a particle of difference between Sunday and week-day hereabouts. There is no rest for the man—and it is his own fault; but one cannot help pitying the poor patient oxen andhorses, which never get a day off and have no choice in the matter.

You can see the grinding care greedy thrift which fill the lives of these people in their faces. They are not a lovely folk, these ever-toiling French peasants. The long struggle for land and money has permanently aged them, and the wizened look of the inveterate miser is on their careworn features. How they love the soil! hunger" is nothing to it. These French peasants scrape and scrape and toil and toil to add a foot of ground to their property. Of course they are owners of their land, not tenants; and dearly do they ove to pinch themselves to increas A farmer close by draws a rent of something like 100,000 francs a year; yet there he is, working away is a farmer close to increas it. yet there he is, working away in his fields like any ploughman, dressed his worst clothes, as intent on gain as ever. On the high road dwells quite a rich man; yet he and his wife and four children live in these wretched rooms like a laborer's family without the least pretension to comfort. Of course there scarcely any distinction of Every one is monsieur or madame; and madame often wears no hat and throws but a shawl over her shoulders, rich as she may be and fully prepared to her daughters an excellent dot. Wealth does not bring comfort, any more than honest toil brings a merry soul—in France. At work or play you never hear the jolly song of the ploughman or the whistle of his boy. Everybody goes at his work solemnly and gloomily. It is a rare thing to hear a servant singing

over her work.

Indeed the whole people, of all ages are subdued and wear a crushed air. Is it the government or/the war? At any rate, the joy seems to have gone out of the lives of young and old. They take no interest in anything. Out here in the Jura the proces Panama does not arouse the smallest excitement. Home politic possesses no attraction for them. name Germany or Bismarck and will find you have touched the sore place. They would fight against Germany while they could stand. They have many of them been out in 1870 and can tell long yarns of the war—of lying out on the hills, of being taken prisoners, and all the memories of that awful year. It is the one keen feeling in the lives of these plodding ploughmen; it is their only story. And they would give anything to act it over again, with a different finale.

QUEEN OF THE BEGGARS.

An Italian Woman Who Ran an Orphan Asylum to a Profit.

Sister Gieuseppina, founder of the order of Maria Santissima della Consolata, and its present head, was recently arrested in Milan for persistent swindling. She might truly be called Queen of Italian beggars. Her correct name is Giuseppina Maria Floresta. She was born in Turin 44 year ago, and at the age of 16 was a beautiful woman already well known among the men about town. She led a wild life in Turin until her 25th year and then went to other Italian cities in which she continued her questionable career until dissipation had obliterated her beauty. She returned unrecognized to Turin at the age of 37, and in the garb of a sigter began the work of founding the or-der of Maria Santissima della Consolalta, whose special mission she ed as the care of poor orphans. though unsupported by the clergy, she obtained large sums of money from philanthropists, bought an old barracks and filled it with orphans. She then turned the institution into a begging enterprise. Every day, hot or cold, wet or dry, she compelled all the orphans to the streets and beg for money. ramp The children were starved and beaten so persistently that one in every 10 died after a few months in the institution. The places of the dead ones were filled at once, however, by Sister Giuseppina and the four accomplices whom she had dressed in Sisters' garb and impressed

her service. At the end of the second year Sister Giuseppina had saved \$10,000 from the proceeds of the children's begging. She then left the Turin institution to the supervision of a subordinate and went to Milan, where she established a second institution for heart of the second year Sister Giuseppina had saved \$10,000 from the proceeding the second year Sister Giuseppina had saved \$10,000 from the proceeds of the children's begging. She then left the Turin institution to the supervision of a subordinate and went to Milan, where she established a second year Sister Giuseppina had saved \$10,000 from the proceeds of the children's begging. She then left the Turin institution to the supervision of a subordinate and went to Milan, where she established a second year of the supervision of the sup ond institution for begging. By the beginning of 1891 she had sixty sisters and a number of orphans in her service, had saved a little fortune estimated at between \$40,000 mated at between \$40,000 and \$50,000, and was receiving an annual income which in Italy was large enough to be called princely. She became ambitious to become a millienaire, however, and to his ambition was due the discovery of the frand. She left Milan to found still another begging institution. She selected Intra, on the Lago Maggiore, and was unable

to exercise the necessary discipline the Turin and Milan institutions. both quarrels over the spoils broke out, and by the time Sister Gieuseppina had set in operation her begging society in Intra her subordinates had betrayed her imposture to the police. When she arrived in Milan she was arrested and taken to jail. His Visit Delayed.

Archbishop Gross will not be able to come here next Sunday as announced, but will be here a week later, when he will deliver his lecture on Human Society, under the auspices of the Y.M.I. His vicar-general, Father Firens, is at the point of death and he will not leave until the case passes the critical point. A letter bearing the above intelligence was received here yesterday

- WILCOX'S COMPOUND ANSY . PILLS Perfectly Safe and Sure when all others Fall t your Druggist don't keep them accept no Sulstitute build do. postage for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD" an

CANADIAN DISPATCHES

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs. A man named Patrick O'Connell, be-

lieved to belong to Hamilton, was killed in Toronto. R. Eassop, of Creemore, Ont., was drowned at Parry sound. He was

In the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, in committee of the whole, Woman Suffrage bill was killed pletely. John Sharples, a well known lumber merchant of Quebec, has been created a legislative councillor in the place of the late John Roche, deceased.

Judge Fraser has been appointed by New Brunswick government to in vestigate the Bathurst school trouble and report at the next session of

The Red and Assiniboine rivers rising rapidly at Winnipeg and a flood is anticipated. Preparations are being made by residents along the river front to vacate their premises.

Steamship cattle space is going beg. ging. Exporters will not take a foot of it while the English embargo lasts and onsequently are not buying cattle from farmers or distillers, and what these will do with their cattle is a conundrum.

Sir John Abbott is still confined to his bed. His physicians have given in-structions that he must leave business absolutely alone, and have forbidden him to receive correspondence or any communication calculated in any way to cause him mental or physical exercion No new cases of smallpox have broken out at Winnipeg, and there are only cases at present in the post house at the quarantine station. Every pre-caution has been taken by the authorities to prevent an epidemic and the spread.

A meeting of influential Liberals has been held at Halifax, at which the Lib-eral members of Parliament reported on the proposed Dominion at Ottawa next June. The desirability of such convention was affirmed and steps were taken to have the party well represented from the province.

The names of the directors of the new steamboat line to run between Teronto and Quebec, calling at south shore ports, have been made public. Among them are those of Dalton McCarthy, president, and Captain J. H. Mathews, Toronto, general manager. The name of the company is the International Company, and its capital is placed at \$1,000,000.

Hon. J. W. Taylor, U.S. Consul, was taken to the general hospital on Mon-day. For some weeks he has been in a precarious state of health, and serious complications have set in, causing prehension among his friends. Such is he alarm that his son-in-law, who is in St. Paul, has been notified and wil probably arrive here at the end of this week. It is said that the consul's ical attendant has little hope of his ulti-mate recovery. Mr. Taylor seems to had a premonition of fair as he remarked after the have failing Patrick's Society dinner that he had made his last public address.-Winnipeg

#### GIRLHOOD IN GREECE.

Tribune.

Somewhet Restricted and Eminently Religious and Practical.

(New York Sun.) It would seem, judging from Miss Emily tumes, that the women of ancient Greece, though they were fair to look upon, and inspired the sculptured ideals that have ever since set the standard of womanly loveliness, really had a very prosaic and stupid time of it among all the old poets stupid time of it among all the old poets and philosophers. And that it is a great deal nicer to live now, even with a hoop in your skirt and a stiff derby on your head, than in those days of poetry and high art, when women had no clubs or leagues, no social science sisterhoods, no Lenten sewing coteries with nice men drifting in at the tea hour, no literary guilds or sanitary classes, no street-cleaning organizatnons or hygienic fraternities, no nervous prostration, no crinoline, no careers and no stockings.

Little Athenian maids were kept closely in the woman's apartments until they

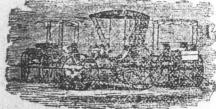
the woman's apartments were married, and very rarely appeared bublic. They were taught reading, writing public. They were taught reading, writing and dancing as accomplishments, but their real education consisted in learning to spin, to weave, to embroider, and the treatment of simple illnesses among their slaves. They must also learn a great deal of elaborate Lenten ritual, as women took a prominent part in the family working the elaborate Lenten ritual, as women took a prominent part in the family worship. In the courtyard garden in the centre of the women's apartments the girls played among the flowers with their pet animals, the live playthings taking the place of the mechanical toys and talking dolls and small flirtations of the present day. At seven years old a girl might become an Arrephoros—a most envled post—and take part in the festivals of Athens. At ten she might engage in the exciting operation of grinding the corn to make votive cakes for Artemis; after that take part in certain high festivals and processions. Girls were frequently married at 15, the husband beling chosen by the father. Marriage was looked upon as both a civil and religious duty, and it was thought desirable that the husband should be much older that the wife. But there could be little suspense or romance in so prosaic a wooing, and or romance in so prosaic a woolng, after the wedding a wife never went unattended, but spent her time in looking after the house, superintending the slaves and preventing waste.

She was responsible for everything in her house, where all the food was prepared and all the clothing worn and made

pared and all the clothing worn and made up. Her chief recreations were religions festivals and weddings, her only outside duties taking part in funeral ceremonies. Possibly this is the source of the inherent love of women for the mysticism of religion—the joy of weddings and the tragedy in death—for some women seem to enjoy the harrowing details of death's ceremonies as well as the melody of wedding hells. as well as the melody of wedding bells. Still those unemancipated women inspired still those unemancipated women inspired the poets to glad bursts of songs, and gave to the artist exquisite models of womanly grace, and to the historian examples of heroism and self-sacrifice which justified by facts the noble conceptions of the great poets who sang the charms of woman's virtue and beauty.

For fine ball programmes, invitation, wedding and visiting cards, and all kinds of commercial work, maps, checks, billheads, letter and noteheads, color labels, etc., etc., go to the Victoria Lithograph Co., corner Yates and Government streets, up stairs; entrance on Yates street. Orders taken at the Times office.

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CRICULTURE

rospects for the Pre Interior Co

UMBERS OF SETT The Winter Said to B ward for Twenty Ye Wanted on the S. &

(Vernon Hay is at a premining from \$30 to \$ Vernon private for its second term or Chinese labor has b White Valley on the Andy Carr.

Commenced to Rnn

The Silver Crown pected to put up a mi White Valley form menced ploughing and vanced with their wor Miners and prospe in from all quarters prospects are being for Lequime Bros. he Kelowna Methodists which to build their n

The Methodists of seived a handsome gi Mr. Fletcher, postof amrange for the carr bag to Trout creek a

tion opens.

The Aberdeen will be launched about the being put in position. Farmers and garden work and a much lar usual will be sown. backward spring in Smith & Clerin are kiln at the landing. million feet to saw will make a busy sea The Stratheyre Mir quartz mill building ceive the machinery. miners to work getti West Side and Brown There is a regula from Camp Fairview at Penticton. This

Work is badly need creek dam, also the school and Mission the teams are the mire. The roads are in.

straight along now

tween Penticton and horse teams only n and four miles a da way they have Mr. Jas. Wins has of the Aberdeen pro

ough cultivation of what can be mad when properly worke Horses in Trout badly last winter. with a few exce to stand it through, cayuses that have for years are now hills. As the spring adv -come thicker as to v service will be rene The lack of busines cannot now be urge delaying it. For s has been a rare th be less than an hou

and travellers tell caused by lateness main line but by of freight to be mo between here and long stoppages at gather it up. White Valley is for mineral th McCulloch, an old has also been thro Colorado and other ployed by Capt. ployed by Capt.
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eral other claims Cant Shorts and re Creek camp, and if make lively times (Kootena The snow on the melting away so a Sol's rays that slide The railway from

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At Sicamous states way. A baggage and all the building triving the place a series of the place as a series of the series of the steamer Masson, left Revelstok for Robson with a state of the majority being it. the majority being the City, while the reto Fire Valley, Kaseral boats have le and three yesterday ors for the Lardea is now most favora river the big steam next week. The strom the lower slot days will make it mines, when a gr men is expected. who spent the witurned and others several bringing e be the busiest in t

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Prospects for the Present Season in the Interior Country.

NUMBERS OF SETTLERS ARRIVING The Winter Said to Be the Most Backward for Twenty Years—Daily Trains Wanted on the S. & O.—Steamers Have

Commenced to Rnn. (Vernon News.)

Hay is at a premium at Penticton, unging from \$30 to \$40 per ton. The Vernon private collège reopened or its second term on Monday last. Chinese labor has been introduced in Valley on the ranch of Mr.

Andy Carr. The Silver Crown Mining Co. is expected to put up a mill and commence work at an early date. White Valley formers have com-enced ploughing and many are far ad-

anced with their work. Miners and prospectors are coming from all quarters and some rich ospects are being found.

Lequime Bros. have promised the clowna Methodists some lots upon nich to build their new church.

Methodists of Vernon have re-la handsome gift from Mr. Price on of a fine new organ for their

Mr. Fletcher, postoffice inspector, will murange for the carrying of a mail and to Trout creek as soon as naviga-The Aberdeen will in all probability a jaunched about the middle of May.

The timbers for launching are already being put in position. Farmers and gardeners are getting to rk and a much larger acreage than all will be sown. This is the most al will be sown. backward spring in 20 years.

Smith & Clerin are putting in a dry kiln at the landing. They have two million feet to saw this summer, which will make a busy season for them. The Stratheyre Mining Co. have their wartz mill building about ready to reive the machinery. They are putting mers to work getting out ore at the st Side and Brown Bear mines.

There is a regular stage line now rom Camp Fairview to meet the boat t Penticton. This will be continued traight along now without interrup-Work is badly needed on the Mission creek dam, also the road between the school and Mission needs re-gravelling, as the teams are cutting through to

The roads are in a bad condition between Penticton and Fairview. Four horse teams only make between three and four miles a day, and part of the way they have to use blocks and

have the best authority for stating that the construction of the Nakusp & Slo-can road will be commenced early next

A monster wolf was seen this week at Montana Slough about four miles down river. Joe Dolan also saw a very large one at the end of the trestle bridge over the Columbia last week, but not having a rifle with him he was content to let the animal go unmolested. to let the animal go unmolested.

Charlie Holden and P. M. Walker, two of the owners of the Great Northern claim in the Lardeau, who have been removing rock from the channel of the Columbia river between the two of the Columbia river between the two lakes during the winter, arrived up from Kakusp on Wednesday morning in a row boat. They substantiate the statement we made a few weeks ago as to the bonding of the Great Northern, but will probably get a higher price than \$37,000, there being more than one syndicate anxious to make a deal. Tom Downs, the other owner is at Hot Downs, the other owner, is at Hot Springs, Upper Arrow lake.

At Sicamous station

At Sicamous station the C. P. R. are extending the platform 100 feet each way. A baggage room has been built and all the buildings freshly painted, giving the place a smart appearance. A great number of people are arrivage and giving the place a smart appearance. A great number of people are arriving on every train, bound for the Okanagan country, and a busy season is looked forward to in that part of the province. The steamer Marion, Capt. Sanderson, left Revelstoke Thursday morning for Robson with about 30 pessengers, the majority being bound for Trout Lake City, while the remainder were going to Fire Valley, Kaslo and Nelson. Several boats have left during the week, and three yesterday morning carried a nd three yesterday morning carried a number of claim owners and prospectors for the Lardeau. As the weather is now most favorable to the rise of the is now most favorable to the rise of the river the big steamers may be expected next week. The snow is disappearing from the lower slopes, and a few hot days will make it possible to reach the mines, when a great influx of mining men is expected. Many of "the boys" who spent the winter east have returned and others are coming in daily, several bringing eastern friends with them. The coming season promises to be the busiest in the history of West Kootenay.

(Inland Sentinel.) Mr. E. A. Watson, the mining engineer of Ottawa, is making application for some of the placer ground at Bos-

ACRICULTURE AND MINING. with rockers on both the North and South Forks, taking advantage of the water.

The Victoria Hydraulic Mining Co. have moved most of their machinery to the North Fork and will operate on a large scale there this season. Mr. H. R. Lee, C. E., of Kamloops, last week completed the survey of a townsite at Nicola, on the property of Wm. Voght at the coal mines.

The South Fork Company are getting their pipe laid for the first run of water, but the weather is very backward and lots of snow, which yet delays the work

The government is building a bridge across the North Fork about nine miles up from the Forks. They will finish in about two weeks and then they will start the road work.

Mr. C. Phair, who represents the government at Lillooet, reports that several new placer claims have been taken up on the Fraser, and that more than usual work will be done hydraulicing as well as in quarte this season. as in quartz this season.

There is a company prospecting the South Fork river. They have a diving suit, and the diver goes down in the middle of the stream and twists up dirt with a bucket. They have taken out some very good prospects.

Mr. Lehn G. Meyers of Tracoms has Mr. John G. Meyers, of Tacoma, has been in town several days making inquiries and taking notes with the view to prospect for mixerals in the district. He left on Wednesday for Sicamous to

examine a ledge of quartz in that neigh-An agent of the Boston and Montana Mining and Milling Co., Mr. C. M. Bartlett, of Butte City, has been looking over Kaslo to find a suitable site for building sampling works vith a capacity of 100 tons a day, and at last advices it was understood he had secured one.

(Golden Era.) Lord Norbury, of England, was in Golden on Monday last. He is interest-ed in several enterprises in this district. The engineer for the Thunder Hill mines and concentrator arrived on Wednesday and proceeded to the lakes by

stage on Thursday. Mesrs. Rand Bros., Vancouver, who own some real estate in Golden, are now collecting rent from those who have been squatting on their lots for some years past and have not hitherto contributed to the revenue of this firm.

Mr. E. A. Watson, who was a resident of Illecillewaet last summer in the interest of some mining capitalists of

interest of some mining capitalists of the east, passed through on Saturday last for North Bend. He will during the coming summer be engaged there hy-draulic mining and has great confidence in the future of that camp as a gold

The Pope and the Phonograph. The Pope gave a private audience on

March 19 in his study to Mr. Stephen Moriarity, who was introduced by Mgr. Merry del Val, the papal chamberlain. Mr. Moriarity had with him a phonomiles a day, and part of the way they have to use blocks and ropes.

Mr. Jas. Wins has purchased do acreated the white of the control of the Aberdeen property in the block and the Aberdeen property in the Aberdeen property of the Aber graph, by means of which he delivered an address in Italian, congratuliting the

Revision of the Confession. Philadelphia, April 24.—A special meeting of the presbytery of Philadelphia is being held to-day to consider what answer it shall make to the over-

tures from the general assembly on the revision of the confession of faith. Some months ago the presbytery declined to give any answer to the overtures and decided to ask that the constitutional question involved should be considered by the higher body. This accompany was supposed to the property of the property of the property was supposed to the property of tion, however, was subsequently reconsidered, and to-day the presbytery is taking up the question seriatim.

San Francisco, April 24.—The steamer Belgic brings news of the capture recently near Taichow island by a war junk disguised as a merchantman of a formidable band of pirates who have for the past eight or nine months made themselves by ir ferocity and blood-thirstiness a terror of all junks trading between Ning Po, Taichow and Wing Chow. Of the 51 pirates on board the buccaneering craft only 11 men were buccaneering craft only 11 men were captured alive, the remainder being captured alive, the remainder being killed in a desperate attempt to repulse the attack of the sailors on board the war junk, who, though inferior in number to the pirates, pluckily attacked the enemy and finally gained a bloody victory, losing 25 of 40 fighting men on board, including the captain and second officer of the war junk. A curious incident connected with this case is the capture or death of 13 Buddhist menks, who were found fighting side by side with the pirates and who proved to be the mose desperate men of the lot. These monks are probably the same hand that made a raid upon a nunnery in December last and carried away the youngest and prettiest of the votaries found in the establishment, binding and gagging the ugly ones in a cruel manner gagging the ugly ones in a cruel manner and throwing them under the great altar, where the poor creatures were found afterwards nearly famished.

London, April 24.—The new Gunarder, the Campania, which is expected to be a record breaker, left Live pool for New York on Saturday. Ex-Minister Robert T. Lincoln also sailed for New York, whither his wife and daughter of the record of the August Belmont family, to Miss Marie Havemeyer, daughter of Theodore A. Havemeyer, the multi-millionaire, and Austrian consul in this city. The bride, who is an heiress in her own right was reported some time ago as There is a lot of Mongolians working | preceded him two weeks ago.

DISORDERLY STUDENTS.

Length in an Ohio College. Delaware, Ohio. April 22.-The out-

schoolmates.

About 20 young women on the same evening the boys suffered, got a strong solution of nitrate of silver and proceeded to brand six or seven of their school friends on their necks, breasts, arms and hands for the purpose, it is claimed, of so disfiguring them that they would be unable to wear evening dresses at the senior recention. Thursdresses at the senior reception Thurs-

day evening.

They lay in wait for them until after midnight, when the girls were returning from their society meeting in their hall.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Richmond, Va., April 24.—A large This occurrence, coupled with the out-

rage of the mail students, has added fuel to the excitement. Some of the students last evening set one of the frame buildings on the college campus on fire and it was nearly

The fact has developed that the stu-dents who did the branding of the boys were not sophomores, but an aggregation of sluggers selected from the lower classes. One of the number, Mickey Harold, is not a student at all, having graduated last year. The others are Holly Farrar, of London, Ohio; Waite Phelas, of Mechanicsburg; Sumner Welch, of this city, son of Dr. C. Welch; Harry Bell, of Kenton, Ohio, son of Rev. L. A. Bell, of Columbus; Walter Evans, of Cambia, Ohio; Will Mooreman, of South Charleston, Ohio, and Pete Adams, of Highland, Ohio. All of these are members of the D.O.A., which is not a chartered fraternity. were not sophomores, but an aggrega-

which is not a chartered fraternity.

The five young men who were bound with ropes, branded with redhot shovels on their backs and branded on each cheek, chin and forehead with the let ters D.O.A. with a strong solution of nitrate of silver, put on after scratching the flesh with a sharp-pointed stick, are Joseph B. Rogers, W. B. Brown and P. C. Wilson, of this city; Orlando C. Harn, of Dayton, and Albert M. Austin, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

All the nine students were arrested this morning and taken before the mayor. Their cases were continued until April 27th, and they were released under bond of \$500 each. A civil suit was commenced this afternoon by the victims of the branding for \$1000. The president and faculty of the university met to-day and dismissed from

the institution the nine students who committed the branding outrages on members of the Greek letter fraternity.
Toledo, Ohio, April 24.—The victims of the recent hazing outrage at the Ohio Wesleyan University have suffered greatly in mind as well as in body.
The constant reflection that on their

vacant. Out of these the chancellor relies upon getting the support of 65 Conservatives, 18 Free Conservatives, 41 National Liberals, 17 Poles and 10 Reichspartei, a total minority vote of 151, against a compact opposition amounting to 243 votes and made up of Centrists, Freisinnige, Socialists and

other factions. Even should the chancellor be able to secure the votes of a small number of Catholic dissidents, the following of Huene, they would not suffice to avert

ron as inevitable and are assistations in preparations for the election.

The Freisinnige leaders, who will enter the contest thoroughly united, will issue a declaration as soon as the reichstag rejects the bill. The Socialist comitive freight in the fold with an appeal mittee is first in the field with an appeal to electors. Their appeal says the party will demand from the new reichstag a revision of the law fixing the period of revision of the law fixing the period of the legislature at five years. The committee is hopeful that the country will return a largely increased number of Socialists, and they will call upon the adherents of the party to put forth their whole resource to organize rapidly, to subscribe liberally to party funds and to appoint candidates in every like. and to appoint candidates in every likely district. They point out the necessity of avoiding the appointment of two Socialist candidates in one district. The manifesto is another instance of the readiness and completeness of the Socialist organization. Ahlwardt's last chance of re-election through Socialist support is gone, Herr Bebel and other leaders having become convinced of the bad faith of the man and the worthlessness of the character of his documents. So Alhwardt will fall back upon the Polish group, who do not encourage his

A 400 Wedding.

New York, April 24.—His Grace Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by Rev. Richard Brennan, and several other ecclesard Brennan, and several other ecclesiastics, officiated to-day at the marriage of Mr. Perrin Tiffany, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Tiffany, closely related to the August Belmont family, to Miss Marie Havemeyer, daughter of Theodore A. Havemeyer, the multi-millionaire, and Austrian consul in this city. right, was reported some time ago as

engaged to Prince von Isenberg, and the announcement of her intended mar-riage to Mr. Tiffany occasioned some surprise at the time. By special con-sent of Archbishop Corrigan the wed-ding, instead of being a cathedral event, 'Hazing' Carried to An Outrageous Delaware, Ohio. April 22.—The outrageous hazing performance of the students of the Ohio Wesleyan University is assuming proportions far greater than was anticipated. Some of the young women stadents at Monnett Hall, belonging to the university, caught the hazing spirit and fell upon their sister schoolmates.

About 20 young women on the same ding, instead of being a cathedral event, was celebrated in the spacious ball-room of the Havemeyer mansion at Madison avenue and 23rd street. It was decorated with over a ten of white flowers, roses, lilies and hyacinths, while a large orchestra was hidden behind a mound of lilies of the valley with tall, brilliant exotics springing from the centre. The invited guests were all embers of the "four hundred." Miss Dora Havemeyer, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, William Tiffany was best man, and Perry Belmont and Willard Tiffany were among the ushers. The wedding was one of the most brilliant of the season.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

Richmond, Va.; April 24.—A large number of business men have signed a petition to President Cleveland asking him to direct a sale of government bonds to relieve the present financial stringency. The tobacco exchange to-day adopted resolutions endorsing the

New York, April 24.—Among the passengers on the French steamer La Champagne on Saturday for Havre were Hon. J. B. Eustis, United States ambassador to France, and his son, Allan Eustis, also Right Rev. M. Durieu, bishop of New Westminster, B. C.

San Francisco, April 24.—The steamer Belgic, which arrived at midnight Saturday night, brought about 500 Chinese. Of these 220 are for the World's Fair Chinese village, 160 for Havana, 30 for Panama, and the remainder for this city and along the coast. Among the cargo is a large consignment of Oriental exhibits for the World's Fair. London, April 24.—The loss of the British ship Gowanburn, from Newcastle, N. S. W., for San Francisco, has not been confirmed. The wreckage found has not been recognized.

found has not been recognized.

Sing Sing, N. Y., April 24.—Up to noon to-day no trace of Roehle and Pallister, the escaped murderers, could be found. The Sing Sing officials were notified that two men answering the description of the fugitives were seen walking the tracks of the New York & Northern railway near Brewsters. Officials were sent from the prison at Brewsters with orders to run down the men, but they failed to get any trace of them. The boat in which the two men Roehle but they failed to get any trace of them. The boat in which the two men Roehle and Pallister are supposed to have escaped was found at 8 o'clock this morning at Tarrytown. It was identified by the person to whom it belonged. Warden Brown has 25 detectives out after the men. The warden and Detective Jackson have gone to New York to consult with Shot. Byrnes. consult with Supt. Byrnes.

Guthrie, O.T., April 24.—Wm. Dalton, brother of the notorious Dalton brothers, who were killed at Coffeyville, Kan., last fall, ex-member of the California legislature, and at one time charged with train robbery in California beginning the city for several nia, has been in the city for several days, and left last night for Dallas, Tex., to meet Frank James and complete arrangements for the opening of a saloon in Chicago at an early date, in partnership. Their notoriety, they think, will be a "drawing card."

Attempted Train Wrecking. Saltillo, Mex., April 23.-Advice has reached here of a dastardly attempt at al road, north of here, near Mariposa station. At that point there is a bridge over a deep canyon. This structure was set on fire and was destroyed, but train wrecking the trackmen discovered that the bridge was missing in time to prevent the south bound passenger train from dashing into the chasm. It is thought to have been the work of a band of bridge gands, who have been committing de-predations in this section recently. A temporary bridge has been constructed and traffic on the road resumed.

Columbian Naval Parade.

Norfolk, Va., April 24.-Amid the booming of cannon and great cheering from the tens of thousands of specta-tors on shore the fleet weighed anchor this morning and started for New York.
The United States vessels were in the lead, followed by the visitors from abroad. The fleet will anchor to-night at Sandy Hook.

Liberty Bell to Chicago.

Philadelphia, April 24.—Everything is in readiness for the departure on Wednesday of the famous Liberty Bell, which is to be one of the attractions of the World's Fair at Chicago. Commissioner Farquhar left Harrisburg for that city to-day for the purpose of opening up the state building. Accompanying him are the 12 attaches that will constitute the regular force at the state constitute the regular force at the state headquarters, and whose salaries will aggregate some two thousand dollars monthly. The Liberty Bell will be guarded by six Philadelphia policemen, who will be on duty around it all day, and sleep within sight of it all right. and sleep within sight of it all night.

The Russian Extradition Treaty. Chicago, April 24.—Tens of thousands of hand-bills are being distributed to-day inviting the lovers of liberty to turn out en masse at Central Music Huene, they would not suffice to avert defeat.

Party leaders are accepting dissolution as inevitable and are assiduous in propertions for the alection.

Hall tout en masse at Central Music Hall tour of the purpose of recording the vigorous protest of the World's Fair city against the Russian extradition treaty, and of de-

manding its recall by President Cleve-land. Chancellor Tuley, the oldest judge on the bench in this city, will pre-side, and the speakers will include Prof. David Swing, Rev. O. P. Gifford, Miss Florence Kelly, and some exiled Rus-High Sheriff Harding Dead.

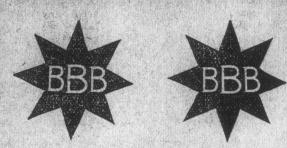
St. John, N.B., April 21.—James A. Harding, who has been high sheriff of St. John since 1858, died suddenly yesterday. Years ago Mr. Harding was an enthusiast in boat racing in St. John's and it was under his management that the St. John's four-oared crew composed of Fulton, Ross, Hatton and Price, afterwards known as the "Paris crew," won renown on both sides of the Atlantic.

Cigarette Prohibition.

Dover, Del., April 24:—The state legislature adjourned sine die to-day. One of the interesting laws which it enacted compels all tradesmen selling cigarettes to pay a license fee of \$100 yearly, and forbids the sale of cigarettes to boys under the age of 17. For violation of this law a fine of \$50 and imprisonment for any period not exceeding one year for any period not exceeding one year is provided for the dealer who sells, as well as for the person who procures the

Native Sons in Session.

Sacramento, Cal., April 24.—The annual convention of the "Native Sons of the Golden West" opened here to-day, with over 200 delegates in attendance. The report shows that the organization is in a flourishing condition. The convention will decide whether the Native Sons shell rup an assumption to Chicago. Sons shall run an excursion to Chicago





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THE GUIDING STAR TO HEALTH.

A POSITIVE CURE F )R SCROFULA. DYSPEPSIA CONSTIPATION.

BAD BLOOD, FOUL HUMORS.

BILIOUSNESS, RHEUMATISM,

and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the

STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS AND BLOOD. B.B.B. acts on all the organs of the body to produce regular action,

to strengthen, purify and tone, and to remove all impure accumulations of morbid matter from a Common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore. Thousands of reliable men and women testify to its good effects in

the above diseases. Is it not worth at least a trial in your case? Price \$1 per bottle, 6 for \$5, or less than 1c. a dose.



HEADACHE.





# The\_\_\_\_ Weekly

Times



The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the

Subscription, \$2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries. Address,

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## To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next seasson, by using

I. X. L. COMPOUND,

The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

NICHOLLES & RENOUF. We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use.

A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

## Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

IRON STEEL AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

2½ per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, lcw-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard met solt, sound and non crystalizing, prevents blow holes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, \$5.00 per 100-pound box, \$22.00 per barrel of 700 pounds, or \$80 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock-Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfeld Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

Branch offices and deposits: Judson Mfg. Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Lormer & Rose, Montreal and Toronto, Can.; D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Hatfield Steel Foundry Co., England; Southern Steel and Aluminum Alloy Co., Rome, Ga.; J. D. Smith Foundry Supply Co., Cincinnati Ohio.

STON

on and Park ore

News of the Day Selected from Friday's Evening Times.

Empress Was Not Drmaged. Empress Was Not Drmaged.

The divers from H.M.S. Garnet who went to Vancouver to examine the Empress of Japan have returned to the city. The point where the ship struck was plainly marked, but the plates were sound so it will not be necessary to dock the ship or repair her in any way. The fact that the ship was moving slowly and gradually slid on the obstruction saved her from damage.

Three Deaths. Three Chinamen have died at the Chinese hospital during the week of natural causes. As soon as the friends nese hospital during the week of natural causes. As soon as the friends of a sick Chinaman find out that he cannot live they throw him into the hospital to die. The sanitary officer sees that he is properly buried at the expense of the Chinese Benevolent Society.

New School Districts. Yesterday's issue of the Gazette an nounces the creation of a number of new school districts, among them the districts of Armstrong, Bowen Island, Ferndale, Glenvally, Highland, Kaslo, Kelowna, Malahat, and South Vancouver, and the re-defining of the districts of Burton's Prairie, English, Lansdowne, Mission, Round Prairie, Steves-

ton and Spallumcheen.

The New Government Buildings. The Gazette contains a notice signed W. S. Gore, deputy commissioner of lands and works, inviting sealed tenders for the excavating, granite, stone and brick work required in the erection of the foundations and basement for the administrative block of the new parliament buildings, together with other works incidental thereto. The plans will be at the lands and works office until May 3rd, and the time for receiv-ing tenders will expire on May 27.

Certificates of Death. When the Adams will case was closed yesterday, Mr. Justice Crease expressed his surprise that the certificate produced did not specify the cause of death of Samuel Adams. His lordship it was essential for obvious reasons that the cause of death should be stated, and, if it could not be ascertained, a statement to that effect should appear in the certificate. He hoped that more care would be taken hereafter.

Only One Convicted. Alexander Gant and Thomas Montare were up in the police court this morning on a charge of cruelty to animals. The former was convicted, while the latter, despite the fact that he owned the rig and was driving, was dismissed, as there was no evidence against him. It was proved, however, that he had no license for 1893 and will be summoned for thus breaking the law. The magistrate imposed a fine of \$10 in the case of Gant. The fine was paid.

Given Two Months at Hard Labor. James Shea, who stole a coat from the front of B. Williams & Co.'s store on Johnson street, was up in the police on Jonnson street, was up in the ponce court this morning and was given two months at hard labor by Magistrate Macrae. William Yonge, who was seen with him, was discharged. It devotes the strength of the st veloped that the silks found in their cabin belong to Yonge, who ran on one of the Empresses for 18 months and smuggled them in from China. The goods will be turned over to the customs authorities and an information will most likely be sworn out against him.

Ogle-Hallett. The many friends of W. L. Ogle, travelling representative of the Gutta Per-cha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, will be pleased to read of his marriage to Miss Frances G. Hallett, an estimable and accomplished young lady residing in Truro, Nova Scotia. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Archdeacon Kaulbach, at the residence of the bride's mother, on the 15th instant. After the ceremony the happy couple left on the Intercolonial railway for Halifax, where the honeymoon will be passed. Mr. and Mrs. Ogle will arrive in Victoria in June.

PUGET SOUND EXCURSIONS.

Facilities to Be Offered For Visiting

Seattle and Tacoma. Walter Oakes, superintendent of the Puget Sound and Alaska division of the N. P., has just perfected an arrangement which will be decidedly advantageous to Victoria. Commencing this week the steamer North Pacific will lie up at Tacoma on Monday instead of at Victoria on Saturday night and Sunday. This will give Victorians a boat to the Sound on Sunday without losing any time from business, and will give the people of the Sound an excursion boat to Victoria on Sunday. excursion boat to Victoria on Sunday. Excursion rates will be given for the trip from Victoria on Saturday night and for the one from the Sound on Sunday. When the City of Kingston comes back on the run she will remain here until 10 o'clock on Sunday night, giving excursionists six hours in toria. The new arrangement was made to foster excursion traffic during the summer months, and no doubt the results will prove very satisfactory.

PALACES ON WHEELS.

Dr. Seward Webb And Party to Visit Victoria.

Dr. Seward Webb, president of the Wagner Palace Car system, who with party of friends is making a four of a party of friends is making a sour of the continent, will visit Victoria. The party consists of Dr. and Mrs. Seward W. Webb and their three children, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, jr., Julian H. Kean, William Appleton Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Webb, James Lawrence Asninwell and Mrs. rence, J. Lawrence Aspinwall and Mr.

They are travelling in cars that are unequalled in equipment and finish; in fact they are veritable palaces on wheels. All the conveniences that could be obtained in the most sumptuous modern mansion have been placed in the cars. Each car is finished in different woods and magnificently up-

The train, which is under the management of C. C. Hughes of the Wagner Palace Car Company, was fitted out especially for this trip, and over a month's work was required in preparing the cars in a sufficiently elaborate manner to satisfy the requirements of the passensatisfy the requirements of the passengers on their three months' journey, wherein they hope to cover over 12,000 miles. The trip will include Victoria, the Canadian Pacific, the Yellowstone Park and other places of interest, and the party will stop in Chicago on their return to visit the World's Fair. After leaving the World's Fair the party will go to Dr. Webb's magnificent country. go to Dr. Webb's magnificent country home, Shelburne Farm, Burlington, Vt., situated on Lake Champlain. It is said that Dr. Webb has spent over \$1,000,000 on this place and that it is one of the handsomest in the country.

The party left New York on March 29th, reaching Chicago on the 30th.
Thence they went to Memphis, New Orleans, San Antonio and El Paso, Texas, and arrived in California, where they still are, about a week ago.

## LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL THE CITY'S WATER SUPPLY

A Great Deal of Grumbling About the City's Water Service.

ESQUIMALT COMPANY'S PROPOSITION

They Will Sell Half of the Stock in the Company to the City at Par-How They Would Bring Goldstream Water Into the City.

What is the corporation going to do relative to the extension of the city's water system? Everybody admits that something will have to be done, what that something is seems to be mystery. The residents of the hi The residents of the higher quently lately about their supply. Some of them have been without water for several days. This may not seem to be a very great inconvenience as long as the present weather lasts, but when the clouds fail to supply the needful, and the housewife and her associates have to carry water a few hundred yards in buckets, then they complain. The residents of Victoria West are also "kicking" in a pretty lively manner, and the insurance agents are backing them up. They object to having their houses down, without any possibility of

saving them. By their charter the Esquimalt water works company are bound to supply the city with between 500,000 and five milion gallons per diem at six cents a galon and water for fire hydrants at \$4 a hydrant. To obtain this the council must pass a resolution stating how much water they want, and give the company at least 15 months' notice. Ald. Munn moved the resolution to give the com-pany notice at the last meeting of the council, but it was voted down, and now the question is in the same position as was a year ago.

A good many taxpayers object to the proposition that the city should purchase water from the company, and they think there is enough water in Elk Lake to supply the city. Others say Elk Lake is too low and it would be impossible to obtain enough force to drive the wat-

er to the higher levels. The gentlemen interested in the Es quimalt water works company have in conversations with the Mayor and aldermen suggested numerous schemes for bringing their water into the city. They will not sell out, but they would agree to sell half of the shares in the works to the city at par.

The company have completed their reservoir at Goldstream and are ready to commence laying their pipes as soon as the city gives them notice that it requires water. If it was finally decided that the city would not need the water the company would commence a 20-inch pipe, but this would be useless if they were called upon to supply the city through it. Their idea is to lay a 24-inch main from Goldstream to the city boundary, at the corner of Haggart street and Craigflower coad, which is just west of Mr. James Dunsmuir's residence. The pipe would then be taken down Haggart street and cross the Arm on a bridge to the Gorge road, where it could be connected with the city's main. There would be a numper of valves on the bridge so the com pany could supply the city with as much or as little water as was neeled, ourse the amount to be not less than 500,000 gallons. The waste water would fall into the Arm. If there should happen to be a big fire in the city a!! The water could be turned into the city's main, and there would be sufficient to keep dozens of lines of hose going. Ac cording to the act the water would have to be delivered into the city mains under a pressure, at sea level, of not less than 110 pounds to the square inch.

have to take advantage of all the time allowed them by the act. SAMUEL ADAMS' WILL.

It would take the company fully i5

All the Evidence Is In-An Exciting Passage-At-Arms Between Counsel. After recess Messrs. Jas Hastie, P.A. Babbington, J. E. Phillips and J. Dudgeon were examined for the defence. Their evidence had but little bearing on the will question and merely con-firmed what had been said by other witnesses as to the habits and characeristics of Samuel Adams. Mr. Red-vell then announced that the case for the defence was closed.

The Attorney-General then wished to recall Mr. Moffat. Mr. Bodwell objected as Mr. Moffat had been in court all the

me although the court had directed all the witnesses to withdraw. The Attorney-General-My friend had his eyes about him and should have called the atention of the court to it.

Mr. Bodwell—It was the duty of the Attorney-General to see that his witnesses were excluded. I object to his evidence. It is not permissible under any rule of evidence. The Attorney-General then read from

The court—I would like the Attorney-General to show whether the evidence of a person excluded can be received. aylor on evidence to show that a judge had no right to reject the evidence even if the witness had been guilty of dis-obeying the order of the court. The The offending witness could be subjected to a fine or imprisonment. Mr. Bodwell withdrew his objection but drew the attention of the court to

the very irregular manner in which the

proceedings were conducted.

Mr. Moffat was then put in the box and began to repeat a conversation which had taken place at the funeral Samuel Adams between witness, Mr. McDonald and Mr. Modeland. Mr. Bodwell thought that the witness had gone far enough to show that the object was to contradict. Modeland's statement and said that any statement made by Modeland could not prove or disprove the situation or condition of Adams at the time the will was made but was entirely irrelevant to the issue. If the statement had been made by Mc-Beath or by Adams the evidence of the witness would be received but not in the present case where it affected a matter collateral to the issue. If the object was to discredit Modeland, this could not be allowed at this stage of the proceedings. Mr. Bodwell then quoted from Taylor on Evidence to show that no question respecting any fact irrele-vant to the issue could be asked and that if the Attorney-General had asked Modeland as to the conversation, the answers given were conclusive.

The Attorney-General-Modeland was witness to the will and gave direct evidence as to the man's competency and this was at variance with state-ments made by him at the funeral to the effect that the man was not able to make a will. The Attorney-General then quoted from the Common Law Procedure Act to show that if a witness in cross-examination gives testimony at variance with former statements, and if the time, place, and circumstances of the latter are given, evidence may afterwards be given to contradict him. The Court—It is of great importance that, sitting here as judge and jury, I should hear all the evidence bearing on the will. It is my duty to admit the

Mr. Bodwell-Your Lordship will note

evidence.

my objection.

The Court-Of course, I have it down already.

Mr. Moffat then told about the conversation in the carriage which was to the effect that Modeland had said Adams made his will on Friday, "the only time he was sensible while he was

there."
Mr. McDonald gave similar evidence after which the court adjourned until Monday, when arguments of counsel

### WHAT THE SEALERS WILL GET

Statement of the Allowances Made to Them On Their Claims.

THE BILLS OF MANY WERE REJECTED

Twenty-Five Vessels Will Be Compen sated For Losses-Thirteen Only Allowed Expenses of Pressing Claims -Six Will Not Get a Cent.

Collector A. R. Milne has just received a statement of the sealers' claims allowed for losses under the modus vivendi of 1891. It came in last evening's mail and was transmitted to him by the Ottawa authorities. The money is not yet here, but will be before long. Claims were made by 44 vessels, but allowances are made to only 25. They are as follows: Thistle, Ainoka, Annie E. Paint, Maggie Mac, Minnie, Walter L. Rich, Sea Lion, Hesperus, Vancouver Belle, Ellijah Edwards, C. D. Rand, Beatrice, Geneva, Vancouver Beatrice, Theresa. Aurora, C. H. Tupper, Rosie Olsen, May Belle, Triumph, Mary Taylor, Laura, Labrador, Umbria, and Mary Ellen. Total, 25.

The claims of the following 13 schoon-schooners, because it was shown that ers were rejected, because ti was shown their actual earnings covered the outlay of their owners: Winifred, Ocean Belle, Wanderer, Venture, Sapphire, Carlotta G. Cox, Maude S., W. P. Sayward, Carmolite, Annie C. Moore, Penelope, Walter A. Earle and Ariel. The laims of three schooners, the Viva. Oscar and Hattie, and Catherine withdrawn, as they were unsustainable under the prescribed conditions. The claim of the E. B. Marvin was rejected because she was seized for disregarding the warning, that of the Otto and that of the Ethel because they were regis-

tered foreign. The owners, captains, mates or crews and hunters of the 25 schooners receive a total of \$96,434 for losses. Then each schooner is allowed \$100 for expenses in preparing the case. The thirteen schooners, the cases of which were thrown out because they actually earned more than their outlay, are each allowed \$100 for the expenses of their bringing the grand total up to \$100.234.

The bulk of the money, of course, goes to the owners, they being the principal losers. The allowances vary from several hundred dollars up to \$10,000. The distribution of the money means a vast amount of work for Collector Milne, as there are a numcer of details yet to be settled, and complications will most likely arise and have to be straightened out where interests have been transferred in th diffirent schooners.

THE CLAIMS IN DETAIL.

Full List of the Allowances Made to the Sealing Schooners.

1300011	are country	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
The award in d	letail of t	he sealers	claims
is follows:-			
	Award	To Captain	
Vessel.	to	Crew an	
	Owners.	hunters.	
Thistle	\$ 6,972	\$ 3,075	\$10,047
Ainoko	2,595	1,143	
Annie E. Paint	3,283	1,448	4,736
Maggie Mac	3,449	1,522	4,971
Minnie	2,256	988	3,254
Walter L. Rich .	3,322	1.466	4,788
Sea Lion		1,248	4,075
Hesperus		327	1,065
Vancouver Belle		2,208	7,210
Eliza Edwards .		1,665	5,432
C. D. Rand		1,947	6,355
Beatrice		218	714
Jeneva		1.076	3,509
Beatrice		338	1,100
Teresa		964	3,149
Aurora		1,053	3,439
C. H. Tupper		1,230	4,020
Rosie Olsen		1,010	3.290
May Belle		1,313	4,288
Triumph	3,402	1,500	4.902
Mary Taylor	1,437	634	2,071
Laura	1,525	675	2,200
Labrador	894	398	1,292
Umbrina			2,003
Mary Ellen	3,324	1,467	4,791
*		2,101	1,001

Total .....\$66,896 \$29,538 \$96,484
Toward expenses of advancing twenty-five successful claims.....\$2,500
Toward expenses of advancing thirteen rejected claims .....\$1,300

Total award .....\$100,234

CEMENT WORKS. Bright Prospects of a Large Plant Being

Put In Here. The prospects are very bright for the stablishment by the Pacific Portland Cement Company at a point close to Victoria of a plant costing in the neighborhood of \$100,000. Mr. F. F. Jordan, C.E., who is pressing the matter, has organized a company, issued a prospectus, and opened stock subscription books. The task of interesting capital should not be a difficult one if Mr. Jordan dan can successfully demonstrate what he claims for his proposition. He has made a cement which stood tests on the Government machine at the Esquimalt graving dock twice as great as required of the old staple article produced in England. He claims to be able to produce cement at much lower cost than the imported article. He has the advantage of freights, and has the material at the site of his works, so he should make the scheme a success. The situation of Victoria would give it command of a trade of millions of dollars annu-

ally. A number of local capitalists have already been interested and the prospects of the company are very good. Mr. Jordan may be found during business hours at the Williams block.

V. & S. Affairs. The committee appointed by the counil to inquire into the affairs of the Victoria and Sidney Railway met yesterday afternoon. Premier Davie was The council now have all the information they require relative to what has been done. They will now endeavor to ascertain what the road will ctually cost.

Wanted a Pup.

An English clergyman recently officiated for a brother clergyman. Being anxious to know what impression he had made, he asked the clerk:

"Was my discourse pitched in too high a key? I hope I did not shoot over the heads of the people?"

"No you did not do thet cir!"

"No, you did not do that, sir."
"Was it a suitable theme?" "Yes, it was about right."
"Was it too long?"

#### TWO DAYS CELEBRATION.

The Committee Decides to Hold the Re gatta at the Gorge.

Sub-Committees Appointed by the General Celebration Committee at a Meeting Held Last Evening-The Celebra-

tion to be Extensively Advertised.

BARGE NUISANCE DONE AWAY WITH

The general celebration committee commenced work in earnest last evening. An enthusiastic meeting, presided over by Mayor Beaven, was held and committees were apopinted and other business was transacted. Mr. J. G. Elliott acted as secretary. There were representatives present from the following organizations: The Victoria Yacht Club, Victoria Canoe Club, James Bay Athletic Association, Albion Cricket Club, James Bay Baseball Club, Victoria Union Gun Club, Victoria Athletic Club, Victoria Lacrosse Club, British Columbia Riffe Association and the Wander-

ers' Cycling club.

Mr. B. Boggs was appointed permanent secretary and Mr. Chas. Kent was appointed treasurer. The secretary will have an assistant The following gentlemen were elected

The following gentlemen were elected members of the general committee: Thos. Jones, L. G. McQuade, Geo. Pairbrother, E. E. Blackwood, D. H. Ross, S. O'Brien, M. Powers, H. E. Connon, F. Campbell, H. Mansell, P. Wollaston, H. Brown, N. Short, F. H. Worlock, F. Walton, John Grant, Capt. Gaudin, Capt. D. McIntosh and Capt. J. G. Lieut. Cowper of H. M. S. Garnet

was introduced to the meeting by Mr. Brodenick. He explained that it was through a misunderstanding that other ships were not represented. Broderick was by his request relieved from committee work. It was unanimously decided to hold the regatta at the Gorge as usual. It

was explained that a new law would not allow passengers to be carried on barges, and therefore the barge nuisance has been done away with. A good road has been built from the E. railway track to Craigflower road, so that passengers could go out that way if arrangements could be made with the The distance from the track company. to the gorge is about a quarter of a

At the last meeting the mayor stated that several ditizens would refuse to subscribe if the regatta was held at the Gorge. Last evening he said that he had been told by ladies that it would be a certain failure if it was not held at the Gorge.

The celebration will extend over two days, May 23rd and 24th. The sports and games will take place on the 23rd and the regatta on the 24th. The will be proclaimed a civic holiday.

The following are the committees:
Regatta—An officer each from H. M. S. Garnet, Nymphe and Champion; T. J. Jones, Capt. McIntosh, J. S. Yates, G. McTavish, T. S. Gore, G. A. B. Wollaston, J. H. Inmes, James Seeley, C. M. Page, Capt. Gaudin, H. D. Helmcken and Capt. J. G. Cox. Yachting—To be left in the hands of the Yacht Club.

frinance—C. Hayward, W. H. Ellis, Hollard, B. Williams, M. Miller, G. McTavish, P. Phillips, W. J. Smith

pion and Nymphe. Reception—The mayor and council, with Hon. J. H. Turner, H. D. Helmcken and J. Seeley.

Printing—Chas. Hayward, J. G. Elliott, Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, Ald. Munn.

Band—Each committee to appoint one of their number.

Illumination—Left to the regatta and vachting committees.

It is not likely that any large sum

will be expended on fireworks and illumination, but there will probably be am aquatic fillumination and procession. The park may also be illuminated. An advertising poster will be issued and circulated without delay.

Notices of committee meetings will be sublished in the papers. No other no-The mayor stated that the council would probably give \$1,000, to which citizens will have to add \$3,000. which The general committee will meet again as soon as the finance committee have

dvanced their work. GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS. Col. Baker Takes the Vancouver World Into His Confidence. While Col. Baker was in Vancouver the other day on his way to England he was interviewed by the World, which reports him as follows: On being asked what the Government intended doing regarding the census and a readjustment of the representation in the Assembly the Colonel replied that no doubt before the House again met steps would be taken to ascertain the correctness of the census as published, as well as to have a revision of the voters' lists in each of the electoral dis-tricts of the province. Where munici-pal organizations existed this would not

be a difficult undertaking, as the municipal voters' lists pretty thoroughly cov-ered the ground. In unorganized sec-tions persons would have to be appointed for the express purpose. This accomplished, the Government would then have data, which could be relied upon, to proceed with the framing of such legislation as would be satisfactory to fair-minded, reasonable men in all sec-tions of the province, and next session the Government will redeem its promises to readjust the representation in accordance with existing conditions. The Government will see to it that every man, who is duly qualified to vote, will have his name placed on the lists, and those of persons who are dead or alment from the country will be removed there-from. The bill will be framed in such a manner that population, area and resources will be fully recognized. He did not conceal the fact that the result shown by the census was disappointing, as the Government had fully intended to bring in a bill in accordance with the promise made in the speech from the throng at the opening of the late session. The measure had been framed, but in the light of what the census re-

not exceed, when fully completed—which meant furnished and ready for occupation—the sum named in the estimates, \$600,000. It was therefore a positively false assertion to make that they would cost \$1,000,000. The Government was building for future generations, and as the actual outlay would be less than \$30,000 a year, and considering the fact that the province was prospering at an unexpected rate, he did

prospering at an unexpected rate, he did not consider that the expenditure was anything to become alarmed at. The money for the undertaking had already been provided for.

The reference to the Canada Western or British Pacific was altogether un warranted. Beyond extending the time for making a start and continuing the land grant, the Government had no intention of doing anything more. That the construction of a railway through the northern section of the province would be a material benefit none would

would be a material benefit none would gainsay, and the day would come when it would be built and operated.

There was no truth in the rumor that Mr. Rogers was to be taken into the cabinet. He (the Col.) was hard-worked at present, having other duties than those of Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education to perform; but he was still able to push through a lot of work.

work:
While in England it was his intention to visit several of the leading centres whence emigration came across the At-lantic. The advantages possessed by British Columbia for men of small means would be fully represented by

This promised to be a year of unwonted business activity in consequence of the mineral development, railway con-struction, the improved condition of the lumber trade, the fisheries, etc.

Before bidding the World good-bye he said: "You can state that no appointments in connection with the Labor Bureau Act will be made till after the first of July."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE TURF. THE DISTANCE FLAG. At the meeting in Chicago of the joint committee of the National Trotting Association, the American Trotting Association,

ciation, the American Trotting Association, and the American Trotting Register Association, the chief topic of discussion was the proposal change to a 50 yards distance flag instead of the old 100 yard rule. The proposal was evidently considered too radical a one, and the committee decided to try and please all hands by splitting the difference and making it 75 yards when not more than eight horses started, and 100 yards when over that number score up for the word. This is a decided improvement on the 50 yards proposition, though there are many clubs in Canada whose tracks are only half milers, that will prefer sticking to the old rule. to the old rule. ALUMINUM SULKIES.

Sulkies made of clay! Well, that is the size of it, for the coming "bike" is to be of aluminum, the base of which is the common atuminum, the base of which is the common red clay so abundantly found in the west. It is strong and durable, will not corrode or tarnish, and is capable of a very high polish. It is lighter and cheaper than wood. It is now to be seen in the form of ornaments, cigar cases, etc., but the latest use to which it has been adapted is for shores or horses, where light ones are deuse to which it has been adapted is for shoes for horses, where light ones are desired, but and also in the manufacture of sulkies. Mr. W. L. Boyle of Grand Rapids, Mich., has patented the improvement, and, together with Mr. Leathers of the same place, is now engaged in manufacturing the first lot in this city, but in the future Grand Rapids will be the place from which they will be forwarded as a large factor to the Yacht Club.

Finance—C. Hayward, W. H. Ellis, J. Holland, B. Williams, M. Miller, G. A. McTavish, P. Phillips, W. J. Smith and Chas Jenkinson, with power to add to their number.

Sports—Two members from each club, as follows: J. B. Athletic Association—E. Mahandaine, R. Jones; Albion Crucket Club—Dr. Wade, John Earsman; Victoria Cricket Club—A. P. Luxton, B. Drake; Victoria Lacrosse Club—T. H. Allice, W. H. Cullin; James Bay Baseball Club—F. A. Jackson, W. T. Franklin; Wanderers Bicycle Club—R. N. Begg, C. H. Gibbons; Victoria Athletic Club—John Braden, F. B. Gouze; Union Gun Club—J. McB.Smith, J. C. Maclure; B. C. Rifle Association—Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, Capt. Quinlan; Victoria Jockey Club—Dr. Duncan, D. R. Ker; "C" Battery—Lieut.-Col. Holmes, Major Peters, Capt. Ogilvie; H. M. navy—Lieut. C. V. Power, Garnet, and one officer each from the Champion and Nymphe.

Reception—The mayor and council, there is "millions in it.". If not there will be thousands of them in use, and the demand is already far beyond any present show of manufacture. It has a great advantage to the the heavy driver, as the weight from the sulky will assist in reducing the load which the horse will have to carry. The material, while light and strong, is also very cheap, and the "bike" built of this material can be put upon the market for a less cost than those manufactured of wood. Firms engaged in the production of wood sulkies have endeavored to obtain the right to manufacture the new kind, but this is one of the rare instances where the inventor will profit by the work where the inventor will profit by the work

of his brain. ATHLETICS.

IT IS IMMENSELY POPULAR. The management of the James Bay Athletic Association intend to introduce in their fine gymnasium a form of sport which is very popular on both sides of the Atlantic. It is called "fives" in England, and "hand-ball" in the States. The apparatus is the simplest imaginable. A line is painted on the wall three feet from the floor, a black line is then painted on the floor to represent a quadrangle, the wall making one side; inside the outer line the two players stand. The object is to prevent the ball bouncing twice on landing on its first bound outside the limit. Number one strikes the ball with his open hand against the wall; number two does his best to prevent the contingencies mentioned occurring, and also tries to give number one a chance to exercise his agility. It is hard to believe, even for onlookers, that there is so much downright hard work in the game, yet men who have trained hard for six weeks for some athletic event and happen to accept an invitation to a game of handball, find themselves pouring with perspiration before many minutes. It is one of the finest forms of exercise ever devised, and possesses a fascination quite unexplainable. In fact in may gymnasiums it becomes a regular craze, and strict time limits have to be imposed. The game bears a remarkable resemblance to lawn tennis, only that the bare palm instead of the racket is used in propelling the ball. When the J.B.A.A.'s get their court ready there will be no more complaints about the neglected gymnasium. The management of the James Bay Ath-

nasium. THE RING. MITCHELL AND CORBETT.

It isn't far from even betting now that Mitchell and Corbett won't meet in the ring at the time specified in the articles, if at all. The "Squire's" heirs are reported to be after the \$10,000 that he put up for Mitchell, and if the law allows them to take it there is not much chance of anybody else making it good for Mitchell. There has also been so many queer developments over the late match between Hall and Fitzsimmons that people are beginning to have considerable doubt whether any of them are genuine so far as the money prize is concerned. It turns out now that the New Orleans Club had to tempt Hall by agreeing to give \$5000 to the loser before he would toe the scratch, and the amount really offered for the fight is now believed to have been a good lot less than \$40,000. The goose that for so long a time has been laying the golden egg has had her neck twised rather severely, and the chances are that the pugs before long will have to get down to work if they want to make a living. MITCHELL AND CORBETT.

THE SAILING RACE.

"Was it too long?"

"No, but it was long enough."

"I am glad of that, for, to tell you the truth, the other day, as I was getting this sermon ready, my dog destroyed four or five pages, and that has made ft much shorter."

"Oh, sir," said the clerk, "could you let our vicar have a pup o' that 'ere dog?"

"The the satisfactory to any section of the province.

"The course low being pursued by some in that section was an unreasonable one, and it would assuredly hurt the country. None but those devoid of all sense of patriotism would resort to such extremes as some were now doing. The cost of the new buildings would the race for him, he being out a few seconds over his five minutes. The prize was a silver cup. The paddling race was post-poned on account of the rain.

## IF YOU WANT TO TRAVEL



through life by the rough stages of coughs, colds and consumption, be careless of yourself during the damp, cold weather and DON'T use

#### Allen's Lung Balsam

for that nasty cough of yours. But if you'd like to live to a green old age in health, and consequently in happiness, use

#### Allen's Lung Balsam

as a preventive and cure of all Throat and Lung diseases.

-PRICES-25c, 50c & \$1.00 Per Bottle

WEST INDIA FISHERMEN.

Wonderful Skill Shown by the Natives in

Their Dug-Out Boats. One of the few interesting exhibitions of skill that one sees in knocking about among the West Indian Islands is the catching of fish by the native. The Caribs, says a writer in the New York Times, are the personification of idleness when seen ashore about their huts and in the streets of the town. They never seem to have anything to do and always appear to be perfectly contented to snooze about in the shade in utter disregard of what the morrow may bring forth. Put them, however, in one of their little dug-out canoes, with a paddle in their hand, and they are all movement and grace as they send frail craft spinning along over the beautiful blue waves or guide them with surprising agility in through the foaming white-crested breakers that, to the uninitiated, look as though they were savage enough to swallow up the cock-leshell boats and their too venturesome

occupants. A stranger would have gome through an extended course of anti-fat before he could stand a chance of searing himself on one of the nargy seats or of standing up in the crazy cance without fear of spilling himself out into the briry and offering a tempting morsel to the ubiquitous sharks, whose agly fins afford ever-present reminders of what is in store for the unwary. Blow high, blow low, the native fisherman must take his chances and go out for sea-food, which aparently forms the chief portion of his

laily ration. How many of them fail to return there is no means of ascertaining, but it is quite safe to say that an occasional acident must occur where so many and such great risks are run. usually but one occupant to a canoe, but in spite of this fact, and in defi-ance of the burning rays of the tropical sun, he frequently manages to cover miles and miles before his work is over and a proper mess has been

When the fish run close to fle surface a spear supplements the hook and line, but as a general thing the tackle is the sole reliance. Small fish caught close in shore or the soft part of shellfish form the bait. The hook is baited and allowed to trail considerably astern, the end of the line being secured to a pin on the gunwale or to the spare seat, and then the round turn is taken over one of the big toes of the fisher-

The paddle is handled to perfection and is dipped into the water so quietly that not a splash is seen nor a sound heard, while the boat is sent ahead at a moderate speed, with only a minimum disturbance on the water. The slightest nibble, and down goes the paddle in the boat and with both hands the line is hauled in. All of these movements are so perfectly made that the two-foot-wide craft remains without a semblance of rocking, and, indeed, when

the fish is close alongside it is hard to see that and additional motion is given the boat. This is all the more remarkable when one considers the Spanish mackerel, barracouta, or whatever the fish may be, are often very large. Some latter are over seven feet and about 30 pounds. These are exceptions, to be sure, but one frequently sees fish hauled in as large as our good-sized blue-fish, and quite as active.

A Prince in Prison.

The historic works of art in Rome night all have been brought to America had not the Italian government seen fit to interfere to prevent it. Penniless princes were easily tempted to part with the valuable products of Italian genius, handed down from their ancestors, for the high prices offered by foreign deal-ers and art connoisseurs, and the fam-ous galleries of the Eternal City were being gradually stripped of their treasures. A law was, therefore, passed forbidding the sale of such objects their removal beyond the frontier without the consent of the government. The first victim of this law is the Prince Colonna di Sciarra, a member of one of the most distinguished families in Rome. He is not the Prince Colonna married to the daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay, but the head of another branch of the Colonnas. The prince has been sentenced to a fine and to the months' imprisonment, the latter part of the penalty being imposed, presumably for the reason that a fine in such ably, for the reason that a fine in such a case would be no deterrent as an ex-This must be a terrible ample. Mrs. Mackay and her daughter. To have a relative in jail is shocking indeed to blue blood.

RARM FOR SALE CHEAP-188 acres land.
100 acres fenced, 50 acres improved, 12 acres cleared. Houses, orchard, etc. River frontage. Good fishing and hunting. 3½ miles from E. & N. H. station, Cowieran. Easy terms. Apply D. Stewart, McPh rson's Station, B.C. ap6-swim

WANTED-Pushing Canvasser of good address, Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; Permanent position. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen. Portland. Oregon.

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THE INDIANS'

Believe in a Future

REINCARNATION

ard and Fascinating Alaskan Aborigines

Well Dressed and H n Their Hands at "Our Alaska Indians on," said Ned one eve "Do you think so?" ing a notebook from

to what I had written ning a year ago, after the Auk Indian ranch; ale I read: How closely related hereafter. With not closing scenes, I sat in a few hours ago, listen the scenes presented or jons of bright boyhood' tons of bright boyhood to me once again, an space between me anviews of the happy pa selves from the lumi slowly dissolved one is emed and beautified the glass of memory. A my shoulder and I aw

my shoulder and I aw erie to hear a voice vear: "Come to the Aul an Indian died this a he's come to life aga say something to ntes elapsed, and ly drawn around us we make our way new fallen snow, w the little circle light how fast the falling, whirled here and mounds by 'Tis a tyl glittering spheres ever and anon flashes of the Arc

while Cynthia sm gleaming snow and Arctic world, whos dazzling for the st artist, but the darkness merged cold and stormy, ment on the ridge flickering lights of while behind us, the inky night shine of Juneau. In the the wild winds year, we hear the waves upon the sar we descend path and reach the tide has left a nar and we hasten along Softly an Indian of stands aside for us Death doth keep low couch, half rec a friend, lies an casts a weird glow silently watching t.
several hours before The Indians he and dressed it, when surprise there were of returning life. W and we pass within into those eyes so note the hollow che with hectic flush, ress; we feel the flur tells of the life curr ing to its last citate limbs are cold and the body is stiffened—a warmth are gone. V warmth are gone. We for a message from the rallies a little are pers: "Life and lighteyes. Soon I go fore."

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and sleeps the sleep have come too late; the old Indians there had told them of wo had glimpsed behind and glimpsed behind and that these were in with what the old Ind believe. From the old that the Indians belief a continuation of the out loss of its cons. They believe in two distinct from each of which there is no constitute these who die no cept those who die deaths. When a penatural causes, his fi world know of it an sit around the house. they are invisible to soon as the last breat soul is freed from tried away; there is go just as it is. go just as it is. dians wish to be clothing when dying present a pleasing a spirit friends. They spirit friends. some money in their some money in their for their future cond upon that in which this life, and they spirit life as they lef The spirit guides hus spirit along a narrow broken stones and the woods where the graken branches make

ken branches make rough and uneven windings a steep h and from the crest the view a scene of At the foot of the pa ing river and beyon with many houses or sctatered along carpeted with soft, in the distance gree of noble trees. Mar some of whom are g to welcome the party scended and the rive Swift and wide the boat, no bridge is answer to a call fro guided by some mys out sail or paddle, co and as soon as they mediately returns where, upon its arr is surrounded and g friends, who are ple well dressed and pro The coming of each be haralded througho the call sounded at t much dancing and here all the time. T with Indian gambling with strings and other often much sufferin any superior power sin, for the future ment nor reward fo or virtues; but caus cold when their frie world would neglect clothing and food burned with their feasts in their mempotlatch the Indians ing into the fire piece tobacco, and at the

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whom it is meant.

#### THE INDIANS' HEAVEN.

They Believe in a Future Life Beyond the Tomb.

THE REINCARNATION OF THE SOUL.

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Weird and Fascinating Yarns About the Alaskan Aborigines-They Like to be Well Dressed and Have Some Money Their Hands at Death.

"Our Alaska Indians have no religion," said Ned one evening.

"Do you think so?" I asked; and taking a notebook from my desk I turned what I had written one winter's evening a year ago, after a midnight visit to the Auk Indian ranch; and this was the

reafter. With not a thought of life's ing scenes, I sat in the opera house few hours ago, listening to the strains music and half dreamily gazing at scenes presented on the stage. Visenes presented on the stage. bright boyhood's days came back once again, and in the lighted between me and the stage fair of the happy past evolved themfrom the luminous ether and dissolved one into another, softand beautified through the roseate of memory. A hand is laid on s of memory. A hand is laid on shoulder and I awake from my rev-to hear a voice whispering in my "Come to the Auk village with me; Indian died this afternoon and now come to life again and wants to something to you." But a few lates elapsed, and with coats closefrawn around us and hats low pulled nake our way through the deep fallen snow, while we see within little circle of our lantern's feeble how fast the feathery flakes are ag, whirled here and there in drifts mounds by the cutting northern to 'Tis a typical Alaska winter to No blue heavens studded with the ering spheres of crystal light and and anon cut by the bright the sof the Arctic's flaming sword,

Cynthia smiles upon a world all hing snow and glittering ice—a fair etic world, whose beauty is too too mid-winter midnight of the poet and artist, but the stern reality. Close oness merged into sable blackness; l and stormy, as we pause a mo-it on the ridge to look down upon the tering lights of the Indian ranch, le behind us, barely seen through inky night shine dimly out the lights de inky might shine diffusion of the requiem for the wild winds chant to the dying ear, we hear the breaking of the aves upon the sandy beach. Cautious we descend the steep and slippery and reach the shore; the retreating nas left a narrow strip uncovered, nd we hasten along to a large house, oftly am Indian opens the door amd ands aside for us to enter "Where eath doth keep his state." Upon a w couch, half reclining in the arms of friend, lies an Indian. The firelight sts a weird glow over the bowed heads asts a weird glow over the bowed heads casts a weird glow over the bowed heads of three score men, women and children, silently watching the dying man, who several hours before seemed to have died. The Indians had washed the body and dressed it, when to their horror and surprise there were unmistakable signs of returning life. Way is made for us, and we pass within the circle and gaze into those eyes so lately closed. We note the hollow cheeks slightly tinged with bottic flush, the shrunken form with hectic flush, the shrunken form emaciated from weary months of ill-ness; we feel the fluttering pulse which tells of the life current slowly retreattells of the life current slowly retreating to its last citadel—the heart; the limbs are cold and the lower half of the body is stiffened—all motion and all warmth are gone. We wait in silence for a message from the unseen shore. He rallies a little and brokenly whis-pers: "Life and light fade from my pers: "Life and light tade from my eyes. Soon I go forever. I charge you —do—your—duty—" And with a gasp for breath the Indian closes his eyes and sleeps the sleep of his fathers. We have come too late; but from one of the old Indians there we learn that he the old Indians there we restrict that he had told them of wonderful visions he had glimpsed behind mortality's veil, and that these were in general harmony with what the old Indians all seemed to believe. From the old man we learned that the Indians believe in immortality—a continuation of this earth life with-

a continuation of this earth life without loss of its consciousness.

They believe in two heavens, entirely distinct from each other and between which there is no communication. The first heaven is peopled with all except those who die violent or bloody deaths. When a person is dying from natural causes, his friends in the other world know of it and come back and sit around the house. Often the dying sit around the house. Often the dying person sees and recognizes them, although they are invisible to all others. As soon as the last breath is drawn and the soon as the last breath is drawn and the soul is freed from the body it is hurried away; there is no delay, it must go just as it is. That is why the Indians wish to be decided in their best clothing when dying, that they may present a pleasing appearance to their spirit friends. They also wish to have some money in their hands or pockets, for their future condition will depend upon that in which they pass out of this life, and they will be clothed in spirit life as they left the earth plane. The spirit guides hurry the newly freed spirit along a narrow path, leading over spirit along a narrow path, leading over broken stones and through dark, thick broken stones and through dark, thick woods where the gnarled roots and broken branches make more difficult the rough and uneven way. After many windings a steep hillside is ascended, and from the crest there breaks upon the view a scene of surpasing beauty. At the foot of the path is a broad, flowing river and beyond a beautiful land with many houses ground in villages. with many houses grouped in villages or sctatered along the pleasant valleys, carpeted with soft, thick grass, while in the distance green hills bear groves of noble trees. Many people are seen, some of whom are gathered at the shore to welcome the party. The path is descended and the river's bank is reached. Swift and wide the waters roll; no boat, no bridge is to be seen, but, in answer to a call from the guides, from the farther shore a log shoots, and guided by some mysterious power, with-out sail or paddle, comes directly across, and as soon as they step upon it, it immediately returns to the other shore, where, upon its arrival, the new-comer is surrounded and greeted by his spirit friends, who are pleased if he comes well dressed and provided with money. e coming of each new spirit seems to heralded throughout all this land by call sounded at the river. There is much dancing and gambling going on here all the time. The gambling is done with Indian gambling sticks, some tied with strings and others not. There is often much suffering, not inflicted by any superior power as punishment for sin, for the future life holds no punishment nor reward for any of earth's sins

or virtues; but caused by hunger and cold when their friends in the material

world would neglect them, for all the clothing and food they have is that

burned with their bodies or at the feasts in their memory. At a feast or potlatch the Indians may be seen throwing into the fire pieces of bread, fish or

The second heaven is directly above this earth, high up in the air, and is inhabited by all whose deaths are caused by violence. The dying Indian, as he feels the life blood oozing away, seems to see the heavens above him contract and grown power and more during the contract and grown power and grown

seems to see the heavens above him contract and grow nearer and more dense, while directly over him there appears a large circular opening in the floor of heaven guarded by a giant who calls the name of the dying person in tones so loud that they go sounding through all the vast expanse and reach the ears of his friends who gather at the entrance to meet him; then there is let down through this opening a ladder with only two steps, and as soon as the spirit steps upon the ladder it ascends of its own accord into heaven where he is welcomed by his friends. This is a happier home than the first heaven; there are large houses and life is passed in pleasant idleness but the only food is blood. Those who die bloody deaths are envied by the unfortunate ones who and a year ago, after a midnight visit to the Auk Indian ranch; and this was the tale I read:

How closely related the now and the thoreafter. With not a thought of life's the tale in reincarnation, the person at each succeeding birth being of the same sex and retaining the same peculiar characteristics.

It is affirmed that Harsha, a great chief of the Wrangels, who died some 200 years ago, and at whose death 20 slaves were sacrificed, has since been reincarmated five times and at each birth he has been recognized by the mark of a stab or a cut in the right groin. At one time during one of these later reincarnations while yet a lad, in order to prove his memory of a proving order to prove his memory of a previous existence he took friends to a cave and found for them certain articles of cloth-ing hidden there and which had be-longed to Harsha. These he identified and separated from the clothing belong-

ing to others.
Sakunda has been reincarnated three times and recognized by a peculiar lock of gray hair. The Auk chief, Kow-ee, always claimed that he had lived once before on this earth.

A legend of a similar return from spirit land to the one mentioned in the beginning of this article is told of a Chilcat Indian who was shot and his body lay all day upon the ground and at night his spirit returned, took pos-session of it and continued in its earth life for several years. He said that he did not feel freed from earth though he ascended up the ladder to the high heaven, but all the time there was a longing to return and he looked down through the opening and saw far beneath him the centre. neath him the earth, with its tall trees like so many needles sticking up. He was afraid to jump, but the longing to return was so intense that he summoned all his courage and leaped to the earth when he landed on a bed of soft moss near where his body was lying, he crept back into it and awoke again to earth

Almost countless are the tales the Indians will tell you of the life beyond, of the messages which have come back to them, of the visits they have made there in dreams, and though often their stories are contradictory in details yet through them all there is a firm belief pass with all life's experience; an immortal life whose joys and sorrows are the result of the remembrance or forgetfulness of friends.—"S" in Alaskan. in a future existence, into which they Juneau, April 4, 1893.

Extensive Opium Smuggling.

San Francisco, April 20.—Customs Inspector Thomas H. Douglas, son of Police Captain Douglas, was arrested to-day by customs officers and is now in custody of United States Marshal Long, charged with aiding in attempting to secure the landing of a large quantity of opium valued at about \$3,000. Douglas had been detailed to watch the steamer China. He ex-changed places during the night with the man on board of the vessel, and shortly after 220 tins of opium in a sack were passed out to him. As soon as he had received them Douglas pulled away from the China, but had not got far when he was halted. In a few minutes the opium was taken out of the boat and put on board the China. This morning Surveyor Kilburn was informed and the arrest followed. Douglas says he knows nothing about the matter, and the first he knew of the seizure was when he heard of it to-day. Bail has been fixed at \$5,000.

The Home Rule Bill.

London, April 20.—The debate on the second reading of the Home Rule bill will be concluded on Friday morning, and on that day Mr. Gladstone will de-liver a speech, followed by Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader, who will be the last speaker before taking a vote.

Secretary Carlisle's Gold Order. New York, April 20.—Bank officers, brokers and financiers generally down town are in a quandary over the report that Secretary Carlisle might issue an order directing that no more treasury notes be redeemed in gold. These treas-ury notes were issued in payment for silver purchased by the government, and there are about \$130,000,000 of them in circulation at present, mostly in New York and the east. Most of the national bank presidents in the city seen to-day discredited the report and are unwilling to attempt to foretell the result of such order if it were issued. The concensus of opinion of the bank presidents spoken to is that the first effects of such an order would be to send gold to a small premium. Considsend gold to a small premium. Considerable talk was indulged in after the close of the stock exchange about alleged heavy shipments of gold by Saturday's European steamers. As far as can be learned at this time only one house will ship and the consignment will be at least \$2,000,000, unless bills can be secured. There appears to be a disposition on the part of certain exporters to avoid sending gold, as they don't care to bear the criticism they think will follow the breaking in on the \$100,000,000 gold reserve. Unusually high rates for exchange have led to talk about a heavy outflow of gold.

TO THE FARMERS.

Toronto, March 23, 1893. Editor Times, Victoria, B. C.: Dear Sir: We desire to use your columns to draw the attention of the farmers of the Northwest and British Columbia to the excellent qualities of the new Grass "Bromus Inermus," which is so highly recommended by the experimental farms at Ottawa, Brandon, Indian Head, etc. This grass will supply a long-felt want, and we are confident from the mass of evidence shown in our '93 catalogue that it is the very thing required, and that the public only need to be cognizant of this fact to give it, each for himself, a

thorough test.

We are willing to stake our reputation on these assertions, and earnestly desire that it may receive a thorough test this coming season.

Yours very truly,
W. H. MARCON,
Sec. Steele, Briggs, Marcon Seed Co.,
Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Wanted Lady Craven's Jewels.

New York, April 20.—Mr. Bradley-Martin's house was rebbed last night of several antique watches valued at \$3,000. The burglars also carried off about \$3,000 worth of silverware and ransacked the house searching for two valuable diamond necklaces presented to ing into the fire pieces of bread, fish or tobacco, and at the same time calling out the name of some dead person for whom it is meant. So those who are warden and to discover the fire pieces of bread, fish or tobacco, and at the same time calling the fire pieces of bread, fish or tobacco, and at the same time calling the fire pieces of bread, fish or tobacco, and at the same time calling the fire pieces of bread, fish or tobacco, and at the same time calling the fire pieces of bread, fish or tobacco, and at the same time calling the fire pieces of bread, fish or tobacco, and at the same time calling the fire pieces of bread, fish or tobacco, and at the same time calling the fire pieces of bread, fish or tobacco, and at the same time calling the fire pieces of bread, fish or tobacco, and at the same time calling the fire pieces of bread, fish or tobacco, and at the same time calling the fire pieces of bread, fish or tobacco, and at the same time calling the fire pieces of bread to tobacco, and at the same time calling the fire pieces of bread to tobacco, and the fire pieces of bread to

#### neglected or forgotten by their friends SALISBURY ON HOME RULE on earth suffer.

The Financial Proposals Would Almost Ruin Ireland.

LORDS MUST RESCUE THE EMPIRE

Second Reading of the Bill on Friday— A Workman's Heart Pierced by a Chisel-Seal Harvest in the Antarctic -Everything Quiet in Hawaii.

London, April 20.-The annual gathering of the Conservative organization known as the Primrose League was held yesterday in Covent Garden theatre. Lord Salisbury delivered an address, in which he dealt with the Irish Home Rule bill. He said the financial proposal of the bill would almost bankmut Iroland and heavily burden Great rupt Ireland and heavily burden Great Britain, but he continued, the atrocious Britain, but he continued, the atrocious feature of the scheme was that the Irish members would sell their freedom for the advantage of Ireland by forcing the government to give them what they wanted. The bill now before the House of Commons would not get rid of the Irish question, since England would be compelled to comply with the Irish demands. "The House of Lords," exclaimed Lord Salisbury, "must not be turned away from its duty by any discussions concerning its constitution, but must rescue the Empire from its assailants."

The Panama Steam Route.

San Francisco, April 20.—The St. Paul, which was the first of the North American Navigation Company's steamers to sail for Panama, has completed her round trip, returning to port to-day. She came in with a full cargo of general merchandise from New York.

Killed While Working. San Francisco, April 20.—Gus Gonzales, an apprentice in the shops of the Wagner Manufacturing company, while working at a turning lathe this afternoon was almost instantly killed by a chisel, which tore loose from its fastenings, flew out and pierced him just over the heart. Gonzales was 24 years of

age and unmarried. The President's Programme.

Washington, April 20.—The President expects to be absent from Washington about a week in attendance upon the naval review and the opening of the World's Fair. He will go to New York next week and remain until the official ceremonies connected with the omicial ceremomes connected with the review are over. He will then start for Chicago, to be absent three or four days. Mrs. Cleveland will not accompany him to Chicago, although she will accompany him to New York. The Justices of the Supreme Court have desired. cided to decline the invitation to the naval review at New York and to the opening of the World's Fair in Chicago as well. The condition of the business of the Supreme Court and the inroads upon its work which these excursions would make moved the court to its determination to stay at home.

Evans and Sontag's Latest. Visalia, Cal., April 20.—Late last evening Sheriff Kahn got a tip that Evans and Sontag were at Evans' they gave a signal for the balance of two different roads, but the men on the line going towards Goshen had moved from where Kahn had placed them, and when the outlaws passed in a cart, the officers were out of reach with their shotguns. The robbers have evidently shotguns. The robbers fled to the mountains.

Peace Reigns in Hawaii. Washington, D. C., April 20.—A private letter from a United States official

in Hawaii came in the mail last night. In reference to the report that Commissioner Blount directed the lowering of the United States flag without consultskerry or any other representative of the United States in Honolulu, the writer states that Mr. Blount did have a consultation with Mr. Stevens on the subject and while he does not the subject, and, while he does not say so in so many words, the inference to be drawn from the letter is that Mr. Stevens coincided with the commissioner in his action. Another report, and one that found much currency in Honolulu, that the Japanese in Hawaii were con-templating resistance by force to Ameri-can domination over the Islands and that they received arms to assist them in their determination, is contradicted by the writer, who states that the Jap-anese, in fact all the people on the Islands, are peaceably inclined and do not anticipate trouble; that in point of fact the only agitators there at present are the newspaper correspondents are the newspaper correspondents.

Ottawa, April 21.-Details of a weird occurrence are given by a timber job-ber named Wilfred Portier, who had a gang of men at work in a strip of woods along the South Nation river, Prescott county. During the winter the wife of a man named Boyer, of Crysler, who is a small farmer, died rather suddenly on Saturday, her death being supposed to be due to heart disease. The husband and two grown up daughters, after indulging their grief, set about making preparations for the funeral. A coffin was procured, the neighbors apprised. preparations for the funeral. A coffin was procured, the neighbors apprised, and the body lay in the wooden shell until Monday, it being intended to hold the funeral on Tuesday. About midnight Monday those sitting in the room were hornified to see the supposed lifeless body slowly rise and assume a sitting posture. Nearly all present were women. They ran out, screaming in terror. The husband, who was asleep upstairs, discovered and saw his supterror. The husband, who was asleep upstairs, discovered and saw his supposed dead wife looking about her in a bewildered state. Up to Thursday, when Fortier left there, Mrs. Boyer was alive and well, thankful for the narrow escape from being buried alive. Fortier thanks that the woman has been subject to going into trances, but these wore generally of short duration. were generally of short duration. No-body thought from the appearance of the body and its rigidity for such a length of time that the woman was merely in a

state of coma. More C.P.R. Territory.

New York, April 20.—A new scheme of the Canadiam Pacific Railway Company has just leaked out, says a Montreal despatch to the Times, and although it is denied by the railroad officials, it is believed there is more truth than poetry in it. The scheme truth than poetry in it. officials, it is believed there is more truth than poetry in it. The scheme is to make Quebec the Atlantic terminus of the road. The old Champlain market is to be bought, if they have not secured it already. An immense railroad station will be built in its place to accommodate 20 passenger trains at omce. This will be alongside a deep more. This will be alongside a deep of fast steamers, practically owned by the company, but under another name, will land passengers at any stage of the tide. These vessels will draw between 27 and 30 feet of water, being of too much draught to come up to Montreal. All this is vouched for by a prominent Quebecer usually well inform-

ed in Canadian Pacific matters. It is understood that at the annual meeting of the shareholders on May 10 the question of increasing the capital stock will come up. The company has almost completed its magnificent hotel, the

Chateau Frontenac, at Quebec. CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

The coroner's jury found in the Hunt-ley case that Mrs. Boyd had committed Miss Galt, daughter of Sir A. T. Galt, has arrived in Ottawa to take charge of the Ottawa corps of the Salvation Army.

Taggart, the large retail jewelry and sporting goods dealer, of Toronto, assigned at the instance of Alex. Buntin and Company, of Montreal. Mounted Police Controller White gives an emphatic contradiction to the report that he attempted to influence Judge Wetmore in the Herchmer inves-Hon. Mr. Foster proceeds to the mar-

itime provinces about the middle of June. In September he and Mrs. Foster will make a trip to the Northwest and British Columbia.

The salaries of permanent city officials of Montreal will probably be reduced from two and a half to fifteen per cent. The board of aldermen have adopted a report in favor of the cut. Police Magistrate Baxter, of Toronto, has been served with a notice ahat cer-

John Belton of Niagara was at a public mee.ing presented with a testi-monial from the Royal Humane Society of England, for having saved nine persons from drowning on the Queen's

Michael O'Connor, proprietor of the O'Connor House, Toronto, brother of the late William O'Connor, died rather suddenly Saturday, of heart failure. Three brothers, John, William and Michael, have died within two years. Ald. G. F. Frankland, who inaugurated Canadian live cattle export trade, will leave next month for England to

on by a committee in the Nova Scotia house of assembly recommending that it be deferred for three months. After a short and lively debate it was sent to a committee of the house by a vote of 17 to 16.

interest of the Canadian exporters will be watched by skilled veterinarians. visina, Cal., April 20.—Late last evening Sheriff Kahn got a tip that Evans and Sontag were at Evans' house. Kahn quietly went to work and got a posse together and placed the men in good locations. Kahn and the deputy were in the vicinity of the barn, and when Evans and Sontag came out that gave a signal for the balance of

> At the meeting of the Scottish citizens of Hamilton to discuss what steps should be taken to relieve the distress of Scotch Crofters in the Northwest Territory, it was decided to petition the Dominion government to provide seed for the Crofters and to appoint a qualified person to attend to their wants.

vince.

\$7,716,000 of 4 per cent. bonds of the Sault Ste. Marie road were issued on the London market by the Canadian Pacific Railway last week, at 91 1-4 New York terms. The issue was all taken up the first day. This is looked upon as showing the high credit of the Canadian Pacific in the English investment market.

William Robson, aged 22, Chinguacousy farmer, and Mrs. Sims, wife of Walter Sims, a farm laborer, have been missing for a week, and are supposed to have eloped to the States. Mrs. Sims took one of her two daughters with her. She eloped from England with Sims, and is pretty well constant there. She recently received nected there. She recently received a remittance of about \$300, and took this with her.

Mr. Esmonde, an Ottawa grocer, received a consignment of bottled pre-serves from Hamilton which were packed in sawdust. He went to ourn the sawdust and threw a shovelful of it into the stove. An explosion followed. The pipes connected with the stove were demolished and a dumb stove attached to the pipes on the second flat of the building was destroyed. Mr. Ssmonde was thrown about eight feet from where

he was standing. Dr. Bourinot, clerk of the Commons, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address on August 7th next before the World's Congress auxiliary in Chic-ago on the subect of parliamentary as compared with congressional government. The congress will be opened by an address from the eminent historian, Dr. Von Holst, who will treat the subject from an historical standpoint, while Dr. Bourinot and others will discuss it in all its phases as students of practical political science.

Judge Loranger, of the superior court, rendered judgment in the case of Fabian Pichette vs. Rev. L. Desjardins, bian Pichette vs. Rev. L. Desjardins, claiming \$5000 damages on the ground that defendant, who was one of the priests of St. Bridget's church, Montreal, caused injury to the feelings and affections of plaintiff by using unbecoming language to force him to renew his marriage on account of a dispensation for relationship not having previously for relationship not having previously been obtained, and also by causing his wife to leave his domicile. The court dismissed the action, holding that no offence or injury was intended on the defendant and that no damage was done, therefore, none could be claimed.

It seems that the serious nature of

THE HAPPY TERMINATION OF

YEARS OF SUFFERING.

Mr. B. Crouter Relates An Experience of Great Value to Others-Life Was Becoming a Burden When Relief Came- A Drug- punished. gist Expresses His Opinion.

(Warkworth Journal.) Not long ago a representative of the Journal while in conversation with Mr. N. Empey, druggist, drifted upon a topic which appears to be of general interest, not only to this locality, but throughout the country. We refer to the wonderful cures through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Newspaper men are not possessed of more curiosity than other people, but they have a feeling that instinctively leads them to investigation, and in the course of our conversation we asked Mr. Empey whether he thought the sales of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are really as large as claimed for them. The answer was that judging from his own sales he was well assured that Pink Pills are the most resales he was well assured that I have Pills are the most valuable, the most reliable and the most successful proprietary medicine extant. In answer to the query as to whether there were any nature of the property cures in this vicinity, Mr. noteworthy cures in this vicinity, Mr. Empey promptly responded, "Yes; many people have been greatly benefited by the use of Pink Pills, and I know of tiorari proceedings are to be instituted in the case of Thomas Somers, lately fined for having driven a cab on Sunday.

Sunday. Crouter, who some years ago represent ed East Northumberland in the house of commons. Mr. Crouter was suffering from nervous affection and the after effects of la grippe. He had not been able to do anything for two years, was unable to eat, as he could not hold a knife or fork in his half-paralyzed hands. He suffered greatly from cramps in his arms and legs, and had a continual feeling of coldness. One day Mr. Crouter made enquiry concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I advised him to try them, and the result is that he has en-tirely recovered his health." Having heard this much the Journal determined to interview Mr. Crouter,

will leave next month for England to settle permanently in Lancashire, his old home. He says the scheduling of Canadian cattle has taken away his means of living.

The female suffrage bill was reported on by a committee in the Nova Scotia house of assembly recommending that on by a committee in the Nova Scotia house of assembly recommending that it be deferred for three months. After a short and lively debate it was sent to a committee of the house by a vote of 17 to 16.

Saturday morning's snow storm was general in the province of Ontario, and was the heaviest on record at so late a date in April. The depth of the fall varied from three to eight inches. The former depth was reported by Belleville and the latter by Port Colborne.

The first of the season's shipments of fat cattle to England will take place on the 29th inst., by the steamer Numidian. Every animal will be carefully inspected before going on ship board. At the port of landing in Great Britain the interest of the Camadian exporters will be watched by skilled veterinarians. forced to eat with a spoon, and you can understand what a burden life was to notice that they were helping me, so you may be sure I continued their use. you may be sure I continued their use. When I began using Pink Pills there was such a numbness in my feet that I could not feel the floor when I stepped on it. As I continued the use of the pills this disappeared; the feeling returned to my limbs, the cramps left me, I felt as though new blood was coursing through my veins, and I can now go to bed and sleep soundly all night. I have taken just twelve boxes of Pink Pills, and I consider them the cheapest doctor's bill I ever paid. When I get up in the morning, instead of I get up in the morning, instead feeling tired and depressed, I I feel

thoroughly refreshed, and all this wonderful change is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Although I am 71 years old I can go into the woods and do a hard day's chopping without feeling the least bad effects. I have now so much confidence in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I intend shortly beginning their use agam, thus time as a spring medicine, for I believe they have no equal for building up the blood and I strongly recommend them to all sufferers, or to any who wish to fortify their system argingst disease. their system against disease.

Mr. Crouter has lived in this vicinity for 45 years, and is well-known as an upright, honorable gentleman, whose statements can be fully depended on in

every particular.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale
People are a never-failing blood builder People are a never-failing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, rheumatism, neuralgia, the after effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling arising therefrom. The pills are a specific for all diseases arising from humors of the blood greek as scrafula chronic ervsipe. blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipe-elas, etc. As a remedy for building anew elas, etc. As a remedy for building anew the blood, enabling the system to successfully resist disease, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills stand far in advance of any other remedy known to medical science. Pink Pills are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, giving a rosy, healthy glow to pale or sallow complexions. In the case of men they effect a redical cure in all cases arising effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess-

from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Out. and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark (printed in redink) and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoiled. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, no matblood builders and nerve tonics, no mat-ter what name may be given them. They are really imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for l'ale People, and refuse all imitations

and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

WARKWORTH MIRACLE car, receiving bad bruises on my hip, Howard McLeod, aged 22, was drowned at Moosejaw while attempting to cross the river with a horse and cart. The body has not been found.

Judge Armour, at the Toronto assize court, took a case of adultery from the jury and discharged the prisoner on the ground that there was no Canadian law under which the offence could be

The congregation of Knox church, Montreal, have decided to erect a new building on the present site at a cost of \$50,000. This is the province, having been organized 107 years ago. Donald Robertson, of Carleton Place, committed suicide. He got up at the committed suicide. usual time, started a fire in the stove, went out to the stable loft and cut his throat with a razor. When found life was extinct, the razor still being in his

Statistician Johnston has prepared a statement showing that the increase of Roman Catholics in the province of Quebec for the four decades, 1851 to 1891, was 73 per cent. The increase in other bodies for the same time was 37 per cent.

At Hawkestone, near Barrie, John Williamson, J. P., went out to his nill dam, and, while raising the flood gates, the lever struck him, stunning him and knocking him into the flume, where his dead body was found. He was 72 years of age.

A report is current in official circles at Ottawa to the effect that Col. Walker Powell, adjutant-general, and Col. Page Panet, deputy minister of militia, will shortly be superannuated in pursuance of the Government's new scheme of re-organizing the militia service.

While Miss Woodhouse, of Brantford, was engaged in putting out clothes she swallowed several pins which she had in her mouth at the time.. One or more of them stuck in her throat and none of them have been recovered. Her condition is considered pretty serious. Norman Wilkie of Carleton Place was

missing for three months ap to a few days ago, when his body was found in the water in Jamaica skating park, Boston. His skates were still on his feet, and how he could disappear through the ice without being noticed is a mystery.

Gervase Holmes of Cobourg is dead aged 69. He came from England over 40 years ago and assumed the editorship of the Gazette, of Hamilton. Subsequently he filled the same position on the Cobourg Star for eight years. He was afterwards a frequent contributor to the Methodist Magazine.

The dispute between the Covernment and Northwest representations are a and Northwest ranchers regarding graz-

ing leases has been settled. The Government will cancel present leases and give holders the privilege of purchasing ten per cent. of the acreage, covered by leases, at \$1.25. The rapid increase of settlement in Alberta necessitates this A Toronto paper says that stories have

been afloat for years that coal exists in Northern Ontario, towards the region of Hudson's Bay, and suggests the ex-penditure by the Ontario government of \$5,000 next summer to survey the district and ascertain the possibility of obtaining a coal supply in that part of The New Brunswick Supreme Court has postponed the sentence in the case

of J. V. Ellis, editor of the St. John Globe, who was found guilty of libelling Judge Tuck, until the next term, in con-sequence of the non-arrival of the official record of the Supreme Court at Ottawa, with respect to the appeal recently dealt with by that tribunal.

A slight fire, but with consequences

which were exceedingly sail, occurred a the residence of Patrick Healey in Mon treal. The previous day Mrs. Healy died at the age of 53, and as the husband was sitting beside the dead body some drapery caught fire, and before aid could be summoned he was suffocated. and the woman's remains completely charred.

Coal dealers in Toronto say if the restrictive bill referring to coal passes the Pennsylvania legislature it will have the effect of sending the price of coal in Toronto up to \$8 or \$9 per ton. The Pennsylvanians purpose to regulate the production of coal by enacting, among other regulations, that no coal shall be sold at a less rate than \$5 per ton delivered at the borders of

state. The recently organized grand lodge of Quebec of the Catholic Mutual Benefit association has received a serious blow. Archbishop Fabre has decided not to recognize it. Several months ago a number of Quebec branches of the order seceded from the grand lodge of Canada, and asked for a charter from the supreme order in the United States for the formation of a grand provincial lodge for Quebec. The grand lodge of Canada has entered a protest against this action, and the supremouncil agreed to have an agent visit the various branches in the province to ascertain the wishes of the majority. The council sent agents to report to the archbishop!of Montreal. The report was averse to the formation of a provincial grand lodge. Supreme council will not grant a charter and the decision is a victory for the grand lodge of Canada.

#### THE REASON WHY.

The Unwonted Activity of Government Explained-The Northern Trade.

Explained—The Northern Trade.

Union, B.C., April 21.—Nothing moves the Dominion Government to do something in the public interests so quickly as an approaching bye-election. The work on the telegraph line to Comox was completed last summer, but the Government was too poor to put operators on or keep the line in repair. Last Monday Mr. Conway of Chemainus left Wellington with a gang of men to repair the line and it is to be put in working order. Strange that the Government should be in such haste now, the weather being not fit for camping in the woods. Probably if there were no election on May 9th the telegraph line would have remained as it was.

Your correspondent has already drawn attention to the fact that Vancouver is steadily drawing this northern trade from Victoria. Vancouver now sends two boats to Comox, Valdez and other islands in the Gulf. The C.P.N. Co. have put the Rainbow on the route and the Union S.S. Coruns the Comox-here. This northern trade is increasing rapidly and will in a few years be of considerable importance. Victoria should see to it that she does not lose it. The only way to retain it is by a fast and cheap steamboat service. The Board of Trade should look into the matter and endeavor to have at least a semi-weekly service up here.

Past Master G. W. Clinton of Hiram Lodge, A.F. and A.M., was on Saturday last presented with a past master's jewel. The jewel is a handsome and costly one.

Mr. Robert Duncan of Comox died in Nanaimo or Thursday last and was buried in Nanaimo remetery. He was 63, and a native of the Shetland Islands.

Mr. F. D. Little and Mrs. Capt.

To Get at the Facts.

Regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla, ask the people who take this medicine, or read the restimonials often published in this paper. They will certainly convince you that Hood's Sarsaparila possesses unequalled merit, and that HOOD'S CURES.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal. They are the best family

#### MEN'S SUMMER SUITS, \$5.75, \$6.75, \$8.50, \$10 and upwards. EASTERN TAILOR MADE SUITS, TO MEASURE, Fit and Finish Guaranteed. BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 and upwards. BEST ASSORTMENT EVER SHOWN IN VICTORIA. + +

## B. WILLIAMS & Co.

Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

News of the Day Selected from Mon day's Evening Times.

First Steamer From Revelstoke. Allan Cameron received a telegram from Revelstoke to-day announcing that steamboat transportation was open. The first boat left Revelstoke this morning crowded with passengers and with a full load of freight. They will be run regularly in future.

The Western Canada Press Association is to start from Winnipeg on the evening of the 15th. Here the first annual convention is to be held on the 16th and 17th. The excursionists expect to visit the Sound cities as well as Vancouver and New Westminster.

Geo. Moss is not yet out of danger. He was conscious for a few minutes

yesterday, for the first time since the accident. He explained that while covering up the cellar steps he slipped and fell back. The bruise on his head is a small one, but it is feared that the fall caused concussion of the brain.

Will Serve Out His Time. The endeavor which was being made by the friends of Francis Davids to se-cure an appeal of his case has been ab-Davids was given two months for receiving some fruit trees stolen by a boy named Collison at Tumbo Island, where they live.

Ah Sam, who robbed Peter Steele's saloon and Quong You, charged with receiving some of the goods, were up in the police court this morning, but the case was remanded for a few days. The two men were arrested on Saturday evening by Chief Sheppard. Part of

The Fleet Going North. The fishing schooner St. Lawrence reached Seattle on Saturday from the north end of Vancouver Island with 4000 pounds of halibut. She did not see a single sealing schooner, so the fleet must be well on the way north on the run to Sand Point. The St. Lawrence reports terrible weather off the coast.

Funeral of Emily S. Farnell. The remains of Emily S. Farnell, whose death occurred on Saturday in St. Joseph's Hospital, were interred this afternoon. Service was held at Christ Church cathedral at 2:30, and was attended by a number of friends of the The deceased was a native

New Settlers. Several families leave by the steamer Barbara Boscowitz this evening for Bella Coola, where they intend to settle. They are accompanied by Mr. Jacobson, who has lived at Bella Coola for several years. The Boscowitz will take up a lot of freight for R. Draney's new cannery and a lot of mail for different points along the coast.

Work on the Paper Mill. Mr. George A. Huff is down from Alberni, but strange to say, he has very little news. The weather has been very backward in the district and consequently everything is quiet. The contractor for the B. C. Paper Mill is at work putting in the sawing plant. As soon as this is ready the company will it will be ready when the paper mill is

Excursion Parties. The second Raymond-Whitcombe excursion party of the season will arrive in Victoria on Saturday and remain a couple of days. There are 50 persons in the party. The third party of 75 Pennsylvanians will arrive on May 13th, and the fourth party, in which there are 90 persons, will be here on May 20th. Arrangements have been made to secure accommodation at the

The West Coast.

The steamer Maude returned from Alberni early vesterday morning, bringing a lot of wreckage from the steamer Michigan. The wrecker Mascotte is at work on the Michigan saving every-thing moveable in the vessel. Most of the furniture and carpets were brought up by the Maude. On her way down the Maude passed through a sleet storm and a southeast gale. There was an American schooner and two Indian sloops in Dodge's Cove. All the Britschooners have got their crews and gone to sea.

Increased Strength. A militia general order just received places the authorized strength of the five batteries of the B. C. B. G. A. as follows: Officers—Lieut.-Colonel, 1;

follows: Officers—Lieut.-Colonel, 1; majors, 5; captains, 5; lieutenants, 10; second-lieutenants, 5; adjutant, 1; quartermaster, 1; surgeon, 1; paymaster, 1— Total, 30. Non-commissioned officers and men—Sergeant-major, 1; bandmaster, 1; quartermaster-sergeant, 1; orderly room clerk, 1; paymaster's clerk, 1 ry room cierk, 1; paymaster's cierk, 1; sergeants, 20; corporals, 20; bombardiers, 20; gunners, 400; trumpeters, 5; band, 24—total, 494. The fifth battery is to be established at Vancouver.

The Imperial Institute.

The Imperial Institute.

"The Linkman" writes as follows in London Truth:—What judgment the public will eventually pass upon the Imperial Institute when it is opened I am, of course, unable to forsee; but a careful inspection of this building a week or two ago has not impressed me. Outside it is indeous, and inside it is inconvenient. The "Conference Rooms" are capacious, but altogether too large for any practical need. The apartments set aside for the use of the "Fellows" as a species of club are unnecessarily divided, part of these being upon the ground floor on the north, and part up in the garret in the extreme south, and part again in the centre of the first floor. As to the exhibition galleries, these are more faulty than are even the others in the South Kensington group, and, judging from the exhibits in the Ceylon and other courts so far arranged when I visited them, the British public will not, I should think, be much attracted by these. There are two small gardens—one with a band-stand—and here there are to be concerts, two or three days a week being reserved for the "Fellows" and their friends. Colonists may be indifferent to personal comfort—I trust they are—for anything more cheerless and comfortless than the furnishing of the "Imperial Institute Club" it is impossible to imagine. I may casually mention that there are already six thousand members of this new official club, and in the principal writing-room I counted six chairs—one for every thousand. This does not seem sufficient, indeed, for Colonists, even—though some of them are, I understand, "squatters."

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL VISITING THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Hints for the Intended Visitor to the Great Exhibition.

Probable Cost of Board and Lodging-Transportation Facilities and the Amount of Charges - The Show Not Formally Opened, But Much May Be

(Correspondence of the Times.) World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, April 17.—The Fair has begun. It has not the exhibits in position, but the crowds are here and the Jackson Park fair grounds are daily visited by thousands. Every incoming train swells the number of visitors; the hotels and lodging houses are filling up and the always crowded streets of Chicago are becoming

The buildings are nearing completion and every day sees a marked change. A small army of workmen are engaged and every effort is being made to complete the buildings by May 1st. The general opinion is that the buildings cannot all be finished but the larger number will. Early visitors to the fair may not everything in its entirety, but by their early attendance they will not lose much

A visitor to the fair naturally wants information regarding accommodation and transportation facilities. Transportation facilities are very complete.
The exposition grounds can be reached
in three ways. The Illinois Central
Railway runs trains every ten minutes from the center of the city to the grounds. These trains stop at all stagrounds. These trains stop at all stations along the way and visitors located on the south side, on which is Jackson Park, will have little trouble in reaching the grounds by this route. The sum of 25 cents is charged for the round trip ticket. A wrinkle is worth knowing. A commutation ticket may be purchased at South Park or the 57th street entrance to the grounds for \$1.10. This ticket is good for ten rides and the South Park entrance to the grounds is perhaps the best to be taken by Canperhaps the best to be taken by Canadian visitors, as it leads directly to the Canadian building, which is prettily situated near the English building on the edge of Lake Michigan. The Jackson Park or Cottage Grove avenue cable charges 5 cents for the trip to the park. By this route the park is seven miles from the city hall and it takes the ca ble forty-five minutes to make grounds. Access to the park can also be obtained by boat. Boats will leave the foot of Van Buren street, in the center of the city, and will charge 25

cago will find no difficulty in getting to the World's fair. It is probable that visitors will experience more trouble in finding accommodation. The hotels and lodging houses in the south end, near the park, are all but filled up as it is. They ask large prices and do not have much trouble in getting them. Bookings have been made ahead and the numbers of flats have already been secured.

cents for the round trip. The fair management think that these facilities

for transportation will prove adequate

and that the large numbers visiting Chi-

The prices asked are \$1.50 and upwards for a single bed during the month of May. In June the prices will go as during that month it is expected the greatest number will visit the fair. Board may be obtained between \$8 and \$10 a week. This is not of the best. Admission to the grounds is 50 cts. There are rumors that these prices will be advanced, and there is a number of reasons to suppose that the rumor is correct. Landlords have raised all rents of houses in the southern portion of the city. Five room cottages are renting at \$45 and \$50 a month, and some seven roomed houses in favorable locations are rented for \$100 a month. These houses are re-rented and the re-renters expect to make a small pile on the enerprise, so some one has to pay, and he unfortunate visitor is the someone. Provisions are advancing in price and

as the demand increases the cost will likewise take an upward bound. Those who desire private transportation will also have to pay dearly for it. Everyone else has a finger in the pie and hackmen do not see why they should not have some of the meat. An Englishman expressed himself when talking on the subject. He considered it a "damnation bleed. But it is all to see the great fair and it would be impolitic to grumble.

Entering the grounds by the 57th St.
Entering the frounds by the 57th St.
entrance the first of the large buildings
on the east (the right) is the art gallery. Walking round what is known lery. Walking round what is known as the North Pond, the Illinois State building is reached. This is the largest of the state buildings, occupies 3.2 acres and cost \$250,000. Continuing in the same course and passing to the lagoon the Woman's Building is seen. This has a floor space of 3.3 acres and cost \$138,000. Further east is the Transportation Building; floor area 9.4 acres, cost \$370,000. Diverting the course slightly towards the lake, the Mines Building is appropriated. slightly towards the lake, the Mines Building is approached. It has floor space of 8.7 acres and cost \$265,000. The Electricity Building is adjacent. The floor area is an acre in increase of that of the Mines Building, and the cost is \$410,000. The Administration Building faces the Mines and Electricity buildings. In this building are the offices of the World's Fair management, foreign department, postoffice, bank and foreign department, postoffice, bank and information bureau. The Administration Building is fitted up with an elevator, cost \$550,000, and has a floor area of 4.2 acres. The Machinery Hall is south of the Administration Building; cost \$1,200,000, floor space 6.2 acres. Across the South Canal is the Agriculture Building; floor space 16 acres; cost

\$62,000. Passing along the basin, which presents a pretty view by day and lighted at night by incandescent lights a spec-tacle unequalled, the Casino and Music tacle unequalled, the Casino and Music Hall are entered. To the south of the Casino is a reproduction of the Convent of La Rabida, where Columbus found an asylum in time of trouble. Krupp Gun Works, the leather exhibit, the Dairy and the Forestry Building may be reached by continuing along the lake be reached by continuing along the lake front. Retracing steps and again passing the basin the Manufactures and front. high the basin the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building will be found beautifully situated, the main entrance facing the lake; floor area 44 acres and cost \$1,700,000. The United States Government building is next entered. It cost \$400,000 and has an area of six acres. of six acres. Crossing the north la-goon the Fisheries Building stands before you; this building has a three acre floor area and cost \$225,000. Turning towards the lake the Canadian Building can be seen. It is painted white and stands on the corner of the 57th street entrance and the lake boule.

a semi-circle commencing from the Canadian Building.

The buildings are surrounded with beautifully laid out grass plots dotted with flower beds. Wide drives afford visitors an easy means of taking in the sights. The buildings in themselves form

a small city and to walk around them would not be a much easier task than walking around the Queen City, Vic-DESCRIPTION OF DIFFERENT BUILDINGS

OPPOSING THE SITE.

An Unfavorable Motion on the New Postoffice Lot to Come Before the Council. Ald. Bragg has a notice of motion on the bulletin board. He proposes that the city shall place its stamp of disapproval on the new postoffice site. His olution is as follows:

That whereas it has been rumored that it is the intention of the Dominion government to purchase a plot of ground at the corner of Government and Humboldt streets, known as the Canada Western Hotel site, for the purpose of erecting thereon a postoffice and cus-toms house, this council is of the opinion that while such a situation might be proper for the last named building, it is in every respect unsuitable for the requirements of a postoffice.

That the said reputed site, being on the water front at the extreme southern limit of the business portion of the city, beyond which no extension thereof is posible, it would be neither central nor convenient to the business community nor to the great majority of the citizens in the residential part of the city, which lies to the northeast of the water

That the unsuitability of such a site referred to would not only be felt at once by the citizens at large, as the business and residential limits must continue from the topographical nature of the town site to extend still further to he northward. The great inconvenience of such a locality for public access would seriously increase with the prospective

growth of the city. it therefore resolved that his worship the mayor be requested to bring this matter to the notice of the honorable the postmaster-general and the honorable the minister of public works without delay, with the view that the representation herein may have their favorable consideration, and that a location more desirable and central for the present and future wants of the city than the site referred to may be se-

WILD DOGS OF ASIA.

Savage Brutes Which Deliberately Run Down and Kill Tigers.

The whole tribe of wild dogs which, n closely allied forms, are to be found in the wildest jungles and woods of Asia, from the Himalaya to Ceylon and from China to the Taurus-unless the "golden wolves" of the Roman empire are now extinct in the forests of Asia Minor—show an individual and corporate courage which entitles them to a high place among the most daring of wild creatures. The "red dogs," to give them their most characteristic give them their most characteristic places are positive large in sign year. name, are neither large in size nor do they assemble in large packs, says the Spectator. Those which have been from time to time measured and described seem to average some three feet in length from the nose to the root of the tail. The pack seldom numbers more than nine or ten, but there is sufficient evidence that they are willing and able to destroy any creature that inhabits the jungle with the exception of the adult elephant and perhaps rhinoceros, creatures whose great size and leathery hide make them almost invulnerable by such enemies as dogs. The quality of courage possessed by the hunting dog appears in a marked difference of habit from that noticeable all other carnivorous beasts. As rule each ferocious animal has its nat ural and favorite prey, which may vary in different localities, but it is in each case the easiest and most profitable victim. Tigers, for instance, are cattleslayers or deer-killers, just as cattle or deer killers, to be the most abundant in leer happen to be the most abundant in their district. Leopards prey on goats, sheep, and, when they can get them, on

tame dogs; wolves, on sheep and cattle; stoats, on rabbits and hares; weasles, on rats and mice. But though the jungles which they visit abound in defenseless animals, the wild dog does not limit his attack to these. The packs deliberately pursue and destroy both the black and Himalayan bears and the tigers, affording, perhaps, the only stance in which one carnivorous species deliberately sets itself to hunt down and destroy another. From their rarity uninterrupted nature of the which they haunt and their habit hunting at night—which a probable suggestion makes the basis of the early legends of the demon hunter and "Hellequin" at a time when the "red ogs" still remained in Europe-observations of their habits are rare. But the general belief of the wild tribes of India is borne out by two stories told by Col. Baldwin on their attacking the bear and tiger, which put the fact beyond doubt. A bear was found by an English officer standing at the fact beyond doubt. A bear was found by an English officer standing at bay before the dogs. He had killed one, but his hide and body were torn in strips by the bites of the pack. other case the fresh bones of a tiger vere found, from which the flesh had been eaten; one paw still remained whole, and close by the freshly killed bodies of three wild dogs, which had fallen in the fight. Remembering not only the strength and activity of the tiger, but the astonishing pluck with which, even when wounded, it will constantly charge a line of elephants and endeavor to scale the howdah—which endeavor to scale the nowman—which is, in fact, a fort, with an armed garrison—it is difficult to over-estimate the courage of the wild dogs in meeting and destroving such an antagonist. We think it extremely probable that the wild dog may justify a statement once made, perhaps without sufficient evidence, that they have "an inherent hostility to the larger felidae and are incessantly on the watch to destroy their whelps, so that the species are the instrument by which nature keeps down the superabundant

increase of the great feline of the wilderness."

Work of the Lorne. The tug Lorne brought the bark Schofield into the roads this morning. The latter is in ballast from the Wes Coast and is seeking a cargo. She had an uneventful trip up. The ship's log showed a 10-knot pace from the Cape to the Race, which is a decided compli-ment to the Lorne. Capt. Locke says ment to the Lorne. Capt. Locke says she is stronger than ever. Yesterday the Lorne took the ship Ecclefechan, laden with general cargo consigned to Balfour, Guthrie & Co., to Port Townsend from outside. The Ecclefechan spoke the Kinkora, bound for Victoria from Liverpool, in 33 north 124 1-2 west, so she may be looked for here any day. The Lorne returned to the Cape to-day after one of three ships outside awaiting a tow. **GUESTS OF WASHINGTON** 

As Such British Columbia's Officials Go to the World's Fair.

IT WILL BE A MEMORABLE TRIP.

Invitation - Probable Make-Up of Lieut.-Governor Dewdney's, Party-Those Who Will Accompany Governor

His Honor Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney and an official party made up from the provincial government and the army and navy will go to the World's Fair in company with and as guests en route of His Excellency John H. McGraw, governor and commander-in-chief of the State of Washington and his staff. This matter has been under consideration by the members of Gov. McGraw's staff for some time back, but a serious delay was caused by their inability to secure the Pullman sleeping cars through to Chicago and return at the time desired. Chicago and return at the time desired.

That, however, is being arranged, and a definite date, probably somewhere between May 3rd and 7th, will be announced this week. As soon as that is settled Col. E. M. Carr, assistant adjutant-general of the National Guards of Washington, will come to Victoria with official letters of invitation to Gov.

Dewdney and Premier Davie. This will Dewdney and Premier Davie. This will be by no means their first intimation of the affair, as the matter has been under official consideration for some time back.

The number from Victoria will be limited to about sixteen. As far as ascertainable, the government officials being very reticent about the matter. being very reticent about the matter, the following gentlemen will constitute a staff for Gov. Dewdney: Col. E. G. Prior, M. P., aidc-de-camp to Governor-General; Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D. A. G.; Capt. Palmer, quartermaster "C" Battery; Capt. A. W. Jones, district paymaster; Capt. P. A. E. Irving, adjutant B. C. B. G. A., and a couple of officers from the war ships, of whom one will be Capt. Hughes-Hallet, R. N., commander H. M. S. Garnet; Hon. C. E. Pooley and Mrs. Pooley, Mrs. Col. Baker, Henry Croft, M. P.P., and Mrs. Croft, John Grant, M. P.P. 'The premier will probably be unable to go, as two members of the government are above. sent, Mr. Turner in New York and Col. Baker in London. Mr. Vernon cannot get away. Mr. Higgins may not be able to go. The State of Washington party

consist of His Excellency Governor McGraw, Hon. F. H. Luce, lieutenant-governor and president of the senate, Brigadier-General A. P. Curry, brigade commander and staff; Brigadier-General commander and staff; Brigadier-General Rossell G.O'Brien, adjutant-general; Col. E. N. Carr, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut.-Col. A. J. Kane, assistant inspector-general; Major E. C. McDonald, military secretary of the governor; Lieut.-Col. Plummer, assistant commissary-general; Lieut.-Col. Taylor, aide-decamp to the governor, and others. There will be about 40 all told, among whom there will be about 10 ladies. At the request of Adjutant-General O'Brien. M. J. Jones, formerly superintendent of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railway, has been directing the transportaway, has been directing the transportation arrangements. The British Col tion arrangements. The British Col-umbia party will join the Washington officials at Seattle, from where the comofficials at Seattle, from where the combined party will start together. The route is over the C. P. R. to Gretna, the Great Northern to St. Paul, and Chicago & Northwestern to Chicago. The return will be over either the N. P. or Great Northern. There will be certain ceremonies in Chicago under the apprises of the war department in which

auspices of the war department in which the representatives from the Northwest vill participate. The officials here feel a deep sense of gratification at the consideration shown them in the matter. The act is a very neighborly one. The trip will be made

memorable one to all who take part in it.

The representatives of the C. P. R.,
Great Northern, N. P., and Chicago &
Northwestern have been very kind and
considerate in accommodating the party in arranging transportation details.

THE TROPICAL FORESTS. Strange Animals That Spend Their Lives

in the Loftiest Trees.

London Spectator:—To the naturalist the most marked feature of the great tropical forest south of the equator is the inequality in the balance of nature between the vegetable and animal life. From the forests of Brazil to the forests of the Congo, through the wooded heights of Northern Madagascar to the tangled jungles of the Asiatic Archipelago and the impenetrable woods of New Guinea, the boundless profusion of vegetable growth is unmatched by any similar abundance in animal forms. A few brilliant birds of strange shape and matchess plumage, such as the toucans of in the Loftiest Trees. brilliant birds of strange shape and match-less plumage, such as the toucans of Guinea amid the Amazon, or the birds of paradise in the Moluccas or the Papuau Archipelago, haunt the loftiest trees, and from time to time fall victims to the blow pipe or arrow of the natives, who scarcely dare to penetrate that foodless region, even for such spoils, until incantation and sacri-fice have propitiated the offended spirits of the woods; but, except the sloth and the giant ant-eater, there is hardly to be found in the tropical regions of the New World a quadruped which can excite the curiosity of the naturalist or form food even for the wildest of mankind.

of the naturalist or form food even for the wildest of mankind.

In the corresponding tracts of Africa and the Asiatic Archipelago the rare four-footed animals that live in the solitary forests are for the most part creatures of the night. Unlike the lively squirrels and martin-cats of temperate regions they do not leave their hiding places till the tropical darkness has fallen on the forest, when they seek their food, not on the surface of the ground, but, imitating the birds, ascend to the upper surface of the ocean of trees, and at the first approach of dawn seek refuge from the hateful day in the dark recesses of some aged and hollow trunk. There is nothing like the loris or the lemur in the fauna of temperate Europe. We may rather compare them to a race of arboreal moles, the condition of whose life is darkness and invisibility. But, unlike the moles, the smaller members of these rarely seen tribes are among the most beautiful and interesting creatures of the tropics, though extreme difficulty of capturing creatures whose whole life is spent on the loftiest forest trees is further increased by the reluctance of the natives to enter the deserted and pathless forests. The beautiful lemurs, most of which are found in Madagascar, are further believed by the Malagasi to embody the spirits of their ancestors, and the weird and plaintive cries which fill the groves at night, uttered by creatures whose bodies, as they cling to the branches, are invisible, and whose delicate movements are noiseless, may well have left a doubt on the minds of the diselicate movements are noiseless, may wel have left a doubt on the minds of the dis coverers of the island as to whether these were not in truth the cries and wailings of

rue lemures, the unquiet ghosts of the de Beath of Mr. Colvile. The last Canadian Gazette announces the death of Mr. Eden Colville, was for several years governor of the Hudson Bay Company and director of the Bank of British Columbia. This latter post he occupied at the time of his death. Mr. Colville was also consected with a their prominents.

his death. Mr. Colville was also con-nected with other prominent London

Proceedings of the New Westminster In dignation Meeting. New Westminster, April 23.—The public meeting held last night to consider the course of the provincial government was well attended and the proceedings were fairly lively. Mr. James Johnson was chairman. J. A. Forin moved the following resolution, seconded by C. B. Sword, M. P.P.: "Resolved that this restrict resolution resolution." B. Sword, M. P.P.: "Resolved that this meeting protests against the refusal of the provincial government to introduce a just redistribution measure and their failure to recognize the established principle of parliamentary government of representation based upon population."

Dr. Cooper moved, seconded by Mr. Brydone-Jack:

"Resolved, that a petition be prepared and circulated for signature and forwarded to his excellency the governorgeneral, calling upon him to disallow the parliament buildings construction act, until such time as the measure be submitted to the people at a general elec-

mitted to the people at a general elec-tion, as the present house of assembly does not justly represent the people of British Columbia.

British Columbia.

"Be it further resolved that the committee appointed at the last public meeting here, together with others who may be added, be a committee to carry out the wishes of the people in this connection; that the said committee have power to add to their number, and generally to do all things necessary to give prompt and full effect to the wishes of the people as now expressed."

prompt and full effect to the wishes of the people as now expressed."

The resolutions were carried unanimously, of course. Besides the movers and seconders, the orators of the evening were J. C. Brown, M. P.P., Capt. Robertson, of Moresby island, H. O. Bell-Irving and J. B. Ker of Vancouver. All the speakers denounced the govern-All the speakers denounced the government in strong terms. Mr. Brown in the course of his speech said that sep-aration should only be thought of when all the ordinary constitutional means of obtaining justice had failed. Capt. Robertson of Moresby island expressed his regret that with such glorious prospects and capacity for a most prosperous future the province was being reduced to bankruptcy by mismanagement and reckless expenditure. Mr. Bell Irving of Vancouver said the government at Victoria had proved itself unworthy of the confidence of the country. The government at Ottawa appeared only to recognize a government and province of Victoria government and province of and it was time the mainland should as-sert itself. A larger share in the representation was demanded, as well as some voice in the expenditure of the heavy sums for which the people were taxed was demanded.

MARM FOR SALE OR RENT for a term of T years. Rent can be paid by improving place. 160 acres, situated about 27 miles from Nanaimo and 10 from Beaver Creek wharf. On the premises there are a good dwelling hou-e, kitchen and woodshed and outbuildings. Good water at door. About 120 acres meadow land all enclosed For further particulars apply to D. A. McMillan, Errington P. O., B. C. arch3-9w

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Medical Work that Tells the Causes, Describes the Effects, Points the Remedy.

Scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful medical book ever published; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Subjects treated:— Nervous Debility, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband,

Those Intending Marriage, etc. Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK. It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. Address the publishers,

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New Telegraph Hotel.

commodation for 100 guests. This hotel is a three-story brick, with basement; has electric light and gas, and all the modern conveniences. inds a fine view of the harbo Terms, from \$1 to \$2 per day.
daw JOHNATHAN MERRIFIELD.



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Write for our Book "STARTLING FACTS" for meg pnly. Tells you how to get well and stay well. ADDRESS D. E. CAMPBELL

Family Chemist, SOLE AGENT, VICTORIA, B. C. ap18-ly wk

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

In the matter of the "Quieting Titles Act,' And in the matter of the Title to Lot Twenty-five (25), Subdivision of Block "N" Victoria West.

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Semple of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, has made an application under the "Quieting Titles act," in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, for a Declaration of Title act the lend above described of Titles act of the lend above described. preme Court of British Columbia, for a Declaration of Title to the land above described, and has produced evidence before the Honorable Mr. Justice Crease whereby he appears to be the owner of the said land in Fee Simple, free from all encumbrances. Therefore any person having or pretending to have any title or interest in the said land, or any part thereof, is required on or before the first day of June, now next ensuing, to file a statement of his claim, verified by affidavit, with the Registrar of the Supreme Court, at the Supreme Court House in Victoria aforesaid, and to serve a copy on Mr. H. G. Hall, of 12 Ba-tion Square of the same place, Solicitor for the said Robert Semple, and in default of doing so every such claim will be barred, and the said Robert Semple, and in default of doing so every such claim will be barred, and the said Robert Semple will be entitled to be registered as owner in Fee Simple of the land above described, subject only to the reservations contained in the 23rd section of the above mentioned att.

tioned Act. Dated this 17th day of April, 1893. H. G. HALL. Solicitor for the Petitioner, 12 Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C.

Approved,
HENRY P. PELLEW CREASE,
ap20-4twk
J. In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

IN CHAMBERS.

In the matter of the "Quieting Titles Act;"
And in the matter of the Title to Lot
Twenty-six (26), Subdivision of Block "N."
Victoria West, being portion of Section 31,
Esquimalt District, British Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert Semple of the City of Victoria, B. C., has made an ap-plication under the "Quieting Titles Act" in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, for a Declaration of Title to the land above scribed, and has produced evidence before Honorable Mr. Justice Drake whereby appears to be the owner thereof in simple free from all encumbrances. There simple free from all encumbrances. Therefore any person having or pretending to have any title or interest in the said land, or any part thereof, is required on or before the fich day of July, now next ensuing, to file a statement of his claim, verified by affidavit, with the Registrar of the Supreme Court, at the Supreme Court House, Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C., and to serve a copy on Mr. H. G. Hall, of 12 Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C., Solicitor for the said Robert Semple, and in default of doing so every such claim will be baried and the said Robert Semple will be entitled to be registered as owner in fee simple in possession of the said land above described, subject only to the reservations contained in the 23rd section of the Act above mentioned.

Approved.

HARVEY COMBE, Approved. HARVEY COMBE,
Deputy Registrar of Supreme Cou Dated this 8th day of April, 1893. ap14-3mw

#### **AUCTION SALE**

I am instructed by the mortgagees to offer-he undermentioned Valuable Property

For sale by Public Auction at DUNCAN'S STATION, Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, at the hour of three o clock p.m., on SATURDAY, the 6th day of May, 1893 1st-Quamichan District.

The whole or part of Sections 15 and 16, Range VIII, formerly owned by Col. Matthews, and now in the occupation of Dr. A. M. Watson. This property is beautifully situated on the Cowichan River, within half a mile of Duncan's Station, and will be offered for safe in lots to suit purchasers, as per map, to be procured at time of sale. Beautiful residential property. Soil rich black loam, very suitable for gardening and fruit raising.

2nd-Shawnigan District. Sections 2, Ranges 8 and 9, containing together 160 acres, more or less. This property is partly improved, and fronts on Mill Creek Bay, Saanich Inlet.

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For further particulars apply to
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Solicitors for the Morigages,
Bastion Street, Victoria,

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TOO FINE A BOAT FO

Steamer Signal Was

United States Senator Commerce Committ cific Coast Pointsside His Wife's Grav

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Washington, D. C., A. W. Perry, who has from Fortress Monroe, to witness the rendez his praise of the San says that not only are of her, but foreigners f her, but foreign Perry visited H. M. his respects to Admin British fleet, who als British fleet, who als the San Francisco. pronounced her in e in her appearance, b finish and the personand men. Lieut. be a mistake to let go back to the Pa hould remain on th inent, as an incentive the part of shipbuilde coast. Had she be waters sooner, Cramp so readily secured the ed to him a few mont

The American Com Washington, D. C., tor Ransom, chairman committee, was seen to the Committee's and when asked al date of their start f an idea now could be perfected tee would leave by was no certainty a but it was his purp mittee away at the ement. It is now st mittee will be on the nearly six weeks, a lengthened period. Sen the committee will go cago to San Francis fornia metropolis the Angeles to investigate proposed deep water at Redondo beach or the investigation for provements in Califo

north to Oregon and vestigate the Colum vestigate the Columb ments, and also the pr connect Lake Washin Sound with a ship can Death of Senato Oakland, Cal., April been received in Oakla in Washington of ex-se Whitney of this city had been in Washin

weeks. He was take ly shortly after arriving ly weakened until he Mrs. V last night. on the night overland Whitney was very p publican politics, and expected by his many whom knew of his illn

Steamer Sign San Francisco, April er Signal, several da Chatham bay, arrived last evening, in tow while the steamer was the crank pin broke, a voyage had to be mad o'clock yesterday aft picked up the disabled Bendegarde reported e

Los Angeles, Cal., Perry tragically comp his wife's grave yeste himself through the very well-to-do man, amount of property. ommitted suicide Perry must have ha nicide, as some time keeper of the cemete ed to commit suicide not made up his mind ought to be done. 75 years of age.

He Was Accuratel Los Angeles, Cal., Ioward Broughton, w licksburg for the 30,000 while acting the Standard Oil Co rrested here to-day b escription sent from ome time ago by the appears that he rancisco, where he companion at a hotel name, and fled upon fir hadowed. The police ot an inkling that he Angeles and telegraphe out for him. On bein first denied all knowle ut finally confessed.

Highbinder in San Francisco, April ighbinder, is on trial field's court for killing March 13th last. Th esult of a highbinder own, and Kim, meeti treet at noon one day im. He shot his man eral white witnesses and it looks as though

Why Are Parisians
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Stuart Smith of China is a guest at the vard. The different state and foreign after or buildings are arranged in the form of a tow.

# Mictoria Meekly Times.

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VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1893.

PART 2.

steamer Signal Was Not Wrecked After All.

United States Senator Dead-American Commerce Committee to Inspect Pacific Coast Points-Shot Himself Beside His Wife's Grave—Captain Blackburn Was Getting Married.

Washington, D. C., April 26.-Lieut. W. Perry, who has just returned in Fortress Monroe, where he went witness the rendezvous of the great of war vessels, is enthusiastic in praise of the San Francisco. He that not only are Americans proud her, but foreigners speak in the hest praise of the ship. Lieut. rry visited H. M. S. Blake and paid respects to Admiral Hopkins of the titish fleet, who also spoke highly of San Francisco. Admiral Hopkins mounced her in every respect the est vessel in the whole fleet, not only her appearance, but in her armament, the and the personnel of her officers. and the personnel of her officers men. Lieut. Perry says it would mistake to let the San Francisco ack to the Pacific waters. She d remain on this side of the connt, as an incentive to competition on shipbuilders on the Atlantic Had she been seen in these sooner, Cramp would not have adily secured the contracts award-him a few months ago.

The American Commerce Committee. Washington, D. C., April 26.-Sena-Ransom, chairman of the commerce mittee, was seen to-day in reference he Committee's Pacific coast trip, when asked about the probable of their start for Chicago, said he an idea now that arrangements be perfected so that the commitwould leave by June 15th. There no certainty about this, he said, it was his purpose to get the com-tee away at the earliest possible moent. It is now stated that the comrly six weeks, and possibly a more gthened period. Senator Ransom says committee will go direct from the Calimia metropolis they will go to Los Angeles to investigate whether the proposed deep water harbor should be at Redondo beach or San Pedro. When the investigation for this purpose is completed, other river and harbor improvements in California. Sound with a ship canal

Death of Senator Whitney. Oakland, Cal., April 26.—News has een received in Oakland of the death washington of ex-senator George E. Whitney of this city. Mr. Whitney ad been in Washington only a few reeks. He was taken ill quite suddenty shortly after arriving there and slowshortly after arriving there, and slow-weakened until he died at 6 o'clock reakened until he died at 6 o'clock night. Mrs. Whitney was tele-hed for and started for the east the night overland train. Senator hitney was very prominent in Reblican politics, and his death was unpected by his many friends, few of hom knew of his illness.

Steamer Signal Safe.

San Francisco, April 26.—The steam-Signal, several days overdue from atham bay, arrived safely in harbor to evening, in tow of the tug Relief, the 18th instant, at 12:15 p.m., e the steamer was off Umpqua river, erank pin broke, and the rest of the ge had to be made under sail. At lock yesterday afternoon the Relief ded up the disabled vessel. Captain indegarde reported everyone on board

The Unhappy Rich.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 26.—M. B. erry tragically committed suicide on e's grave yesterday by shooting through the head. Perry is a well-to-do man, and owned a large unt of property. A year ago his son mitted suicide by taking poison. must have had a penchant for as some time ago he told the of the cemetery that he intendcommit suicide, and that he had nade up his mind at just what time ught to be done. Perry was about years of age.

He Was Accurately Described. Los Angeles, Cal., April 26.—Frank oward Broughton, who is wanted at cksburg for the embezzlement of

0,000 while acting as special agent the Standard Oil Company there, was ested here to-day by the police on a ription sent from San Francisco time ago by the authorities there. appears that he was traced to San icisco, where he registered with a nion at a hotel under a fictitious e, and fled upon finding that he was wed. The police in San Francisco an inkling that he was going to Los geles and telegraphed to keep a lookfor him. On being arrested he at denied all knowledge of the case,

finally confessed. Highbinder in the Toils.

n Francisco, April 26.—Ah Kim, a binder, is on trial in Judge Dangers court for killing Mock Chung on the 13th last. The killing was the to far highbinder's war in Chinana, and Kim, meeting Chung on the taf noon one day heren for at noon one day heren for a tag noon one day he at noon one day, began firing at He shot his man five times. Sevhite witnesses saw the shooting looks as though the murderer will

Delthil urges upon Parisians the ney of a regular supply of milk from ountry, on the ground that the alition of stabled cows, though it often in a more abundant supply of milk, the attributes the continued do not be of Parisis to the detriment of its minerality to the detriment of its minerality to the detriment of the minerality to the detriment of the minerality to the detriment of the minerality of the Why Are Parisians Undersized? in. He attributes the continued dence of Parisians as regards stature to
bad system of infant feeding in vogue,
especially to the deficiency of the milk
Parisian mothers, it seems, rarely
their own children, being either too
d or, in humble ranks of life, too busy,
considers infants are thrown upon solid

THE AMERICAN NAVY

diet too early, or nourished upon poor Parisian milk deficient in food value. He coacludes:—"In my numerous observations of the antecedents of children afflicted with affections of the osseous tissue, white swellings, etc., I have noticed that in the immense majority of these cases these patients have been victims of bad nourishment at an early age—either bad nurses or insufficient milk food, or milk diet discontinued too soon—whence insufficiency of phosphates for the development of the osseous tissue." M. Deithil even traces the low stature of races living in barren regions to the poverty of the milk supply.

Unionists on Home Rule

London, April 26.—The conference endorsed the decision of the Unionist meeting in Devonshire House yesterday, to refrain from making amendments to the Home Rule bill during the committee stage, while retaining freedom is vote on the amendments offered by other members. At the recent dinner of Ulster Loyalists, presided over by the Duke of Devonshire, and held at St. James Hall, the chairman said that the Unionists ought not to despair. He himself did not believe that Home Rule was any nearer realization because the bill had passed its second reading. The apparent approach of the day of separation might cause much excitement and tion might cause much excitement and violent agitation among loyal Irishmen, but both should be repressed. Mr but both should be repressed. Mr Gladstone had not attempted in the debate on the second reading to contradict the arguments of the Opposition, nor had he answered the protests of the Ulstermen against it. The Unionists

was covered with sand. The spot was lost sight of except by a few. Several weeks ago a party discovered the place and a company was organized to dig up the boat. News was received here to day that the company had dug down to the boat after going through thirteen feet of quicksand. They found everything intact, just as it was 40 years ago. They have already taken out 40 barrels of wine, several barrels of whiskey and about \$1,000 worth of gold and rare china and a good deal of silver plate. The explorers say a thimbleful of the recovered whiskey makes one feel as though he owned the sub-treasury in as though he owned the sub-treasury in Washington.

Her Majesty Goes Home. Florence, April 26.—Queen Victoria's sojourn at the Villa Palmieri ended today. She started for England this afternoon accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg and all the royal attendants. The carriages conveying the Queen and party to the Control Bailway station were esserted ments in California will be looked [Central Railway station were escorted orth to Oregon and Taylor on of in-testigate the Columbia river improvements, and also the proposed scheme to connect Lake Washington with Puget Saund with a ship consul and presented sound with a ship consul. the Queen at the station and presented a bouquet to Her Majesty.

Ahlwardt Stirs Up Strife

Berlin, April 26.—At the session of the Reichstag yesterday Herr Ahlwardt, the Jew baiter, made a motion for the appointment of a committee to enquire appointment of a committee to enquire into the charges made against Dr. Miguel, the minister of finance, and other prominent persons. Towards the close of Ahlwardt's speech Dr. Rickert, one of the radical leaders, called out that Ahlwardt was forever producing bis

Ahlwardt was forever producing his documents for the money which such brought into his pocket.

Ahlwardt turned pale with anger, and retorted: "That's false; you're a liar and a slanderer." An uproar ensued, and as it subsided Ahlwardt accused von Benningsen, leader of the National Liberals, of sharp practices and connivance at Jewish dishonesty, and finally charging him indirectly with having used his political influence to enhance the value of his Hanover coenhance the value of his Hanover cstate by having a railway built near it. The words were hardly out of his mouth when twenty or thirty members sprang

"Blackguard," "Slanderer," "Liar,"
"Down with him," "Turn him out."

To the end of the sitting the speakers interrupted by angry exclamations and there was continued confusion throughout the house. The house finally agreed to the appointment of a committee as requested by Ahlwardt.

Belfast, April 26.—Up to a late hour to-night there had been no recurrence of yesterday's rioting between Orangemen and Catholics. Several clergymen and other persons addressed the Queen's Island workmen during the din-ner hour to-day. They urged the men not to take part in any disturbance, pointing out to them that their cause would be ruined if further rioting should break out. The mayor had a notice posted throughout the city to-day appealing to workingmen and citizens to frain from marching through the streets in procession. As a result of the conference between the mayor, the chief constable and other city officials, the extra police were withdrawn from the streets this evening. The city to-night appears to have resumed its usual aspect, although, on account of the presence of rowdies, the worst districts are patrolled by troops.

The Rome Festivities. Rome, April 26.-A brilliant garden party was given at the Quirinal this afternoon. All the foreign guests attending the royal silver wedding were present, together with the King Queen of Italy and many Italian nobles. After the garden party the Scholastic battalion, of Rome, were nustered and reviewed in the piazza in front of the Quirinal. The German Emperor and Empress witnessed the scene from the balcony of the palace and were greeted by the cadets with enthusiastic cheers. The Kaiser and Empress will visit Naples to-morrow.

Monday.

Mr. Blake Receives Commendation From the Grand Old Man.

The Wives of Two Officers of the Lost Naronic Become Insane - The Czar Said to Have Been Frightened Into Illness - The Natives of Afghanstan Again Giving Trouble.

London, April 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette to-day contains a most sensational article headed "Rumors of an Attempt to Shoot Gladstone," the type used in the headline being the largest in use for that purpose. The paper states that an alleged attempt on the Prime Min-ister's life was made while Gladstone was walking through St. James's Park the arguments of the Opposition, nor had he answered the protests of the Ulstermen against it. The Unionists of England and Ireland resent the Prime Minister's betrayal of his country, his perfidy and his cowardice, in wishing to surrender the liberties of Ulstermen to their avowed enemies. When the English electors realized how contemptible and detrimental was such action they would refuse to sanction the insidious and deadly blows aimed by the present ministry against the efficiency of parliamentary government.

Dug Up After 40 Years.

Paris, Tex., April 24.—About 40 years ago a steamboat sank on the Red river at a place nearly oposite Clarksville in Red River county. In the meantime the river changed its bed and the boat was covered with sand. The spot was lost sight of except by a few. Several weeks ago a party discovered the place and a company was organized to dig up the boat. News was received here today that the company had dug down to the boat after going through thirteen was made while Gladstone was walking through St. James' park at midnight last night on his way walking to n his was walking through St. James' park and a company was organized to dig up the boat. News was received here today that the company had dug down to the boat after going through thirteen was made walking through St. James' park and a company was organized to dig up the boat. News was received here today that the company had dug down to the boat after going through thirteen was made walking to n his was walking to n his was walking to n his was walking to n his wood in the ministry is doubted. It is probable that the story is based on the fact that a man named Fisher, who is now in cusardy of the report in the Pall Mall Gazette, it is probable that the story is based on the fact that a man named Fisher, who is now in cusardy of the report in the Pall Mall of Cazette is doubted. It is probable that the story is based on the fact that a miname troop is doubted. It is probable that the story is based on the fact that a miname troop

discharged a revolver in the Horse Guards parade near Downing street. He evidently intended shooting an officer. Am examination of the notebook revealed the fact that it contained a mass of ravings against the Irish home rule scheme, and the suggestion that the murder of Mr. Gladstone would be justifiable. Upon this slender foundation the report of the attempted murder of Mr. Gladstone was constructed.

The policeman who arrested him says

sachio patriots who were besieged near San Vincente, Chihuahua, sallied forth on Monday night and attacked the troops. Every man of them was killed. The troops lost the lieutenant-colonel of the Ninth Infantry and 25 men. ends the Tomasachions, the sympathizers of the Aztecs.

Appeal Their Case. City of Mexico, April 27 .- Mr. and Mrs. Knox, Americans, sentenced to punishment for swindling jewellers here, have appealed.

Gladstone Compliments Blake. London, April 27.—Mr. Blake on Saturday informed Mr. Gladstone that he had received cables from Mr. Costigan, solicitor-general, and Mr. Curran, on behalf of St. Patrick's society of Montreal, and from certain citizens of Ottawa, including the mayor and Archbishop Dutary being being the convey to the hamel, asking him to convey to the premier their hearty congrautlations upon the second reading of the home rule bill. Mr. Gladstone, in replying to Mr. Blake, promised due acknowledgment of the congratulations to the respective senders. He continued: "In the mean-time, it adds to the interest with which I receive them, that they reach me through the medium of one who has already done so much service to this great

mperial cause. Mr. Blake is still being pressed to speak at political meetings in different parts of the country, but at present is declining further engagements. He will, however, speak at Southwark on Friday, at Birmingham on Wednesday and in London on May 31st at the annual meeting of the Women's Liberal Federa-

Fear Made the Czar Ill.

St. Petersburg, April 27.-Many ra mors are current regarding the cause of the recent stoppin of the Imperial train while en route to the Crimea and the resulting fright by which the Czar was made ill. One rumor is to the effect that thousands of peasants living in vil-lages near Clarkoff laid themselves upon the railway track in order to stor the Czar's train and thus have an op-A Child Murderess.

San Francisco, April 26.—The case of Mrs. Belinda Lapham, charged with the murder of the two-days-old child of Lottie Watson, was called in jolice court this morning and continued until next Monday.

portunity to present to the Czar a perition against certain local abuses. A conflict ensued, it is said, between the train guards and the peasants and the general result was that 42 perisons and 15 soldiers were killed in the fight or crushed by the train.

Bombay, April 26 .- Serious trouble is The Captain's Reason.

San Francisco, April 26.—Capt. Blackburn, of the steamer Montserrat, who disappeared a few days ago, has made his reappearance on his vessel. The captain has been married.

Bombay, April 26.—Serious trout-21s again brewing in the state of Chitral, lying between the valleys of the Canada telegraphic and telegra

STARTLING RUMORS

heir. The state is full of intriguers.
Umra Khan is said to be the chief instigator of the agitation. It is stated that the Ameer of Afghanistam, who has claimed sovereignty over Chitral, is also taking part in stimulating troublesome intrigues and is alleging that the British are endeavoring to encroach upon Chitral. It is said that the Ameer is seeking an alliance with Umra Khan, and is urging the chiefs to unite in opposing Great Britain.

A SPICIAL SESSIONALEY'S TERM OF OFFICE

The New Earl Derby. Ottawa, April 27.—The death of the Earl of Derby and the succession of Lord Stanley to the title and estates attered the situation with regard to the governor-generalship of Canada. It has been decided that Lord Stanley should continue in office several moaths longer, but he is anxious to return to England.

WILL COME TO CANADA.

Predicted Immigration of Anti-Home Rulers From North of Ireland. Ottawa, April 27.—Richard Mitchell, who arrived a few days ago in Canada and posed as an Irish martyr, having left his home in Hanover, County Carleft his home in Hanover, County Carlow, on account of his opposition to home rule and his refusal to join the boycotters arrived in the city this morning after a few months' visit to Ireland. Mitchell has taken up his residence near Duck Lake, N. W. T.. and will leave for Winnipeg to-night. Speaking to your correspondent on the present outlook in Ireland in connection with home rule, Mitchell said that one result would be if the bill passed, to promote a heavy emigration of an expromote a heavy emigration of an cellent class of settlers to Canada. Hundreds of these (meaning opponents to home rule) were now making arrangements to leave for Canada. He was ments to leave for Canada. He was both in the north and in the south of Ireland, as well as in England. Notwithstanding the riots in Belfast, he did not think that the Orangemen and ultra-Protestants would fight. men and ultra-frotestants would light, as they would be simply changing places with those men who were formerly branded as rebels in Ireland for opposing the crown. While his real object in going to Ireland was to see his eldest daughter married, it is said that this passage and expenses were baid by this passage and expenses were paid by immigration department, as devoted his spare moments to talking up the advantages Canada possessed for intending settlers.

TEXT OF THE FOUR GOSPELS. Syrian Manuscript Recently Discovered at Mount Sinal.

Guards parade near Downing street. He evidently intended shooting an officer. Am examination of the notebook revealed the fact that it contained a mass of ravings against the Irish home rule scheme, and the suggestion that the murder of Mr. Gladstone would be justifiable. Upon this slender foundation the report of the attempted murder of Mr. Gladstone was constructed.

The policeman who arrested him saw him mount the steps of Mr. Gladstone's residence shortly after the premier had entered. When the policeman ordered him to descend he fired at the constable and subsequently struggled desperately against heing arrested. Townsond as mint to descend he fired at the constable and subsequently struggled desperately against being arrested. Townsend asserts that the discharge of the revolver was accidental. Some of the entries in the note book read: "Irish home rule bill has passed its second reading; full majority. Saunders." "Talking does not convert." Now is the time for action." "I might wilfully faurder you. Would nothing of the kind be justified? Now to prove it. What says Henry James? See Gladstone's speech of last night. What says Saunders?" At this point Sir John Brodge, presiding magistrate, refused to read any farther. He instructed the jailer, to guard the prisoner with the utmost care.

Notwithstanding the statements that have been made that Mr. Gladstone was in no danger of being shot, and that no importance is to be attached to the affair, there is a growing suspicion that Mr. Gladstone was nearer being fired at than his friends are willing to admit. The man under arrest is named William Townsend, 38, a resident of Sheffield.

Massacre of the Tomasachions.

City of Mexico, April 27.—The Tomasachio patriots who were besieged near San Vincente, Chihuahua, sallied forth

Mexican Customs Law. City of Mexico, April 27.--An import ant decree has just been issued by President Diaz governing the collection of duties at custom houses, the object being to do away with penalties exacted for mistakes in the consular invoices in goods shipped into Mexico. The general customs ordinances are amended in the sense that the additions or rectifi-cations which the consignees of foreign merchandise make to the consular in voices will be admitted by the custom houses without the imposition of any penalty whatever, if such additions and rectifications are made in due form. The decree will take effect on May 1st.

Driven Mad By Despair London, April 27.—The wife of Captain Roberts, of the White Star line steamship Naronic, which has been missing since February 11th, when the vessel sailed from Liverpool for New York, and the wife of chief officer Wright, who was second in command to Centain Roberts on the Naronic bayes Captain Roberts on the Naronic, have both gone insane through despair caused by the loss of their husbands, and have had to be placed in an asylum for the insane.

Premier Ballance Dead Wellington, New Zealand,, April 27.— Hon. H. S. Ballance, prime minister of New Zealand, died to-day of heart disease. In addition to the premiership, Ballance held the office of colonial treasurer and commissioner of trade and customs.

The Keepers Dismissed. Sing Sing, N. Y., April 27.—Keepers Hulse, Murphy and Glynn, who were on duty at the time of the escape of the murderers, Pallister and Roehle, from prison here last week, have been dismissed from the service. Nothing definite has been heard, as yet, from the escaped murderers.

Counterfeiters Captured. Birmingham, Ala., April 27.—The confession of Jim Arwin, a counterfeiter, who gave \$13,000 in spurious coin to George Burk, was arrested to-day in Round Mountain, near Gadsden, on a charge of counterfeiting. There are forty-two indictments against Burke in the courts of Georgia

the courts of Georgia. New Electric Communication San Francisco, April 26.—The Merchants' Telautograph, Telephone and Telegraph Company was incorporated to-day. It is proposed to do a general electrical

President Cleveland Says It Will Be Changed.

A SPECIAL SESSION OF CINCRESS

The Naval Parade Postponed on Account of the Weather.

The Governor of New York and Harris the Wife Murderer-Musical Director at the Wirid's Fair Said to Be Dis gusted-Actress Modjeska Seriously Indisposed.

Washington, D. C., April 27 .- "Congress will be convened in special session between September 1st and 15th at latest. If there should be any necessity for calling Congress together before that time it will be done, but I see no reason for such action at this time." In substance this was the language used by President Cleveland yesterday. He was addressing Congressman Kilgore of Texas and several correspondents in conversation. "Have you any objection to having this statement made public?" asked Kilgore. "No objections whatever," returned the President. "Fact is, I think it is only fair to the business men of the country fair to the business men of the country to know that the present tariff is to be this matter.

Harris Getting Every Chance. New York, April 26.—In an interview to-day, Governor Flower emphatically denied a report that he had decided to pardon Carlyle W. Harris. "I think it was the proper thing," he continued, "to appoint the best criminal lawyer in the latter than the second of the continued of the cartest of th in the state outside of New York to take testimony and ascertain leyend the shadow of a doubt if Harris' friends have any right to appeal to me for clemency. Three justices of the supreme court and 17 physicians, who have been presidents of medical societies, have written me letters strongly urging that the case be reviewed. I determined that it should be and I here that it should be a ed that it should be, and I have confidence that George Rains will do the case full justice. He will have before the jury when it convicted Higgs, and which were not submitted in the court been engaged in riotous scenes yesterof appeals when it handed down its decision affirming that of the lower court.
From the evidence taken before Mr.
Rains I hope to reach a conclusion."

Tangled Red Tape.

Conductor Thomas' Troubles. Chicago, April 27.—Mr. Theodore Thomas has reconsidered his first determination to resign, and from all ap-pearances he will remain until the end of the fair and direct the musical de-partment. That is to say if his ene-mies, and he has got not a few, do not worry him into throwing up the musical directorship and leaving the fair in dis-gust. Mr. Thomas, when seen yester-day by a reporter did not betray any evidence that he had been badly ruffled by the storm that has been rig ing around him. When asked if it were true that he intended to resign from the directorship of the musical department, he replied: "No; reports to that equal are incorrect. I have had no trouble with any one. I have no reason to complain of my treatment at the bands of any of the directors, or the national commission. I have nothing to ask of

There is a report, Mr. Thomas, that you are in receipt of a yearly sum from a leading piano maker in New York in nsideration of your using and favor ing his pianos. Mr. Thomas' eyes flashed at this and his anger burst out without an attempt at control. "It is a lie," he said sternly, "a lie without the slightest basis for

Modjeska Seriously III. Pittsburg, Pa., April 26.—Helena Modjeska became quite ill on Tuesday at her hotel, and was unable to appear at the Duquesne, where she was to play Katherine in "King Henry VIII." The advance sale of tickets had been large and an immense audience had to be dismissed from the theatre. Dr. Mercer, who was called in, had to remain with the actress until after midnight before she had recovered sufficiently for him to

Popular Petentates. Rome, April 27.—The German Emperor and Empress and the King and Queen of Italy, together with the royal princes and others in attendance upon their imperial majesties, started to-day for Naples. Streets, windows and house-tops were thronged with people and the enthusiasm shown was as great as on the occasion of the arrival of the Emperor in Rome.

Carlisle in New York. New York, April 27.—Secretary Carlisle arrived here from Washington last night with the presidential party. He said there was no change in the situa-tion when he left Washington, and he had not heard of anything new here, therefore there was nothing to add to what is already known.

Hurt Fighting a Tiger. London, April 26.—A dispatch from Simla, India, says that Lieut.-General Sir James C. Donner, the military commander in Madras, has been severely injured in an encounter with a tiger.

Color in the South.

New Orleans, April 27.—Judge Theard, in the civil district court, delivered a decision to-day in a Jim Crow car case. Sheriff Broussard, of Lafayette, parish, sued the llinois Central Railway for \$10,000 damages for ejecting him from one of their trains. The court decided against him. He bought two first-class tickets for the purpose of taking an insane negro prisoner to the state asylum at Jackson, La. He placed his prisoner in the smoking section of the white car and the sheriff, who was ill, went into, the non-smoking section. The conductor told him he would have to take his prisoner into the colored car or else sit with him in the smoking section common to both races. Mr. Broussard objected and Color in the South.

Austrian Jewish Emancipation.

Vienna, April 26.—The Hungarian Minister of Public Worship introduced a Jewish emancipation bill in the Reichstag to-day. The measure is conceived in a most liberal spirit. It declares that the Israelite religion shall be legally recognized; that the existing facilities for Christianizing Jews of any age shall be abolished, and that the conversion of Christians to Judaism, which has hitherto been impossible in Hungary, shall be legally sanctioned. Austrian Jewish Emancipation.

London, April 25.—Near Hull the line of the Hull-Barnsley Railway was guarded all day by pickets, and pilot ocomotives were run out of the yards ahead of the trains. threaten to tear up the rails, place dy-namite under bridges, and blow up or derail trains carrying Hull non-union laborers or officials brought from Barnsley. They were stoned by the strikers who gathered at the station, but drove off the mob before it became enough to be dangerous. Another incendiary fire was started at the Queen's dock this morning, but it was extinguished before doing much damage. A large quantity of paraffined paper was found stuffed under the timber sheds

The Braught in France. Paris, April 26.—Long-needed rain fell near Havre and Bordeaux on Monday, but elsewhere in France the drought still continues to wither the crops. Throughout Italy losses have resulted from the unprecedented drynes of the season. Outside of Sicily th changed, and that it will be done just as soon as careful and conservative action can be taken." This is the first direct and authentic statement the President has yet made in reference to this matter. resulted in disastrous fires in forests and small villages have been destroyed. A dispatch from Cairo says that unusual cold has retarded the cotton crop.

near the dock

Called Out the Military. Belfast, April 26.—Rioting in the streets continuing late yesterday afternoon and evening. Repeated encounters between the Orangemen and police resulted in 20 arrests. While the police were taking the prisoners to the station budge for the police, who, after having made several fruitless charges, called persons, who were arrested for having been engaged in riotous scenes yester-

When the governor was asked what further steps would be taken as to the investigation of the escape of the murderers from Sing Sing prison, he replied positively: "That investigation will not be dropped. It will be prisecuted thoroughly, depend upon that."

Conductor Thomas' Troubles.

Tangled Red Tape.

Columbus, Ohio, April 27.—The penitentiary officials here have discovered that President Cleveland has, by an error of a derk, pardoned the wrong man. William and John Skinner were received from the northern district of Alabama under eighteen-mount sentences for illicit distilling. John Skinner has bad eves and his wife is an inner has bad eyes and his wife is an invalid. The sentences were considered excessive and his friends succeeded in securing a pardon. The clerk put William Skinner's name in the pardon and he went out last Monday, leaving his unfortunate brother inside. It is thought that the discovery will result in John Skinner's pardon.

Extensive Fire Damage

Buffalo, N. Y., April 27.-Aldrich and Ray's tin and copper stamping works, a four-story brick building, 1489 Niagara street, police station No. 5 adjoining on the north, and the buildings on the south occupied by Alexander Amos as salesrooms for a patent cooker, and by John Ruth as a boarding house, were destroyed by fire at 4 this morning. The total loss is \$100,000, three-fourths of which falls on the Aldrich building and contents. Three firemen were in-jured. The fire originated in the buffing room of the stamping works.

Investigating Ablwardt's Charges.

Berlin, April 27.—The committee of the Reichstag which was appointed to consider the charge of misappropriation of funds made by Herr Ahlwart against Dr. Miguel, minister of finance, and the late Baron Bleichrodter, was in session to-day. Miguel was present, and Herr Aschenborn, director of the imperial treasury, was in attendance. The committee discussed the so-called document presented by Ahlwardt in support of his charges. Ahlwardt stated that he had submitted all the evidence in his possession, excepting that which he had withdrawn. The documents laid before the committee by Ahlwardt appeared only to be preambles and extracts from the Eisenbahn Zeitung, including a letter signed by the president of the Roumanian senate. The committee after some discussion about the documents, adjourned. Investigating Ahlwardt's Charges.

Prematurely Suspended,

Prematurely Suspended,
Lansing. Mich. April 27.—The public here were startled this morning in passing the Ingham county savings bank to se a placard upon its doors reading:—"This bank is closed and is in the hands of the commissioners of banking." Very litt'e is known of the cause, as the bank officials are very reticent. It is said, however, that the closing was caused by the failure of the Pennsylvania savings bank of Detroit to keep its agreement to furnish the Ingham bank with sufficient currency to do its business. Commissioner Sherwood savs the closing was entirely without his advice or knowledge. He would certainly have advised against it had he been consulted. He can make no prediction as to the future of the bank, and is confident there was no necessity for closing. There is a conference of all the bank directors of the city in session in the office of the commissioner of banking today to determine what course to pursue. The situation is extremely critical.

Hull, Eng., April 27.—The leaders in the strike of union dock laborers against the employment of free laborers at this port, have decided to take a vote of the strikers by ballot as to whether they wish to continue the strike.

One of the neatest articles that has recently been added to the equipment of the Newcastle policemen is the pocket telephone. It is light and handy, consists of a combined mouthpiece and earpiece, has about a foot or more of wire attached, and there is in addition an affixing oin and a small key. The apparatus is to be used in connection with the fire lamps placed at various parts of the city. Instead of breaking the pane of glass in case of a ire breaking out in the neighborhood—as an ordinary individual would do—the police constable opens the door with his key, places the affixing pin in a socket provided for that purpose in the lamp, and is in immediate communication with the fire brigade. He can tell them in an instant what the nature of the configuration is, and what appliances are likely to be required. The pocket telephone, however, and the fire lamps can be utilized for other purposes. A Pocket Telephore.

#### The Meekin Times

Victoria, Friday, April 28, 1893.

TWO OF A KIND.

The Vancouver World, which was in a regretful mood at first over the government's failure to introduce its promised redistribution bill, has now come to the conclusion that "the government acted in the best interests of the whole province" when it withheld the bill. It is even angry with those contumacious people, those "shallow-minded howlers and agitators," who have refused to be converted along with it. By way of showing these ill-advised persons the evil of their ways, the World produces about two columns of what it calls "facts for sensible people," and also gives an extended interview with Premier Davie on the subject. The "facts" and the interview are intended to work together in establishing the proposition that the government did well to postpone redistribution, on the ground that it had discovered something wrong with the Dominion census. Lest there should be some surprise excited by these elaborate efforts to prove what would be self-evident if the premises were well founded, we may explain that the people of the mainland are still generally of the opinion that the government was guilty of trickery. We fear that the World will have to expend many columns of energy before it removes this bad impression. Though the World's own production is remarkable. the interview with the premier is perhaps still more striking. Here is a sample of Mr. Davie's utterances:

"Were it the last session of present parliament, and the members had to go to the country on a general election, it would have been different. It might have been incumbent upon us in that case to have prolonged the session in order that a bill might have been prepared, upon other data, but as redistribution did not involve dissolution, and as there is no occasion for, or any intention of, going to the people before the natural expiry of the term, no rights have been prejudiced and no principle of the constitution has been

We have only to place beside this the paragraph from the speech from the throne in order to show the singularity of the premier's position. Here is the statement put in the Lieutenant-Gover-

"The time has arrived when the al tered conditions of the province demand a change in the method of popular rep-resentation in the legislative asesmbly, and a measure of redistribution therefore, be submitted to you."

Manifestly, if what the government here said was correct, the time had arrived not only for a redistribution but for a dissolution to give it effect. It is rather absurd to say now that because the time for dissolution had not come therefore the redistribution might be postponed. The premier in effect pleads accept the National Policy." guilty to either having caused Governor Dewdney to lay a false statement before the assembly or to having violated | to-day, at all events, and is precisely as a principle of the constitution. But we have stated it. There are numerous the premier's method of excusing himself

for the postponement. The World quotes

him thus: "It was agreed on all sides that the

census of the Dominion of Canada should form the basis of redistribution, and the promise given by the previous government was that a measure would submitted, just as soon as the complete census returns were made known. time of the opening of parlia ment the complete census returns had not been published, but the government was in a general way prepared to accept the returns given in bulletin form as substantially correct, and to frame a measure, having in view the population as indicated therein. These figures gave 61,406 to the mainland and 36,767 to the Island of Vancouver. On the main-land, 42,162 was credited to Westminster district. It was fully expected when the speech from the throne was delivered that the complete returns in detail would be received during the At that time the government session. had not looked into the figures as closely as it would otherwise have done had been any reason to believe that they did not disclose the proper propor-tion of representation, that, all things being taken into consideration, was due to the different parts of the province. It was not until the proposed measure came to be discussed by the executive in all its details during the session that the real significance of the figures before us became apparent. As a matter of fact the Dominion blue book, containing the complete analysis of the population, and all the necessary details, was not issued until the closing days of the session, and did not reach British Columbia until af-ter the session closed. But from what we could ascertain beforehand, by com-munication with Ottawa, the startling fact was disclosed that, excluding the Indians and Chinese-who, all must admit, should not enter into consideration at all—the official figures showed the whole population of the island to be greater than that of the mainland. We took every means to investigate the truth of this, but the more we enquired stronger the proof appeared to be and the more positive the efficials at Ottawa became in their statements as to the accuracy of these figures. What these are I need not trouble you to state; they have been published in every paper in the province, and in some cases over and over again."

It will be noted, in the first place, that Mr. Davie and his colleagues regarded the census bulletins as giving all the information they needed in the drawing up of a bill. It will be noted, in the second place, that they had no other information at hand, inasmuch as the census volume did not reach here until the end of the session. For that matter the census volume would not have helped them much in any event. But the government, says Mr. Davie, did not know there was anything wrong with the census until it went to work out the Arnoldi. The ex-mechanical superintendetails of the bill. Then it was dis- dent of the public works department covered, by some means unknown, that | will therefore have to suffer th epenalty the figures could not be relied on. As of his wrong-doing. It was certainly to the particular circumstances that led | wrong for him to accept presents from to this discovery the premier does not government contractors and purveyors enlighten us, but we fancy the mys- and to let his steam yacht to the govtery can be cleared up. The fact is ernment in another man's name; his that the government had prepared its punishment is perhaps none too great redistribution scheme, but when this was for his offense. But there is a great submitted to a caucus several of the injustice in punishing him more severegovernment's supporters flatly opposed by than other men who took similar The wonderful discoveries in relation to the white men, Indians and Chinese were clearly an after thought. The premier and the Vancouver organ must labor and the vancouver organ must labor and the vancouver organ must labor. The premier in but the positions in the public service. Senecal, for instance, be discontinued and that a readjustment of the Toronto seats would be made. The son (condescendingly)—At my age your absorption in social galety greeves me. At your age in social galety greeves me. At your age were the Toronto experiment, it may be explained, consisted in giving that city in social galety greeves me. At your age were and the Vancouver organ must labor in social galety greeves me. At your age were probably lacked the fastinations which I in social galety greeves me. At your age were the Toronto experiment, it may be explained, consisted in giving that city in social galety greeves me. At your age were got the privilege of supplying the printing the printing that city in social galety greeves me. At your age were got the Toronto experiment, it may be explained, consisted in giving that city in social galety greeves me. At your age your approach is a probably lacked the fastination of the toronto experiment, it may be explained.

to convince the public that the question of redistribution was honestly with by the government.

KEEP TO THE RECORD. Our kindly and truthful neighbor this morning makes us say that "the people of Canada pay as Dominion taxes \$15 a head." The Times' actual statement was that the people of British Columbia pay that amount, which is not by any means the same thing. How many times more are we in sorrow to compelled to reprove the Colonist for this bad habit of misrepresentation? It is really distressing to find a journal which affects extreme respectability thus descending to the use of questionable weapons. This morning's article, from which we have quoted, affords other examples of this moral weakness on the part of our neighbor. After wrongly crediting the Times with the assertion noted above, the Colonist proceeds: "The average taxation is considerably less than \$6 a head of the population. British Columbia, being peculiarly situated, pays very much more than the average. The excess, we believe, ought in justice to be returned to the province in some shape or other. Why does not our contemporary aid us in advocating this?" The Colonist, of course, wishes to insinuate that we have never urged the prosecution of necessary public improvements in this province by the Dominion government. If we were to borrow the Colonist's own forcible phrases which in another column this morning it applies to its Vancouver enemy, we should say that this implied assertion was a "deliberate lie," a "false assertion," an "impudent falsehood," a 'trick": and we should be obliged call our neighbor "a saucy har" and other such nice names. We very much fear that the Colonist will fail in its efforts to ultivate a regard for the truth when it sets so bad an example. The Times would like to see the government do even better than to return the money out of which it fleeces British Columbians, namely, to refrain from the fleecing in the first place. That process, as we have said, is undertaken in the interest of eastern manufacturers and eastern business generally. The Times would like to see it stopped, and in that it agrees heartily with the Liberal party. The Colonist makes another remarkable "break" when in reply to our statement of the Liberal fiscal policy it brings up Mr. Blake's Malvern speech. That speech was delivered a good many years ago, and if Mr. Blake had then laid down any such proposition as our neighbor now alleges, it would be mere childishness to take that instead of more re-

nist is very far astray when it quotes Mr. Blake as "accepting the policy of protection of native industry." Blake did nothing of the kind, nor were the Liberals at that time "prepared to The difference between the Liberal and Conservative policies is clear enough urdensome taxes imposed by the N.P. for the purpose of bolstering up Red Parlor individuals and combinations. The Liberals say this is an iniquitous and unjustifiable system, and demand that the principle of taxation for revenue purposes only be adopted. The Conservative government, on the other hand, clings to the "protectionist" idea, and therefore the consumer suffersespecially in British Columbia. True, the ministers have been forced by public clamor to undertake some measure of tariff revision, but that it will only be such a revision as the Red Parlor allows

cent declarations as a definition of the

Liberal policy of to-day. But the Colo-

#### INCITING TO RIOT.

ministerial inquiry is to take.

may be seen from the course which the

Salisbury and Balfour and Saunderson, et id genus omne, have in effect been saying to the Orangemen of Uls-"There's the pump, but don't nail his ear to it." And the Orangemen, acting on the spirit instead of the letter of their instructions, have promptly undertaken the nailing operation. Wherefore it happens that the police of Belfast find themselves between the warring factions, compelled to club the heads of each alternately to keep the factions from clubbing each other. What a pity it is that the "loyalists," "patriots" and "Unionists" who have stirred up this trouble cannot be placed in the front rank of the mob they have been instructing, so that their heads might be the first to feel the club. The Tory crew who found it compatible with their ideas of patriotism to preach rebellion against the crown in order to and it is believed that its effects will gain a party advantage were not so stupid as to believe that their preachings would not cause mischief. No doubt they are now looking exultingly on while the Belfasters fight and saying with hideous glee: "We told you so. That's what Home Rule will lead

If Home Rule were an accomplished fact and the Ulster Protestants were subjected to such tyranny and oppression as the Tory hypocrites affect to fear on their behalf, then we should be the last to object to their rising in rebellion; but so far the danger is entirely imaginery and the indignation is largely of the "worked up" variety.

#### UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION.

An Ottawa dispatch informs the publie that the government has declined to interfere with the sentence of six months' imprisonment imposed on J. R.

which was summarily dismissed by Judge Jette. | At the same time the judge intimated that the proper procedure would have been a criminal prosecution. That course did not suit the districts would have been likely to regovernment for the reason that it would sult in the election of three Conservahave been very likely to damage the party, whereas Arnoldi could be prosecuted without much danger and yet with the prospect of the government gaining some reputation for superior virtue. In like manner Chief Engineer Perley was dismissed in disgrace for a comparatively triffing offense, while men who are known to have betrayed the public interest are allowed to hold high office. These men are too influential to be punished, and the lower ranks are accordingly drawn upon for a supply of scapegoats. The Times is by no means ready to condone or apologize for Arnoldi's crime, but it does not see the justice of two or three men being selected out of a batch of offenders for punishment

The Mail talks in this cynical way about politics in the west: "Liberals may make merry over the result in Vaudreuil, but there is a defeat ahead of them for a bye-election which will be held in Vancouver, B. C., on May 9th. So far the political creed of the west has been always to support the Government of the day. Mr. Laurier will not have a supporter from Vancouver until he crosses over to the treasury bench-The people of the west will soon be teaching the people of the east in politics, and the Mail may count on a time coming when it will be glad to speak of us otherwise than with a

The people of Winnipeg are in their turn having a little unpleasant testimony as to the inefficiency of the Dominion Government's quarantine meth-Two of a party of immigrants ods. who landed at Halifax from the steamship Vancouver, and thence travelled all the way to Winnipeg in Colonist cars, were there taken down with smallpox. The city was obliged to place these two cases in a pest house, to isolate three 'suspects' who had been in close contact with them, and to quarantine 300 other people who had been within the range of infection. This work has thrown on the city a heavy burden of expense and caused a great deal of annoyance and trouble, which might all have been avoided if the quarantine at Halifax had been efficient. Latest advices were that no more than two cases of smallpox had developed, but the danger was at that time far from being

The Times accuses us of having mis-The Times accuses us of harms represented what it said with respect to the rate of Dominion taxation. quoted its own statement verbatim, and after admitting its truth, as regards British Columbia, addled what we then pelieved, and what we now believe, to be true,—namely, that it, no doubt in-advertently, misled its readers as to what the taxation of the Dominion is. This is the latest specimen of Colonistic quibbling and tergiversation. In

order to enable our readers to appreciate it fully, we quote the statements to 6,000,000 tons of commerce annually, said:

For one thing, the Liberals do not believe in a fiscal system that taxes the people of British Columbia to the amount of \$15 per head every year, largely for the benefit of a few pampered eastern manufacturers, who are suppos-ed to be in charge of "infant indus-

By way of rejoinder to this the Colonist on Tuesday offered the following: Our contemporary, no doubt inadvertently, misleads its readers as to what the taxation of the Dominion is. The people of Canada do not pay as Do-minion taxes \$15 a head. The average taxation is considerably less than \$6 a head of the population.

Now we are quite willing to leave it to any man of ordinary brain power to decide (1) whether the Times either intentionally or inadvertently misled its readers as to the taxation of the Dominion; and (2) whether the Colonist did not wilfully misrepresent the Times' remarks.

A correspondent of the London Times writing from Melbourne thus speaks of

the "boom" and its collapse: "To the mind of the free trader the refusal of the London market to bolster the protective system of Victoria any longer with cheap money is an almost unmixed blessing. It is believed that, if the cure be somewhat unpleasantly heroic, it is nevertheless a cure, and a perfectly safe and effectual one, for the artificial conditions under which the industrial life of the colony has been carried on. The land boom, which is so constantly spoken of as the cause the financial depression, is regarded in the larger diagnosis, is a symptom be finally got rid of only by the restor-ed health of the body politic. In consequence of the facilities for obtaining money which were offered by the cheap orrowing, capital poured into Mel bourne far more quickly than it could be absorbed in legitimate enterprise by so relatively small a population. The government was, as I have shown, spending it lavishly under the impres sion that the outlay was made from revenue. Private individuals were doing much the same. The whole of it was for a time in circulation. A large amount of high-priced labor was con-centrated upon the town, wages were freely spent, and the increased population sent up the price of land and houses till the speculating fever set in. More money was borrowed to buy land at fictitious prices, more labor was employed to build upon it, more goods came in and were consumed, and when

the craze was over and it was found, as is. I believe, now the case, that there were 17,000 more houses in Melbourne than are required for the population the borrowers who had bought the land and created this wilderness of bricks and mortar were left to realize as best could that their transactions had been about as sensible as that famous negotiation at the Wakefield fair, which ended by Moses Primrose bringing home a bale of shagreen spectacle-cases in exchange for his father's nag."

Premier Mowat the other day announced in the Ontario Legislative Assembly that the experiment of minority representation in Toronto had proved

very long and very assiduously in order stead of prosecuting Senecal the gov- the right to elect collectively three memallowed to vote for two candidates only. This made the election of a Government supporter almost certain, while the division of the city into three individual tives. Mr. Mowat displayed less than A DEFICIT EXPECTED FOR THE YEAR. his usual wisdom in trying this experiment, and he does well to abandon it.

> The Montreal Star, speaking of Dalton McCarthy's revolt, says: "But if the government will prove their ability to read the mind of the people and accept their mandate for tariff reduction and the development of British trade, they need fear no movement in the constituencies, no matter by whom led.' The government is accepting the people's mandate by going into another private consultation with the Red Parlor. We have not seen the Star's comments on this proceeding, but it is hardly likely to suit Mr. McCarthy's ideas of tariff reform, and we are quite sure the people will look on it with suspicion.

> The Colonist plaintively affirms that it "does not know where the postoffice would be built if it was required to place it mathematically in the centre of the city." As no proposal has been made to locate the postoffice in that way, our neighbor will be spared the trouble of solving the problem. The proposition to which most people adhere is that the postoffice should be located as near as possible to the business cen-. The Colonist these days seems to suffering from a mild attack of aphasia.

Says a Montreal report: "The exodus from Quebec continues. A party of French-Canadians filling a car left for Salt River, Lowell, Mass., and other New England towns Wednesday, They were principally from Louiseville, Three Rivers and Maskinonge. The Grand Trunk ticketed 16 Quebec families for San Francisco yesterday." If this sort If this sort of thing is to continue, Quebec province will make an interesting display in the next census. The Government might better hasten that tariff investigation.

#### TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD.

Oldest Engineering Scheme on the Am-

erican Continent Realized. Before the close of the coming sum mer trains will be running from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the Isthmus of Tehuantepee. The effect of the com-pletion of this long-talked-of line will be important for American shippers-especially those of the South.

important road, now nearing mpletion, is a standard gauge and will 186 miles long. President Diaz, in conformity with his policy of "Mexcico for the Mexicans," has determined to operate it under government control. This road will bring New Orleans, St. Louis, and even Chicago, communication with the Pacific in actual mileage than before. The gulf end of the route is about 800 miles due south of New Orleans. The effect will be to save shippers 2000 miles over the Panama route and 8000 miles over the Cape Horn route. Of course, it necessitates the annoying work of "breaking bulk," but such are its advantages, nevertheless, that President Diaz is counting upor a trans-isthmian shipment of from which he hopes to reap considerable revenue for the government. The idea thus realized is probably the

oldest engineering scheme on the American continent. When Cortez, in 1529, selected Tehuantepec as his ward for the work of conquest, it is said that he and his kinsman, Saavedra, entertained vast schemes for a ship canal across the isthmus. But the first really definite scheme was that of an American company which, in 1869, sunk \$2,000,000 in building about 40 miles of road. Then the Mexican government took a hand and sunk another million without doing much of anything. After that the scheme dragged along until an English company got the contract for \$2,000,000; but before they had completed their plans their engineer Then Captain Eads proposed to build a ship railway for transferring vessels bodily from one ocean to another; but before he had touched a spade to the ground he also died. Finally the present company, of which E. L. Corthell. of Chicago, is the leading spirit, undertook the contract for the Mexican government, and has pushed the road to Mexicans generally believe that the

within a few miles of the gulf terminus. failure of at least some of these plans was due to the opposition of American transcontinental lines. Jay Gould was a pronounced enemy of the project, and Mexicans credit him with having paid some of the old contractors more for not finishing the work than they would have made by finishing it. However that may be, its completion is due to the vigor and push of President Diaz. The bearing of this work upon American transcontinental rates will depend upon the freight tariff President Diaz adopts and upon the water rates charged by shipowners to and from Tehuantepec. If the latter show the usual saving overland rates for corresponding distances, the whole Mississippi valley will be the gainer.-Chcago Jour-

Broke up a Ladies' Club.

A number of ladies on North Noble street have been initiated into the myseries of poker by their husbands, and for three or four weeks have had occasional meetings, at which they indulged in the game. Four hundred chips were given for 40 cents, and one cent was the limit of the game. The other day these ladies, to the number of seven, met and a game was begun. The hostess, who is of a fun-loving turn, informed the merchant po-

ice of the neighborhood that the party

would be on hand and instructed him to

when the game should be at its height. In he came at the appointed hour with the biggest badge he could find blazing on his manly bosom. "Do you keep a gambling house, madam?" he asked, in his severest tone, adding, "Ladies, will take your names, if you please. consternation and distress that followed were something appalling. The lady of the house played her part to perfection, but as one of the ladies went nto a serious state of hysterics the tender-hearted policeman was compelled to explain matters, and then beat a hasty retreat. The incident, however, has so seriously disturbed the fair poker players that it is doubtful if the club will ever meet again. The joke, too, is abroad in the neighborhood, and the

ladies are now running a gauntlet of teasing that is far from pleasant,—Chi-

The Chancellor Makes His Annual Budget Speech.

Mr. Sexton Attributes the Ulster Riots to the Incendiary Utterances of Mr. Balfour and Lord Randolph Churchill-A Correspondent's Upinion.

London, April 25.—Sir William Har-court, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in-troduced the budget for the coming financial year in the Commons yesterday. The chancellor estimated the expenditfor the current year at £91,464. £89,890,000, 000 and the leaving a deficit of £1,574,000, due in part to a slight expected decrease revenue, but chiefly to the vast growth in expenditure not created by the government, but through the demands the country upon Parliament. He said that the government would not propose to corer the deficit by encroaching upon the sinking fund devoted to the reduction of the national debt, but preferred to meet the deficit by the straightforward way of increased taxation. The government resorted to an income tax, which it was proposed to increase one penny on each pound, and this ought to add £1,705,000 to the revenue. Hon. G. J. Goschen, who was chan cellor of the exchequer under Lord Salsbury's administration, condoled with the chancellor in having to meet rising expenditures with a falling revenue, and other comments were made generally favorable to the budget.

A motion was made to amend the Home Rule bill by providing that the government withdraw the military forces from Ireland before a Parliament of the budget. ment is established in Dublin. Thomas Sexton, anti-Parnellite, to-day questioned Hon. Mr. Asquith, home secretary, regarding the Belfast riots. In reply quith read an official report of the rioting in Belfast yesterday. As regards the speeches of eminent politicians, Mr. Sexton designated Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour and Lord Randolph Churchill and Rt. Hon. Mr. Asquith, and expressed the opinion that they had incurred a heavy responsibility by using intemperate language directly calculated to cite the bitterest party strife, but the government had taken every possible step, he said, to prevent a recurrence of the deplorable demonstrations.

#### AN AMERICAN OPINION.

A Correspondent of a New York Paper on the Home Rule Bill.

New York, April 24.-Harold Frederic cables to the Times from London: "The second reading of the Home Rule bill has been passed and every unit in Gladstone's composite majority has kept in place. This may be taken Mr. been kept in place. as a distinct, substantial triumph in it-self, and as making the way almost wholly clear to the coming of the final passage of the measure. they say, bids fair to be reached in December. Why should the committee stage eat up this amount of time, one asks, but the only answer is that Parliament is in the habit of doing things in that way. There was a great rush the big result was declared to get amendments on record for committee debates, and it is understood that they are likely to number many hundreds. The principal point of heavy attack as seen will now be the final clause, the econosition of the second chamber and the question of the retention of the Irish members at Westminster. These are issues on which party lines will be much broken in the debates, and it is difficult to predict results.

'The chances, however, on the whole, favor somewhat an improved monetary bargain on Ireland's part, no alteration in the second chamber scheme and the abandonment of the somewhat fantastic notion of letting the Irish members cast their votes on some questions but not on others. Upon this last clause there has been an unusual amount of misunderstanding and many rumors of dissension. It has been zealously reported, for instance, that Sir Charles Dilke is going to lead a revolt against having the Irish at Westminster at all. The truth is that he and almost every other Radical desires that they shall retain full membership upon the theory that they will help force forward a scheme of Federation for Scotland and I ventured to prophesy on Wales. I ventured to prophesy on the night the bill was disclosed by Mr. Gladstone that the final outcome be an unrestricted retention of the Irish.

and that seems more probable now than ever before. The division practically ends formal partisan warfare upon the measure in the House of Commons. The fight in committee of the whole will be waged in quite a different spirit, each member acting on his own book. acting on his own hook, as whims or convictions dictate. If the Opposition tries to use the machinery of the com-mittee for obstruction and waste of time, there will be the check of a chairman, who is a Gladstonian and who is not afraid to use the cloture. Throughout this whole wearying, anxious spring campaign Mr. Gladstone has taken a far more active part than any one dreamed of expecting. His lieutenants began with all sorts of concerted schemes to save him labor and inducing him to conserve his health and strength. The collapse of these projects has been comical in its completeness. I doubt if any other minister of the lot has had as many nours of the debate as he. Certainly none has followed the whole complexion of word argument with such vigilant, untiring

When finally the debate was brought to a close at midnight, the wonderful veteran sprang to his feet with as brisk an air as a vigorous man in the thirties, and went with a rapid, firm touch over the whole of the controversy, seoring points right and left upon the principal criticisms, to the delight of the erowded, cheering house, never abating his animation or showing one sign of fatigue, for over an hour. They say he has consented to try and secrete him self when the committee tussles begin, a fortnight hence, but it is likely he will find himself unable to stay away, or being present, to keep still, and, after all, it ought by that time to be fairly clear that it is the Irish question, and plenty of it, which keeps him in his amazing state of physical and mental strength.

Liquor in South Carolina. South Carolina has decided upon curious experiment in the regulation of the liquor traffic. The state legisla-ture has passed a law providing in effect

ture has passed a law providing in effect for the sale of all beverages containing alcohol by state agents only. The law provides for the appointment of a commissioner of the state dispensary, who is charged with the duty of buying all the liquor to be sold in the state, being assisted in his task by the state chemist, who is to act as tester. Provision is made for the appointment through county boards of local dispensers, who are to be limited in number, and cannot be druggists, hotel keepers, or keepers of saloons. The liquor is to be put up in packages of designated

sizes ranging from half a pint to five gallons, and the packages must be sold matomers unbroken. No liquors can to customers unbroken. No liquors be shipped in the state by any com carrier except in packages bearing certificate signed by the state commissioner. The plan appears to have a suggested partly by the Gothenberg tem, which has been in operation sweden and Norway for years. system will go into operation on J 1. How the system will work in p tice here can only be determined perience. The experiment will be

#### CANADIAN DISPATCHES

ed with interest

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs. Agents for Chicago's hotels are in Tornto, hiring all the waiters willing to m The bill granting a charter to the Bosto

nd Nova Scotia Coal Company has passed s final reading in the Nova Scotia Assem The schooner "Flora," owned by

ph Adamson, has gone to pieces on the east of Oakville. She was valued A cablegram says Miss Florence Carlyle Woodstock, who has been studying i raris, has had her work accepted for the

Intelligence has reached Bowmanvillo hat Rev. H. A. Garwood, who went to Liberia, Africa, as a missionary, was drowned rebruary last. The Rideau Club, of Ottawa, has had

bill brought before the Ontario Legislature to increase the limit of its borrowing powers from \$15,000 to \$30,000. The cylinder head of the steamer Chaw blew out on Lake St Clair, and Nelschambers, the cook, who was standiear, was scaded to death. His family little and the cook was standing to the cook was standing to the cook. at Amherstburg, Ont.

The Royal Hotel, Zilliax's jewelry st Christman's barber shop, Botton and Dern's insurance office, Darling and Bett's law office and J. W. Scott's bank Listowel were badly damaged by fire water. The Nova Scotia House of Assembly given a bill to prevent the sale of goods guessing competitions a three mon hoist, chiefly on the ground that such leading the sale of the s

legislature. The committee having charge of the parations for the Christian Endeav vention to be field in Montreal in July have a herculean task upon their hands. No lost than 16,200 delegates are booked and 1 states are yet to be heard from.

The general manager of the Canadia Bank of Commerce denies the statement sent out from New York that his bank has withdrawn a large amount of stall statement of the statement of the stall stall stall statement of the stall stal withdrawn a large amoun the sub-treasury at New York. He that shipment may have been mad Europe in connection with the bank's change business, but that no gold has withdrawn for shipment to Canada. adds that the bank has not yet los faith in the common sense of the Ame that of the pres

The Referendum in Switzerland. Many misconceptions exist about the R erendum as it is used in Switz These ought to be corrected. In son tons the Referendum does not exist In those cantons where it exists, it is of three kinds. There are the obligatory Referendum at Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Scleure, Bale-campagne, Grisons, Argovic Thurgovie; the facultative Referendum that is, one taken upon the demand of certain number of electors, at Lucern Bale-ville, Scaffhouse, Saint-Gall, Tessi Vaud, Neufchatel, and Geneva; the partity and the secondum relating solely to some poin those cantons where it exists Referendum, relating solely to son named by the law, in Valais. cantons there is something resemb measure the facultative Referen In no canton, however, is the annual I get ever submitted to the Referend Berne formerly submitted to vote of people a budget for four years, but the system is abolished. Democracy, pure simple, by the Landsgemeinde, with representation, still exists at Uri, in two Unterwaldens, the two Appenzells, at Glaris. Besides these cantonal presions, there is in the federal constitutional Referendum which dates from 1864 of a Referendum which dates from 1 at Giaris. Besides these cantonal provisions, there is in the federal constitution a Referendum which dates from 1864 only. This Referendum his finally passed in 1874, is a facultative one, the constitution providing that federal laws shall be submitted for adoption or rejection by the people, if a demand therefor is made by 30,000 active citizens or by eight cantons. This federal Referendum has been but sparingly used. From 1874 to the end of 1891, it was tried nineteen times, in twelve of which only was the result against the law. Of these twelve, three were afterwards presented with new modifications, and passed without any interference on the part of the people. In Switzerland one finds this limited kind of Referendum, so sparingly employed, useful. In great countries, however, where public affairs are intricate, and more or less mixed up with those of foreign states, the Referendum seems likely to have a disastrous effect, whether the population be intelligent or an ignorant and barbarous mass.—Professor C. Hilly, of the University

intelligent or an ignorant and barbarous mass.—Professor C. Hilty, of the University of Berne. The Dangers of Bathing.

Herr Jaeger furnishes in the Zeitschrift fur Hygiene a report of his researches into the etiology of the infectious fever known as the Weil's che Krankheit, which has been puzzling the German doctors. The source of the mischief seems to be in many cases bathing in polluted water. Investigating many cases of typhoid which arose in Ulm among the soldiers, Herr Jaeger found that the military bathing place was situated just below the point where the Danube is joined by the highly-polluted river Blau. This stream is described as practically an open sewer, and even before The Dangers of Bathing. river Blau. This stream is described practically an open sewer, and even befit reaches Ulm is grossly contaminated its flow through the small village of Soi gen. He further ascertained that in village a mysterious disease had been among ducks and geese, while fowls valso occasionally attacked, and that, mover, it was a common custom to the dead curcasses of these animals the Blau as the readlest means of gerid of them. A careful examination of birds which had succumbed to this disrevealed the constant presence of a new contamination of the con revealed the constant presence of a micro-organism, which Jaeger asserts to be iden-tical with that found by him repeatedly and isolated in the cases of typhoid investi-gated at Ulm. Mixing some of the pollute water at Soflingen with steril and inoculating white mice with it, the were killed in 16 minutes.

Russian Boodlers Unearthed London, April 25.-A dispatch from Berlin gives a story revealing the shady side of the Russian finance scandal. It states that the former Russian Finance Minister, M. Bunge, intended to issu-paper roubles to the amount of 300. 000,000 at the time of the Russo-Turk ish war; but the money was not needed The notes were therefore ordered to b destroyed in batches. Meanwhile Vishnegradsky came into office and lowed the announcement of the tion of the notes to be published. though notes for 90,000,000 roubles still in hand. The government has cided secretly to place them in circulation in behalf of the new Siberian Rail way, and thus get 90,000,000 rouble for which it will not have to account in the budget.

A Frank Barbarian. A Soudanese chieftain whom Prof

Hagerbeck (the German Barnum) brought to Berlin, was introduced some representative of the Ethnolo Society, who asked him how he had joyed his trip, and which of all the widers of the German metropolis had in pressed him the most. "What surpris me most," said the ingenious savage "is how you can move the enormous freight trains on your railway tracks

VISITING THE V

Arrival of the First Bat umbia Exh

TALK WITH THE

The Exhibits of Mine From the Pacific Pr 000 Worth of Go

British Columbia or

(From our own Cor World's Fair Gr Building, April 18.-Y exhibit from the coast arrived at Jacks sisted of shipments and Victoria, which March 19th.

Chas. F. Law, the commissioner, is work getting the exhibits has a great deal of for one pair of hand pressed for help. B government in their wared that Committee all. And whether he to do it. A glance w tell that Mr. Law w that help is not forther ment will be to blam Columbia exhibit does it should

Mr. Law was seen the Times corresponde packing the large coal the Union and the New mines and placing in the Mines and Mini You seem very busy, not you get help? Mr. Law went on peared not to hear question was again came: "I am in the ernment and it is no anything about the Law was non-c ply the manner of questioner that ight more than h Mr. Law spoke with he exhibits. He said the exhibits. exhibits will be the in the building. other mineral specin pared with the spec parts, but I think enough to give a good eral wealth of the I saw the British Col mens, which have been in Chicago during the the other day. Some cayed, but a large nur condition. I think that from them specimens great credit and make able table in the horti The straw and grain eyet arrived. The 600

two large blocks which mineral exhibit vester that we are as well off our exhibits as other great deal better than exhibits we shall have Building are samples day that other Brit ment, but I understan ands as British Colu British Columbia floor space in the Mir the exhibit commands position, being in a the main entrance the English exhibit of the British mines will attract the attention principal feature of the bricks. Each brick tive value of \$30,000 sufficient bricks to ma presentative value \$50 put of the British Colo A little incident occu Building vesterday in friendly (?) feeling of

fruit have yet to comforestry exhibit, with

he provinces of Que Columbia, who all exh floor ground. Ontario large wall between her and those of Quebec umbia. Hon. John Montreal, and Hon. M commissioners, and Co of British Columbia, unsightly wall, which from certain points of umbia and Quebec ex Awrey, M.P.P., Ontar er, refused to listen t and the complaint was luarters, with the res was ordered two make ways in her Chinese commissioner did not mandate went forth beyed, and there is grieved feelings.
The wall detracts exhibit of New South commissioners of tha

great deal and think outh Wales mineral naps be the finest in ony is spending a lar advertising her mi n' advertising her mu She has not only got nens of the crude ore ens of ore products nest. In this court 1 entirely in mineral proexception of several fits South Wales coal. Spanotted to the Northwest ted to the North small and as yet to small and yet to small any ye bits in position. Brunswick and Prince not showing in this Manitoba is having h by itself; it does not f Dominion display. At coba, on Stoney avenue ounds proper, Manitol her wares. The exhibit nounced upon, as it is Manitoba's display is tracked and will be see guests as stay at the 1 who chance to drop ar n the agricultural cour government exhibits verperimental farm in tion of the federal ot appear to be appr Manitobans. The action of Manitol erself from the other undercurrent of I which manifests itself broad-minded to think ould have done better ld of the exhibit as

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whom Prof. roduced to Ethnological all the wonat surprises ous savage, enormous way tracks, to swallow our restaur.

Killer. istantaneous, ost intense ed or inflamquiet to the the people's ould have it can put their VISITING THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Arrival of the First Batch of British Columbia Exhibits.

TALK WITH THE COMMISSIONER

The Exhibits of Minerals and Fruits 000 Worth of Gold Bricks From British Columbia on Exhibition.

(From our own Correspondent.) World's Fair Grounds, Canadian Building, April 18.—Yesterday the first exhibit from the British Columbia

coast arrived at Jackson Park. It consisted of shipments from Vancouver and Victoria, which were forwarded on March 19th. Chas. F. Law, the British Columbia

commissioner, is working like a Trojan getting the exhibits in positon. He has a great deal of work before him for one pair of hands and is greatly pressed for help. But the provincial government in their wisdom have decidthat Commissioner Law can do it And whether he can or not he has do it. A glance would be sufficient a person of ordinary observation to ell that Mr. Law wants help; and if that help is not forthcoming the govern-ment will be to blame if the British Columbia exhibit does not show up as

Mr. Law was seen and questioned by Times correspondent. He was uncking the large coal specimens from e Union and the New Vancouver coal the Mines and Mining Building.

Tou seem very busy, Mr. Law? Canyou get help?

Mr. Law went on working and appeared not to hear the question. The destion was again put. The reply me: "I am in the employ of the government and it is not for me to say bything about the subject." Though it. Law was non-committal in his rethe manner of reply suggested to questioner that that gentleman ght more than he cared to say. Mr. Law spoke with more freedom on the exhibits. He said: "The large coal xhibits will be the finest of the kind in the building. It is true that our the building. It is true that our remineral specimens are small, comed with the specimens from other s, but I think that they are large igh to give a good idea of the minwealth of the Pacific province. I the British Columbia fruit specis, which have been in cold storage which are divined the winter. That was hicago during the winter. That was other day. Some of them were debut a large number are in good ition. I think that we can select m them specimens which will do us eat credit and make a very present-le table in the horticultural building. straw and grain exhibits have not t arrived. The 600 jars of preserved at have yet to come and so has the restry exhibit, with the exception of large blocks which came with the nineral exhibit yesterday. But I think hat we are as well off in the arrival of Vancouver. I learned the other

ands as British Columbia commission British Columbia has 1200 feet of our space in the Mines Building, and exhibit commands a very prominent sition, being in a direct line from main entrance, and together English exhibit of the products of British mines will be the first to act the attention of visitors. A cipal feature of the British Colummines exhibit is a pyramid of gold Each brick has a representavalue of \$30,000 and there are

that other British Columbia ex-

bits would be shown in this depart-

ment, but I understand they are shown privately and do not come through my

cient bricks to make the total re-centative value \$50,000,000, the outof the British Columbia mines little incident occurred in the Mines ling yesterday indicative of the dly (?) feeling of Ontario towards provinces of Quebec and British obia, who all exhibit on adjacent ground. Ontario began to erect a vall between her mineral exhibits those of Quebec and British Colbia. Hon. John Mackintosh, of atreal, and Hon. Mr. Joly, Quebec's ssioners, and Commissioner Law, British Columbia, objected to the thtly wall, which cut off the view certain points of the British Colia and Quebec exhibits. Nicholas ey, M.P.P., Ontario's commission-refused to listen to remonstrances the complaint was carried to head-ers, with the result that Ontario ordered two make two large arch in her Chinese wall. Ontario's missioner did not like this. The ed, and there is someone with agwall detracts from the mineral

of New South Wales and the issioners of that colony say a deal and think more. The New Wales mineral exhibit will perbe the finest in the building. That is spending a large sum of money advertising her mineral resources. has not only got beautiful speciof the crude ore, but her speciens of ore products are among In this court England exhibits tirely in mineral products, with the eption of several fine specimens of th Wales coal. Space has been aled to the Northwest Territories. It nall and as yet there are no exs in position. Nova Scotia, New swick and Prince Edward Island ts in position not showing in this building. anitoba is having her exhibition all itself; it does not form part of the minion display. At the Hotel Manion Stoney avenue, outside of the inds proper, Manitoba has arranged The exhibit cannot be proinced upon, as it is not in position, nitoba's display is certainly side-cked and will be seen only by such ests as stay at the hotel or visitors

building, a plain and neat struc-the different provincial commis-

chance to drop around that way. he agricultural court the Dominion ent exhibits wheat from the mental farm in Manitoba. This of the federal government does ppear to be appreciated by the bans. action of Manitoba in separating from the other provinces and undercurrent of petty bickerings manifests itself has caused the minded to think that Canada have done better had she taken the exhibit as a Dominion unking instead of having the prov-exhibit separately. In the Can-

Killed By a Coping.

Roman Cleric Dead. Dublin, April 25.—Rev. Hugh Conway, Roman Catholic bishop of Killala, died to-day.

Metal Workers' Convention. TALK WITH THE COMMISSIONER

St. Louis, Mo., April 25.—The tin, sheet iron and cornice workers' association began their fifth annual session here this morning. Mayor Walbridge delivered the address of welcome, after which President Schwab of Memphis read the annual report.

San Francisco, April 25.—The schooner Melancthon arrived this morning with the crew of the ship Alaska on board. The Alaska, Capt. J. Brannan, left Bellingham Bay on April 11th with a cargo of coal for this port, and early in the morning of the 22nd inst. two feet of water was found in her hold. At six o'clock the same evening the water had increased to seven feet. The water gained rapidly, even with both pumps going, and the vessel becoming unmanageable it was decided to abandon her. The grew took to boats and at The crew took to boats and at 8 o'clock were picked up by the Melancthon. The Alaska was owned by Samuel Blair of this city and her cargo was consigned to Husband & Brooks. The loss on the vessel and cargo is estimated at about \$65,000; uninsured. Captain Brennan when seen this morning said the leak was an old one. A year ago the Alaska sprang a leak while coming here from the Sound, but Capt. Brennan brought her safely into port. She was put on the drydock at that time, and it was discovered that the leak was aft near the leak was aft.

leak was aft, near the keel. The aperature was calked and the vessel has been apparently all right ever since.
"The leak occurred the first day we were
out," said Capt. Brennan. "As soon as the tug left us, I found we were making water. It was not long before we were making five inches an hour, and rapidly increasing until the time we left her, when there was 12 feet in her. We abandoned her in 42.25 degrees north latitude, and 126 degrees west longitude. For three days we were sinking, and with my maintopgallant sail I attempted to make Trinidad, where there is a good safe harbor. It was about noon on Saturday that we sighted the Melancthon coming right in our wake. I saw that in her lay our salvations of distress signals of distress. tion, and I put up signals of distress. When the time did come to act, we had to move lively, and none of the men saved anything, but what they had on them. It was 6 o'clock on Saturday night when the last boat reached the schooner. Captain Forrest wanted to know if he should stand by the ship, but I told him that it was no use. She was settling rapidly when I left her and she was at the bottom before daylight."

Minister to Brazil. Washington, D. C., April 25.—Among the appointments announced to-day at the White House is that of Thomas F. Thompson of California to be minister

U. P. Strike Ended. Omaha, Neb., April 25.—All strikers on the line of the Union Pacific railway resumed work this morning, the strike being over.

Children Burned to Death. that we are as well off in the arrival of arreat deal better than some. The only exhibits we shall have in the Woman's Building are samples of tapestry work areas well off in the arrival of Aberdeen, Miss., April 25.—On the farm of N. Henea, near here, a colored tenant named Edwards and his wife left their three young children in the house alone and went to work. During the properties of the page of the house cought for and their absence the house caught fire and burned down. The children perished.

Rush Goes to Behring Sea. San Francisco, April 24.—The revenue cutter Richard Rush, which arrived on Saturday evening from San Diego, will now fit out for a cruise in Behring Sea and will leave here about May 10th.

An Unlucky Route

San Francisco, April 24.—The steam er Signal, Captain Bendegard, is now four days overdue from Roche Harbor, Puget Sound. The vessel has a cargo of lime. The Signal took the place of the ill-fated steamer Michigan, was lost at Neah Bay, near Cape Flattery, about three months ago. The supposition is that the machinery of the steamer has broken down.

The Women's Executive Board. Chicago, April 24.—The executive committee of the board of lady manauoissas ui si ried s'blaom aut po sias to-day for the purpose of preparing the report to be submitted to the full meeting of the board which opens on Wednesday. Mrs. Potter Palmer presided, and representatives of ten states are in

attendance. Relics of the Gowanburn London, April 24.—Two oars branded Gowanburn have been washed ashore at Waikatonz.

America's Representative Tree.

Chicago, April 25.—The place of honor in the central rotunda in the government building at the World's Fair has been given to the sequioa gigantea, or big California tree, which represents, as no other single tree could do, the natural resources of this country, and the scope of natural forestry long before the advent of Columbus. This section of the tree is named "General Noble," in honor of the late secretary of the interior. The total cost of cutting, shipping and installing it in the government building was \$10.475.87. It took eleven cars to bring it to Chicago. As the section of the trunk now stands it is almost thirty feet high. It is protected all around by a light ornamental railing. A door has been cut in the immense trunk, and as the greater part of the interior is hollow, there are other exhibits inside, which will be lighted up with incandescent lamps. America's Representative Tree.

Evictions in Carolina.

Raleigh, N.C., April 25.—The troops arrived at James City on schedule time last night. A dispatch from Newburne says:—The First Regiment with about 400 equipped men has arrived. They have three heavy guns, and General Cameron is in command. The companies are now encamped on the fair grounds. Governor Carrand staff are here, while Brig.-General Cotton. Col. Woods, Lieut.-Colonel Bogart and Major Roman are all with their regiments. To-day the eviction of the defiant James City tenants will begin in earnest. The naval reserves, who recently organized a command here, will be placed under orders of the general commanding. On the arrival of the train several leading colored men from Goldsboro and Kingston went over to the seat of war and had a conference with the 3000 negroes, all of whom insist that the ejectments shall be made by the proper authorities. Evictions in Carolina.

French Drough Relieved. Paris. April 25.—Long-needed rain fell near Havre and Bordeaux on Monday, but elsewhere in France the drouth continues to wither the crops. Throughout Italy losses have resulted from the unprecedented dryness of the season. Outside of Sicily the damage already done is estimated at £1.000,000. Agricultural districts in Southern Russia are suffering from severe frosts and in Germany the drouth is unbroken. In Austria-Hungary it has resulted in disastrous fires in forests and small villages have been destroyed. A dispatch from Cairo says that unusual cold has retarded the cotton crop.

London, April 25.—The stone coping for several four-story houses in Peel road, Kilburn, fell this afternoon while the street was full of pedestrians, and four persons were killed and 15 injured.

Mysterious Absence of the Montserrat's Commander.

vention of Metal Workers in St. Louis.

foully dealt with or fallen into the bay and been drowned. The Montserrat is nearly ready for sea, but the captain canot be found, and as far as can be learned he has not been seen since he left the vessel a week ago last Wednesday. When the Montserrat returned to San Francisco after her famous "blackbird" trip to Gilbert island, she was placed in the coastwise trade, and has been engaged carrying coal from Nanaimo to this port. Capt. Blackburn gained great notoriety last year by fitting out his vessel as a slaver and transporting a large number of Gilbert Islanders from their homes to Guatemala, where they are now at work on coffee plantafrom their homes to Guatemala, where they are now at work on coffee plantations. Blackburn entered into the scheme after the loss of the blackbird brig Tapinti, and he made a large sum by the operation.

Destruction of An Armory. detachment of engines that arrived, also consumed part of the belongings of the Trocadero Restaurant and Amusement Co., who were to have occupied the building during the World's Fair. Shortly after the fire broke out an explosion shattered the north and south walls, causing the roof to fall. It is walls, causing the roof to fall. It is known that two men lost their lives in the flames. They are John Nelson, colored porter, and a colored man, name unknown, a waiter. Two negro waiters were taken out of the third story and removed to St. Luke's hospital.

Later—E. W. Latham and Chris. Wiggins, electric light men, were severely burned, but will recover. The loss to the property is now placed at \$215, 000.

It was thought they were fatally burn-ed. They are Latham and Ferris Wig-The building, known as the First Regiment armory, was one of the ornaments of Michigan avenue. It was a brown stone structure, four stories high, with an imposing frontage on the boulevard. Being favored by its comparatively central location it had been leased by the Trocadero Restaurant and Amusement Co. They spent a large sum in fitting t up as a concert hall, and it was here that Mme. Louise Dikita, the singer, was to have made her debut next Sunday night, opening a long engagement. Various necessities for this in the way various necessities for this in the way of seats, tables and elaborate scenery had been put in, and only a few finishing touches remained to make the preparations complete. The loss will be at least \$200,000.

Senatorial Investigation Committee. Washington, D. C., April 25.—Senator Hill will- visit California is said here to-day that the senate subommittee on territories appointed visit Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma will depart from Chicago on June 10th next, and by July 1st or earlier will arrive in Los Angeles. Senator Hill is a member of the committee and his colleagues will be Faulkner and Platt. It is thought the committee will go direct from Chicago to Salt Lake City over the Union Pacific line. They will proceed with their investigation as to the situation in Utah and New Mexi-co, and will then go to Los Angeles over the Atlantic & Pacific road. It is the intention of the committee to pay some attention to irrigation methods, and while in California will proceed to certain sections of the southern part of the state, where irrigation has already

Cleveland's Programme. Washington, D. C., April 25.—The President will be absent from Washington six days in connection with the ceremonies attending the naval review at New York and the opening of the Colventian at Objects of Tables. Columbian exposition at Chicago. To-morrow afternoon the presidential party will leave here for New York. On the trip to Chicago they will leave New York at noon on Friday, reaching Chi-York at noon on Friday, reaching Chicago at noon on Saturday. All the members of the Cabinet except Secretary Herbert accompany the President to-morrow. Mrs. Cleveland and the ladies of the Cabinet will go as far as New York with the President. The former will return to Washington on Thursday evening.

Thursday evening. A Home Rule Amendment. London, April 25.—In the commons a notion was made to amend the home rule bill yesterday by providing that the government withdraw the military forces rom Ireland before parliament is established in Dublin.

Deaths From Joy, Fright, and Grief. We read from Livy that when Hanni-bal had vanquished the Romans in the battle of Cannae two women, seeing their sons, whom they had supposed dead, return in good health, died imme-

diately from excessive joy.

A Frenchman who had by chance passed over a narrow plank lying across a deep gorge in the dark on viewing the spot the next day fell down dead while contemplating the dangers of the pre-

ious night. Montague relates the case of a German nobleman who died of excessive grief on discovering that his son had been killed in battle. "He stood," says been killed in battle. "He stood," says Montague, "like a stock, with his eyes fixed on the corpse, till the vehemency of his sorrow having overwhelmed his vital spirits, he sank stone dead on the ground."

McSwiney's Gun.

In Ireland, near Horn head, in county Donegal, there is a remarkable natural hole in the rocks of the sea coast, which is known all over Britain as "McSwiney's Gun." It is believed to be connected with a sea cavern. When the sea "runs full" the "gun" sends up jets of water to the height of more than 100 feet, each spouting being followed and preceded by loud explosions. The "gun" is a perfectly smooth hole, about 10 inches in diameter, and its history can be traced to the first settling of the country. No one seems to know, however, how it got the name of "McSwiney's Gun." McSwiney's Gun.

Springfield, Ill., April 25.-The governor isued a proclamation to-day de-claring next Monday, May first, a holi-day, in honor of the opening of the World's Fair in Chicago.

Another Bank Smash. London, April 25.-The suspension is the London Chartered Bank of Australia, with a paid up capi-

A Deplorable Incident That Shocked Respectable Citizens. Notwithstanding the assiduity (to make A DISASTROUS FIRE IN CHICAGO no reference to the over-time) shown by the fool-killer, all the practical jokers are not doing duty "down t dow." Some Great Meeting of Protest in Albert Hall,
The Fate of the Bark Alaska—The Strike of the tribe flourish rankly in the city,

London—Friction Between the Auson the Union Pacific Terminated—Sad and occasionally raise a laugh upon the Fate of Three Young Children-Con- misfortunes of their victims. This fact was shown by an incident which occurred in one of the city churches the Sunday before last. Several young San Francisco, April 25.—Capt. D. O. men attended the morning service, but, Blackburn of the steamer Montserrat is becoming tired of the eloquent periods missing and his friends say he has been of the preacher, came out about "half foully dealt with or fallen into the bay time," to use a theatrical expression.

"What's up?" asked the policeman, and without waiting for an answer darted off towards the church. The pacific "peeler" was perceptibly perturbed as he plunged precipitately into the as he plunged precipitately into the vestibule and said in husky tones to a solemn and solitary usher. "Where is he?" The usher merely pointed to-Chicago, April 25.—Chicago's First regiment armory, at the corner of Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue, was almost totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The flames, which soon were beyond the control of the first detachment of engines that arrived, allowed the aisle a lynx-eyed usher, who down the aisle a lynx-eyed usher, who had been slumbering tranquilly, opened his eyes as if by instinct, spied the puzzled countenance of the constable, and thinking he desired a seat, beckened him to come forward, albeit surprised at such oridence of Codliness in seventer. such evidence of Godliness in a quarter

so unexpected.

"Ah!" muttered the gallant guardian of her majesty's law and peace, to himself, hitching up his tunic and feeling for his handcuffs, "my game's up in front, eh? O. K. I'll run him out in a brace of winks. Here goes. Drunk, I suppose, the dirty heathen, in a church, too; awful."

The relicement marched down the aisle The policeman marched down the aisle and was met by the usher, who conducted him to a seat near the front, in which sat an aged man listening attentively to the words of wisdom pouring from the preacher's lips. The policeman looked meaningly at the usher, nodded significantly towards the old man and whispered, "That him?"

The usher, probably not hearing the grows and interventing the look and nod query and interpreting the look and nod as thanks for courtesy rendered, looked

meaning and nodded significantly, too, and went back to his seat.

"All right," muttered the policeman, taking a step into the pew and reaching with is muscular hand for the aged worshipper's collar. That gentleman, with a look of deep alarm, started back, eluded the constable's well-meant grasp, and began edging up to the other end of the pew. "Come, now," hissed the policeman, "none of your blooming games with me;

it'll be better for you to come quiet, old fellow, than to make any fuss. Fightin' agin the law'll only do ye up in court. Come out of this, I say." The closing sentence of the harangue was emphasized by the sudden insertion of the big bony fingers of the constable between the collar and neck of the supposed offender, and was followed by a jerk which landed the poor old man in the middle of the aisle.

"Come with me quietly, old man, and I won't put the darbies on ve."

"Bless my soul," whispered the victim to his captor, "what in Heaven's name's the matter with you? What have I done to merit treatment like this?

There's some awful mistake here" There's some awful mistake here. "Oh, you'll find out all about it at the returned the policeman in the station," exasperating tone of supercilious irony that characterizes the average "bobby" when this time-honored question asked. He began dragging the old gentleman up the aisle when several of the latter's friends interposed and blocked progress. One gentleman demanded what the charge was and who preferred

"Mr. Usher," said the constable, appealing to that thoroughly bewildered functionary, "ain't this the man?" "Man, man; what on earth do you mean, sir?" gasped the usher.
"Why, didn't you tell me just now this was the chap I was after?" A violent snort of indignant denial was the usher's answer. Then several other gentlemen chimed in, the old man began to struggle hard for the liberty he fancied he saw vanishing, and for a moment it looked as though there would be a blood-offering on the spot.
"Where's your warrant and what's
your charge?" demanded a level-headed
individual. "Why, sir, the young man's outside hat laid the information." what laid the information."
"Well, then, we'll get him and clear
up this firightful mess."
"All right,come on," replied the policeman, and the crowd adjourned to the
vestibule. Of course there was no young

"Somebody's been fooling you," cried one of the churchmen angrily.
"By Jimminy, gentlemen, I believe that's gospel truth you're talking; but if I can lay hands on that young man—ah!" The constable's face lighted up with strong emotions of anticipated gore and he hurriedly took his departure.

A Murder Disclosed.

Santa Cruz, Cal., April 25.—On the night of December 1, C. O. Walker was shot through the window of Mrs. Mon's cabin, near Ben Lomond, while playing cards. Who the murderer was remained a matter of conjecture for several days, but exsheriff Jennings got a clue and arrested George J. Bullock and James Burns. The latter was discharged on account of insufficient evidence, but Bullock was tried, found guilty of murder and sent to the penitentiary for life. Since then District-Attorney Lindsay has been on the case. He has visited the prison three times and obtained a confession from Bullock. Burns was again arrested to-day and Bullock was brought back from prison as a witness. At the second examination Bullock tells the story that he and Burns were drunk, and having a grudge against Walker they went with the determination to kill him. Bullock proposed to draw a straw, but Burns said he would not. He then took a rifle, called Bullock and placing the rifle over Bullock's shoulder fired with fatal results. Justice Craighill held Burns over to appear before the superior court. A Murder Disclosed. superior court.

A Well-Hated Man.

Washington, April 25.—The Chilian incident is closed, and Minister Egan is coming for his action in sheltering refugees Fuentes for his action in sheltering refugees Fuente and Holly, and the Chilians are incensed with him because of his alleged connivance at their escape when instructed to harbor them in the legation no longer. He gave them asylum as political refugees; but was informed by the department that they were not entitled to protection on that ground. When he turned them out, in observance of his instructions, Holly escaped; but Fuentes was captured by the guard that surrounded the legation. Judge Porter, who succeeds Mr. Egan as minister to Chili, will start for Santiago on May 20th. Mr. Egan, it is said, will not await his arrival, but will start for home in a few days, leaving Consul McCreary in charge. A Well-Hated Man.

Conflict Between Unionists and Nationalists Imminent-

RESTRAINED BY SOLDIERS AND POLICE

London-Friction Between the Austrian Emperor and His Prime Minister -Southern Presidents in Harmony Once More.

London, April 24.—The conflict between Orangemen and Nationalists in Belfast proceeds intermittently. More than 3,000 Orangemen have been marching about in procession threatening to attack the Nationalists. The military have been kept between the two mobs and will probably prevent their meeting to-night. Several fights between less considerable bodies have been stopped by

Liquor Traffic in Alaska. Port Townsend, April 24.—Collector Wasson received the following instrucrom the treasury department to-"You are informed that all vesday: "You are informed that all vessels bound to southeastern Alaska via the island route are required to enter Mary Island, in that district, at which point officers are stationed for the purpose of boarding vessels on arrival." The issuance of this order has been occasioned by the repeated viola-tions of the revenue laws by whiskey mugglers. The customs officers at Mary Island are instructed to exercise the utmost vigilance in searching vessels engaged in the coasting trade for spirituous liquors. On regular coasting steamers an inspector of customs will accompany the vessel while in Alaskan waters. The recent troubles between Indians and whites which occasioned drunken riots had caused the Govern-

Albert Edward's Levee.

ment to adopt stringent measures to prevent the importation of liquor into London, April 24.—The Prince Wales held a levee at St. James Palace to-day. Hon. R. T. Lincoln, United States Minister; Henry White, secretary of the legation, and J. J. C. Post, military attache, attended.

Blamed on the Strikers. Hull, England, April 24.—Last night's fire, which is supposed to have been started by the dock strikers, has been extinguished.

Austro-Hungarian Anairs.

Vienna, April 24.—An important con-Vienna, April 24.—An important conference was held at Vienna on Saturday between Emperor Francis Joseph, Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian prime minister, and two other members of the Hungarian cabinet. The conference did not result in reconciling the amperor to the prime minister's policy. Or Websterley and of the prime minister's policy. the prime minister's policy. Dr kerle asked the emperor to asseur certain Austrian generals and leading officials attending the unveiling of the Honved monument, on the anniversary of the storming of Budda in 1848 by the revolutionists. The emperor flatly refused to give the desired permission. The difference has also widened or Hungarian politico-religious bills with which the fate of the Hungarian bovernment s bound up.

A Fatal Collapse.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 24.—A partition wall in the electric light station in course of erection collapsed this morning, precipitating 14 workmen into the cellar, a distance of 40 feet. Fifty men were working at various parts of John Hull, 55, married, was instantly killed. The fatally injured are: Frank and Ed Weinemuth, both badly crushed; A. Schumas and Elijah Johnson, internally injured. Three others are seriously injured.

A Remarkable Meteor. E. S. Martin, writing to Astronomy, says: Dec. 9th, 1892, about 9 o'clock p m., a remarkable and magnificent meteor shot out from the constellation Andromeda and moved slowly and majestically toward the northeastern point of the horizon. When first seen here it was about the size and color of an was about the size and color of an orange, but rapidly increased in brilliancy and size until, before it disappeared below the horizon, it was the apparent size of the full moon and was surrounded by a glowing vapor, which further increased its size to that of the A gentleman who was in Jacksonville, C. (about 50 miles northeast from Wilmington), and saw it gave me the

Territories, by Senator Perley; British CAPTAIN? Ital of £3,000,000, and a reserve of Law. John S. Larke is Canadian chief commissioner, and Mr. Dimmock is his secretary.

THEY BUT JESTED.

Was observed at Washington, N. C. (about 125 miles N. by E. from this city). The writer says: "We saw the meteor which passed over, going in a northeastwardly direction. It did not northeastwardly direction. It did not northeastwardly direction. meteor which passed over, going in a northeastwardly direction. It did not seem to be very high and was going at a very rapid rate. It was about the size of a man's head with a tail of some length, and small pieces were flying off and it was a beautiful sight."

It must have passed to sea about the neighborhood of Norfolk, Va., and probably fell into the ocean.

Duke de Veragua.



The Duke de Veragua, chief of the Spanish World's Co-lumbian Exposition commissioners, will be one of the most distinguished perbe one of the most distinguished per-sonages at the Fair, from the fact that he is a descendant of Christopher Co-lumbus. He is a statesman of no mean calibre and his opinion carries con-siderable weight in the liberal councils

and will probably prevent their meeting tonight. Several fights between less of sonsiderable bodies have been stopped by the police.

Glorying in Their Toryism.

London, April 24.—Albert Hall was crowded yesterday with 10,000 rccyle, the occasion being the auth-home rule demonstration. The first they of occasion being the auth-home rule demonstration. The first they of occasion being the auth-home rule demonstration. The first they of occasion being the auth-home rule demonstration. The first they of occasion being the auth-home rule demonstration. The first they of occasion being the distinguished the state of the continues, and the front of the lifety of the continues, and the front of the lifety occasion being the distinguished the state of the continues, and the front of the lifety occasion. The continues, and the front of the lifety occasion being the distinguished the lifety occasion being the lifety occasion being the distinguished the lifety occasion being the l

St. Petersburg, April 25.—The official Gazette in recording cholera statistics for the empire, denies that a case was found in this city since last December.

The Show Nearly Ready. Chicago, April 25.—Steam was to-day turned into the cylinder of the mammoth engine at the World's Fair grounds that is to furnish the power which President Cleveland will on Monday press into activity at the touch of a button. The performance of the engine was declared to be perfect. Except for a few delays, the plans for the opening of the exhibition are now settled.

Pity the Poor Bank Clerk. Pity the Poor Bank Clerk.

In bank circles just now the current tople of conversation touches the action of several boards in lopping off the engagements of many clerks. Among nearly all the monetary institutions the regulation prevails that clerks must not take unto themselves wives until they have passed beyond a fixed term of duty, and even then they must be in receipt of a salary large enough to place them in a position to meet the expense that such an undertaking involves.

Another rule that is required to be preserved inviolate is that clerks must not accommodate each other with temporary loans from the strong boxes placed under their care.

from the strong boxes placed under their care.

Breaches of these laws are liable to incur dismissal and it is reported that the penalty has been inflicted unsparingly. Clerks of the Bank of British North America have according to the report, been disciplined all over the province, no less than a dozen having received notice that their services are no longer desired. At the Toronto branch two hands, who are considered incompetent, will, at the request of the board, retire shortly, their improvement during the three years that their engagement continued not having been rapid enough to suit the directors. Officer bank boards are also mentioned as having taken action to punish offenders against existing orders, and the Imperial bank is named. A couple of clerks who, contrary to the rules, were involved in a transaction with promissory notes by which one obtained relief from a temporary financial embarrassment, were reported as relieved from duty Mr. Wilkie, cashier of which one obtained relief from a temporary financial embarrassment, were reported as relieved from duty. Mr. Wilkie, cashier of the Imperial bank, gave an absolute denial of the rumor that the bank officials had recently discharged any clerks for the reason stated, but from other sources it was learned that two of the clerks had been suspended, one for advancing a loan to a fellow-employee, and the other for receivfellow-employee, and the other for receiving the said loan. This morning again it was reported that both had been reinstated.

—Toronto Telegram.

The World's End.

The World's End.

According to all probability, notwithstanding all the circumstances which threaten it, our planet will die, not of an accident, but a natural death. That death will be the consequence of the extinction of the sun, in twenty million years or more, perhaps thirty—since its condensation at a relatively moderate rate will give it, on one hand, seventeen million years or of existence, while, on the other hand, the inevitable fall of meteors into the sun may double this number. Even if you suppose the duration of the sun to be prolonged to forty million years, it is still incontestable that the radiation from the sun cools it, and that the temperature of all bodies tends to an equlibrium. The day will come when the sun will be extinct. Then the earth and all the other planets of our system will cease to be the abode of life. They will be erased from the Great Book and will revolve, black cemeteries, around an extinguished sun. Will these planets continue to exist even then? Yes, probably, in the case of Jupiter, and perhaps Saturn. No, beyond a doubt, for the small bodies, such as the earth. Venus, Mars, Mercury, and the moon. Already the moon appears to have preceded us towards the final desert. Mars is much farther advanced than the earth towards the same destiny. Venus, younger than us, will doubtless survive us. These little worlds lose their elements of vitality much faster than the sun loses its heat. From century to century, from year to year, from day to day, from hour to hour, the surface of the to century, from year to year, from day to day, from hour to hour, the surface of the earth is transformed. On the one hand, surrounded by a glowing vapor, which further increased its size to that of the head of a flour barrel. It soon became intensely brilliant, flashing at times a greenish-blue light, throwing off sparks "fast and furiously," and left behind it a dense stream of vapor, 30 to 40 degrees in length.

A gentleman who was in Jacksonville, N. C. (about 50 miles northeast from lines of years.—Camille Plam:aar on lines one hand, the continents are crumbling away and becoming covered by the sea which insensibly and by very slow degrees tends to invade and submerge the entire globe; on the other hand, the amount of water on the surface of the globe is diminishing. A careful and reasonable calculation shows that by the sea which insensibly and by very slow degrees tends to invade and submerge the entire globe; on the other hand, the amount of water on the surface of the globe is diminishing. A careful and reasonable calculation shows that by the sea which insensibly and by very slow degrees tends to invade and submerge the entire globe; on the other hand, the amount of water on the surface of the globe is diminishing. A careful and reasonable calculation shows that by the sea which insensibly and by very slow degrees tends to invade and submerge the entire globe; on the other hand, the amount of water on the surface of the globe is diminishing. A careful and reasonable calculation shows that by the sea which insensibly and by very slow degrees tends to invade and submerge the entire globe; on the other hand, the amount of water on the surface of the globe is diminishing. A careful and reasonable calculation shows that by the sea which insensibly and by very slow degrees tends to invade and submerge the entire globe; on the other hand, the amount of water on the surface of the globe is diminishing.

The schooner Maud S., Capt. R. E. Mc-Keil, arrived at Yokohama April 5th. same description in every particular.
To-day I learned that the same meteor

Victoria, Friday, April 28, 1893.

ONLY A SUBTERFUGE.

The two government organs are still prosing and prating over the redistribution question without much success in the way of defending the government. Of course they must offer some semblance of a defence, being organs, but their task is neither enviable nor hopeful. We cannot perceive where the utility lies in turning over the census and Indian figures, unless it is in the hope of confusing the public. The Colonist and the World may twist and torture the figures from now until next session with unwearied perseverance, and still the people in general-their own readers included-will feel that the government did not deal honestly with the question. The simple fact is well understood, that the government changed its mind about redistribution because of the objections of certain supporters to the fulfilment of the promise made in the speech from the throne. It is quite to be expected that similar objections from the same source will arise against an honest redistribution scheme next session, and the public has good cause to fear that the government's plan of meeting those objections will be characterized by chicanery and deceit, just as was its plan of procedure last session. The pretence now offered is that an effort is to be made to get correct figures on which to base a bill, but every person is inclined to suspect that something else than "correctness" will be searched for. In other words, the grave objections to the government's course last session is that it forewodes further juggling with the question by the government.

The Colonist accuses the Times of taking "the position that a promise once made must be kept to the letter, no matter what happens afterwards or how the conditions are altered." In making ing on its imagination, for the Times has never taken any such position. The government made the lieutenantgovernor announce to the nouse that "the time had arrived" when a recistribution was called for, and a redistribution was promised accordingly. We take the position that if the government's statement was correct it was pocussary not only that a redistribution bill should be passed but that a dissolution and a general election should have followed to give it effect. But if the stavement was not correct, as the government said by its subsequent actions, then the government blundered most egregiously in inserting it in the speech. it is quite useless to say that discoveries of census defects were made sterwards, for Premier Davie's own statement shows that the government had no more information about the census when it changed its mind than when it promised to bring in a bill. The figures of the census were published more than a year before the alleged defects were have been grossly stupid and grossly negligent if it waited so loug before making its inquiry. If the government, had been in earnest about the matter it would have gathered all the necessary information before making any an-

nouncement to the house. With regard to the government's "discoveries," the fact is plainly apparent that they are practically of no importance, notwithstanding all the efforts of the organs to make them appear otherwise. Probably no man in British Columbia really believes that the white population of the island is as targe as that of the mainland, and the figures so much dwelt upon by the ministers and the two organs do not make it appear so, if honestly dealt with. Through some peculiar misapprehension the agriculture department at Ottawa mixed up the Indian department figures with those of the census, and the government here snapped at this confusion as an excuse for delaying redistribution. Even a cursory examination of the figures shows that the 11,000 Indians whose numbers are merely guessed at my the the Indian department are not included in the census population, and if they are left out the mystery disappears. It is likely that other Indian bands have been more or less incorrectly enumerated, but the errors in their cases would not have been any serious betacle in the way of a redistribution bin. Let the Colonist and the World figure until they are blind, they will not be likely to convince the government that the public will be in any better position to the public will be in any better position to the public will be a new mill erected on the Dora, purchased last season by Ebner and Wadleigh from Dr. H. S. Wyman. ed, but the errors in their cases would draw up a proper bill next session than it could have been last session if it had gone earnestly about the work. The plea that the census was found to be wrong is a mere subterfuge.

OBJECTIONABLE CLAUSES.

There are two provisions of the act amending the mining act, passed last session, that encounter strong objections in Kootenay. One of these debars the holder of a mineral claim from ownership of the surface of his claim, leaving him only the privilege of using the surface ground of his mining operations. Of this clause the Nelson Tribune says: This idea is a wrong one, and the Tribune predicts it will lead to no end litigation—but, probably, that is just the reason why it was incorporated in There can be no good reasons advanced for treating the owner of a mineral claim in a different manner from the owner of any other land. There is just as much sense in depriving the owner of a mineral claim of the surface rights of the ground as there would be in depriving the farmer of his the mo-ment he used his land for other purthan raising grain or vegetables, or of the stockraiser when he ceases to graze stock on his pasturage land. The wner of a 50-acre mineral claim should have just as much right to sell the surface of his ground for town lots as the owner of an hundred and sixty acre The one is required to spend hundreds of dollars in developnent work and surveys before a crown and the other is required to do much the same. Where one mineral claim yields any rewhatever to its owner, a d pre-emptions give their hundred pre-emptions give their owners at least a fair living. The owner of a mineral claim is obliged to

his claim is valuable or worthless; the owner of a pre-emption pays taxes on the assessed value of his land. The one pays taxes on property that is his absolutely; the other pays taxes on what is his precariously.

Apparently, the Government labors under the belief that when it grants a man the right to prospect for mineral it has granted him a pension for life, or something that can be hypothecated at the banks for ready money. It does the banks for ready money. It does nothing of the sort, however, for no calling is more uncertain of yielding a

fixed income. From this time on, every free miner in British olumbia should work for the repeal of this amendment.

The Miner affirms that this clause "might have called for something from Mr. Kellie, but it did not." Mr. Kellie must have been too busy with other matters to pay attention to this, or surely he would have entered some cbjection to the enactment, which promises to give considerable trouble to his constituents. The other objectionable provision is that which imposes a tax of 25 cents an acre per year on mineral Speaking of this the Miner claims.

Those who pick up a newspaper and from time to time read accounts of prospectors striking it rich no doubt imagine that the easiest road to wealth s by prospecting for minerals.

If they had any idea of the number who fail in their efforts to tear riches from Mother Earth they would probab-ly change their minds. The hardships ly change their minds. The hardships and trials which these men endure are seldom given to the public. They are great, indeed, but presumably the Provincial Government does not consider them sufficiently so, as its latest move has been to yearly tax mineral claims on which a crown grant has been issued 25 cents per acre, unless improvements 25 cents per acre, unless improvements to the extent of \$200 are made yearly. There are many thousands of prospectors. There are few who find. who do find invariably work hard for their reward, and in many cases, 1:

ing to depend on their day's labor for the necessities of life, they can ill afford to yearly do \$200 worth of improvements on claims which have an uncertain value. The amendment will no doubt tend to force the development work of Brit-Columbia's mineral resources. will do so at the expense of the unfortunate prospector, since being unable that assertion our neighbor was draw- to do the necessary development work he will be obliged to take what he can get from capitalists for his prospect. and the amendment will strengthen hands of the purchaser and weaken

those of the prospector.

TEXADA MINES. To the Editor:-In your issue of Tues day last an item appears stating that J. W. Sutherland, of Tacoun, has notified the secretary of the Texada Gold and Silver Mining Company that he commence operations on erty bonded last July. Allow me to say that the secretary of the T. G. and S. M. Company has not received any notification in any shape from said . W. Sutherland, nor any other person, relative to work on the property. I cannot understand how such a rumor gct afloat. The bond has lapsed by effluxion A. RAPER, Sec. T.G.S.M. Co. of time.

MINING IN ALASKA.

The Prospects of Gold Hunters in the Far

North. The outlook for the coming season is growing brighter and brighter as summer approaches, and while it will not be marked by any wildcat speculations or any particular boom, yet it will show steady and profitable working of the mines now opened and several new properties will be developed. It will be a prosperous season, the showing made will be just the kind to attract conservative capitalists to invest their money. That is what Alaska needs, the introduction of strict business principles to the development and running of her mines. Steady and sure must be the motto. We have great mineral wealth, but most of the ore is of low grade and will not pay unless well managed; but with the application of business economy and improved methods of working there are hundreds of properties which will pay well.

Work will commence this year earlier dreds of properties which will pay well.

Work will commence this year earlier than usual, owing to the early spring. There is less than two feet of snow in Silver Bow Basin now and only about three feet in the great pit of the Nowell Gold Company; four or five days of warm rain and this snow will disappear. Everything about the hydraulic plant of the Nowell Gold Company is in good order, the pipes are all ready to attach the giants and turn on the water. There are a few riffle blocks to be put into the flume in the tunnel; but three or four days' work is all that will be necessary. Just as soon as there is a supply of water operations will begin at once.

Degin at once.

Their new 20-stamp quartz mill was completed last season and all that is needed for that now is the tramway. Everything for building this is already on the ground and a man is now on his way from the factory at Trenton, N.J., to superintend its erection. As soon as it is finished the mill will companing pegin at once. commence running.
Willis Thorp, who has leased the Takou Mining and Milling Company's property, or as it is better known, the Coulter property, lins already fifteen men at work. They have commenced getting out ore and as soon as the flume is finished the mill will start probably not later than the last of

man.

At Berners bay there are ten or two men working for the Berners Bay Min and Milling Company. The erection their new mill is already begun and their new mill is already begun and the saw mill is kept busy getting out lumber for that and the new railroad and tramway, which work will be carried along with that of building the mill so that they can be finished together. Mining there will begin soon so that a supply of ore may be ready as soon as the mill is completed.

It is also reported that the building of the mill on the Mexican on Douglas island is definitely settled and that this mine will be run this season.

be run this season.

There will be plenty of work for good men here this season at fair prices indeed it looks now as though the demand would it looks now as though the demand would exceed the supply, for there will be more mills running than last year and several with an increase of forces. The Nowell Gold Mining Company furnished employment to about forty-five white men and twenty natives last summer in the Basin. This year they will need about sixty white men and thirty natives here and quite a nen and thirty natives here and quite a arge force at Berner's bay.—Alaska Jour

Within sight of the station at Atherstone, on the London and North-Western Rallway, there is to be seen an enormous earthenware jug, the largest in the world. This capacious article was manufactured at the Potteries, Church Gresley, over fifty years ago. Its holding capacity when full is one hundred and fifty quarts, and it is so large that a man can sit inside it. It now rests over the front door of a china, glass, and earthernware warehouse. Many curious earthernware warehouse. Many jugs and pitchers, the property of bell-ringers, are to be found in many parishes. One is preserved at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, which is of brown glazed earthenware, holds sixteen quarts, and bears this inscrip-tion:—

Euse me often, and keep me clenly;
Fill me full, or not at all,
Among the antiquities discovered in the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean Sea, and in Troas, the northwestern corner of Asia Minor, where was situated the ancient city of Troy, have been found wineflagons of pottery or earthenware, that are as much as seven feet high. If you love me do not lend me

The Tories Say the Liberals Women the Manitoba School Question

TARIFF REFORM THE REAL ISSUE.

Even the Soulanges Canal and Other Bribes Could Not Carry the Constituency-The Loss of the Bruss Dogs Not Enough for Arnoldi.

Ottawa, April 15 .- The election of a Liberal member for the constituency of Vaudreuil on Wednesday last by about 200 majority is an occurrence in the political history of this country the like of which has not been recorded since confederation. Vaudreuil has been a Conservative constituency all along. True, the Liberals captured it by a small majority at the last general election, but at the bye-election since it wheeled into the old Tory line with a substantial majority. At the last election Mr. McMillan's majority was 85. This, in a country constituency with a small vote, was considered a good majority. But it took a large amount of money to bring about the result. There was also the Soulanges canal which runs through part of the county, and nothing, not even harbor improvements, can outdo a canal in securing votes for the Government candidate. In the election which is just over, there was a renewal of all these attractions in favor of the nominee of the Government. 'The canal and the canal contractors did their best for the Government. There was the cry used for all that it was worth, "vote for something for the county." To obtain this it was necessary to vote for the Government. Messrs. Ouimet and Angers laid all this in a peculiarly plain way before the electors. Mr. Lariviere, the member for Provencher, was all the way from Manitoba to ask support for the Government so as to get a satisfactory settlement of the school question. Every device that the Government could suggest, in addition to a liberal expenditure of money, was utilized to hold the county, and what happened? Vaudreuil has gone in favor of tariff reform by about 200 majority. The Montreal Gazette admits that the victory was marked, but it consoles itself by saying that such victories have been rare of recent years in the history of the Liberals. Other Conservative newspapers less honest and more unwilling to concede the victory attribute the cause to the Manitoba school question. They forget that in the other bye-election this question was up for discussion the same as now. Indeed the Government is asking votes on the ground that it has paid the cost of the Catholics' case in their appeal, and that now they are asking the Supreme Court whether or not they can apply the remedial legis-lation asked for. It was also in the English-speaking parts of the constitu-ency that the Liberal vote increased the That refutes the Manitoba school theory of explaining away the result. It is just as well for the Conservatives to know that the Vaudrenil election is not only a condemnation of the tariff policy of the Government but a true indication as to how the country will go when the next general election

Strong efforts are being put forth to get Arnoldi liberated from jail. It is pointed out that while he is an Orange man he is confined in prison for offences very much smaller than those of others, notably Mr. Senecal, who dis acquitted. A petition has been present ed to the government asking for the executive clemency of the crown, but I have it on pretty good authority that nothing will be done. Someone must be made a scapegoat for the sins of the government and in this case it is Sene-

Major-General Herbert is things lively around the militia department. Doubtless the general has done much good by his criticism of the faults of the Canadian militia, but there is a limit to these things, and when the commander of our forces speaks of re-moving Col. Powell, the deputy-adjutant-general, those who know how much hard work and zealous care Col. Powell has given to build up the present Can-adian militia with the small sums at his disposal, will resist the suggestion or attempt with all the power that they Mr. Patterson, the minister of militia, has given the major-general full control, but the latter should not abuse that privilege. Many think that he is now doing so.

At the invitation of Professor Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner, a number of press correspondents, including your own "Slabtown," left by the 11:35 a.m. train Saturday for Perth for the purpose of viewing the mammoth cheese, which is to form part of the Canadian exhibit at the World's Fair. This monster cheese was made under the superintendence of Mr. Robertson Dominion experimental station, In the first place the cheese weighs 22,000 pounds. Altogether 207, 200 pounds of milk were used in mak-That quantity of milk is equal the milk for one day in September 10,000 cows. It is incased in a mould or hoop of steel boiler plate 5-16 of an inch thick, and a pressure of more than 200 tons was applied to make it perfectly solid. It measures 28 feet circumference by six feet in height, and altogether is a sight well worth seeing. That it is by far the largest cheese ever made, the dimensions quotabove will satisfy any doubting "Thomas" upon that point. It will be the most conspicuous part of the pyramid of Canadian products which be exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition. At 7 a.m. to-day, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will run a special train from Perth, so that the idea presented itself to Mr. Robertson to give an opportunity to the newspaper representatives at the capital to see the "Canadian mite" before it left. The carriage of the cheese is placed on open cars so that it can easily be seen by the public. A schedule of time has been prepared and posters have been sent to all the railway stations ahead, showing what time the train will arrive, so that all who desire to see this marvellous production can do so. A special truck has been made for transorting the mammoth cheese through Great Britain after it leaves Chicago. During his highly successful tour in Britain Mr. Robertson made arrangements for showing the cheese in all the leading cities of England, Scotland and Not only at Chicago, but in the old country, the cheese will be a splendid advertisement of the vastness and quality of Canadian dairy products. It was Mr. Robertson's intention to have his cheese drawn on a wagon by eight horses to the exhibition grounds in Chicago, but the directors of the fair objected for fear that the wheels of the wagon would cut up the roads too much. It will require to be taken on SLABTOWN.

the Vancouver, April 21.—The second attempt of the South Vancouver electors to hold a meeting on provincial affairs was a success, and a motion was passed strongly disapproving of James Bay domination," the failure to bring down the redistribution bill, and the spending e present juncture. A sappointed to any spending to the wing to the want of a competent operator at the New V.C. Co., will will be re-opened some time this week, when about 50 will find employment. The completed the wiring the New V.C. Co., will will be re-opened some time this week, when about 50 will find employment. The completed the wiring the New V.C. Co., will will be re-opened some time this week, when about 50 will find employment. The completed the wiring the New V.C. Co., will will be completed the wiring the New V.C. Co., will will be re-opened some time this week, when about 50 will find employment. The completed the wiring the New V.C. Co., will will be re-opened some time this week, when about 50 will find employment. The completed the wiring time time the New V.C. Co., will will be re-opened some time this week, when about 50 will find employment. The completed the wiring time time the New V.C. Co., will will be re-opened some time this week. When about 50 will find employment. The complete the New V.C. Co., will will be re-opened some time this week. When about 50 will find employment to the New V.C. Co., will will be re-opened some time this week. When about 50 will find employment to the New V.C. Co., will will be re-opened some time this week. When about 50 will find employment to the New V.C. Co., will will be re-opened some time this week. When about 50 will find employment to the New V.C. Co., will will be re-opened some time this week. When about 50 will find employment to the New V.C. Co., will will be re-opened some time this week. Vancouver, April 21.—The second attempt of the South Vancouver electors to hold a meeting on provincial affairs was a success, and a motion was passed strongly disapproving of 'James Bay domination," the failure to bring down the redistribution bill, and the spending of \$600,000 on parliament buildings at the present juncture. A combittee was appointed to act in conjuction with other municipalities to procure.

The Sons of St. George had a grand supper in the Lodge room on Saturday night, which was followed by the usual proclivises many times.

Rev. Mr. White, of Victoria, returned from the east to-day. He secured a promise from H. A. Massey, To-endo, to give \$10,000 to the Columbia Methodist College.

The city will retain Dalton McCorthy as Counsel before the Supreme Court of Canada upon the appeal of the C. P. R. against the right of way to the fore-Shore at opposite ends of the streets.

John Macdonald, a workman in the C. P. R. freight sheds, took carlelies acid instead of cough mediane last night and narrowly escaped death. Vancouver, April 22.—The Trades and Labor Council hope soon to have a pro-vincial labor congress established. A year ago the city rented the market buildings to A. M. Beattie, auctioneer, thinking that a private owner could offer inducements to bring in farm produce. The Trades and Labor Counhas now begun a crusade against him on the ground that he has not fulfilled the agreement.

The Liberal Association is going to discuss recent provincial legislation at its next meeting.
A movement is afoot to establish and other evening paper here as the out-come of the present agitation on previncial affairs. Vancouver, April 25.—Mrs. James Edwards, a young woman, shot herself at 6 o'clock yesterday. The bullet penetrated her breast near the heart, inflicting a wound from which she died at 12

o'clock to-day. She was subject to periodical spells of insanity. Estimates place the expenditure for the year at \$409,000; the rate will be 2 cent. on assessment, almost full

A charge was made in the city council last night that A. M. Beattie had forfeited his lease of the market hall, in accordance with the by-law. market committee will investigate. The ship British General is loading sugar at Java for the sugar refinery. Another Japanese was fined \$50 day for smuggling. Six boats and six canoes for the Alas-

kan survey party were taken to Victoria To-day's express was 15 hours late owing to a snowslide near Revelstoke. Vancouver, April 26.—The coroner's jury this morning found a verdict of "death by suicide while temporarily inin the case of Mrs. James Ed-SHITO!

wards. On an investigation by the market committee yesterday into the manage-ment of the market it was found that A. M. Beattie, the lessee, had com-plied with the terms of the lease, but that it was contrary to the market by-law. City Solicitor Hammersley will be asked to explain matters.

One hundred and fifty Chinese left

terday for the east, ostensibly for Havana. The Empress of China, arriving vana. The Empress of China, arriving on May 3rd, brings upwards of 800. Owing to snowslides near Revelstoke no eastern mail has arrived since day, and none is expected till Thursday

vancouver, April 27.—No through vet but a local train mail has arrived yet, but a loca came in from Revelstoke to day. The bicycle club will hold its first meet of the season on Saturday. was upset by the steamer Coquitlam yesterday. He was rescued by W. Freeman, mate of the vessel, who jump-This is the eighth man followed Freeman has saved from drowning. Rumors are current that a clerk in the C. P. R. ticket office is ill with small-pox, but the report is denied by friends. Doubt is expressed here that small-pox, but the report is denied the quarantine regulations are strictly observed at Williams Head.
Suit has been begun against the sity for extras in the street grading contract. The plaintiff calls attention glaring mistakes made by the city en-

gineer in laying out the work. contractors have been complaining that the city engineer's department has been continually, and this suit is important in being an official investigation into some of these charges.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

A Woman's Sin-Indian Burglars-Cruelty to Seamen.

Nanaimo, April 22.-Elizabeth Bradley was arrested by Chief O'Connell on Thursday evening on a warrant issued at the instance of Richard Bradley, in which Mrs. Bradley is charged with bigamy. Some time ago the parties quarrelled, and it resulted in the husband leaving his wife and children for a time. He went to the States, and nearing recently that his wife had married Thomas Dwyer under the assumed name of Elizabeth Forman, he returned and took possession of his home and instituted proceedings against her. The defendant was not kept in jail leng, being bailed out on \$1000 bonds. The case comes up for hearing on Tuesday. The juveniles spent a good time last vening at the hospital conversazione. Two Siwashes were brought from Cape Mudge by the Joan vesterday and handed over to Chief Stewart for complicity in the burglary of Rev. alloway's house at Cape Mudge

Macy, was charged before Magistrate Planta yesterday with deserting the vessel. He admitted the fact but pleaded that the cruel conduct of the second mate was the cause. This is the third case of the kind since the vessel's arri-

val.

Nanaimo, April 24.—It is now fully expected that Mayor Haslam will be elected to the vacant seat in the Commons by acclamation. It is not the intention of the Liberals, however, to allow anything of the liberals, however, to allow anything of the Liberals, however, to allow anything of the kind to occur again. Steps will be immidiately taken by the Liberal Club to communicate with different towns in the constituency for the purpose of aronsing the inhabitants to energy and if possible to organize Liberal clubs for the purpose of a fight at the general election. Hitherto the residents have taken little part in politics, but have always voted for the most popular man. Of late their eyes have been opened and a certain amount of understanding has been conveyed to them, with the result that discontent has spread among them, causing them to wish for a change. It would be useless for anyone but a Liberal to contest the seat against Mayor. Haslam, because in that event many Liberals would rasher vote for him than for any other of his party, and without doubt it is too late in the day to run a Liberal candials would rather vote for him than for any other of his party, and without doubt it is too late in the day to run a Liberal candidate with the success that he will meet with a few months hence. The reform party will work steadily to attain the desired ends and instead of a Liberal-Conservative being returned at the general election they are prepared to avow that it will be a Liberal by a good majority.

It is rumored here that Mr. J. Hunter, general superintendent of the E. and N. railway, will be superseded by M. J. Bryden, now manager of the Wellington collieries.

Mr. J. P. Davis, one of the directors of the Horticultural Society, is engaged in

the Horticultural Society, is engaged in collecting exhibits for the Westminster ex-hibition. A great interest has been mani-fested by the citizens in horticulture dur-

Nanaimo, April 25.—There is likely to be friction between the trades and labor council and one of the local tailoring Professor Spear will produce "Belshazzar's Feast" in the opera house on May 4th. The choir has been well practiced. The cantata is to be produced in costume. The Diamond City orchestra will assist. -union men.

orchestra will assist. The Bradley bigamy case was to have been brought up for hearing to-day, but has been further postponed. Those directly interested will likely come to some understanding and let the drop, provided the crown does not inter-

W. R. Leighton has settled the insurance claimed by W. S. Santo for the Another practical brickmaker, S. Schench, is in the city endeavoring to make arrangements for the opening of a brick yard here.

Mr. J. W. Sutherland, of Tacoma, has notified the secretary of the Texada Gold and Silver Mining Company that

he will commence operations on the property bonded last July. On May 3rd a general social will be given in St. Albans church by the wardens and church committee in oration of the anniversary of the found-

ing of the parish.

Nanamo, April 27.—Mrs. W. W.

Baer was on Tuesday evening presented with a handsome silver cake basket by the members of her Sunday school class. The presentation was accompanied an address, affirming the regret of the class for the loss they are about to sustain by an early separation. Mrs. Baer replied in a few touching words of

thanks. Quite a fleet of vessels have been chartered to load New V. C. Co. coal, so that in a week or two the harbon will present its accustomed attractive ness. The Oddfellows had their annual ball

in the opera house last night, and it roved as usual a great success.
No. 4 shaft, Wellington, will probably be in operation again in weeks. Large pumps have been set up for the purpose of pumping the water out, which was allowed to flow into the mine to extinguish the fire.

The U. S. revenue The U. S. revenue cutters Patterson and Hassler, with the Alaskan boundary survey party on board, sailed from Departure Bay this morning for Alaskan

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World. CRICKET.

H.M.S. GARNET V. CORRIG COLLEGE. Yesterday afternoon at Beacon Hill, in glorious weather, a very enjoyable match was played between the officers of H.M.S. Garnet and Corrig College. The efficers won the toss and elected to go in first. Though Price and Lynes showed good cricket the lowling of G. Wilson proved too much for the officers, who were out of practice, this being the first time that the metority had being the first time that the majority had handled a bat for this season, so their first innings closed for 26. The Cotlege start was disastrous, the first three wickets fall-Field and Wilson got together and were not separated till they had knocked up 42. Kitto with 12 and G. Wilson with eight also played good cricket. The officers then also played good cricket. The officers then followed on, and though Lynes again showed good form, the innings closed for 26, leaving the College victorious by an tainings and 20 runs. The fielding throughout was remarkably good, and the Corrig boys are to be complimented for the good form shown in their opening match. The match by innings is as follows:—

H. M. S. GARNET. 1st Innings. 2nd Innings. W Chatyor, b Goward 0 b Cartwright ..... W Franklin, b Wilson 1 c Wilson b Wilson 2 H Lynes, b Cartwright 10 not out. b Cartwright. OF Cooper, b Wilson 0 c and b Wilson ... 4 J D Allen, c Higgins A Gregory, b Cartb Wilson'. EG Lywood, b Wilson 9 b Wilson ..... HFCourage, b Wilson 0 b Wilson..... G D Mackinnon, not

CORRIG COLLEGE. H Scholefield, b Price ..... F Prevost, b Cooper
C Cartwright, b Cooper
A Field, b Chaytor
R Wilson, c Price, b Chaytor
A Goward, c Cooper, b Chaytor Kitto, b Chaytor ...... Wilson, b Chaytor Higgins, not out

For the College G. Wilson bowled splendidly, taking 15 wickets for 33 runs. W. Chaytor, for the officers, took seven wickets for 24 runs.

BASEBALL.

VANCOUVER SENDS A CHALLENGE. VANCOUVER SENDS A CHALLENGE.

Mr. F. Gouge is in receipt of the following letter, which he will lay before the directors of the V.A.C. this evening:

Vancouver, April 25, 1893.

Dear Sir:—I take the liberty of writing to you in regard to a game of ball on the 24th of May. We have organized for the season and can put a strong team in the field, gnaranteeing you a first-class game. Please lay this before your club and let me know what you can do in the matter. what you can do in the matter.

(Sd.)

THOS. B. STRAITON,
Secretary V.B.B. Club.

CANOEING.

JUNIORS WIN. Masters Gore and Mawdesley won the paddling race held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Victoria Canoe club. Macaulay and Godson crossed the line first, but they had to allow the juniors a minute. Gore and Mawdesley came in half a minute after Macaulay and Godson, thus winning. The prize was a pair of paddles presented by Mr. C. M. Page.

Feeding of Skim Milk to Cows. noticed a few weeks ago in these columns mention was made of feeding skim milk to milch cows, and would like to hear from others who have tried it, says a contributor to Hoard's Dairyman. We have been practicing it here with very good results. The milk is taken directly from the separator and given to the cows while yet warm and given to the cows while yet warm and sweet. In every case the flow of milk has been increased, some cows showing an increase of 15 pounds a day. The herd is made up mostly of pure-bred Holsteins and are naturally very large eaters, but I notice those that get milk do not eat as much hav as before. When a cow gets a good drink of warm milk just before she is called upon to contribute her share of the produce, she is perfectly contented to stand still and do so with good grace. Should anyone have trouble in getting the cows to drink, a little grain mixed with milk will, in most cases, induce them to taste it, and when once they drinking they become very fond of their warm drink.

INSTRUMENTS OF DEATH.

The Leaden Missiles That Killed Marshall-Raid on a Chinese Store. New Westminster, April 21.-W. Shaw, who was insurance manager for Major and Pearson, is under arrest and will be examined as to his sanity. It well-known that he is an opium fi and has been in a terrible several days and lately lost his

fight took place in front of the Col-A light took place in front of the Colonial hotel yesterday evening between Albert Hill, civil engineer, and Contractor Armstrong. The disturbance arose out of high words about a case which was tried the same day before Mr. Justice Drake, in which Armstrong, McQuarrie & Co. tried to substantiate french excited Hill who was called the contract of th fraud against Hill, who was a waterworks engineer, in refusing to allow extras on their contract with the corporation in laying pipes.

The police are working up a case against several boys for the systematic theft of eggs daily from the wharves Seven dozen yesterof Front street.

disappeared from Brackman, Kerr Westminster, April 22.-The New of a man was found at Por Haney yesterday in the river, and d to be that of William Seachay English rancher, who was young drowned six weeks ago. Coroner Pittendrigh has gone up to Haney.

Governor Moresby has returned from nvestigating the Hantington murder could not obtain the least clue to

J. B. Sim was sent up for trial for passing a counterfeit \$20 bill at Mission. The evidence was very strong but it looks as if Sim were the dupe of McCambridge, who gave him the bill pass, obtained \$18.75 in change and im nediately left the country.

A public meeting will be held this evening in the city hall, though the mayor would not call it, to prote against the Government's action, and demand constitutional rights. A liv neeting is expected. district speakers will assist. It is unstood the Governor-General will ed to veto the parliament buildings bill till after the general election.

New Westminster, April 25.—The corner's inquest on the body of William Zachray, supposed to have been drowned near Langley six weeks ago, was con cluded yesterday and a verdict of wilful murder against person or reison whenever was returned. The post unknown was returned. The mortem examination was held by The deceased had evident ceived a terrible gash on the head fore being thrown into the liver, jar of whiskey, which was in Za ray's boat, was missing, but nothing else. The provincial police are working hard on the case and suspect Indians as mur-derers. It is said that a strong c'ue has been obtained, but the police will say nothing till Mr. Moresby receives their

nformation on his return from Hunt ingdon to-night, where he further investigating Marshall's murder. The council is about to lease the ferry to Capt. Card for \$1,000 per year. The city lost \$1,500 a year on it since it was built.

A proposition is on foot to build a \$12,000 market, as the resent accommodation is inadequate. J. B. Sim, charged with passing a counterfeit bill at Mission, was discharged by Judge Bole yesterday with-out a stain on his character, as it was believed he was only a dupe of Mc-

Cambridge. The eldest son of Joseph Henley broke his right arm yesterday by falling off a sidewalk in the upper part of the city. The Fraser river salmon hatchery is empty, the last batch of fry being moved to-day. A small lot of 50,000 was taken up to Howe Sound this morning by Inspector McNabb, who place them in the Something over 1,000,000 fry was taken to Harrison lake to-day, the steamer Courser being chartered for the purpose. Mr. McNish, manager of the hatchery, went along to liberate the fish in desir able localities. The total number of fry sent out this season has been between five and six millions.

New Westminster, April 26.—The ight William Zachray disappeared night so suddenly from Langley cries were heard on the river by Miss West, who looked out and saw two boats, but could discern nothing else. Mr. Moresby is investigating, and it is lea that the night before Zachray left home from here a light was seen in his house and his friends thought that he had returned.

A man giving the name of Wm.

Barnstead says he is in town looking for a person who has received \$75,000 the American government owes him. It is thought he is insane. He states that he is going to Victoria to see Premier Davie about the matter.

Young Simm, who was cleared in court vesterday for passing counterfeit money got married in the evening to the daughter of Capt. Robinson of H. M. S. Sam-New Westminster, April 27.—A four-

oared crew, consisting of Hodge, Tovey, E. O. Malins, and P. Forin, is training to take part in the regatta at Victoria on May 24th.

The police have discovered a large number of Japanese girls in the city, brought here for immoral purposes. Where they came from is not known nor how long they have been here. The two bullets found in the skull of ohn Marshall, who was murdered at Huntingdon the other day, were seen to-

day by your correspondent. That which

entered at the nape of the neck was evidently the first fired. It is flattened at the conical end. The other, which passed through the forehead, is hardly recognizable as a bullet. It is badly shattered, and particles of bone are deeply embedded in the lead. The muzzle of the revolver must have touched the head as the orifice is black and ed the head, as the orifice is black and scorched. A score or more of murders in the district in the last five or six years have never been cleared up, through the department of justice not assisting the officials sufficiently in the matter of rewards, expenses, etc. A special tram car from Vancouver came into collision with a city car yes-

terday evening. The driver had a nar-row escape. Both cars are badly dam-aged, all the windows of the large car being broken. Though not known in Vancouver, it is learned here that the customs people there raided a large import Chinese store last week and seized several thousand dollars' worth of wines. The offence consisted in passing in cases marked three gallons which really contained four. A heavy fine was imposed. Francis Bourchier, who is wanted in Victoria for obtaining money under false pretences, was arrested at South Westminster at 1:30 p. m. by Ser-geant Walker of Victoria. Bourchier

was in Vancouver yesterday and the police couldn't find him. He came here last night but crossed the river too late to catch the train for the States. He to catch the train for the States. has a woman with him. The party leave for Victoria to-morrow. Financially Embarrassed.

Detroit, Mich., April 27.—Friesheimer and Co., wholesale liquor dealers, are financially embarrassed. They have given chattel mortgages on all their stock, horses and trucks, accounts of warehouse receipts and goods in transit, to John Trunstine. as trustee for their creditors. There is a large number of creditors whose claims are based on 36 notes of two checks of the aggregate amount of \$73,309, in which sum the firm's chattels are mortgaged. Members of the firm say that for the present they cannot make a settlement, but believe that they will be able to continue business.

is Carriage Upset ious Rest

HE GREAT LIBERA

Preliminary Arrange Made To-N

The Defunct Australia Wound Up-Great Another Cyclone-N a Log Drive-The U rectors Appointed.

Rome, April 26.—Theror had a narrow est serious accident. T being driven in his car station at Frascati, immer resort, which the hills, ten and a Rome. The carri of Rome. The carria a sharp turn in the roa fell. The groom who hind was thrown off The Emp jured, and after ascer groom was also uning ed in another carriage A crowd of people wh by the accident, salut with cheers.

Destroyed By Kansas City, Mo., Ar of this city, was destr last night. Some 30 a large amount of pre

What He Rea Topeka, Kans., Ap Douglas publishes ever said that Go "fixed" therefore will not The Governor that he heard Douglas an assertion.

Killed in a Lo Menominee, Mich., men were killed in a Fence river this morn

London, April 26.has been made for the English, Scottish and ered bank, the failu liabilities amounting

announced on April

was issued on petitio

ON THE SCO

Ad Election in Brome ing Liberal Co Ottawa, April 26. bec is one of the few the Scott Act is yet time ago the departm ceived a petition from party there asking the The temperance men days examining and to the petition. To-d reported to the council ing the petition. election on the question announced at once. of the Dominion Lib meet to-night to appo make arrangements

Washington, D. C. President to-day anno ing appointments to directors of the Union Henry Dia Company: Henry I Don M. Dickinson, Doan, Illinois; Fitzhu

Ericsson's New York, April 2 attending the arrival and foreign naval off begun to-day by the son, the inventor. bronze, eight feet three and stands on a pe

Columbia Nav New York, April 9:45 this morning, the ing ten nationalities and fell into line. clear and perfect. spectators gathered to tacle from Navesink heights off Fort Wads occupied in passing actly half an hour. passing the Narrows bay and the fleet of fell in as a volunteer

Topeka, Kans., Apri inson, second vice-pr manager of the Sant the presidency of the Railway. His head ably be at Boston.

Alcohol Trium San Francisco, Ap McMullen, dry goods his room this morning de. The motiv suicide. act is, however, a m mestic life was of th business prosperous. explanation that has he has been under the has been u three little children.

Mr. Wm. Meek of years, is dead. He car 1851, and was employed water works until 1865 to Kingston, residing the Robt. Meek, secretary of Relief Association, and well-known pressman well-known well-known well-known well-known well-known well-known well-known well-know well-known pressman.

Indian Competition W

The severity of the dia in the markets shown in the figures yarn and cloth export nine months ende the exports of yarn fro Asia, and other count 371 pounds, in 1891 pounds, and in pounds, the falling aw due entirely to decre Japan." The develo with China is reflected that country, which cember, 1890, were and in the same per 134,934,406 pounds. also that now nearly yarn exports go to the panding at the most ton cloths the growth remarkable. In 180 1,300 tons, 8 guns.

Argentina—Corvette Ninth of July,

Netherlands-First-class ironclad Van

Speyk, 1,400 tons.

The combined fleets paraded through

street. The time occupied in passing the fort was exactly half an hour. The

AFRICAN DWARFS.

Arrival in London of Queer Little People

Called Eve or Efe.

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## WILHELM IN DANGER

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His Carriage Upset Without Serious Results.

THE CREAT LIBERAL CONVENTION

Made To-Night.

The Defunct Australian Bank Will Be Wound Up-Great Loss of Life in p.m. rectors Appointed.

Rome, April 26.—The German Emone, April 2017 had a narrow escape to-day from prious accident. The Emperor was ag driven in his carriage to a railway ion at Frascati, the famous Roman ner resort, which lies on the slope ne hills, ten and a half miles south Rome. The carriage overturned at sharp turn in the road and the horses il. The groom who was sitting be-nd was thrown off and the carriage The Emperor was not inand after ascertaining that the was also uninjured, he proceedanother carriage to the station. crowd of people who were attracted the accident, saluted the Emperor cheers.

Kansas City, Mo., April 26.—A special om Oklahoma says: "Norman, south this city, was destroyed by a cyclone night. Some 30 lives were lost and large amount of property destroyed.

What He Really Said.

Topeka, Kans., April 26.—Speaker louglas publishes a card denying that ever said that Governor Lewelling d be "fixed" by the railroad, and fore will not call another session. The Governor had said to a reporter that he heard Douglas was making such

Killed in a Log Drive. Menominee, Mich., April 26.—Nine nen were killed in a log drive on the Fence river this morning.

To Be Wound Up. London, April 26.—An order-of-court as been made for the winding up of the glish, Scottish and Australian char-English, Scottish and Australian char-tered bank, the failure of which, with liabilities amounting to £8,000,000, was announced on April 12th. The order was issued on petition of the company.

ON THE SCOTT ACT.

Ad Election in Brome County-The Coming Liberal Convention.

Ottawa, April 26.—Brome in Que-cec is one of the few counties in which the Scott Act is yet in force. Some time ago the department of justice re-ceived a petition from the anti-Scott Act arty there asking that it be repealed. The temperance men have been for some days examining and making objections to the petition. To-day the department reported to the council in favor of granting the petition. The date for an election on the question of repeal will be

The officers and executive committee of the Dominion Liberal convention will meet to-night to appoint the date and make arrangements for the election of delegates to the convention.

Washington, D. C., April 26.—The President to-day announced the follow-

ing appointments to be the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company: Henry Dimock, New York; Don M. Dickinson, Michigan; J. W. Doan, Illinois; Fitzhugh Lee, Virginia; and J. W. Paddock, Nebraska.

Ericsson's Statue.

New York, April 26.—The exercises attending the arrival of the American and foreign naval officers in port were begun to-day by the unveiling in Bat-tery Park of the statue of John Ericsson, the inventor. The statue is of bronze, eight feet three inches in height, and stands on a pedestal of granite eight feet nine inches in height.

Columbia Naval Parade New York, April 26.—Promptly at 9:45 this morning, the vessels representing ten nationalities weighed anchor and fell into line. The weather was clear and perfect, and thousands of ectators gathered to witness the spec-ele from Navesink Highlands and the eights off Fort Wadsworth. The time ccupied in passing the Fort was ex-ctly half an hour. The warships after ssing the Narrows entered the upper and the fleet of excursion steamers

ell in as a volunteer escort. Graduated From the Santa Fe. Topeka, Kans., April 26.-A. A. Rob inson, second vice-president and general manager of the Santa Fe, has accepted the presidency of the Mexican Central Railway. His headquarters will probably be at Boston.

Alcohol Triumphs Again. San Francisco, April 26.—James G. McMullen, dry goods merchant, died in his room this morning at a lodging house it is supposed to be a case ide. The motive for McMullen's act is, however, a mystery, for his do-mestic life was of the happiest and his business prosperous. The only ex-explanation that has been offered is that he has been drinking and that liquor always crazed him. Deceased was 32 years of age. He leaves a widow and three little children.

Mr. Wm. Meek of Kingston, aged 82 years, is dead. He came from Ireland in 1851, and was employed in the Montreal water works until 1865, when he removed to Kingston, residing there ever since. Ald. Robt. Meek, secretary of the Odd Fellows' Relief Association, and Mr. Wm. Meek, a well-known pressman, were his sons.

Indian Competition With the Far East. The severity of the competition of In-lia in the markets of the far east is dia in the markets of the far east is shown in the figures relating to cotton yarn and cloth exports for three years. In nine months ended December, 1890, the exports of yarn from India to China, an, Singapore, Aden, Turkey in a, and other countries were 125,506,in pounds, in 1891 they were 121,581,-39 pounds, and in 1892 144,197,829 pounds, the falling away in 1891 "being the entirely to decreased shipments to upan." The development of trade ith China is reflected in the exports to last country.

yards were sent to China out of a total of 50,543,167 yards, but by the end of 1892 the quantity had increased to 10,-854,562 yards, out of a total of 61,284,-074 yards. The shipments to East Africa take first place at present, but India seems to be losing ground in this quarter, and there is little doubt that in a year or two China will be its principal market for both yarns and cloths. English exports in the meantime are decreasing along with American."

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

Preliminary Arrangements Will Be The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

The Lachine canal opened Wednesday morning.

The London license commissioners have decided that all bars shall be closed at 10

Another Cyclone—Nine Men Killed in a Log Drive—The Union Pacific Di-The results of the analysis at Ottawa of milk samples collected last autumn shows that considerable adulteration is going on. The Michigan Central Young Men's Christian Association rooms and Midgley's clothing stee in St. Thomas were burned. Loss, \$5.00; insurance \$3000.

A boy named Angust Provencher met with a horrible death at a sugaring near Tingwick, Que. He fell asleep on a bench, and dropped into the boiler and could not be rescued. J. Creagh has sued T. B. Braden, proprietor of the Calgary Tribune, for alleged libel published in the issue of April 5. Braden will defend.

Controller Wallace says there have been no complaints made to him respecting the alleged brutality of Canadian customs officia's operating along the international frontier.

W. A. McDonald, who was unseated for corrupt practices at the last election, has again been nominated a candidate for the Manitoba legislature by the Brandon Conservatives

Immigration returns so far this season surpass the showing for the same period of last year. Thus far 15,000 immigrants were landed at Halifax, of which 6000 were ticketed to points in Canada. Charles G. C. Simpson, patent solicitor, of Montreal, aged 55, committed suicide with Paris green. He was a mechanical expert to the British navy and an exengineer in the royal navy of Queen Isabella of Spain.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, acting Prewier, Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Minister of Public Works, and Hon. A. R. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, have left Ottawa for Chicago to represent Canada at the opening-of the World's Fair.

Mr. T. J. Boswell of Calgary has insti-tuted a suit against the Dominion Govern-ment. claiming \$20,000 damages for injuries sustained by him at Banff, which he alleges to have been caused by the negligence of the Government.

The treasurer of the Ottawa Home Rule fund has transmitted to Edward Blake the second contribution of \$1000. Private advices state that the needs of the Irish Nationalists to meet expenses are very great, and remittances from America are most timely. The Government has awarded a thousand dollars for distribution among the families of the five members of the Cuttyhunk (Mass.) lifeboat crew, who lost their lives in February last while attempting to rescue the shipwrecked crew of the St. John brig Aquatic. Four of the men were married and left their families in straitened circumstances.

An investigation into the working of the Smead-Dow system of heating and ventilating in public schools, is taking place in Winnipeg. Rumors of boodling by members and ex-members of the school board are in circulation, and the investigation is bringing to light that the system is not all it is supposed to be, but causes a great deal of illness among the pupils owing to the foul odors.

A Precocious Infant.

Christian Heinecken was born at Lubeck, Germany, on the 6th of February, 1721. When only 10 months old he could repeat every word spoken to him, at 12 months of age he had memorized all the principal events mentioned in the Pentateuch. Before he had learned all the historical parts of both the Old and New Testament. At the age of three he could reply correctly to all questions put to him regarding universal history and geography, and in the same year he learned to speak both French and Latin. In his fourth year he employed his time in studying religions, especially the history of the Christian church. He was not only able to gibby repeat all that he had read, but was able to reason with considerable judgment and to give his own opinion of things in general. The King of Denmark wished to see this wonderful child, so he was taken to Copenhagen. After his return to Lubeck he learned to write, and was beginning on the study of mathematics but, his constitution being very weak, he took down and died on June 27th, 1725, aged four years, four months and 21 days. What a wonderful record for such a short life!—St. Louis Republic. A Precocious Infant.

A Vast Coal Supply in Japan.

For agriculturists the Japanese island of Yezo, though nearly the size of Ireland, does not appear to offer much attraction; but its coal mines seem likely to prove of more and more importance. Fifteen years ago it was estimated by the American engineers who made the first surveys for the government that the workable coal beds of the Yezo contained 150,000,000,000 tons, or about two-thirds as much as the coal fields of Great Britain. This startling estimate has been more than confirmed by the official government surveys. Of the Yezo coal nine-tenths is found in one district, that of the valley of the shikarl river, near the west coast. The first coal mined in the island, at Iwanai, in the province of Shiribeshi, belongs to the smallest of the six coal fields, containing barely 2,000,000 tons. As regards quality, although it is very uneven and none of it stands in the front rank even of Japanese coal, it is still declared by our consul to be "all marketable."—London News. A Vast Coal Supply in Japan.

Russia's Wolf Season. What is known in Russia as the wolf season commences with the early autumn and continues until late in the spring. The last year for which statistics of the deprelast year for which statistics of the depredations committed by the wolves are given are sufficiently remarkable. In one year alone, according to the data carefully collected by provincial governors, the total loss of domestic animals by wolves amounted to 800,000 head, valued at 8,000,000 rubles, which is about equal to one year's wolf-tax revenue. As an evidence that the number of wolves does not appreciably decrease, the government of Olonetz is cited as where wolves and bears destroyed in 1875, 6785 head: in 1880, 5322; in 1885, 5156, and in 1889, 5600. In none of the abovementioned governments does the number of wolves annually destroyed average more than 100, and these are generally the younger animals, not yet trained to the crafty tactics of the elder wolves and pack leaders.

U. S. Consulships and Their Rewards. Prizes of consular service and a consul's duties and qualifications are described in the April Forum by the Hon. Wm. Slade, formerly the United States consul at Nice and at Brussels. While ministers of the first class are paid only \$17,500, he says, the consul in London receives annually \$5000 in salary and about \$35,000 in fees. In Paris the fees are \$25,000, at Liverpool \$8000, and at Berlin about the same. Mr. Slade quotes ex-secretary Bayard as estimating that the suppression of the consular "privilege to trade" would result in an annual revenue increase of \$150,000. Mr. Slade evidently does not consider that advantage from serving one's country is wholly on the side of the consular aspirant.

Japan." The development of trade with China is reflected in the exports to that country, which from April to December, 1890, were 110,278,434 pounds, and in the same period of last year 184,934,406 pounds. These figures show also that now nearly the whole of the yarn exports go to the Celestial empire, and that it is this market that is expanding at the most rapid rate. In cotton cloths the growth is even more remarkable. In 1890 only 4,045,234 An Electrical Experiment.

COLUMBIAN NAVAL PARADE.

The Australia carries 10-inch compound armor. The Blake carries no armor on her sides but is partially protected. With 1,500 tons of coal in her bunkers she can steam 15,000 miles without puting into port to replenish. Her engine power is equal to that of 20,000 horses. The Spanish government has, it is claimed, the fastest and most efficient warship of the protected cruiser class, the Reina Regente, which can steam 20.7 knots an hour. The other Spanish ships are the Infanta Isabel, unprotected cruiser, and the Nueva Espana, torpedo vessel. France sends but three vessels, the Jean Bart, protected cruiser, and two unprotected cruisers, the Are-

Affair a Great Success.

New York, April 26.—Promptly on time, with every pre-arranged detail carried out with exactness, the combined naval squadrons of the old and new world took posession of the lower bay of New York harbor yesterday afternoon. Shortly before I o'clock the lookout in the crow's nest of the double-turreted monitor Miantonomah, which was anchored midway between Sandy Hook point and Scotland lightship, signalled point and Scotland lightship, signalled that the fleet was in sight. The flag-ship of Admiral Gherardi, the Philadelphia, headed the port column. The huge British cruiser Blake, Admiral Hopkins' flagship, led the starboard column, according to programme, the other vesels following in regular order. Despite the haziness the procession up the bay was exceedingly beautiful. When Gravesend bay, was reached the Philadelphia opened the salute by firing fifteen guns in honor of the Russian admiral and his in honor of the Russian admiral and his flagship, the Dmitri Donskoi, the band on board the Philadelphia playing the Russian national anthem. The Russian promptly acknowledged the salute and came to anchor, and the Newark passed the signal to the other vessels of the squadron, which instantly hove to. The voyage of 270 miles from Fortress Monroe to the anchorage was a most de-lightful one, the predictions of rough weather failing. No accident occurred, and there was no hitch in the programme at any point, save the inability of some of the foreign vessels to maintain even the moderate speed set by the Phila-delphia,

The vessels, after leaving Fortress Monroe, sailed in loose formation until evening, when they doubled up. In the bright sunshine the men-of-war presentbright sunshine the men-of-war presented a scene to charm the eye and stirt the imagination. The starboard column got out of order soon after Cape Henry disappeared from sight. The Brazilians were speedily left in the rear, and presently the gap between Arethase and Hussard grew wider and wider. The Italians were all but specks upon the horizon. Aft this time the most interesting to observe was the British squadron. The Blake kept abreast the Philadelphia, and the Australia, the Magicienne and Tartar followed so evenly and steadily that an iron bar connecting them could not have secured greater precision of movement. The night scene at sea was brilliant. The numerous masthead and red and green lights of the men-of-war studded the sky as if an array of gigantic planets had sprung into being, while the red and white electric lanterns of the Arrois signal flashed and died, like glow worms. At 10 o'clock yestenday morning the American and foreign vessels signaled from the Philadelphia to fall into line similar to that which they presented on leaving Hampton roads. The evolution was accomplished most creditably, and in this formation the procession headed for Sandy Hook.

Just outside the lightship the Argentine cruiser Nuevo de Julio made her presence known by a salute of fifteen guns to the admiral's flag. As soon as the salute was returned the fleet signaled to push into the bay in single column. The Spanish warships arrived in the lower bay Monday night with the Columbus caravels, the Santa Maria, Nina, and Phita and came to anchor ed a scene to charm the eye and stir the imagination. The starboard col-umn got out of order soon after Cape Henry disappeared from sight. The Bra-

Nina and Pinta and came to anchor there. Early in the morning tugs cut these queer, primitive vessels loose from the warships and towed them up the North river to the accompaniment of the booming of the guns of the monitor Miantonomah and forts along the way, and the screaming of whistles of all sorts of craft. When they arrived at and the screaming of whistles of all sorts of craft. When they arrived at Ninety-sixth street they dropped anchor to remain there till the time arrives for them to take part in the great interna-tional Spanish naval pageant. Meanwhile the Spanish naval pageant. Meanwhile the Spanish warships remained at anchor in the lower bay, awaiting the arrival of the other vessels of war from Hampton roads. It was fully 5 o'clock before the Brazilian fleet got into its place at the foot of the starboard column and the Miantonomah got into her berth in the rear of the port col-

umn. Each national salute was answered by Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton in turn, On the peak of the Navesink highlands at noon a significant ceremony took place. Some time ago William O. McDowell, of Newark, N. J., returning from Europe had his attention called to the fact that when vessels first came in sight of land no United States flag is visible, so he determined to remedy the defact. As a result a positional liberty visible, so he determined to remedy the defect. As a result a national liberty pole was erected on the spot, which is visible to the eye of the returning traveller and the aproaching tourist simultaneously with the sight of land, and he secured an order from the government to the keepers of the lighthouse at that point to keep the flag always floating from the peak. ing from the peak. Among the com-pany who assembled to witness the first flag raising on this staff to-day was Mrs. H. R. P. Stafford of Rhode Island, a descendant of Lieut. Stafford of the navy, who, during the engagement between Paul Jones, of the Bonhomme Richard and the British ship Serapis, jumped into the sea and rescued the flag shot away from the Serapis. Mrs. Stafford inherited the flag from him. She is now 80 years of age, and she came to-day with this precious flag, and amid the booming of the Miantonomah's cannon it was hoisted to the peak for a mo-ment. Then Mrs. Stevenson, wife of Vice-President Stevenson of the United

ment. Then Mrs. Stevenson, wife of Vice-President Stevenson of the United States, as president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, assisted by Capt. Caukkins, raised a standard U. S. flag to the top and the eannons boomed again. The subsequent ceremonies included a patriotic address by Assistant-Secretary of the Navy Mc-Adoo and the reading of a Toem.

The list of American ships in the review was the Philadelphia, protected cruiser, 4,324 tons, 12 guns; Cushing, torpedo boat, 116 tons; Nework (flag), protected cruiser, 4,803 tons, 12 guns; Aiflanta, protected cruiser, 3,198 tons, 8 guns; San Francisco, protected cruiser, 4,803 tons, 12 tons: Bancroft, gunboat, 838 tons, 4 guns; Bennington, cruiser, 1,700 tons, 6 guns; Charleston, protected cruiser, 4,600 tons, 14 guns; Yorktown, cruiser, 1,700 tons, 6 guns; Charleston, protected cruiser, 4,040 tons, 8 guns; Vesuvius, dynamite gunboat, 930 tons, 3 guns; Concord, cruiser, 1,700 tons, 6 guns; Miantonomah, monitor, 3,990 tons, 4 guns.

Great Britain had the largest and most bowerful fleet of the foreign pow-

s guns; San Francisco, protected cruiser, 4,803 tons, 12 tons; Bancroft, gunboat, 838 tons, 4 guns; Bennington, cruiser, 1,700 tons, 6 guns; Baltimore, protected cruiser, 4,600 tons, 14 guns; Yorktown, cruiser, 1,700 tons, 6 guns; Charleston, protected cruiser, 4,040 tons, 8 guns; Vesuvius, dynamite gunboat, 930 tons, 3 guns; Concord, cruiser, 1,700 tons, 6 guns; Miantonomah, monitor, 3,990 tons, 4 guns.

Great Britain had the largest and most powerful fleet of the foreign powers. It was commanded by Vice-Admiral Hopkins, and consists of the first-class chuiser Blake, 9,000 tons. Capt. W. V. Hamilton commanding, 38 guns; second-dass cruiser Magicienne, 2,950 tons, Capt. J. F. Pipon commanding, 20 guns; the first-class gun-boat Partridge, 755 tons, Lieutenant Commander J. McAllister commanding, 10 guns; the partly protected cruiser Australia, 5,600 tons, 32 guns. The Australia and Blake are, together, the superior in all-round fighting qualities of any two other warships announced for the review.

the idea of writing about the wise men and their journey to Bethlehem first came to him he had no thought of making a novel out of it. It had occurred to him that a serial on the subject would admit of any number of illustrations and might be acceptable to the tions and might be acceptable to one

of the magazines.

It is impossible to fix the hour and place of the first thought of a book precisely; enough that it was a night in '76, writes General Wallace in the Youth's Companion. I had been listenand two unprotected cruisers, the Arethuse and Hussard. The Arethuse is an old wooden vessel built about 20 Youth's Companion. I had been listening to a discussion which involved such elemental points as God, life hereafter, Jesus Christ and his divinity. Trudging on in the dark, alone except as one's thoughts may be company, good or bad, a sense of the importance of the theme struck me for the first time with a force both singular and persistent.

The manuscript in my desk ended with the birth of Christ; why not make it the first book of the volume, and go on to his death?

will generate 50,000 pounds pressure, and 60,000 pounds pressure, and 60,000 pounds per square inch can be reached with entire safety.—N. Y.

The Taste of Electricity.

Physicians explain in an interesting fashion the fact that the electric current when applied to the tongue seems to taste sour. The gustatory or tasting nerves, according to the doctors, are industrious and well meaning little things, and although it is not their years ago.
The other ships of the vorious nations participating in the naval review Italian—Rear Admiral Magnahi commandant, protected cruiser, Etna, flagship, 2,530 tons, Giovanno Bausan, 3,068 tons; Dogall, formerly the Salamina, 2,100 tons; Erioduo, unarmored transport, carrying 10 guns.

Russia—General Admiral, armored cruiser, 4,604 tons; Dmitri Donskoi, armored cruiser, 5,706 tons; Ryuda, partly protected cruiser, 2,965 tons.

Brazil—Battle ship Aquidaban, 5,000 tons; cruiser Republican, 1,300 tons, 16 guns; gunboat Tirendentes, 800 tons, 11 guns. Italian-Rear Admiral Magnahi com-

on to his death?

The Christian world would not tolerate a novel with Jesus Christ as its hero, and I knew it. Nevertheless, writing of him was imperative, and he must appear, speak and act. Further, and worse as a tribulation, I was re-Portuguese-Corvette Alfonso du Albuquerque, 1,100 tons, Capt. Amaval, exminister of marine, commandant.

German—Kaiserin Augusta, flagship, 6,062 tons, 20 guns; gunboat Schwarbe, quired to keep him before the reader, the object of superior interest through-

How could this be done without giving mortal offense? How and leave the book assured of popularity? It does not become me to intimate any measure not become me to intimate any measure of success in the accomplishment, yet I may be pardoned for an outright confession of the rules I prescribed for my government in the dilemma.

First, I determined to withhold the reappearance of the Saviour until the very last hours.

Meantime he should

the lower bay, the narrows and the upper bay, and continued up the North river in parallel columns alongside the city. No halt was made until the heads of the columns were off Eighty-ninth be always coming—to-day I would have him, as it were, just over the hill yon-der—to-morrow he will be here, and then—to-morrow. To bring Balthasar warships after passing the narrows en-tered the upper bay and the fleet of ex-cursion steamers fell in as an escort. up from Egypt and have him preaching the spiritual kingdom, protesting the Master alive because his mission, which was founding the kingdom, was as yet unfulfilled, and looking for him tearfully and with an infinite yearning, might be an effective expedient. Next, he should not be present as an actor in any scene of my creation. The giving a cup of water to Ben Hur at the well next Nazareth is the only vio-

lation of this rule. Finally, when he was come, I would be religiously careful that every word he uttered should be a literal quotation from one of his sainted biographers. Of the more than five years given the book the best part was occupied in composition. Research and investigation consumed most of the appropriated

When he began the book General When he began the book Wallace says he was not in the least

Wallace says he was not in the least influenced by religious sentiment. "I had no convictions about God or Christ," he says. "I neither believed nor disbelieved in them.
"The preachers had made no impression upon me. My reading covered nearly every other subject. Indifference is the word most perfectly descriptive of my feelings respecting the to-morrow of death, as a French scientist has hapdeath, as a French scientist has lappily termed the succession of life. when the work was fairly begun I found myself writing reverentially, and frequently with awe. Long before I was through with my book I because a believer in God and Christ."

GLADSTONE OUTWITTED.

lips, but at present they wear nothing in them. These are the chief characteristics. They wear marine blue frocks of a baby cut, and little pointed woolen caps with a What a diverting scene was that when a certain witty Irish priest was invited to a breakfast by Mr. Gladstone, then in power, to meet a strange gathering of "thinkers," advanced and others, to whom, in his quiet but none the less effective style, he addressed his quiet

rallyings. Of a sudden the great man, says the Gentleman's Magazine, with one of those peculiar turns to which he is partial, amid all the laughter, became grave and preternaturally solemn. Lowering his voice into conspiracy tones, as though big with some coming revelation,

he said, mysteriously: "What will you say to this, Father H—, when I tell you that on my last visit to Italy I saw on the door of the Church of St. Agnese, etc., a table of indulgences, and actually saw written up there a remission of 1000 years of punishment on payment of 1 franc?"
Everyone bent forward to listen. True,
there was no apropos, but here the
divine was likely to be cornered. With that intensity of tone which is characteristic of the eminent statesman he

"Yes. Father H—, I saw it with my own eyes. A thousand years for a single franc! What do you say to that?"
"What do I say?" said the padre gayly. "Why, I say it was dirt cheap. gayly. "Why, I say it was dirt cheap. What more would you want for your money?

The roar of laughter at the unexpected sally may be imagined. But the comic contrast was the face of the great man, who still continued solemn. To him it was too serious a thing for jesting. He would have liked to renew the subject, but that was impossible.

lips, but at present they wear nothing in them. These are the chief characteristics. They weak marine blue frocks of a baby cut, and lattle pointed woolen caps with a turt at the top.

Their behavior is infantile, wild and shy, but without timidity. There was otherwise a great difference between them. One was always cross, bending her head and glaring from beneath frowning brows, wille the other often laughed joyously, was pleased with bead bracelets and other trinkers given to her, and expressed by a queer sniff of her flat nose her appreciation of some chocolate bonbons. She stroked the pretty red lining of her blue frock, and showed it and her red stockings to the bystanders. When let alone the two girls talked to each other, looked shyly at their hostess, laughed and made grimaces. They have also a peculiar way of holding their hands up on each side of their chins and shrugging their shoulders.

They had been accommodated with mats in the ship's postoffice, so as to be safe from the curlosity of the passengers. When the housekeeper began to handle their things the coquettish Miss Acca only laughed, but the cross one began to scream and scold in Swahili, and was only quieted when the Swahili boy explained that nothing would be harmed or taken away. At the house they made a capital dinner on rice and meat, eating heartily as long as they were alone with their attendant and the Italian man servant, but stopping at once when any member of the family came in. At first they ate with their fingers, but seeing the forks took them up and helped themselves with that instrument. Strange to say, they would not touch oranges. The Italian man servant had to taste of every dish before they or the Swahili boy would partake of it. After dinner, it being a sunny day, they were led into the pretty graden, where there is a most magnificent Phoenix Canarlensis palm tree.

Under this they sat with pleasure—indeed they squatted down wherever and whenever possible—but they also evidently enjoyed the sunshine, lying at full length Treasures of Ancient History ury of antique records discovered in 1887 by a peasant woman The contents of that wonderful treas-1887 by a peasant woman near the ruins of the ancient Arsinoe in Upper Egypt have now been laid before the public in Major Conder's work on the Tel Amarna Tablets, comprising a translation of the text, with introduc-tion and notes. Inscribed on clay tablets, subsequently baked into brick, and written n Aramaic, the ancient language of Syria, in cuneiform characters, other chiefs of southern Palestine, for in them we can trace the dismay and alarm created by the advance of Joshua and the Hebrews, called Abiri, the People of the Desert. A very striking passage occurs in one of the dispatches of the fugitive monarch, apparently after the Battle of Ajalon, in which, seeking, as it were, to apologize for his defeat, he speaks of the leaders of the enemy as "sorcerers," doubtless in allusion to the miracles of Joshua. The date of the exodus is also shifted back to that assumed by earlier Biblical exponents, while the contrary theory of Dr. Brugsch, too hastily accepted as conclusively established, is overthrown.— London Tablet.

Latest Novelty in Firearms.

The segmental wire gun is the latest novelty in the line of artillery science, The Segmental wire gun is the latest novelty in the line of artillery science, the construction presenting the striking feature of the substitution for the usual solid tube in high power cannon of a number of longitudinal steel segments, around these being wound strips of metal layers of square steel wire subject to a constant tension of 130,000 pounds to the square inch, and which, so held together and covered with an external jacket of steel, form the tube

General Walface's Story of the Authorship of the Famous Book.

General Lew Walface says that when the idea of writing about the wise men and their journey to Bethlehem first came to him he had no thought of making a novel out of it. It had occurred it, so that it cannot be turned until it enters the breech. This ensures proper centering of the threads under all circumstances, and a consequent minimum of wear. At the breech of the gun the steel segments are covered by more than 30 layers of the square wire, the number increasing as the muzzle is reached. The ordinary charge will generate 50,000 pounds pressure, and 60,000 pounds per square inch can be reached with entire safety.—N. Y. Sun.

things, and although it is not their business to take cognizance of any impression made by touch, they do their best to look after anything that happens to come in their way. Thus when subjected to the electric current they telegraph the fact in their own language to the brain, and as their language is exclusively that of taste, they inform the brain that the electric current is sour. The ordinary unscientific citizen, having confidence in the stories told by his gustatory nerves, really believes that the electric current has an acid taste.

Waited on the Queen For 40 Years From England comes an item which may interest those who are curious about may interest those who are curious about court customs. The Dowager Duchess of Athole, who has been a lady in waiting to the Queen for nearly 40 years, and who was mistress of the robes in Lord Derby's first administration, is acting mistress of the robes during the months of February, March and April. The duties of the office will be undertaken by the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe during May, June and July. The mistress of the robes attends the queen at all courts and state functions and is at all courts and state functions and is at all courts and state functions and is expected to be present at the drawing rooms, the state balls and the state concerts. The Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe has been a lady in waiting on the Queen for more than 30 years, and in length of service she comes second only to the Dowager Duchess of Athole, the third place being filled by the Dowager Lady Churchill.

Arizona Seeks a Port.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "Arizona proposes that the United States shall, by friendly negotiations with Mexico, extend the boundaries of the state so as to give her a harbor on the Gulf of California. If the southern boun-dary should be extended due west to the gulf, instead of being deflected to the northwest, a triangular strip Mexico without settlements would added to Arizona, with the important advantage that the boundary would then run along the Colorado river to its mouth and embrace a part of the coast at the head of the Gulf of California. The land is almost valueless, but the water connection is desirable.

The estate of Cliveden, which William Waldorf Astor, in his emulation of English aristocracy, has bought of the Duke of Westminster, for \$1,250,000, is a place of historic associations, not all, however, of the most elevated character. It is a country place on the upper Thames, and has been one of the showplaces of Buckingham-shire. Here the second Duke of Bucking-ham, Charles II's favorite, built a splendid ham, Charles II's favorite, built a splendid house over 250 years ago, and here he acted as pander to the merry monarch's licen-tious fancies. Pope embalmed the house's name in his satires, when alluding to one of Buckingham's own Haisons, he speaks of him at a period of disgrace in the lines:— How changed from him of Cliveden's proud alcove.

How changed from him of Cliveden's proud alcove. The bower of wanton Shrewsbury and love! Afterwards it became the property of other noble families. At one time Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George II, dwelt there, and there was played the masque of "Alfred," in which occurs the ode, "Rule, Britannia," one of England's national airs. This Prince of Wales is the one of whom the epitaph was written:—

Here lies Fred,

Who was alive and is dead,

Had it been his father

I had much rather;

Had it been his brother—

As well as another:

As well as another; But since 'tis only Fred, Who was alive, and is dead, There's no more to be said.

The kangaroo Plague.

The kangarooo plague has always been a great nuisance to the Australian squatters, for on an average, these animals consume as much grass as a sheep. It is stated that on a ranch of 60,000 to 80,000 acres 10,000 kangaroos were killed annually for six consecutive years, and yet their numbers immained very formidable in the locality. In the colony of South Australia hundreds of thousands of kangaroos are killed annually for their skins and the bonus offered by the authorities. The number of these marsuplais in New South Wales in 1889 was estimated to be over 4,000,000 and yet about 500,000 kangaroos and 650,000 wallables were destroyed in the colony in that year. A bonus of sixteen cents for each kangaroo killed is offered in Australia. The Kangaroo Plague. were destroyed in the colony in that year. A bonus of sixteen cents for each kangaroo killed is offered in Australia, hence the colonists are gradually exterminating these native animals. Over 500,000 skins are annually shipped to England and a large number to North America to be converted into leather.

The Age of the Earth.

Among the wider problems of natural science toward the solution of which contributions have been made during the past month, the most striking is that of the age of the earth. Mr. Clarence King, the well-known American geolo-gist and explorer, contributes an elaborgist and explorer, contributes an elaborate article on the subject to the American Journal of Science, in which he claims to have advanced Lord Kelvin's method of determining the earth's age to a further order of importance. He to a further order of importance. He discusses the experimental investigations of Dr. Carl Barus on the effect of heat and pressure on certain rocks, and parguage of Syria, in cuneiform characters, we have here nothing less that a series of dispatches sent to the Egyptian foreign office, about 1480 B. C., from the protected or tributary kings of Caanan, imploring assistance against various invasions. The most interesting are the letters from the King of Jerusalem, and letters from the King of Jerusalem, and the carth, rendering more precise the the earth, rendering more precise the conclusions of Lord Kelvin. As the result of the detailed discussion, Mr. King concludes that the earth's age probably does not exceed 24 millions of years—in fact, that the estimate of the physicists is approximately correct, while that of the geologists is "vaguely vast.'

McGlynn's Bold Resolve. New York, April 27.—Rev. Dr. Mc-Glynn will sail next week for Naples on his way to Rome to have an audience with Pope Leo XIII. Dr. Mc-Glynn will go alone to the Eternal City. not a penitent or as one willing to retract his former teachings, but as a priest in good standing. He will return, if he can, in about eight weeks.

The Umbrella Thief.

#### LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

News of the Day Selected from Tuesday's Evening Times.

Seventy-Five on the Dollar. A meeting of A. Lewis and Company's creditors was held yesterday afternoon when it was decided to accept 75 cents on the dollar. The business is to be continued by Mr. Lewis Lewis.

His Services Appreciated. The Gazette makes the following announcement: Lieutenant Reginald James Macdonald, Royal Artillery, to be placed on the staff for inspection duty, as deputy inspector of government steel, with captain's pay and staff allowance.

The Louise Delayed. Just as the steamer Princess Louise was about to leave for the north last evening it was discovered that one of her steam pipes was broken. As it will take several days to repair the break, it has been decided to send the steamer Maude north. She will leave this even-

Law Examinations.

Five candidates took the law examinations yesterday. They were as follows: For final call and admission, lows: Messrs. Clute, McInnes and Senkler; for intermediate, Messrs. Crease and Abbott. The examiners were Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C., and Mr. D. M. Eberts, Q. C.

Models of Handsome Engraving. The invitations issued for the Board of Trade banquet were engraved by the Victoria Lithograph Co. and constitute the finest piece of work ever produced in Victoria. The Colonist, a competitor, very justly refers to them as "models of handsome engraving." They are indeed handsome.

St. George's Banquet. The members of the St. George's Society held their annual banquet last evening at the Occidental hotel, President George Fairbrother in the chair. Premier Davie occupied the seat of honor and other distinguished gentlemen were present. After the splendid re-past provided had been disposed of a long toast list was taken up, followed by speeches and songs and stories.

Medical Council. The counting of ballots for members of the medical council took place yesterday. The following were elected in the order that the names appear: G.
L. Milne, Victoria; J. M. Lefevre, Vancouver; E. B. C. Hanington, Victoria;
W. J. McGuigan, Vancouver; W. A.
Dewolf Smith, New Westminster; J. C. Davie, Victoria and J. A. Duncan, Victoria. The scrutineers were Arthur Jones and W. J. Goepel.

Italians at William Head. Said a laboring man to a Times reporter this morning: The William Head contracts are going to be a repetition of the sewerage business. The contractors have taken out a gang of "dagoes" who can hardly speak a word of our language. I do not know what they are getting, but I imagine Chinamen's wages. Now, that work is being done for the people of Canada. They pay for it, and I am sure they want white men to do it. I wish the Times would take this matter up in the interest of

Board of Trade Banquet. It is expected that nearly 200 gentlemen will sit down to the Boarl of Trade banquet to be held at the Driard hotel on Thursday evening, May 4th. About About 150 invitations have been sent out to presidents of boards of trade and other leading citizens of the province and sound. Prof. Pferdner's crchestra will supply music for the occasion, and the banquet will in every respect sur-pass any previous affair of the kind. Tickets may be had from the following gentlemen, who form the committee: A. C. Flummerfelt, D. R. Kerr, H. E. Connon, A. W. Jones, G. Leiser, C. E. Renouf or the secretary.

DEATH OF WALTER MORROW.

A Prominent Young Man Carried Off At An Early Age.

Walter Morrow, who for several norths past has been lingering between life and death, died last evening at the idence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. J.
Williams. A couple of years ago
deceased had a severe attack of la grippe, from which he never fully re-covered. It was followed by a severe illness, which for almost a year kept Mr. Morrow in the house and finally caused D. W. Morrow was one of the most

prosperous and popular young business men of the city, having during the ten years that he resided in Victoria made many friends, who, although expecting to hear of his death, will be pained when the news reaches them. He was born in Barrie, Ont., just 28 years ago and came to Victoria in 1883. He entered the Dominion government service as a clerk in the postoffice, a position which he resigned to enter commercial life as accountant for Cowan & Co., afterwards Cowan, Shaw & Co. At the same time he was secretary and treasurer of the British Columbia Fire Insurance Company. In 1889 he again made a change, when he entered the real estate, insurance and financial business with F. G. Richards, J. Shortly afterwards he established the firm of Morrow, Holland & Munn, which is now one of the solid firms of the city. was appointed a school trustee by the in 1890 and did good service until sickness compelled him to resign. In he was popular and enthusiastic. He took an active part in the organization of the Victoria lacrosse club and for several years was one of the star players of the team. He married in Victoria the third daughter of the late J. W. Williams, who survives him. The deceasmember of Victoria lodge ed was a I. O. O. F. The funeral will take place on Thursday at 2 o'clock from the residence. Blanchard avenue, and at 2:30 from the Metropolitan Methodist church.

THE EMPRESS DEPARTS.

She Carried Away a Good Freight and a Fair List of Passengers.

steamship Empress of Japan left for Japan at 11:30 this morning. She was met off the outer wharf by the steamer Maude which placed several passengers aboard, among 'hem Mrs. Campbell and son. The steamer carried away a good cargo of freight, a few Chinese passengers, and the following in the saloon: J. R. Anten, London; Miss Anderson, New York; H. J. Barelay, England; T. M. Boyd, China; E. Campbell, London; Mr. and Mrs. England, Miss England and Master T. England, Miss England and Master England, China; F. Fairhurst, San Francisco; A. R. A. Heath. Toronto; Miss Howard, New York: Miss Kelly, London; Miss Kennedy, New York; A. C. King, New York; Mr. Legburn, Montreal; E. C. Lufkin, Lima, Ohio; C. Loonen, Paris; Miss Magill, London; Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Marsh, New York; W. A. Moeling, China; Ray J. Omei Miss Howard, New York: Miss Kelly, London; Miss Kennedy, New York; A. C. King, New York; Mr. Legburn, Montreal; E. C. Lufkin, Lima, Ohio; C. Loonen, Paris; Miss Magill, London; Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Marsh, New York; W. A. Morling, China; Rev. J. Omai, Liverpool; Sir William and Lady Plow-

den, England; Miss Simmons, New York; Stewart Smith, China, and C. Toohey, San Francisco. J. D. Townley, assistant to the general superintendent, J. A. Fullerton, Mrs. George A. Lee, and Miss Townley came down from Vancouver on the Empress and are at the Driard.

CELESTIAL CUSTOMS

How Members Are Disciplined By the Chinese Board of Trade.

It is not generally known that the Chinese merchants of this city, who, however, are merely agents of the great commercial houses of the Chinese coast cities-Canton, Homkow, Foochow and others, have a regularly organized board of trade. The mode of procedure fol-lowed by this august body differs considerably from that in vogue with the British Columbia board. The most strik-ing part of the procedure is the settlement of disputes between merchants, and the manner in which the sentence of the board is carried out. As in every other walk of Chinese life, the liberty of the individual, his rights, which the Caucasians call inalienable; his individuality in fact, are annihilated when the board chooses to say so. There is no appeal to Caesar or anybody else, dead or living. In the language of the lower classes across the line, "what the board says goes." And to quote the same charming argot for the sake of extra emphasis, "it goes every time." This fact will be best shown by an ilustration.

Chong Goon and Hop Sin, members a good standing of the Chinese board of trade, have a serious difference of pinion as to the ownership of certain goods landed here, say from the Northern Pacific steamship Victoria. Chong charges Hip with the misappropriation of divers packages which the consignors in Canton had failed to mark properly, leaving a wide margin for doubt as to the consignees. Hop, far from denying the soft impeachment, says he took the goods because he found his lot just the same number of packages short, and that the marks on the pack ages, while by no means distinct, might, by a very ordinary stretch of the imagination, be made to read quite plainly, "Hop Sin, Victoria, B.C., this side up with care." Chong, however, conup with care." Chong, however, contends that these packages are his because they very evidently contain goods marked in his invoice, the said goods being invariably put up in that manner for shipment. Further, he alleges that he can make out his name on the boxes, an assertion which, of course, throws grave doubt upon the veracity of Hop Sin, who, however, being of a bold dis position, cares not a cuss for anybody's doubts. The agent of the steamship line is appealed to, but he courteously assures the Chinamen that the dispute is clearly out of his province, as the goods have been cleared, the disputed packages having gone to Sin's emporium of celestial luxuries and necessities. So, by mutual consent they decide to leave the matter to be settled at the

next meeting of the board of trade. That important organization duly hears all the evidence of the two disputants and their witnesses, who swear splendidly for their respective types. and the small solatium skilfully applied before the case is called. Then the principals and witnesses are told to get out while the board has a cool and uninterrupted think. After the deliberation Chong and Hop are called back and the decision of the board is solemnly made known. Chong is to have the goods, as they are, in the opinion of the board, plainly his, and Hop is invited to contribute a small fine to the board's exchequer for allowing his mental perceptions to get so badly twisted. Hop Sin expected a totally different termination of the dispute and the streak of Tartar in his nature boils up. Will he submit? The board waits for his answer. It is a critical moment for the beaten merchant. There sit the council of the board, all grave, if not very verend, seigniors; and there stands his triumphant enemy, grinning hyena-like at the discomfiture of his adverversary. They are waiting his answer. For the sake of example it shall be no: hissed at the board and at Chong with oriental fury. He will not bow to such an iniquitous perversion of every principle of justice, even Chinese justice.
"Very well," say the board with deep and ominous meaning. "Very well, son of a pig; the fruit of your obstinacy be upon your own shoulders. The board has spoken, let the secretary spread it on the minutes." Chong's grin widens to an alarming extent. He, the cun-

ning, canary-colored celestial, knows what will follow. Hop Sin full soon reaps the harvest of his contumacy. Every merchant in Chinatown; yea, every Chinaman, boycotts him. He is shunned, avoided as were the lepers in Judea. The intelligence is sent to China and the big wholesalers at once pounce down upon him. Still, with a stubbornness worthy of a more occidental bosom, he struggles on against the fearful odds. Despair seems likely to win him this field. as if they knew his trouble and sym-

pathized with him. Well, this goes on for a month or two. and one fine morning the shutters of Sin's little shop are not taken down at the usual hour, nor at any hour all that sunny day. The door remains fast closed. The morning sun streams through the dingy panes into the room where Sin is yout to smoke his ping in where Sin is wont to smoke his pipe in the mornings. The beams play around the bed, but it bears a different burden to-day. A big dark stain on the floor beside the bed throws back the gay beams with a ruddy glow in them, and the form that lolls with its head over the edge does not seem natural or in repose. Night comes and no sign has shown throughout the long day that life stirs within the little store. But in the darkness several Chinamen take something limp and nerveless in a sack out by the back way, toss it into an express wagon one of them uses by day as a vegetable wagon, and by the light o the pale moon they leave the city and come to a dark spot under the whispering pines, and there the sack and its nameless contents are thrown into a shallow grave; the men spit upon it and put back the earth Chong has triumphed; the highbinders have seen to it, and the motto over the door of the meeting room of the board of trade, interpreted, runneth, "Vae

Victis. The Bishop of Norwich. Mr. Gladstone has made a most admirable appointment in the see of Norwich, and his nomination of Mr. Sheepshanks has been received with a general chorus of approval. It is particularly satisfactory that an ecclesiastic should have been elected for the see who has earned eminent distincthe see who has earned eminent distinction as a working parish clergyman. Mr. Sheepshanks was trained at Leeds by Dean Hook, and for eight years he worked under Bishop Hills in British Columbia. He is not "a pronounced High Churchman," as stated by the Times, but rather a combination of the modern Evangelical with the old school of High Church. He is a consumment creation of the state of the second second

which a great deal is confided to the laity. His work has been too engrossing to allow of his writing much, but he has produced one or two little books of great merit.—London Truth.

From Wednesday sEvening Times.

Where the Coffins Go. A London, Ont., dispatch says: "The largest shipment of burial caskets ever sent from here was made yesterday by the Globe Casket Company, to Vancouver. It comprised between 80 and 90 cases of coffins, requiring ten lorries to convey the load to the station."

Indian Woman's Body Found. The body of an old Indian in an advanced state of decomposition was found on the beach at Macaulay Point yesterday. The body is believed to have been there since the late cold weather, in which the unfortunate woman is supposed to have perished from exposure.

He Was Remanded. Quong You, who is charged with re ceiving the goods stolen from Peter Steele's saloon, was up in the police court for hearing this morning. He was represented by J. P. Walls, who raised several points against proceeding with the hearing. The case went over until to-morrow. An application for bail was denied.

\*Prominent Horsemen Robert Beith, M. P. for West Durham, and John Boyd of Toronto are in The latter is one of the known horsemen in Ontario, and his companion, Mr. Beith, is in the same business. They have a lot of both roadsters and draught horses on the way from the east.

Agent E. E. Blackwood has been notified that the steamer City of Kingston will make her first trip on May 20th and will handle the Queen's birth-day business. Work on her is being day business. Work on her is being pushed with all possible speed so as to have her out on that day. She will be in better condition when she comes out than ever before.

She Found Her Husband. H. Bornstein yesterday received a telegram from Denver from his daughter, Mrs. Morris Moss, in which she announces that she met there her husband, who has been missing from Victoria for several months past. Their further plans are not known, but should Mr. Moss decide to return to Victoria he will find that he has many friends here who will be glad to welcome him back.

A Serious Offense. Although seemingly a matter of little consequence, the government has made t a serious offense for clerks employed in postoffices to remove stamps from letters or packages that pass through their hands. Lately several packages have been received at the appraiser's from the postoffice with the stamps removed. It is probably done by some one who is collecting stamps and who does not know that the offense is a serious one.

Sale of Sealskins. Capt. Grant, Richard Hall and Thos. Earle & Co. have sold the skins taken on the coast by their schooners to Turner, Beeton & Co. The price paid was stated to have been \$14. The total number of skins sold was nearly 400. It is stated that contracts for the catches of eight schooners at \$15 a skin have been made. The figure is a good one and an improvement over that of last It will help to make up a for the small catch on the coast.

The City Takes a Hand. The steerage passengers off the Empress of Japan, having served full time in quarantine, were released yesterday. The Islander yesterday morning carnied away 250 Chinese. There were 100 for Victoria and were taken in charge by Health Officer Duncan, M. D., and are at the Ross Bay suspect station. They are all be-Bay suspect station. They are all being bathed in a disinfecting wash and their clothing is being fumigated. They will all be vaccinated, too. Dr. Duncan hopes to be able to release them this evening.

Started Work.

The finance committee in connection with the Queen's birthday celebration met last evening, Mayor Beaven in the chair. The city was divided into four wards and members of the committee were assigned to collect subscriptions and publish the result of their canvass. Mayor Beaven headed the list with \$100. At the suggestion of the mayor was decided to communicate with the officers of the navy, C battery and the B. C. B. G. A. relative to a naval and military review at Beacon Hill on the 23rd.

The Schooner Olsen's Case.

San Francisco, April 26.-H. Tapel, engineer of the smuggling schooner Louis Olsen during her voyage from British Columbia to Monterey with con-Chinese some months ago, traband pleaded guilty in the United States district court yesterday. He was sentenceed to 30 days' imprisonment in county jail and ordered to pay a fine \$100. The active participants in the notorious smuggling transaction have now been disposed of. Legal proceedings instituted against William Olsen, owner of the vessel, are still pend-

Davidson-Adams. Mr. A. A. Davidson, of the firm of Davidson Bros., and Miss Annie Mc-Kiel Adams, eldest daughter of Mr. D. Adams, were married this afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, Craigflower. Rev. W. D. Barber tied the nuptial knot, in the presence of the relatives and of a few friends of the contracting parties. Miss Rose Ellis acted as bridesmaid and Mr. Fred. Adams supported Mr. Davidson. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson are both well known in Victoria and their many friends will wish them all the joy and happiness the Sound and Portland, where they wil spend their honeymoon.

Chinese Periury Case. Charlie Ah Sang was up in the police court this morning charged with per-jury. The case grows out of the charge of robbery which he preferred against Ah Moon and Chin Sing on March 27th, and of which they were acquitted on Friday last after a hearing before Mr. Justice Crease. The perjury case was remanded until to-morrow by Magistrate Macrae, who fixed Sang's bail at \$1000, with two bondsmen qualifying in the sum of \$500 each. It is learned that Sang clearly perjured himself in swearing that Sing was present at and partiipated in the alleged robbery, and that the latter can prove an alibi. The case is being watched by the Chinamen, and the highbinders are said to be nterested in Sang, with whom they are

friendly. Overcrowding in Chinatown. There were nine cases of infraction of the consolidated health by-law in Chinatown for Magistrate Macrae to hear in police court this morning. Five Chinapolice court this morning. Five Chinamen were convicted, fined \$10 each with

costs added and given the option of one costs added and given the option of one month in jail. Three failed to appear and warrants were issued, and in one case, that of Gim Fook Yuen, which is a firm name, the wrong Chinaman appeared, accompanied by Lindley Crease, his attorney. They were prepared to fight the case, but the magistrate said there was no charge to hear. Sanitary officer Chinesse will arrest the man be Officer Chipcase will arrest the man he summoned. Three of the Chinese consummoned. Three of the Chinese convicted will serve a month in jail. Some of the excuses given by the Chinamen were positively smooth. Fiction in Chinese literature should see a greater develoument, for the whole people have the talent.

Oh! What a Difference.

The day before Easter and the day after

Another Annexation Argument. Since it has been announced that there are 1,000,000 square miles of Canada yet unexplored, the feeling in favor of annexation in this country has been growing. That patch of land is just about the right size for a reservation for our cranks, and lies mostly in a latitude where the climate would assist them to keep cool.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

They Elected Directors. The provisional directors of the British Pacific Construction Company held a meeting at the office of Bodwell & Irving yesterday afternoon. R. P. Rithet was elected chairman and F. James secretary pro tem. The following gentlemen were elected as direct-

lowing gentiemen were elected as directors of the company for the ensuing year:
R. P. Rithet, Thos. Earle, Col. E. G.
Prior, F. S. Barnard, Theo. Lubbe, C.
A. Vernon, E. C. Baker, W. H. Ellis and Frank Bakeman. The meeting then adjourned until Thursday, when organization will be completed. The Proposed Review. Secretary B. Boggs of the celebration committee saw Col. Prior to-day relative to the proposed military and naval review at Beacon Hill on the evening of May 24. Col. Prior promised to consult the officers about the matter. There is no doubt that it will be taken in bord and made with the consultation. be taken in hand and made a signal success. Lieut.-Col. Holmes and the

proposed to invite them to be here.

naval officers will be seen in few days. It is stated that the U.S. Behring Sea fleet will be at Port Townsend about the time of the celebration and it is

Schooner Worlock.

The new steam schooner built by Alex. Watson for S. L. Kelly and others and annohed this morning. She was Alice Constance Cusack, Mr. Kelly's granddaughhe schooner was designed by Mr Alex. Watson, Sr., and she was built by Mr. Alex. Watson, Jr. She is 71 feet long, 14 feet wide and 8 feet feet long, 14 feet wide and 8 deep. The timber used was of the wery best quality. The machinery was made in Hamilton by Killy, Brackette & Co. The engines are double compound of 70 horse-power and are expected to drive the vessel ten and one-belf first that the second of the half knots an hour. A calcium light will be carried to enable the crew to fish The schooner is to be used for fishing, walrus hunting, etc. owned by a joint stock company, of which Mr. S. L. Kelly is acting manager. A meeting will be held on May 1st to elect a manager and director.

Ship Kinkora Arrives. The British ship Kinkora, Capt. Law-

ton, was towed into Esquimalt early this morning by the American tug Pio-The Kinkora left Liverpool on Nov. 15th, with a general cargo for R. Ward & Co., Ltd., of this city, and Bell-Irving & Patterson of Vancouver. therefore occupied 161 days, The trip during which time all kinds of weather vas encountered. She had heavy weather from the channel to 35 north, but from there to the cape the weather was favorable. The schooner Americana, bound from Liverpool to ria, was spoken on Jan. 27th and again on Jan. 31st. Very bad weather was encountered off the Cape, it taking five weeks to round it. Heavy gales from the westward were encountered during Tebruary, and then for three months there was hardly enough wind to fill the sails. The City of Delhi, eighteen days out from Port Discovery for the K., was spoken a few days ago. The Kinkora is 1,800 tons registered and has amount. a cargo of 2,700 tons. She will disa cargo of 2,700 tons. charge 180 tons of naval stores at Esquimalt before coming around to the inner harbor.

Improved Port Guardships.

The Admiralty has decided to substitute for some of the older, slower, and more inefficient of the port guardships vessels which, though not all of greater defensive value and heavier armament, are at least more fitted for service under modern conditions. The ports concerned are Queensferry, Harwich, the Nore, Southampton, Holyhead and Hull. The significance of the changes lies not so much in the greater swiftness of the new guardships as in the fact that a large number of modern breechloading guns is being substituted for obsolete muzzleloading ones as part of the armament of the squadron under the com-mand of the Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserves. The total nage displacement of the six old is 38,980; of the six new, 43,420. The total indicated horse power of the six old ships is 30,310; of the six new, 45,000

Oliver Hereford, the talented illustrator and son of Rev. Brooke Hereford, is noted for his droll variations upon oldfashioned proverbs, and a few recent are worth repeating. Who examples are worth repeating. Who that has ever been photographed, with

Funny Paraphrases,

all that it implies, could fail to appreciate this: "You may lead a man to the photographer's, but you can't make him smile. And what heartfelt assent will be given by many a man—and perhaps some women—to: "A little widow is a dangerous thing." Somewhat in the daugerous thing." Somewhat in the same vein was his characterization on the last day of the week of an egg that failed to please his taste as "a Saturday night egg," explaining when asked: "Because it has tried all the week to be good."—Boston Advertiser. Somewhat in

The ship Ecclefechan, which has just arrived on the Sound, has aboard 16,500 barrels of cement for the U.S. drydock at Port

IN VICTORIA, NOT TURKEY. How a Dumb Animal Was Tortured Last

Night in This City. There was a very nice exhibition of horse-breaking given last evening shortly after 7 o'clock by a party of intelligent men, in a field at the corner of Cook street (West side) and Princess avenue, a couple of blocks north of Chatham street.

Chatham street.

Hitched to a light buggy was a small, dark bay horse, by its handsome proportions evidently a valuable animal. There was no one in the buggy, but four men on foot stood around the horse, which, by the way, was drenched with sweat, the steam rising in clouds from its sides and back, and its quick, heaving respirations sending jets of white vapor from its distended nostrils. Three of the men each held the end of a long leather strap, the other end of the strap leather strap, the other end of the strap being secured to the horse's mouth or somewhere about the lower part of the head; these straps they held tightly so that the beast could neither move back-wards, forward or to the sides. The fourth man was provided with what looked like a tug strap doubled, and with this he belabored with all his strength the unprotected legs of the wretched animal. The poor brute stood wretched animal. The poor brute stood stock still under the rain of heavy blows until the agony of the oft-repearblows until the agony of the oft-repeated strokes upon the same spot became too much; it trembled, writhed, then slowly crouched down closer to the earth to escape the torture. This angered the man with the tug-strap; he began upon the haunches of the horse, and by the watch, which the witness held upon him, he kept up the lashing for one minute and fifteen seconds upon the same spot. The animal winced and started to one side; a fearful blow over the ears and eyes rewarded this movement and the maddened norse rear ed upon his hind legs and almost fell backward on the buggy, but the men at the end of the straps pulled him forward. Then one of the strap holders took a hand at the thrashing, too, and the dull, sickening sound of their blows could be distinctly heard a considerable distance off.

What good was to be derived from this aimless but frightfully vigorous castigation it would be difficult to guess. The victim of the devilish abuse could neither move forward or back to avoid it; if he reared, a crushing smack across the ears, nose or eyes was his reward; if he moved to the side the fellow on the other side gave his head a jerk with the strap. A more diabolical, stupid, disgusting spectacle was probably never presented to the horrified gaze of any witness in this city. The men who took part in the disgraceful affair evidently knew that they were perfectly safe from police interference, or molesta-tion from any passer by; and they no doubt thought that they were doing splendid work in "breaking" the horse.

A GALLANT BANKER.

How a Montrealer Helped a Bridegroom to Flee From Injustice.

Mr. Howells once made a delightful story about a wedding journey in which nothing more exciting happened than a diverting little quarrel between the married lovers whether there should be one or two horses attached to the vehicle in which they were going to ride up a mountain. Of course, the bride had her way, as brides should have, and that was all there was about it.
If, however, Mr. Howells had taken

trip last month with a certain bridal couple who went down to Bermuda, or if he had ever been aboard the Trinidad on her last trip up from that land of lilies and onions, he would have had almost a tragedy to record, and could certainly have introduced into another story of a wedding journey a much more thrilling episode than was raised by the dispute about the ride up the mountain.

bride and groom of last month from a city, not a thousand miles from New York went to Bermuda for their honey moon. They enjoyed both Bermuda and the honeymoon for a fortnight and arranged to come home a week ago. On the day before they were to sail for New York a farewell drive naturally suggested itself. Both were accustomed to horses-the

bride a capital whip. So they dispensed with a driver, and the bride held the reins over a pair of horses that were neither better nor worse than the average animals to be had at a travellers' resort. With them as a guest in their car-

riage was a man, a Canadian banker whom they had met at the hotel, and with whom they had become friendly in the association of idleness and sightseeing.

On the way home, trotting along the smooth roads of the little island, one of the horses stumbled slightly and fell to his knees. He was promptly pulled up, and none of the three thought further of the occurrence.

It was with extreme surprise, therefore, that the young husband received a visit later in the evening from a man claiming to be the owner of the horses driven in the afternoon, who presented a bill for \$300, suitable damages in his estimation for alleged serious injury to one of the animals.

It has been, he declared, "lamed tor

and must be paid for to that Thunderstruck, the husband denied that so trifling a fall could have caused such a result, and his wife and Canadian friend added their protestations to his. Argument and asseveration were of no avail, and the young groom, who was a lawyer, went out to consult Ber-

muda authorities. It was late, and the only persons he ould find with any views on the case advised him to attempt some sort of compromise to prevent possible annovance and detention. So he sought the owner of the horses, and although declaiming vehemently against the injustice of the demand, said he would pay \$25 for the sake of having no further trouble. Whereupon the owner said \$50 would be a better sum. "Well, then, \$50," said the other,

"though it's an outrage."

But when \$50 was offered, \$75 was demanded, and when \$75 was finally conceded the price advanced to \$100.
"Let it be \$100 then, or nothing,"
once more acquiesced the indignant, but
entrapped, American, but he turned on his heel and left when the horse owner added a fresh \$25.

He thought the matter over and re-solved on extreme measures. Their friend from Canada was also returning by the steamer next day, and him he asked casually to look after getting his wife aboard, stating that he might be

bride of a fortnight was in charge of the new acquaintance. Opposite St. George's there a small boat put out from shore and a man came aboard. It was the young husband and he vanished as soon as he reached the ship. Two hours later the Government tug

searched from stem to stern.

searched from stem to stern. But he could not be found.

And then ensued a fresh complication. The captain decided that he must go back to Hamilton, for if the fugitive was found on his ship after they got to sea he would be forced to pay \$1,000. This created consternation among the passengers, and the Canadian banker was specially excited. It was of vital importance that he should reach Montreal on a certain day and a brief delay would endanger doing this. would endanger doing this.

At last, after much conferring between the chief of police, the captain, the wife and the banker, the last named of its and the banker, the last named offici accepted a paper signed by the wif stating that no papers could be in existence against her husband at the time his leaving Hamilton, for he had quitt that place at 4 o'clock in the morning and court did not open until 10.

This arrangement, which may are the statement of t This arrangement, which may not perfectly set down, but was of the captain of the Trinidad and settled the matter of set ng. It was with a still anxious heart however, that the bride watched th Hamilton police functionary go over th ship's side, and her breath only eams freely as the distance lengthened be tween the two vessels.

The last of Bermuda had sunk below the horizon before her husband came out of his hiding-place in the coal, where through the good offices of some sailor e had been stowed. It was a happy moment, indeed, when the fugitive from justice was united with his family and friends.—X

MAKE-BELIEVE HYPNOTISM.

Y. Times.

Many Confessions of Fraud in England and Elsewhere. Hypnotism has been having a hard time ately in England, Paris and Europe generally, but especially in England. Confessions of professional subjects have become common. There is, indeed, a very strong the subjects have been the subject of the subj

disposition to reject hypnotism entire and consign it to the limbo of explod The Times had a series of letters some The Times had a series of letters some time ago from an eye-witness and alleged investigator of the remarkable doings of Professor Charcot and other less noted doctors in Paris, describing in detail the "desensitization" of subjects, the "mind-transference" and all the wondrous things made familiar to us of late years, and setting was seemingly strong east, in favore made familiar to us of late years, and ting up a seemingly strong case in favo all that has been claimed for hypnotism. This induced Mr. Labouchere of Trut tell of an interview he had had with on the hypnotic subjects most before the lic a short time ago. This subject gave doubted evidence that he humbugged doctors throughout and that he meeting octors throughout and that by and other well-known subjects who named had cultivated the ability teandles and soap and to drink cast and pepper sauce when "under the ence," smacking their lips as if eating and drinking wine, as "suggested them. He permitted needles to be through his ears and cheeks and thorty satisfied Mr. Labouchere that he submit to all the wonderful things contributed by hyperical description. in hypnotic demonstrations. • This seemed to hurt the mesmerist busithis seemen to nurt the measurerst been ess, and apparently the subjects we thrown out of work. They have turned and deluged the land with confessions some are astounding; all are amus One man tells how he traveled for a year. One man tells how he traveled for a year along with five other subjects, with one of the best known traveling mesmerists in the country. The man was really able to memerize people and perform some of the actual wonders of the remarkable agency but he did. a vast amount of "faking One time he declared to a committee of the control of t

One time he declared to a committee of local doctors in a provincial town that he could as easily hypnotize a man over the telephone as face to face.

The professor went about a mile away, called up his hired subject to the telephone fixed on the stage and told him to go to sleep. The man promptly complied, and the doctors jabbed pins and needles into his flesh, pinched him, pulled his tongue and poked his eyes. The man was in possession of all his senses. A dozen times he wanted to yell, but held out, knowing that the professor was driving to the hall as story of a wedding journey a much more thrilling episode than was raised by the dispute about the ride up the mountain.

And this was how it happened:

And

JOHN BIGGS' CASE.

To the Editor:-In a recent issue

amongst the legislative news you make mention of a motion of C. C. McKen-kie, M.P.P., for the appointment of a littee to investigate the claim of John Biggs. According to the report Davie says the sheriff seized Biggs' cattle to satisfy a judgment a Chinaman had against a man named Lewis. This is correct, but what follows is incorrect, as Biggs sued the sheriff in the Supreme Court, and got judgment. As Biggs had appealed to the Supreme Court of the province against the seizure of his cattle and the forcible taking away of the cattle from his farm by the then Government agent in his capacity as sheriff, should not have been sold while the case was under appeal. The Supreme Court gave judgment in Biggs' favor, and although Biggs tried by all the means in his power to get the rights granted him by the judgment of the Supreme Court, he is still without any indemnity for his loss. The then sheriff has refused to obey the mandates of the Supreme Court, and Biggs, after trying to get first one and then another of the egal talent of the province to obtain a settlement in accordance with the Supreme Court judgment, so far has failed, not because he was not willing to pay them for their services, but because he was for some reasons inexplicable to him bundled from pillar to post, and after considerable expense, is still out of his rights. The sheriff wrote Biggs that he only acted according to his instructions from the Government, and that he was sorry for Biggs from the first. Biggs never sued the Chinaman, as it was not the Chinaman who took the cattle, but the officer of the Govern ment who took them from his farm, and he considers that it would only have been an act of justice to have gone into the details of the case by appointing a committee to investigate the case. the judgments of the Supreme Court can be ignored without any recourse for the plaintiff then the sooner the expenses of such an institution are expunged from the expense account of the country the better for the people. The writer feels sure that had the members known the whole facts in the case the motion would not have been so summarily dealt with by the people's sentatives. JOHN BIGGS.

Almost Shot a Future President. Almost Shot a Future President.

In the first year of the American Civil War, when the Confederate General Floyd and the Union General Cox were facing each other with their troops on opposite sides of the Gauley river, in West Virginia. a Georgia officer heard a bugle-blast early one morning near Hawk's Nest Bluff, and saw an Ohio colonel ride out at the head of his regiment. The distance was great for small arms practice, but the Southerner was a sharpshooter, and borrowing a long. sked casually to look after getting his wife aboard, stating that he might be busy till the last moment with the horse affair.

So when the Trinidad steamed away next morning at about 11 o'clock, the bride of a fortnight was in charge of the new acquaintance. Opposite St. George's the outgoing steamers anchor and wait for the mail tender. While lying there a small boat put out from shore and a man came aboard. It was the young husband and he vanished as soon as he reached the ship.

Two hours later the Government tug came along side with not only the mails, but the Chief of Police.

The wife's face paled as she saw the officer, and, with a shriek, "they'll get him; they'll get him," she fled from the deck.

True enough, the officer had papers to secure her husband, and the ship was E BEHRING SE

extracts From the Bri American Con

THE CLAIMS OF THE

The Right of the B. Defined-Russia's Cession of Alaska by Both England and

The Foreign Office hat of blue books relating Sea arbitration. They port of the Behring which led to the subpoints in dispute betwand United States go tribunal of arbitratio mmenced its delibered following are the law and fact, which, on behalf of Great B stablished in the cas "1. The sea now Sea is an open sea, of all nations, and th tions to navigate and of Behring See

torial waters thereof, Russia, the United S nation could limit or of all nations to the fr sess any exclusive j known as Behring Se "4. At no time prio exclusive rights in th the non-territorial wa now known as Behrin "5. The attempt b year 1821 to restrict navigation and fishin of other nations than territorial waters of immediately and effe

Great Britain and the 6. The claims of I interfere with the rig and fishing by other n ers of Behring Sea, ritorial waters there cognized or conceded 7. The protests ra jections taken by Gro elaims of Russia to of navigation and quiesced in by Russia was ever made by Russia sert or enforce any su to exclude or limit the nations to navigate or

of the sea now know other than the territe of. The assertion sia in the year 1821, attempts to limit the tion and fishing, wa had no effect upon nations. "9. The body of vas the Behring Sea w

phrase 'Pacific Ocean treaty of 1825 between and Russia. "10. From the 1886 the vessels of G continuously, and wi or interference, exerc navigation and fishi Behring Sea other t

"11. The right of a gate and fish in the Sea, other than the thereof, has been rep and admitted both b "12. Whatever terri virtue of the treaty of 1867, Russia had not nit, and the United quire, any jurisdiction the seal fisheries in a now known as Behrin in the territorial water "13. The Treaty 30th March, 1867, di

thing more than ordin minion.
"14. From the acquis the United States in year 1886, no attempthe United States to any right to limit or the right of Great B other nation, to naviguaters of Behring S territorial waters the "15. The sole right States in respect of seals is that incide possessions, including vent the subjects of entering upon land United States, or the thereof, so as to pre ing seals or any oth either on such lands torial waters.

"16. The United St.
has any subject of t
any property in fur
have been reduced in

capture, and the pr endures so long only ed in control.
"17. Fur-seals are turae, and the Unit seals when outside mile limit, whether the islands of the Un ring Sea or not.
"18. The right of nations to navigate a territorial waters of as Behring Sea rem and unfettered, and or interfered with ex currence of any natio subjects can be estab tection and preservat in the non-territorial Sea without the con Britain."

It is, moreover, sul of Great Britain that ed in this arbitration importance than the of a particular indu the right of every nate to navigate on and fis and to exercise witho common rights of the involve the question of nation by proclamation terfere with rights v mon heritage of all The counter-case, British government t cupies over three hur preliminary statement "The fifth question viz.:—'Has the United and if so, what right property in the fur-seislands of the United Sea, when such seals the ordinary three-mi so treated in the Unbut in preparing this somewhat different co sued in relation to has been rende the United States' that, quite independ

government of Great Britain have paid to certain Canadian owners of sealing schooners the sum of \$100,234 as com-pensation for disbursements made by them in contemplation of a voyage into

Behring Sea, which had to be abandoned by reason of the enforcement of the modus vivendi of 1891."

It is submitted that the facts detailed

BUILT ON FAITH.

How An Old Timer Constructed Six Hundred Miles of Railroad.

From South Texas came a man who

MIRACLE OF THE NILE.

Paradise.

Osburn, who thus describes the Nile:-

By no one, perhaps, have the impressions

ordinary dimensions and its turbid, slimy,

stagnant waters scarcely seem to flow in

the shores of the river. All beyond them is

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION

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Extracts From the British Reply to the American Contentions.

THE CLAIMS OF THE UNITED STATES

the Right of the B. C. Sealers Clearly Defined-Russia's Claims Before the Cession of Alaska Were Repudiated by Both England and United States.

led to the submission of the in dispute between the British United States governments to a mal of arbitration, which has just menced its deliberations in Paris. following are the propositions of and fact, which, it is maintained chalf of Great Britain, have been lished in the case submitted to the

The sea now known as Behring an open sea, free to the vessels ll nations, and the right of all na-to navigate and fish in the waters Behring Sea, other than the terrial waters thereof, is a natural right.

No assertion of jurisdiction by sia, the United States, or any other ion could limit or restrict the right

territorial waters of the sea now mown as Behring Sea.

4. At no time prior to the said cession did Russia assert or exercise any exclusive rights in the seal fisheries in non-territorial waters of the sea known as Behring Sea.

The attempt by Russia in the 1821 to restrict the freedom of vigation and fishing by the subjects other nations than Russia in the non-ritorial waters of Behring Sea was mediately and effectually resisted by eat Britain and the United States of

The claims of Russia to limit and erfere with the rights of navigation d fishing by other nations in the wat-s of Behring Sea, other than the territorial waters thereof, were never re-gognized or conceded by Great Britain. 7. The protests raised and the obtions taken by Great Britain to the ms of Russia to limit such free right navigation and fishing were ac-desced in by Russia; and no attempt was ever made by Russia to again assert or enforce any such supposed right to exclude or limit the rights of other tions to navigate or fish in the waters the sea now known as Behring Sea than the territorial waters there-

"8. The assertion of rights by Russia in the year 1821, and her ineffectual attempts to limit the rights of navigafishing, was inoperative and ad no effect upon the rights of other

thereof, has been repeatedly recognized and admitted both by Russia and by the United States of America.

12. Whatever territorial rights passed to the United States under and by virtue of the treaty of the 30th March, 1867, Russia had not the right to trans-nit, and the United States did not acuire, any jurisdiction over or rights in the seal fisheries in any part of the sea now known as Behring Sea, other than the territorial waters thereof. "13. The Treaty of Cession of the 30th March, 1867, did not convey any thing more than ordinary territorial do-

"14. From the acquisition of Alaska by the United States in 1867 down to the year 1886, no attempt was made by the United States to assert or exercise any right to limit or interference with the right of Great Britain, or of any other nation, to navigate or fish in the waters of Behring Sea other than the

territorial waters thereof.
"15. The sole right of the United States in respect of the protection of eals is that incidental to territorial ossessions, including the right to prent the subjects of other nations from stering upon land belonging to the nited States, or the territorial waters ereof, so as to prevent their capturng seals or any other animals or fish ither on such lands or in such terri-

orial waters.
"16. The United States have not, nor as any subject of the United States, by property in fur-seals until they been reduced into possession by apture, and the property so acquired adures so long only as they are retainl in control.

"17. Fur-seals are animals ferae naturae, and the United States has no right of protection or property in fur-seals when outside the ordinary threemile limit, whether such seals frequent the islands of the United States in Beh-

ring Sea or not.
"18. The right of the subjects of all nations to navigate and fish in the nonterritorial waters of the sea now known as Behring Sea remain and exist free and unfettered, and cannot be limited or interfered with except with the concurrence of any nations affected. "19. No regulations affecting British subjects can be established for the proection and preservation of the fur-seal in the non-territorial waters of Behring ea without the concurrence of Great

It is, moreover, submitted on behalf Great Britain that the questions raisd in this arbitration are of far greater portance than the mere preservation a particular industry; they involve right of every nation of the world navigate on and fish in the high seas, to exercise without interference the rights of the human race; they olve the question of the right of one ttion by proclamation to limit and in-refere with rights which are the com-on heritage of all mankind.

counter-case, presented by the over three hundred pages. In liminary statement it is observed:
The fifth question of Article VI.,
:- Has the United States any right and if so, what right, of protection or property in the fur-seals frequenting the slands of the United States in Behring ea, when such seals are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit? has been so treated in the United States' case, ut in preparing this counter-case a ewhat different course to that pursued in relation to the first four queshas been rendered necessary. In the United States' case, it is asserted that, quite independently of the juris-

diction over Behring Sea, which was established or exercised by Russia prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska, the government of the United States has a 'right of protection and property in the fur-seals frequenting the Pribyloff Islands when found outside the ordinary three-mile limit;' and it bases this right 'moon the established with the view of establishing the illegality of the seizure of the Sayward; and the arbitrators will be asked to find that such expenses were incurred and should be included in the amount of damages which Great Britain is entitled to claim. The arbitrators will be further asked to find what catch or catches might have been taken by pelagic sealers in Behbases this right 'upon the established principles of the common and civil law, upon the practice of nations, upon the laws of natural history, and upon the common interests of mankind.' No arguments are adduced in the United States' case based upon the first of these suggested grounds—viz the printhese suggested grounds—viz., the principles of the common and civil law. ciples of the common and civil law. But in this counter-case, it is proposed, in the first instance, to deal with the unprecendented nature of the claim, having regard to those principles, and The Foreign Office has issued a series of blue books relating to the Behring sea arbitration. They include the respect of the Behring Sea commission, of the Behring Sea commission, which led to the submission of the British led to the submission led to the submission of the British led to the submission led to t also to reply to the arguments which are adduced, founded upon an alleged practice of nations. The laws of natural history and the common interests of mankind have, it is submitted, no bearing upon, or relevance in connection with the question as to the right of protection of property claimed by the United States, to the exclusion of other nations. But as the government of her of seals, and as bearing upon the common interests of mankind are wholly of seals, and as bearing upon the common interests of mankind, are wholly, or, to a great extent, inaccurate, these subjects are dealt with in the various sections of Chapter VII.

make any additional observations in reference to Chapters VI. and VII. of the British case, viz.:—The action of the United States and Russia from 1867 to 1886, and the various contentions of the contentions of the United States and Russia from 1867 to 1886, and the various contentions of the contentions of the benefit of a natural product." to 1886, and the various contentions of the United States since the year 1886. The subject of the regulations (if any) all nations to the free use of the open for navigation or fishing.

3. At no time prior to the treaty of 30th March, 1867, did Russia possany exclusive jurisdiction in the territorial waters of the sea now the treaty is considered in Port II. the treaty, is considered in Part II. For reasons more explicitly stated in correspondence, the consideration of this point has been treated in this counter-case, but only in deference to the wish-expressed by the United States that arguments upon all the questions with which the arbitrators may have to deal should be placed before the tribunal by means of the case and counter-case. The government of Her Britannic Majesty have adduced these arguments under protest, and without prejudice to their contention that the arbitrators cannot enter upon or consider the question of proposed international regulations until they have adjudicated upon the five questions enumerated in article VI., up-on which they are by the terms of the treaty required to give a distinct decision and upon the determination of which alone depends the question whether they shall enter upon the subject of regula-tions. Her Hajesty's government re-serve also their right to adduce further evidence on this subject, should the na-ture of the arguments contained in the counter-case on behalf of the United States render such a course necessary or expedient. A remarkable allegation is made in an introduction to the British counter-case:

introduction to the British counter-case:

"Before proceeding to discuss in detail the disputed points raised by the United States' case, it is deemed necessary to refer to the translations of the various Russian documents used and cited in the case presented on the part of the United States. These consist for the united States. These consist for the united States. nations.

"9. The body of water now known as the Behring Sea was included in the phrase 'Pacific Ocean,' as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia.

"10. From the year 1824 down to 1886 the vessels of Great Britain have continuously, and without interruption or interference, exercised the rights of navigation and fishing in the waters of Behring Sea other than the territorial waters thereof.

"11. The right of all nations to navigate and fish in the waters of Behring Sea, other than the territorial waters thereof, has been repeatedly recognized of the content of the most part of documents belonging to the official records or archives of the Bussian-American Company, which were handed over to the United States by the most part of documents belonging to the official records or archives of the Bussian-American Company, which were handed over to the United States by the original documents are deposited in the archives of the department of rails. When they arrived there wasn't money enough in the treasury to pay the freight. But it was got some-how.

Ten miles of track gave the foundation for bonds which built 40 miles of the originals are given at the United States' case. Upon the first perusal of the extracts included in the United States case, certain passages were observed which at once gave rise to the impression that the papers must to food, and he went through hungry. the most part of documents belonging to the impression that the papers must have been faultily translated. similes supplied in the appendix were consequently examined by a competent Russian scholar in the confidential em-ployment of Her Majesty's government and a large number of errors and interpolations were discovered of a most important kind. Some few of twere apparently purposeless, but important kind. great majority were of such a nature that they could only be accounted for on the supposition that some person had deliberately falsified the translations in a sense favorable to the contentions of the United States. The matter seemed of so much importance that steps were taken to obtain an independent translation by another hand, which was

completed in October, and entirely confirmed the previous impression. The United States government inde-pendently came to the knowledge of the fact at the beginning of November, and their agent has given the explanation of it in a communication addressed to the arbitrators and to the British agent on the 19th of that month. The United States agent at the same time gave notice of the withdrawal of a certain number of the documents, and furnished re vised translations of the others. Her Majesty's government have pleasure in acknowledging that these revised trans-lations, with the exception of one or two small errors of no moment, are per-fectly accurate. But there are statements and arguments in the case founded on the original translations, or pending mainly on them for support, which still remain to be answered, it will therefore be necessary in the proper place to draw attention to the translations and original documents. It is not possible, by a mere comparison of the correct and the erroneous translations to form a correct opinion of the effect of the insertion of the fictitious and interpolated passages upon the argument contained in the case for the United States. Attention will, therefore, be called, in connection with each branch of the subject, to the manner in which it depends upon such interpola-tions and errors. When the spurious passages are expunged and the errone-ous translations corrected, it will be ous translations corrected, it will be found that no evidence remains to support the contentions of the United States (a) that the Russian government and the Russian-American Company claimed and exercised exclusive jurisdiction as to trading and hunting in the Behring Sea, and (b) that the ukase of 1821 was merely declaratory of pre-existing claims which had been enforced therein for many years. The alleged pre-existing claims and their enforcement for many years, so far as they implied any extraordinary maritime jurisdiction, are merely the creations of the translator."

With regard to the points raised in the British case referring to questions arising out of claims for damages, it is stated: "It will be contended on behalf of Great Britain that the seizure of the ships was unlawful, and the arbitrators will be asked to find that in each case will be asked to the tribunal, oc- the seizure took place in non-territorial waters, that such seizures were made with the authority and on behalf of the government of the United States, and that the amounts of damages which Great Britain is entitled to claim on behalf of the owners, masters and crews are the respective amounts stated in the schedule of particulars appended to

In the counter-case it is asserted that —in addition to the foregoing claims— "Great Britain will claim the sum of \$62,847.12, the amount of expenses in-curred by the government of Canada in connection with the proceedings before Steamer Rainbow took a load of naval between the City of New York and the the Supreme Court of the United States, stores to Esquimait this morning.

monotonous, but it paradise."-Nature.

THE CAMPANIA'S SPEED.

the arbitrators will be asked to find that such expenses were incurred and should be included in the amount of damages which Great Britain is entitled to claim. The arbitrators will be further asked to find what catch or catches might have been taken by pelagic sealers in Behring Sea without undue diminution of the seal herds during the pendency of the arbitration. In connection with the latter claim, it will be shown that the government of Great Britain have paid to certain Canadian owners of sealing Clyde Shipbuilders Again Assert Their Supremacy.

SHE MAKES 27 MILES AN HOUR

Beats The Ocean Record for Speed-The Ship a Floating Palace - Ocean Racers' Great Struggles in By-Gone Days-Some of Old-Time Record Breakers.

The Campania looks more like a mammoth yacht than a merchant steamship. Her lines are so faultlessly fine was lying in the Fairfield yard. The stacks do not look large to the observer unless he measures them by standing beside one. The engines of the Campania have been pronounced by engineering experts to be the most powerful and perfect pieces of machinery of their neering experts to be the most powerful and perfect pieces of machinery of their kind ever constructed. They develop at least 25,000 horse power, which is generated by steam from 13 boilers heated by 100 furnaces. The Campania has accommodation for 450 first cabin pasengers, 250 second cabin and 600 steerage. The saloon of the ship is unique. All her 450 cabin passengers may sit at one table. The saloon From South Texas came a man who built six hundred miles of railroad with a five-dollar bill and faith, and the bill was a borrowed one. He moved up from Corpus Christi to San Antonio with all his possessions heaped on a two-wheeled cart. He got a charter to build a railroad from San Antonio to Aransas Pars. He graded a mile of it, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, throwing a good deal more than one shovel full of dirt with his own hands.

The receiver of another road loaned this gers may sit at one table. The saloon is ten feet in height, or two feet higher The receiver of another road loaned this indefatigable builder enough old rails for a mile of track. In a distant part of the state was purchased an engine which had been condemned six years the had been condemned six years the state when the state was purchased an engine which had been condemned six years the state when the state was purchased an engine which had been condemned six years the state when the for a mile of track. In a distant part of the state was purchased an engine which had been condemned six years before and sent to the shops to be wrecked for scrap iron. Two old cars was launched recently and will be ready was launched recently and will be ready was launched recently and will be ready were picked up somewhere else at a bargain. And that old engine, drawing those old cars, steamed into San Antonio. On engine and cars in bold lettering was painted in lampblack, "S.A. for service in May. It is said that after she gets in perfect running order the Campania will make the 2,800 knots between Sandy Hook and Queenstown in

about five days.

The Campania's electric lighting stalation is the largest ever fitted board ship. The total number 1250 of 16-ca With one mile of old rail track and with the equipment of the old engine and the two old cars Uriah Lott startboard ship. The total number of lamps on board is 1,350, of 16-candle ed the Aransas Pass system. There has been some tall financiering in the his-tory of railroad building in this country, power each. In addition the vessel has a wonderful search light for facilitating the navigation of the ship into port, the picking up of moorings, and scouting in time of war. There are four but there isn't anything which for daz-zling pluck quite approaches the story of the building of this 600 miles of road in South Texas. To the one mile of track there were added three miles by a dicker for some second-hand rails which a street car company had bought scouting in time of war. There are four sets of georating plants on board. Altogether it is computed that when the Campania has her full complement of passengers of all classes, these, together with the ship's staff—officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, stewards, etc.—there will be a total of 2,000 souls on board. In the new Cunarder nothing has been sacrificed that would tend towards safety. She has four tiers of decks, which may be said to form an intergral part of the hull structure—the upper, main, lower and orlop decks—and above the upper come the hurricane, on the same level with the forecastle forward and level with the forecastle forward and some whipping to make the first start. from a narow-guage company. On this basis a credit trade was made with a Pennsylvania rolling-mill for ten miles of rails. When they arrived there wasn't money enough in the treasury to pay the freight. But it was got someupper come the hurricane, on the same level with the forecastle forward and the poop aft, the shade or shelter deck, and high above all the "look-out," or seeign. All this was accomplished without much resistance on the part of the elk. But it required some coaxing and some whipping to make the first start. We succeeded, however, in driving a and high above all the "look-out," or navigating bridge, in front of the forward funnel. The latter is 23 feet above the shade deck, and no less than 55 feet above the sea level. The lower deck is occupied, forward and aft, by steerage berths in large, open well-lighted spaces, being of the airiest description possible, formed of iron and fitted in ranges of two in height. The central rallying points for visitors are A Desert Transformed Into a Fruitful

central rallying points for visitors are formed by the grand staircase, music saloon and dining saloon. The main saloon, which is entered by swinging produced by the various phases of the river been so poetically described as by doors from each side of the staircase hall, measure about 100 feet long and is about 64 feet broad. Contributing to the imposing loftiness of this grand sa-"The Nile has shrunk within its banks loon is an immense well for light and air extending up through two decks and adorned by a dome of varied colored glass, about three feet above the shelter until its stream is contracted to half its any direction. Broad flats or steep banks of black, sun-baked Nile mud form both deck, protected there by an outer sky-light of teak, etc. The interior of this well is chastely panelled and decorated in cream-colored woods and gold, borrowed light being diffused into the music rowed light being diffused into the music room—which surrounds the well on the upper deck—through thick glass panels with bevelled edges. The lining of the grand saloon itself is in rosewood, oak and other hard woods, each side port being architecturally situated as n casement. Four rows of mahogany tables extend from and to end of the saloon ment Four rows of mahogany tables extend from end to end of the saloon in the centre and short cross are arranged at the sides and for family parties. Revolving are fitted all around the tables.

Thomas Schavering, of New York, are fitted all around the tables.

Thomas Schavering, of New York, who was an engineer on several of the the transatlantic liners before the American tables. ican war of 1862, and who recalls the

of black, sun-baked Nile mud form both the shores of the river. All beyond them is sand and sterility, for the hamseen or sandwind for fifty days' duration has scarcely yet ceased to blow. The trunks and branches of trees may be seen here and there through the dusty, hazy, burning atmosphere, but so entirely are their leaves coated with dust, that at a distance they are not distinguishable from the desert sand that surrounds them. It is only by the most painful and laborious operation of watering that any tint approximating to greenness can be preserved at this season even in the pleaure gardens of the Pasha. The first symptom of the termination of this most terrible season is the rising of the north wind (the Etesian wind of the Greeks), blowing briskly, often fiercely durng the whole of the day. The foliage of the groves that cover Lower Egypt is soon disencumbered of the dust, and resumes its verdure. The fierce fervors of the sun, then at its highest ascension, are also most seasonably mitigated by the same powerful agency, which prevails for this and the three following months throughout the entire land of Egypt."

Then at last comes the inundation:—
"Perhaps there is not in nature a more exhilarating sight, or one more strongly exciting to confidence in God, than the rise of the Nile. Day by day and night by night its turbid tide sweeps onward majestically over the parched sands of the waste, howling wilderness. Almost hourly, as we slowly ascended it before the Etesian wind, we heard the thundering fall of some mud bank, and saw by the rush of all animated nature to the spot that the Nile had overships of that period with great distinctness, is an authority on ocean races. "It was in 1860 or 1861," said he, "that the ocean races began. Before those the ocean races began. Before those days the Cunard line had everything its own way; but just then a stiff competitor appeared in the Inman line. The tor appeared in the Inman line. The Cunard Company then boasted a remarkable vessel—the Scotia—a paddle-wheeler built and engineered by Napier, and possessed of great speed. Her tonnage was something near 4000 and her length 380 feet. She had a set of sidelever engines, with cylinders 100 inches in diameter and a 12 foot stroke. They were capable of developing 4750 horse power. The paddle wheels were 40 feet in diameter, and many's the time 1've we heard the thundering fall of some mud bank, and saw by the rush of all animated nature to the spot that the Nile had overleaped another obstruction, and that its bounding waters were diffusing life and joy through another desert. There are few impressions I ever received upon the remembrance of which I dwell with more pleasure than that of seeing the first burst of the Nile into one of the great channels of its annual overflow. All nature shouts for joy. The men, the children, the buffaloes, gambol in its refreshing waters; the broad waves sparkle with shoals of fish, and fowl of every wing flutter over them in clouds. Nor is this jubilee of nature confined to power. The paddle wheels were 20 feet in diameter, and many's the time I've seen her make 13 knots an hour on 160 tons of coal. The greatest day of the Scotia's life was when she crossed from New York to Liverpool in 8 days and 22 hours, breaking the record. It was thought then that she was the ideal of of every wing flutter over them in clouds. Nor is this jubilee of nature confined to the higher orders of creation. The moment the sand becomes moistened by the approach of the fertilizing waters it is literally alive with insects innumerable. It is impossible to stand by the side of one of these noble streams, to see it every moment sweeping away some obstruction to its majestic course and widening as it flows, without feeling the heart to expand with love and joy and confidence in the thought then that she was the ideal of marine architecture. In the very next year, however, the Cunard line came out with two screw steamers, the China and then the Cuba. They were novelties in their way, and their engines, which were of the oscillating, geared, surface-condensing type, quite surprised the old hands in the business. Meanwhile the Inmans were not idle, and soon after the appearance of the Cuba with love and joy and confidence in the great Author of this annual miracle of great Author of this annual miracle of mercy."

The effects of the inundation, as Osburn shows in another place, "exhibit themselves in a scene of fertility and beauty such as will scarcely be found in another country at any season of the year—the vivid green of the springing corn, the groves of pomegranate trees ablaze with the rich scarlet of their blossoms, the fresh breeze laden with the perfumes of gardens of roses and orange thickets, every tree and every shrub covered with sweet-scented flowers. These are a few of the natural beauties that welcome the stranger to the land of Ham. There is considerable sameness in them, it is true, for he would observe little variety in the trees and plants, whether he first entered Egypt by the gardens of Alexandria or the plain of Assouan. Yet is it the same everywhere, only because it would be impossible to make any addition to the sweetness of the odors or the brilliancy of the colors, or the exquisite beauty of the many forms of vegetable life in the midst of which he wanders. It is monotonous, but it is the monotony of paradise."—Nature. soon after the appearance of the Cuba they launched the City of Bristol, the City of Limerick and the City of Cork, vessels of about 2700 tons, equipped far more handsomely than any of their rivals. The evolutionary process was going on very rapidly then, and each addition to the new fleet was cagerly examined and widely commented upon. The Inmans increased their prestige in 1865 by three new additions, the City of Paris, the City of Brussels and the City of New York. The first named was of about 7000 tons, being twothirds the size of the present ship of that name. With these handsome ves-sels striving to carry the Inman colors to the front, and with the Scotia and China maintaining with equal vigor the prestige of the Cunards, there were many exciting contests. The news-papers of the day were full of ocean

PURE FERTILIZER.

To Farmers, Gardeners and the Public:

THE B. C. ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING Co.

Are prepared to fill orders in any quantity for Pure Bone Fertilizer, either Crushed, Coarse, Ground, Meal or Flour. Would also call attention to the fact that they have prepared a special Lawn Fertilizer. Ask your grocer for it. Sold in 2½, 5 and 10lb. packages. For large quantities special prices. Apply

COR. BROAD & PANDORA STS.

WORKS: CAREY ROAD.

ship. Her lines are so faultlessly fine that her giant proportions are not fully appreciated at first glance. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 625 feet; breadth, 65 feet; depth, 41 feet. She measures nearly 13,000 tons. She has two smokestacks, each 26 feet in diameter, raking on the same angle as her two pole masts. The raking masts and 45 minutes, and then the China, from Boston to Queenstown, made the passage in 8 days, 14 hours and 50 minutes. The greatest race of that year took place between the Scotia is stated that 20 or 30 people had a lunch in one of the sections while it was lying in the Fairfield yard. The stacks do not look large to the observin which the latter vessel won in 8 days and 16 hours. In the same year the Scotia lowered the record to 8 days 15 hours and 45 minutes, and then the His Acts and Trial. that year took place between the Scotia and the City of Paris, from New York to Queenstown. It was a case of paddle wheels against screws, the old pitted against the new. Popular interest in ocean racing reached a climax at that time. The Scotia with her 40-foot paddle-wheels, won the race in 8 days, 7 hours and 10 minutes, while her rival's time was 8 days, 16 hours and 40 minutes. Subsequently the Scotia went into the cable-laying business, and I have never heard of her since. All the records were beaten in 1867 by the Russia, a new and wonderful vessel, over 350 feet long, built by the Cunards. She could steam at 13 knots on 90 tons of coal, and in this respect she was then thought to be the provisions and the City of Paris, from New York to Queenstown. It was a case of London, England, subscribed money, formed a joint stock company; bought the Adventure Galley, fitted her with proper armament and furnished him with a commission to act against the French and pirates, or, in other words, as a privateer. The king was to receive one-tenth of whatever the vessel brought home. On the way down from London his vessel was boarded by an impressment crew, his crew taken, and he had to go ashore and secure such seamen as he could who were well fitted to act as privateersmen. He sailed, and after being absent a year it began to be talked that his acts savored of piracy. her rival's time was 8 days, 16 hours and 40 minutes. Subsequently the Scotia went into the cable-laying business, and I have never heard of her since. All the records were beaten in 1867 by the Russia, a new and wonderful vessel, over 350 feet long, built by the Cunards. She could steam at 13 knots on 90 tons of coal, and in this respect she was then thought to be the most economical vessel afloat. But the Inmans would not yield the palm to her, and soon their City of Paris came out, with improved engines and finer lines, making the passage from Roche's Point to Sandy Hook in 8 days and 4 hours. This was the best record up to 1870, when a great many new vessels and several new companies appeared in the field. One of these ships was the City of Berlin, of the Inman line. She was 520 feet long, and her engines, which were of the compound direct-acting type, had the enormously long stroke of 78 inches. The White Star line then began to put some splendid ships into the water, and the record gradually went down, as everybody knows. It began to put some splendid ships into the water, and the record gradually went down, as everybody knows. It has been a pretty struggle for supremacy ever since the old days, but there's no more fun in it now than then, and the public does not watch the performance of their favorites with any greater enthusiasm. I'll wager that the old eight-day-and-four-hour record of the

> of to-day." ELK IN HARNESS.

City of Paris excited as much interest then as does the work of her namesake

A Tennessee Man's Striking Team-Sometimes Dangerous. take kindly to the bit and could not be guided much by the lines; consequently we made zig-zag courses and frequently brought up against a fence or some other obstruction. They were harnessed and driven perhaps ten times during the winter with about the same result. They did not seem to learn anything by using, and we came to the conclusion that elk were not made to work in harness, and it seemed by their actions that the elk were of that mind, so early in the spring they were driven back into the park.

During the month of August, after
they were four years old, they became
ill-natured and ugly, and one had become so furious that we had to look around for some way to confine him. If he broke through the fence we considered him very dangerous and no man would dare go into the park when the elk was in sight. I believe that I kever saw an animal more aggressive or that was more full of fight. He would go for any one that stood outside of the fence as far as the fence would let him and he would stand punching with hand-spikes and prodding with pitchforks until his face would be a gore of blood and never flinch an inch, while if he had

way down to the lower limbs, some eight or nine feet from the ground. By before I was ready.

Just then I would as soon have walkchance as I wanted, and I was lucky enough to drop the noose over both horns. Then I had him safely tied, where he was fed with hay and oats for three weeks, after which he was let loose, being then as quiet as the others, which numbered at that time fifteendoes, fawns and young Lucks. Some time in the month of December following we drove those two old bucks down through the lane into the barn and had them altered, and drove them back into the park again. In the spring they shed their horns at the usuthe al time and the next set were grown to the full size, but the velvet dried down to the horn and never peeled, and they never shed them. they never shed them.

The trumpet-like call or lowing of the buck elk, which is heard only in the rutting season, is unique and can hardly be imitated.—Correspondence of For-

est and Stream.

Emile Zola. Emile Zola, the well known French novelist, writes in a most extraordinary fashion, holding the pen between the second and fourth fingers of the right second and fourth ingers of the right hand, and the process is a very slow and laborious one. He is now 52; and the favorite recreation of his leisure are boating and gardening. His manner is very imperious, a fact which makes him many enemies. Zola began life him many enemies. Zola began life as a clerk in Hachette's library in Paris at a salary of eight francs a month. He is now almost, if not quite, a millionaire. He lives in a tiny cottage of three rooms at Medan, where he fled in three rooms at Medan, where he fied in 1878 to avoid the crowds who went to Paris to visit the exhibition. The present aim of his life is to gain admission to the French Academy. He is not discouraged by numerous defeats, remembering that Victor Hugo had to present himself four times before he became one of the forty "Immortals." racing. I have in my scrap-book a description of a celebrated race in 18.6, between the City of New York and the

His Acts and Trial. William Kidd was born in Scotland and married Sarah Wort of New York. Several men of London, England, sub-

jesty's council, who at the same time describes Kidd's messenger as "a cunning Jacobite, a fast friend of Fletch." er's and my avowed enemy." With their consent, and in their presence, he furnished Mr. Kidd a "safe conduct." Captain Kidd relied on this, and came to Boston with his wife and took lodgto Boston with his wife and took lodgings at Duncan Campbell's, the most luxurious house of entertainment in Boston, where he remained several days.

On July 3, 1699, he was summoned before His Excellency and Council to give an account of his proceedings in his late voyage to Madagascar. After Captain Kidd had given a summary account of his doings, of the cargo on the sloop now in port and also on board the vessels left at Hispaniola, they required of him to give a detailed account of his voyages, captures, etc. Captain Kidd found that the safe conduct which they issued was merely intended to induce issued was merely intended to induce him to come to Boston, where he would be deprived of his liberty. He did not make any further statement and the council ordered his arrest and imprisonment saized his tracsure cheet of Carment, seized his treasure chest at Gardiner's Island and took everything that his wife had. The treasure chest contained quite a variety of articles, and the following is a list of its contents:

No. 1, one bag of gold dust, 633-4 No. 2, one bag of coined gold, 11 ounces; one bag of coined gold, 124 ounces.

ces; one bag of coined gold, 124 ounces. No. 3, one bag of gold dust, 243-4 No. 4, one bag of silver rings, 47-8 ounces.
No. 5, one bag of precious stones,
12 1-4 ounces.
No. 6, one bag of unpolished precious

stones. No. 7, one bag of pieces of crystal No. 8, one bag of silver buttons and lamps.
No. 9, one bag of broken silver, 173 1-2

No. 10, one bag of gold bars, 353 1-4 No. 11, one bag of gold bars, 238 1-2 No. 12, one bag of gold dust, 59 1-2

ounces.

No. 13, one bag of silver, 309 ounces.

The Earl of Belmont was evidently anxious to get possession of the ship and treasure, and preferred negotiation to immediate hostile measures. Kidd seemed to have been willing to surrender ship and treasure, but wished in doing so to have an assurance or guarantee of his own protection.

Captain Kidd requested that he shou'd broken through the fence the punchers and prodders would have wished themselves anywhere else but there.

The way I secured that elk from furment we are indebted to the fact that and prodders would have wisned and prodders would have wisned there.

The way I secured that elk from further trouble was this: Taking twenty-five feet of cable rope and climbing on to the fence, thence into the top of a to the fence, thence into the top of a has been visited. The law officers and those of the council who were known as those of the council who were known as to the fence, thence into the top of a white beach that was full of limbs and stood close inside of the fence, I tied one end of the rope to a strong limb, having made a strong noose at the other end, and then worked my and days to the lower limbs. an elephant on their hands which they did not care for. Opportunity was althat time the elk had got there, even lowed for his escape, but he declined before I was ready. position which is the evidence, and also that money was ready for him. The ed into the grasp of a grizzly bear as to have dropped from that limb, although outside of the rutting season he was no more dangerous than a Devon steer. He soon gave me as good a silver tankard, a silver mug, silver porringer, spoons and forks were re-turned to her, with other pieces of plate

and 265 pieces of eight.

In England he was confined closely in prison two years and permitted no counsel. The Government was represented by four men. Kidd was tried both for murder and for piracy. The murder which he was supposed to have commit-ted was that of Moor, his gunner, whose death resulted from a blow, given by a water bucket in a fight without premeditation. No sentence but that of manslaughter was justified by the evidence. He was found guilty of mur-der. In the trial for piracy he was treated with the same injustice. He claimed that his commission justi-

fied the seizing the Quedah Me for he said she was sailing under a French pass when he took her. These passes and other papers were in the passes and other papers were in the possession of Belmont, and Kidd could not produce them. This case was tried outside of the court by public hearing. The verdict rendered decided to let his confederates, the joint stock company and the king conversable consume. The and the king escape public censure. The severest criticism made upon the affair was that Belmont, Somers, Halifax and others were guilty if he was. Nearly all the privateers fitted out at that time pursued the same course. It so happened that it was for the interest of all parties except Captain Kidd that he should be the victim, and that his name and his memory should be blackened with crimes of the darkest dve .-Portland (Me.) Transcript.

The boats and canoes for the Alaska survey party arrived from the east last evening.

WANTED—Pushing Canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses naid weekly; Permanent position. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. mar25-m s & wk-3m

News of the Day Selected from Tues day's Evening Times.

Seattle Will Be Represented. The Seattle chamber of commerce has accepted the invitation to attend the coming banquet of the British Columbia Board of Trade and will be represented by a small delegation of Seattle's leading citizens.

Meeting This Afternoon. The directors of the British Pacific construction Co. are holding an adjournconstruction Co. are locking an adjourned meeting at Bodwell & Irving's office this afternoon. The meeting is stated to be for the purpose of adopting a set of by-laws, preparing articles of association, and transacting other business.

Investigating the Case. Dr. Meredith Jones yesterday made an examination of the body of the old woman found at Point. There were no marks of vio-lence on the corpse. Coroner Hasell is holding an inquest on the body at the Half Way House this afternoon.

Alaska Boundary Party. The Dominion government steamer Quadra, Capt. Wallbran, will leave on Saturday morning for Departure Bay, where she will coal. The members of the Canadian Alaskan boundary party with the exception of Prof. King go with her. The professor has to rewith her. The professor has to remain in Victoria over Saturday to meet Mr. Ogilvie. They will join the steamer at Departure Bay on Sunday, and she will then leave for the north.

Chief Sheppard is having a hard time of it fixing the crime on the Chinaman who robbed Peter Steele, and also upon his countrymen who took part of the plunder to dispose of it. This morning Magistrate Macrae had to let Quong You, charged with receiving some You, charged with receiving some of the goods, go free, as there was no evidence against him. He had a box of cigars, but no one could swear positively to them. J. P. Walls, his attorney, did not offer any defence. Last evening Chief Sheppard found Hoo Ah Ng with a bottle of Scotch whiskey hid in his sleave. The labels were all cure. The labels were all carehis sleeve. It is clear that it came Steele's, but no one can prove it from Steele's, but no one can prove at The fellow's case went over until May 1st this morning, as did that of Ah Sam, who is charged with having committed the burglary.

Funeral of D. W. Morrow. There was a very large attendance

at the funeral of the late D. W. Morrow, which took place this afternoon from the residence of Mrs. J. W. Williams, Blanchard street. The members of Victoria Lodge, I.O.O.F., and the many ladies and gentlemen who had numbered the deceased amongst their friends followed the remains to their last resting place at Ross Bay cemefloral offerings were numerous and beautiful. Among them was one from the members of the Victoria lacrosse club. It was a floral re presentation of two lacrosse sticks crossed and surmounted by a ball. It pink border. Services were conducted at the residence, the Metropolitan Matropolitan Methodist church and the cemetery by Rev. Coverdale Watson. The pallbear Rev. Coverdate W. A. Munn, F. G. Richards, jr., W. G. Mackenzie, Joshua Holland, D. McBrady and W. C.

The Cutch-Joan Collision. The hearing of evidence in the Admiralty Court before Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, L. J. A., and Lieuts. Nugent and Masters as assessors in the case arising out of the collision of the steamer Joan and the Cutch in Nanaimo har-bor on the morning of November 19th last was continued to-day. The owners of the Joan claim that the accident was due to the fact that the Cutch failed to observe the recognized rules regarding the course to be taken by each steamer in such cases and ask the sum of \$3000 damages.

Yesterday Captain Cutler of the Joan, Messrs. Thomson, Jensen, Pinder and

Messrs. Thomson, Jensen, Pinder and other witnesses for the plaintiffs were examined, and up to 10 o'clock to-day Captain Johnson of the Cutch, Mr. Rice, the quartermaster, Mr. Miller, the engineer, and Dr. Rice, a passenger, had given evidence for the defence. There given evidence for the defence. There does not appear to be much discrepancy between the statements made on both sides respecting the position of the boats at the time of the accident but there is a conflict of testimony as to which was the first to leave the

The defence as outlined by Mr. Bodwell in his opening remarks is that the Joan took a wrong course out of the harbor and thus compelled the Cutch to execute an unusual manoeuvre to avoid a collision which would otherwise inevitably have occurred: that the Joan did wrong in coming across the bows of the Cutch: and that she was wrong in-From the evidence so far it appears that at 7 o'clock a. m. the Cutch left Johnson's Wharf, bound for Vancouver; that she started to go slow astern for about half a minute; then stopped; then went slow astern again for about half a minute; then went full speed astern; that during this time the Joan was lying at her usual place at the wharf (although on this last the evidence is conflicting); that the Cutch went full speed ahead for a few minutes; that the order to stop and reverse was given and the collision took place almost immediately afterwards. It is clear also that the captain of

or some adulteration.

always wholesome.

the Cutch made up his mind that the Joan was making for the south passage and acted accordingly. But the court suggested that the Joan might have intended to take the north channel as she had a perfect right to do and thus would have come across the how of would have come across the bow of the Cutch, in which case it would be the duty of the latter to give way. At 1 o'clock the court adjourned for

Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q. C., appears for the plaintiff and Messrs. Bodwell and Irving for the defendant. THE MARKETS.

A Short Summary Covering Articles Pro duced by the Farmer.

The return of good weather insures a better supply of garden truck and different country produce in the near future. At present Victoria is drawing even more largey on the Pacific States for its supply of the articles mentioned than usual. The local market has not changed much in the week. R. P. Rithet and Co. announce a general reduction in their flours. Premier is selling at \$5 per bbl.; three star at \$4.90; two star at \$4.50; and one star at \$3.90. Oats are very stiff, ranging from \$32.50 to \$35 per ton, although saies are made under that figure. The supply of hay is largely from the other side, and local merchants quote \$18 @ \$20 per ton. Potatoes are very scarce here, as they are all over the United States. Other articles of farm produce range about as they did last week. Consignments to this market are always sure of good prices. The Galifornia and Orogon markets supply all the fruit and Orogon markets supply all the fruit and vegetable trade.

COLLECTING FOR THE 24th. Members of the Finance Committee Meet

ing With Success. finance committee in connection with the Queen's birthday celebration have commenced work. As a result of this morning's canvass the following Robert Beaven, Mayor......\$100 00
Bank of British Columbia.......75 00
Nat. Elec. Tram and Lighting Co... 50 00

R. P. Rithet and Co.
The Driard Restaurant and Bar...
Bank of Montreal...
B. C. Land and Investment Agency.
Freen, Worlock and Co...
The Colonist P. and P. Co... ictoria Transfer Co.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Corporal Punishment in the Schools Resall ported On Ly a Committee. The regular meeting of the board of school trustees was held last evening, Chairman Hayward presiding. An application from Miss Pauline Frank for

a position on the teaching staff. was laid on the table. Janitor Huxtable requested extra pay for cleaning the branch Central school On motion it was decided to tender Mr. Huxtable \$15 extra per month from the 1st of April till June 30th. An application was read from the residents of Oakland estate asking for school accommodation, there being 40

children of school age in the district. The secretary was authorized to reply drawn by Mr. Thos. Hooper for an addition to the Spring Ridge ward school. On motion the plans were accepted and enders will be called for immediately. The chairman presented the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the question of corporal punishment. The committee reported that they had made enquiries and ascertained that in some cases corporal punishment had inflicted without a record being kept by the teachers as required by law; also that there was reason to believe that, in some cases, the punishment was

nflicted while the teachers were anger. The committee recommended that in this respect the teachers e notified that they must comply with the law; and further, that no corporal punishment be inflicted by subordinate eachers without first consulting the

The report was received and with eport respecting the conduct of certain f the whole with closed doors. After the committee had arisen the poard sat again and discussed question of new schools. A committee of three was appointed to draft condi-ions from competitive plans.

An Insane State Secretary Topeka, Kan., April 27.—It is claimed by medical experts that Secretary of State Osborn is demented, and that he would probably be judged insane should he be summoned before a probate judge and examined. He is sixty years of age, and was a preacher for many years. He labors under the impression that he has been delegated to lead the great reformation of the world. He believes he was elected tolead the People's Party in Kansas, and in ice and counsel. Several days ago he con-eived the idea of exposing corruption of apped out a new sensation each day. The attorney general was compelled to restrain him because of the libels and unfounded charges he made.

-Mr. Moresby, governor of the Westminster jail, returned home yesterday. He is said to be working on the Zachary murder

Dr. Price's

Cream Baking Powder

IS PURE AND SPOTLESS.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

IS INDISPENSABLE

The only Baking Powder not tainted with Ammonia, Alum,

Hence food raised with Dr. Price's is

When Flaky White Biscuit, Pastry of

surpassing delicacy and flavor, or Cake

that is moist and sweet are desired . . .

Ald. Belyea Attacks the "Contractor El ement" in the Council.

ALDERMAN BAKER DEFENDS THEM

General Business Disposed of at Last Evening's Conncil Meeting-Old Sewerage Commissioners Re-Appointed-Aid. Baker Wants to Appoint an Alderman as Commissioner.

The aldermen were a little late in arriving at the city hall last evening and business was not commenced until a quarter past eight, at which time there was but a bare quorum present. All the other members of the board straggled in before the meeting had advanced

very far.

The usual finance committee reports read and adopted. T. Munro wrote complaining of the condition of Fisgard street. The letter was referred to the street committee E. M. Johnson wrote relative to some of the provisions of the health by-law. He thought it was unfair to make the landlord responsible for what tenants night do.
Ald. Bragg thought the matter should

be referred to some committee for in-Ald. McKillican considered that the suggestions made by Mr. Johnson were

Ald. McTavish thought the by-law was good as it was. He moved that the letter be placed on the table. This motion prevailed. A letter from Jos. Sommers asking to be allowed to excavate under the sidewalk was referred to the city en-

Campbell Reddie, deputy provin-A. Campbell Reddie, deputy p. cial secretary, acknowledged the clerk's letter relative to the school property being transferred to the city. The matter is being considered by the lands and works department. The letter was The following report from the auditor was received and laid on the table:

City Auditor's Office.
Victoria, April 24, 1893.

To his Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:—
Gentlemen.—In regard to the Victoria and Sidney Railway Co., I beg to report as

and Sidney Railway Co., 1 beg to report as follows:—

The books of the company have not been written up to date, but a statement of cash with vouchers was submitted by the secretary of the company.

The bonds of the company, amounting to \$300,000, realized the sum of \$270,598.36, which amount has been paid to the credit of the Victoria and Sidney Railway Co.'s "bond account" at the Bank of British Columbia, bearing interest at the rate of 3 1-2 per cent. per annum. One check has been drawn against this account on February 28, 1893, for \$17,448.95, as per estimate No. 1; this includes an amount of \$13,150 for terminal land and wharf at Sidney, \$4147.95 for surveys, the ba'ance being made up of several small (claims for right of way, legal and office expenses. count" and placed to the credit of the com-pany's general bank account, to be dealt with by the ordinary checks of the com-

The paid up capital of the compameunts to \$12,500. JAS. L. RAYMUR Audit M. Morrisey complained of a nuisance caused by a small gully on Cedar Hill road which runs through his property. Ald. Miller explained that about \$15 would remedy the evil. letter was referred to the street

Lowenberg, Harris and Company, for Mr. W. A. Elliott, notified the council that hereafter he would expect a rental of \$5 a month for the Kingston street fire hall. Referred to the fire wardens.

The B. C. Rifle Association wrote stating that the cup presented by the city had been finally won and asked that another gun gundernted. that another cup, supplemented by a cash prize be offered. Referred to the inance committee.

A. W. Jones accepted the city's offer f \$765 for 30 feet of his property for he purpose of widening View street, providing that he will be put to no xpense in connection with the work. Mrs. Heywood also accepted the city's offer of \$1320 for 30 feet of her property for the same purpose with the same

The letters were received and the lerk was authorized to ask the writers o accept the city's offers without any

The tenders for the police barracks were opened. They were: Thomas Glover \$5970, heating \$227, electric work \$100; Elford and Smith \$6220, total; W. C. Burns \$5490, heating \$227, electric work \$50; Thomas Catteral \$6573, heating \$277, electric work \$150; J. W. Carter \$5640, and \$277 for heating; the C. Brown \$6200, total; Medical Science of the control of the cont J. W. Carter \$5040, and \$211 for heating; John G. Brown \$6200, total; McGregor and Jeeves \$5915, total; F. Adams \$5750, total; N. C. Mayo \$7799, total. Mr. W. Burns' tender was the

The tenders were referred to the po committee and building inspector. Ald. Henderson was granted leave to ntroduce a by-law to amend the coun-It was read a first time. Ald. McKillican's formal motion relative to civic salaries was adopted.
Ald. Belyea moved that Messrs. T.
Earle, John Teague and D. R. Ker be appointed sewerage commissioners.

Ald. Baker knew that Mr. Ker would make a good commissioner but he thought that some member of the counshould be appointed as a member the board. He moved that Ald. of the board. He moved that Ald. Styles be appointed in place of Mr. Ker. Ald. Styles was a practical man and he would be a very useful member

of the board. Ald. Bragg thought that as the council had recommended Mr. Ker it would to adopt the recommendation. Ald. Belyes explained that it was not a recommendation of the committee. It was conceded by all that the old commissioners should be appointed, but as J. H. Turner would be absent the city for some time it was found necessary to find another gentle-man to take his place. There could be no objection to Mr. Ker. In regard to the appointment of Ald. Styles he had no personal objection to him, but the contractor element had been dominant for several years and on account of that there had been some mistakes.

He would object to the contractor element receiving any gifts to be given by the council. Ald. Baker rose to reply, but Ald. Belyea rose to a point of order and Ald. Baker had to sit down. He, however, contended that the contractors were as good as Ald. Belyea. Ald. Bragg was surprised at the remarks of Ald. Belyea. He too was

called to order.

Ald. Miller moved in amendment the name of Hon. J. H. Turner for that of D. R. Ker. He thought it would be a shame to bring an innocent man in to be scorched for what might have Ald. Henderson seconded the amend-

Ald. Baker rose to speak to the amendment. He would like to know how contractors had done the city any

Ald. Belyea—The market building.
Ald. Baker could not see what Ald.
Belyea had done but quibble over small matters. It was a good thing for the city that there were a few contractors on the board. The people elected contractors, and they knew what they wanted as well as Ald. Belyea.

Ald Belyes thought it would be better to appoint Mr. Ker, as Hon. Mr. Furner would be absent from the city.
Ald. Bragg said Ald. Belyes could back up his assertions about contractors with nothing but wind.

The audience applauded Aid. Bragg's remarks, which brought Ald. Belyea to his feet again. He said that if the audience did not keep quiet he would put a motion on the board to exclude the public from council meetings.

Ald. Miller's amendment was adopt-

lative to the postoffice and custom house site, which has been published. He thought that a better place than the Canada Western site could be selected.

Ald. McTavish differed with Ald.

Bragg, besides it was a Dominion matter and the council should not meddle with it. The Canada Western site, he contended, was a good one and no better one could be found in the city. Ald. Baker thought the site was unsuitable for a postoffice. The town would not grow south, but would exthere are more people in the northern portion of the city than there are in the southern portion. He could not see any harm in the resolution. The council should not be afraid of the Dominion

Ald. Miller thought that the matter should have been brought up at a public meeting and not in the council. If the province wished to sink \$600,000 on one side of the bay and the Domin ion a sum on the other side the counci ild not grumble. Ald. Henderson did not favor the motion. He thought the site was as

entral a one as could be obtained.
Ald. Belyea held that the council was not elected to express opinions on nat-ters which the people elected mem-bers of the Dominion parliament to deal with. He also opposed the resolution on its merits. The Dominion government had made enquiries before they placed a sum on the estimates to pur-The site was the best available and was cheapest. He did not blume the aldermen for the north ward for wanting the postoffice in the north ward. for a postoffice should be in the central portion of the pusiness community and close to where the mails are received. If the resolution was passed the Dominion might say, we will give you a postoffice on Dou-glas street and we will not build a custom house." Then instead of having one large building the city would have

Ald. Bragg thought the council should have something to say on the question. The motion was lost, Ald. Bragg and Baker being the only ones to vote for it. Ald. Miller's "Aldermen's remuneration by-law" was passed, Ald. Belyea voting against it.

The council by-law was read a second time, and was being considered in com-mittee when all but three aldermen eft the council chamber and the meeting was adjourned for the want of a

The Champion Eater.

The pumpkin pie eater, the quail eater, the oyster swallower et id omne genus have all been eclipsed by the latest gastronomic star, who has arisen in Harrisburg, Penn. His name is An-tonio Derosa, and his latest feat, which ne does not appear to consider in any way remarkable, was accomplished in order to win the paltry sum of \$5, the Vico. Derosa started in with 93 soft-boiled egges; then he added a layer of 15 hard-boiled eggs, just to get a founfor what was to follow boiled eggs to the number of 25 then disappeared, and they in turn were covby 15 hard-boiled eggs. Two ham sandwiches were next devoured. they were washed down with 16 cups f chocolate. Antonio had no thought f stopping, and immediately proceeded to put out of sight 44 raw oysters, fol-lowing these with five cups of coffee. more raw oysters were consumed and six more cups of coffee, as were another dozen raw oysters. Signor De rosa is an artist. Nay, more! He is a genius, and he is hiding his light under bushel back there in Pennsylvania.

f he will come to Portland and repeat great swallowing act on the stage the Marquam the management easily afford to guarantee him \$500 at each performance. It would beat Katish's famous elbow all hollow.

Better Than Gymnastics.

The pre-eminently recreative exercise This natural gymnastics brings with it an attraction that animates the most indifferent and gives inspiration to the most phlegmatic. And what a contrast there is between pupils exercising in play and those upon whom a systematic gymnastics is imposed—between English school children, for example, and French! In France, to everybody's sorrow, the children seem to have a horror of motion. Left to themselves, as soon as they are out of the schoolroom they walk along slowly in couples or gather in groups in the corners of the yard, and they pass the corners of the yard, and they pass the time in chatting, in "philosophizing." Gymnastics is obligatory, it is true, on some days and at certain hours; but a witness of the lesson will be struck with pils out of thirty execute their exercises conscientiously. The others present themselves in turn, but hardly outline the movement. The professor incites them, urges them, and they go back to their places after having models to their places after having made an imitation of an effort. In the English colleges no regulation makes exercise obligatory, and everyone is free to dispense with it or to engage in it at will. But all give themselves up to it with incredible ardor. Weak and strong, young pupils or students 20 years old, all show an equal passion for those plays in the open air, now neglected in France for open air, now neglected in France, for which gymnastics has been so unfortunately substituted.

The Military Tournament. The undermentioned members of the Brigade have been appointed class leaders. Each Battery will put at least six squads in at the tournament. The men are evenly matched and will be in

men are evenly matched and will be in good competition:

Battery No. III.—Corp. A. Hunter, bayonet exercise: Sergt.-Major Blanchard, physical drill; Lieut. Williams, Indian clubs; Gunner Langley, singlesticks, and Sergt. Roper, parallel bars.

Battery No. II.—Lieut. Sargison, bayonet exercise; Lieut. Ross Monroe, physical drill; Sergt.-Major McConnon, Indian clubs; Sergt. Anderson, singlesticks and parallel bars.

Battery No. IV.—Sergt. Francis, bayonet exercise; Sergt. Holland, physical drill; Gunner Carmichael, Indian clubs; Sergt.-Major Hibben, singlestick, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Williams, parallel bars.

Eencing boxing quarter exercises.

Fencing, boxing, quarter staff under direct leadership of instructor, Mr. John St. Clair. Class leaders meet on Thursdays, and from the general progress lately made it is probable they will have full class drills in the course of two weeks, i. e., tournament rehearsals.

A. W. Stern and F. Perkins of Montreal leave to-nig't for San Francisco. C. Livingston and wife of Koksilah were registered at the Hotel Victoria yesterday. IN THE KOOTENAYS.

Lively Times Around the Mines-Rivers Open-Settlers Going In. (The Miner.)

The tunnel started to tap the ledge on the Chambers group is in over 200 feet, and the owners report finding a well-defined ledge about twenty feet in

Hubbard & Aubury have made an assay on the piece of float and ledge found by T. J. Davies near Lardo. The float went 365 ounces and the ledge sample

The town of Sayward, located oppo site Fort Sheppard, on the Columbia river, about two miles north of the river, about two miles north of the Pend de Oreille river, is the latest can-didate for favor with real estate specu-

Mr. Simpson reports that prospectors are experiencing much inconvenience going up the Duncan on account of log jams caused by the floating down of sawlogs cut by a logger named Sullivan for the Buchanan saw mill. Capt. Troup left on yesterday morning's train for Robson, where he will take the steam barge Illicillewaet and make an attempt to reach Revelstoke, the Columbia river being reported free of ice to the C. P. R. line.

A party of engineers are in the Fort Steele country on the Crow's Nest Pass road. The belief is that this road will push on into the coal and oil field, about 40 miles southeast of Fort Steele, and then build on to the Kootenay to the steamer connections, or else run a road down the Kootenay to Jennings.

W. Simpson, one of the owners of the townsite of Duncan, spent a few days in Nelson this week. He reports finding of a gold-bearing property on the southwest corner of the town-site by a quartette of Irish prospectors, who named their find "The Daughter of The find is considered a valuable one, the ore running \$23 to the

Since the customs officers have been levying an assessment on shooting irons carried by incoming strangers there is quite a market for second-hand revolthe two jumping-off places into the Kootenay country. Colorado, Califor-'Montana miners are realizing that this is a country where the man with the gun is in greater danger than the man who only shoots with

A new steamer is being built at Fort Steele. It is the intention to run the new boat from Fort Steele up the Kootenay to the canal connecting the Col-umbia and the Kootenai, through the canal to the Columbia lakes, and then connect with the line of steamers the owners have on the upper Columbia running to the C. P. R. This opens a steamboat line from Jennings, Montana, to Golden, B. C., a distance by steamer of over 400 miles.

E. H. Hendsch and his party prospectors are having the liveliest kind of a time up the Duncan river in search of gold. In company with three or four men Hendsch had got about 15 miles up the Duncan river, having left Kaslo on March 14. While going across a sheet of ice on their way up Hendsch and his men attempted to carry their boat load of provisions, but the Kaslo pastry was more than the ice could stand and the entire party went through into the chilly drink. The men went through up to their necks, but by cling-ing on to the boat Mey managed to get out on solid ice with no more serious con sequences than a wetting.

(The Nelson Tribune.) There has been a good deal of talk lately in regard to the erection of a smelter to reduce the ores of Trail The float from the mineral claim lo-

cated near the town of Lardo assayed 565 ounces in silver to the ton, and the vein matter 36 1-2 ounces. S. A. Roberts, a provincial and Dominion land surveyor, of Victoria, has decided to drive a stake in Nelson. He has opened an office in the Houston

Oliver T. Stone, of the town of Kaslo, and William Melville Newton, of Pilot Bay, have been appointed justices of the peace within and for the West Kootenay electoral district. Both are

good appointments. The weather continues cold and disagreeable, two inches of snow falling at Nelson on Tuesday. Snow falls on the high mountains almost every day, and while there is none at Nelson there is fully ten feet at the Silver King

The steamer Spokane, looking as if brand new, is now making regular trips between Kaslo and Bonner's Ferry, with Captain Gray in command and George Caton as purser. The State of Idaho will be on the same run within the days. Later on both beats will ten days. Latrun to Nelson. Later on, both boats will

A twenty-pound sample of rich looking galena ore reached Kaslo on Mon-day from the Chambers mine, Slocan This is from the new strike in the tunnel being run during the winter to tap the ledge. It is stated that the lead is 23 feet wide with a fine tale casing on each wall.

The engineer party in charge of Mr. Taber are camped at Bogustown. It is reported that the Nelson and Fort Sheppard track will start from a point at or near the Government wharf, thence run up the outlet to Daly's ranch, thence back along the side of the mountain, crossing the east fork of Cot-tonwood Smith creek below the old Fairview mineral claim.

A pack train has been put on between Lardo and Trout lake and another will be run between Lardo and Houser The town has already two ho stores within the month. The new wharf now building will be the finest on the lake and should put Kaslo to shame. The hotels are crowded with prospectors bound for the Lardo and Duncan districts.

The mercantile agencies, like Brad-street's and Dun, Wiman and Co.'s, are useful when they give the correct ratings. We do not know who represents these rival concerns at Nelson, but we do know that the ratings given the business men of Nelson by the Dun Wiman agency were either made by guess work or by someone who had a personal grudge against several of our leading business men. The current issue of the Tribune

printed on yellow wrapping paper with about a foot of margin all the way round. The editor sets forth the reason why as follows: If the readers

this issue of the Tribune do not like the quality or color of the paper on which it is printed, they can each and everyone of them cuss with good strong cuss words the Barber and fillis Company, Toronto, and Gray, Ewing and Company, Spokane, two slow-geared firms that deal in blank paper.

POSTPONED THE PARADE

York, April 27.-All New

The Great American Naval Review Off For a Few Hours.

awoke this morning to find downpour of rain ushering in

fort and 100,000 people who had

of the naval parade. A east wind tended to add to

ed to view the grandest marin tacle ever presented in America ers, were disappointed. Although a legal holiday in town, the early PRORS OF JAPANESE surface cars, with the crowds that ed into the city from the ferries across the Brooklyn look like holiday crowds. The rain not keep them all home, however was a steady stream towards the River all morning, and hundreds cursion boats, steam yachts, tugs to service, and were filled with seers, who were not kept home wet, were puffing about. to Humanity. Union, April 28.—Son

sought places along the docks, of top of buildings and at Riverside They plodded through the mu stood in pools of water. Vantage under cover were in great dem thousands stood or sat in the and watched the proceedings on i er. At 8 this morning there were of activity on all the vessels; fro war ships of each nation there signalling of semaphore arms, indicated that orders were to the fleet. A moment later ea sel ran up an American flag top of the mainmast and the her own country fore and aft. Spanish, French, tine ships ran up lines of streamer their yards. Uncle Sam's white floated big holiday flags from mast. At 10 o'clock the United s vessels ran up their bunting and British, Russian, Italian, German Dutch ships followed suit, until all in holiday array. At 10:30 the boats started out from 34th stree running up alongside each line, carried information that view had been postponed until 1 When the excursion steamers heard this they put back to their docks. there was some grumbling among passengers who had been getting lier and chillier as the time passed Shortly after the arrival of dent on the steamer Dolphin, the si was given for the review to start, the Dolphin's bow came in line each man-of-war, a salute of 21 gui was fired by each ship. Follow Dolphin was the army steamer Gene Meigs, with the Duke de Verigua, tepdant-General Schofield and Adu Belknap. The steamer Monmouth, with senators, representatives, governors other distinguished visit followed the Meigs. When the Dollah reached the end of the line, she dr anchor and the President received commanding officers of the squadrons, who were presented by their respective ministers. before the reception ended, when the President had prepared to land, a warnng signal was given from the Dolphin and as he left the vessel and entered his barge at the foot of 96th street, every vessel in the parade again man-ned the yards, and once more fired a salute of 21 guns. The President's flag was then lowered from the Dolphin and

the public ceremonies of the day were

considered over. Air Ships His Mania. Fort Wayne, Ind., April 27.—Benjamin Franklin Goodell went suddenly insane this morning at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Higgins, in this city. He ran up and downstairs three or times, then perceiving a ladder yard, went to the roof. Going close to the edge, he stretched his hands sky, ward, looking upward and said: "There is the airship on its way from Chicago to Pittsburg. I see Pennington steering the ship and fifteen passengers on board. Oh, if I only had a ten-foot ladder I could get aboard and ride away with those happy excursionists. Steer it this way, Mr. Pennington, steer it this way." Goodell is 30 and employed by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Co. He has been a student of air which each the student of air which each student of air ship schemes and a frequent visitor at Pennington's workshop in Chicago. His brain has been unin Chicago. His brain has been unbalanced by studying flying machines. He was on the roof three hours, and among the 200 people gathered in the street watching his antics not one darget the him down. Finally the sheriff ed take him down. Finally the sheriff and deputy sheriff arrived, and after a hard fight secured and locked him up in the county jail. A commission on insanity will hold an inquest on his

Their Plan Failed. Oakland, Cal., April 27 .- A. Adams, onfined in the county jail on a charge of illegally voting at the city election, and two other prisoners, were last night in a plan to break jail. They secured a large knife and had cut a bar of the grating in two. Pasted to the wall were two pictures, and behind these were found several other saws. It was reported that the intention of the hree was to assault the guard when ne was on duty, and secure his keys. The prisoners are now in solitary con-

Disappearance of a Rich Man. Ashland, Ky., April 27.—P. Cassidy, of Coal Run, Pike county, ten days ago came here in company of a trusted negro and several hired men, and with a large number of cattle. The money on a check given in payment for the cattle was drawn at a Cattlesburg bank, and the men, with the exception of the negro, were paid off and sent home. Since then there is no trace of either Cassidy or the negro. Cassidy is worth \$100,000 and since his disappearance has fallen heir to a like amount by the death of his father.

—All the barbers of the city, with one exception, have agreed to close on Sundays and the majority propose to ask the council to require all shops to shut up. The matter was decided at a meeting held last night.

—F. C. Innes, and not F. Jones, acted as secretary pro tem of the meeting of the secretary pro tem of the meeting of the directors of the British Pacific Construction Co. on Tuesday.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



enes That Throw the British Na

WHOLE NUMBER, 430.

Japanese Methods iness Introduce

welve Men in the La Famine-Abandoned B Bitter Facts That P porations Have No Son

nts with the Union nd them a number ese miners to work ans were to work in nuch a day. The Unio was to pay the money agents of the Kobe In pany. The company, share, was to pay wany, to the Japs. The three years in the not leave and go elsew ment. They arrived he was nothing for them were not earning anyth them had wretches not walked to tance of six miles, and r these clams they nen proved to be wor They could not mine The immigration place of sending first-c he very lowest class migration company n agent to collect the and so small a pittane the poor Japs that they The Union Coal Compa Kobe Company to ta The Japanese consul at and inquired into the Japs left but 12. Unle done for them they wi condition is simply ind off into stalls, with a wall of each stall, to dow. They are withouting. Old rice sacks at clothing. Something of coal oil can does duty moved about from While one inmate meagre supply of heat shivering. Five are in help themselves. One live so long. One has fects of this neglect. Away from home, u language, starving their condition is truly

the province deman eft to starve. The sti want by starting the the Pacific coast, such companies as the ion, for cheap labor, slavery not quite has the same evils or more injustice to t The only way to rem legislating against There are at Union ystem. The represen nese government

of his countrymen

out the provincial au

to blame. We have agent, and he should do something. While sailors for kidnappin Attorney-General the eves of the W and our reputation a state of things c but when two wes esponsible for having nan beings in a nothing from this nce of those in aut uman beings to per universal censure. There is now load The Peters takes 200 will keep the mines b f the San Mateo on Three sailors of the enced by Justice Dr enced by Justice Draonths at hard labor for refusing duty. captain's story they men on board and trie among the other sail that the captain abuse the food on board was The dramatists of tic Association perfe Monday night. The p not have recognized J. B. Bennet, H. W ng changed it.

It is reported that to resign because the mox News has withd words he said of him i The telegraph line good operator is st T. Conway, of Chemai week to make final a The Presbyterian ba the church, Comox, on \$200 worth of goods

Association is thinking the "Clemenceau Cas

dience that is likel

the association to

next performance in U