

The Colonist

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1892.

NOT HEROES.

We do not look upon the Messrs. Kennedy as heroes who are braving dangers and unseen in order to assert the liberty of the press. On the contrary, we look upon them as ill-advised men of business, who first did what was wrong, and afterwards, to make bad worse, took a foolish course. We believe that the article which has been the cause of the unpleasantness was both an improper and an unnecessary one. The Columbian could have criticized the conduct of the Private Bills Committee severely without attributing corrupt motives to its members. When the publishers found that they had done wrong and that there was not a single member in the House who ventured to justify the article which they were so injudicious as to publish, the Messrs. Kennedy were very foolish indeed to disregard the Speaker's summons. If they had promptly appeared at the bar of the House all that would have been required of them was a formal apology, which any man could make without loss of self-respect.

There was nothing that we can see to be gained by putting the Legislative Assembly at defiance. There was no principle to be vindicated, no right to be asserted. No reasonable man claims that he has a right to do wrong, and no intelligent man will assert that the Legislative Assembly should not possess the power to protect the reputation of its members, and to enforce its authority. If the Messrs. Kennedy had appeared at the bar of the House, and made the acknowledgment required of them, the whole difficulty would have been surmounted, and no one would have been hurt or humiliated. The publishers of the Columbian would have received a warning which would make them more careful, and perhaps save them annoyance and expense in the future. It seems to us to be regretted for their sake, as well as for the sake of newspaper men generally, that they did not take this course. Their disregard of the authority of the House will not do the newspapers of the province the least good, and it has made their offense more serious.

We have no sympathy with those who despise lawfully constituted authority and attempt to resist it. Their conduct is the reverse of heroic, and does not deserve the encouragement of well-disposed and law-abiding citizens. If the criticism of the Columbian had been fair criticism, if its publishers were being prosecuted for exercising in a proper way any right which journalists should possess, we would do what we could to aid them in asserting that right. We believe that it would have been wiser in the House to have taken no notice of the Columbian's attack, on the principle that it is better to allow an objectionable article to pass unnoticed than to lead the public to think that the representatives of the people dislike a free press and would like to place restrictions upon journalists in the exercise of their right of criticizing the public acts of public men. But having once noticed the Columbian's article and taken action upon it, nothing was left for them to do but to assert their authority.

THE LEPERS.

An appeal has been made to the Dominion Government for a new lazaretto at Tracadie in New Brunswick, by the Hon. Mr. Adams and Messrs. Burns and McAllister. The Rev. Father Babineau, a devoted priest, joins in their request. New buildings are wanted in order to give the unhappy lepers as much enjoyment of life as is possible in their dreadful circumstances, and to afford them some chance of recovery. We trust that the Government will lend a favorable ear to the request of these philanthropic gentlemen. It is only right that the unfortunate sufferers should be made as comfortable as their condition permits. But while the Government, at the intercession of influential men, is induced to expend money in maintaining and providing shelter for lepers on other side of the continent, it should not refuse the reasonable requests of those who ask it, to do something for the poor creatures on this side of the continent, who are similarly afflicted. It is hardly fair that the municipalities of Victoria and Vancouver should be saddled with the burden of providing for the lepers on the Pacific Coast while those on the Atlantic side of the continent are taken care of by the Dominion. There is quite as good reason why the lepers on Darcy Island should be under the care of the Dominion Government as are the lepers here at Tracadie. The fact that the lepers here are Chinamen is an additional reason why the Government, which permits them to enter the country and compel them to pay a considerable sum per head for the permission, makes the duty of the Dominion Government to support those of them, who in order to preserve the whole community from contamination, must be isolated, the more apparent. The Government derives a considerable revenue from Chinese immigration. Why does it not appropriate part of the money to support the lazaretto on Darcy Island? It admits its obligation to care for the lepers in Tracadie, and it does not require a profound logician to see that what is an obligation on the Eastern side of the continent is also an obligation on its Western side.

MINISTER EGAN.

Mr. Egan is on his way to the United States. The Chilians will be delighted to get rid of him. He was never persona grata with them. They believe that in their attempt to throw off the yoke of the dictator Balmaceda, he was their determined enemy. He took the side of the tyrant from the first, and came to be both distrusted and hated by all patriotic Chilians. It is said that they have no reason for their dislike, that Mr. Egan never deviated from the neutral course he ought to pursue. If that is really the case the Chilians must be greatly wanting in discernment, for they believed him to be their enemy, and they were convinced that he was the cause of their disagreement with the United States which came so near to producing tragic results. And the Chilians are not alone in this belief that Mr. Egan was not fit for the position to which he had been appointed, and that the course he pursued during the civil war in Chili was most injudicious and not calculated to promote the interests of the United States in that country. This is the comment which the New York World makes on the report of his departure from Chili: "Minister Egan is coming home for a vacation. He should never have been sent away on any diplomatic mission. "If Mr. Egan had been our Minister Chili might have forgotten the unfortunate circumstances of eleven years ago, and the scandals and politics of the Landrau claims, and the attack on the sailors of the Baltimore might have been forgotten. "While Mr. Egan is away the legation will be in charge of Mr. McCreery, who is a trifle worse than Egan himself. Certain incidents that have taken place in the Union Club of Valparaiso during this person's official career have not endeared him to the gentlemen of the city. "If the United States treated Chili half as well as Chili treats the United States, Egan would be kept at home and McCreery recalled. "This shows very plainly the esteem in which Mr. Egan is held by a very large proportion of the intelligent people of the United States. His appointment as Minister to Chili was declared to be a mistake when it was made, and his career in that country attests the discernment of the critics.

less scrupulous ruler could easily have found pretext to keep this property in the possession of his government, and would without hesitation use it to carry out his political designs. The German Government is not so rich that it can afford to look upon the interest on forty millions of marks as beneath its consideration.

A BENEFICIAL ORGANIZATION.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen has quickly risen to importance in this province. There must be something in the spirit and the principles of that organization which recommends it to the good sense of intelligent, well-disposed and well-conducted citizens, for the increase in its membership, in a short time, not only in British Columbia but all over this continent, has been truly wonderful. In 1872, just twenty years ago, the Order could count only 250 members. It had, last year, a membership of 251,862; and although it is but a short time since it was first known in this province, it has grown so rapidly as to justify in its establishment of a Grand Lodge. It is the principle of brotherhood and of mutual help that attracts men to the A.O.U.W. The importance of man to man is inalienable. Men in these days feel the necessity of united action and of close relationship. They find that it is hurtful to them, that it prevents their healthy, moral and social development, to allow distinctions of class and nation, and even of race, to keep them at a distance from each other. The Ancient Order of United Workmen has found a way to satisfy this yearning for fellowship, this longing for closer and more kindly and helpful intercourse, and this, we believe, accounts for the unparalleled rapidity of its growth. Men find in it what they want; they consequently join the Order, and they remain in it. The Workmen in this province have been peculiarly fortunate in their selection of Grand Master. Mr. G. Leiser is an energetic business man, of high character. Under his direction, the Order in this province will be certain to flourish. His administration of its affairs will be kindly and judicious, yet firm and business-like. The interests of the "infants" Grand Lodge could not be placed in better hands than his. Having made such a good beginning, we have no doubt but that the growth and prospects of the A.O.U.W. will be such as will exceed the most sanguine expectations of its most hopeful members.

FLEET-FOOTED PUBLISHERS.

The Columbian has been indulging lately in any amount of swagger over the action of the Legislature in connection with the "infamous libel" it published some time ago, and, in order to make capital out of the matter, it represented the Government as having employed a whole regiment of "specials," who were picketed at every corner of the streets in the Royal City, and formed a cordon round the Columbian office, in a vain endeavor to catch the delinquents. Now, as a matter of fact, the Superintendent of Provincial Police was the only officer employed on the occasion referred to. True, he invited Mr. Morsey to accompany him, for the purpose of identifying the culprits, as they were straggling to him; but another officer, special or otherwise, was employed. We append a leading article from the Vancouver World, of Tuesday last, which will indicate pretty clearly how the matter is regarded in the neighborhood of where the childish little comedy is being played.

THE UNVARNISHED TRUTH.

It sometimes happens that when people get excited over a dispute or a disagreement, whether public or private, they lose sight of the original cause of contention. They take part in the movement, increase the agitation, and swell the outcry, without knowing very well what all the noise and turmoil are about. There are many, we have no doubt, who, if they were asked why the Messrs. Kennedy are being prosecuted, would, without hesitation, answer, "because they had the courage to tell the truth about the Government and the men who compose it." They have got the impression that the Kennedys are being punished for attacking the Government, and that it is the Government that is endeavoring to punish them for doing what was clearly their duty to do. They have created a case in their imagination which is as different from the actual one as black is from white. The simple truth is, the Columbian did not attack the Government. It attacked the Private Bills Committee, which does not contain a single member of the Government. That Committee is composed of gentlemen, some of whom are supporters of the Government, and some are its opposi-

PRO-DI-GLOUS.

The Columbian is very fierce just now. It is as full of fight as a Blackfoot warrior with his war paint on. It asked someone the other day if this is a free land. When we undertook to answer its question in the affirmative, and to give a few reasons for believing that British Columbians are free men our combative contemporary flew into a rage and called us names. Not content with that, it annihilates us with the following dose of the Queen's English: "Yes, this is a free country; but it is in spite of our paternal Czarocratic government that it is so. Thank heaven! even that government cannot take away our rights; and so long as they are free, the great energizing volcano fire remains in-

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MODERN BARBARITY.

Nothing shows more clearly the advance which European nations have made in civilization than to compare their modes of judicial procedure of the present day with those practiced by good and, according to their lights, humane men in the Middle Ages and even later. Then the criminal was considered guilty until he was proved to be innocent; and if evidence of his guilt was wanting, he was interrogated, and, if he refused to confess, he was put to the torture. The instruments used to produce pain, without destroying life, are in these days regarded as nothing less than devilish. The injustice, as well as the barbarity of the means resorted to in those

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease by the use of the following medicine. It is a simple and safe preparation, and has been used for many years with the most successful results. It is sold in bottles of 25 cents and 50 cents. It is a sure cure for all cases of consumption, whether the disease is in its early or advanced stages. It is a most valuable medicine, and is highly recommended by all the leading medical authorities. It is sold by all the leading druggists and chemists. It is a most valuable medicine, and is highly recommended by all the leading medical authorities. It is sold by all the leading druggists and chemists.

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ences. Messrs. Martin, Croft, Eberts, Kelle, Hall, Semlin and Keith, compose that committee. They are all included in the Columbian's condemnation. It has made no exception. It was these men who, according to the Columbian, reached the "some of rotteness and impudence," when they reported to the House "that they had decided not to grant the petition of the Twin Cities Railway and Telephone Co." These are the men to whom the following collection of choice epithets are intended to apply. "The dark and devious ways and crooked methods pursued in such matters were unscrupulous politicians are induced by the most questionable means, to make private and monopolistic interests paramount over all considerations of right principles or the public welfare."

AN HONEST POLITICIAN.

The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie was admitted by all, both friends and opponents, to be an honest politician. He had his standard of right and he would not deviate from it for any earthly consideration. He was true to his convictions. He would neither temporize nor truckle. He would find fault in all matters of principle, rigid and unbending. He was, consequently, not popular with men who entered public life for what they could make out of politics. Such men hated and feared Alexander Mackenzie. Neither was he a favorite with the strong party men, who believed that the constituencies which returned men who supported the party and individual men who fought for the party, are entitled to special favors from the government. When he was Premier he gave great services to men who believe that party services should be rewarded at the expense of the country. Not being a mercenary man himself he had little tolerance for politicians who considered that they ought to be paid for everything that they did to aid their party. He was unselfish and public-spirited and he tried to make his party unselfish and public-spirited. But in doing this he showed that he did not understand human nature, or at least human nature as it exists among Canadian Liberals, and he, during his administration of the affairs of the Dominion, made many more enemies than he did partisans.

THE STAND TAKEN BY COL. PRIOR AND OTHER MEMBERS FROM THIS PROVINCE.

OTTAWA, April 8.—The determined stand taken by Col. Prior and the other B. C. members before the Railway Committee of the House, this morning, is the principal reason of their success in getting the B. C. Southern Railway Bill through. There was a crowded attendance of members, evidencing the interest which is felt in the project of building a railway through the Crow's Nest Pass. Mr. Curran, M.P., who has charge of the Alberta Railway Company's Bill, which proposes to confer upon that company the same rights which the B. C. Southern is asking, proposed that the discussion be postponed until the next meeting of the committee in order to enable Vice-President Shaughnessy and other members, and that both measures be considered simultaneously, the same principle being involved in each. This suggestion brought Col. Prior to his feet promptly. He said that there was not the slightest reason whatever for postponing the consideration of

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SMALLEY'S LETTER.

OTTAWA, April 17.—Smalley's special cablegram to the New York Tribune: Things have come to such a point that the people are rather sorry for the German Emperor. The failure of his political schemes has become evident even to himself. He is left not only without a majority, but without the support of a single party in either the Reichstag or the Landtag. The Free Conservatives are the hard-shell reactionists of German politics. The Emperor has made many mistakes since he ascended the throne, but he had been instructed to state that the Legislature of British Columbia would not grant the charter which was asked for by the C.P.R. unless the charter was granted by the Dominion Parliament. It was evident to him that the Canadian Pacific were trying to get a "sneak" of the British Columbia Southern, and, therefore, he must oppose the suggestion for delay. Col. Prior's protest was effective, and the committee decided to go on. The Colonel thereupon proceeded to take the position in which the company stood. He detailed the circumstances of the offer made by the B. C. Southern to the Canadian Pacific, on a condition that the latter company would take over the charter of the former road and build the line. He stated that the British Columbia company would hand over the whole of the land grant of 8,400,000 acres from the Provincial authorities to the C.P.R., with the exception of 50,000 acres, provided the Canadian company would build the road. In addition to that, the promoters of the B. C. Southern would give the Canadian Pacific 25 per cent. of fully paid up stock in all coal lands, which the company (B. C. Southern) held the fee simple. It was absolutely essential, however, that the charter

SHOULD BE GRANTED THIS YEAR.

by the Dominion House, as unless the C. P. R. built the road another syndicate would be secured and commencement made to construction before next April. He then stated the facts of the case, and if the B. C. Southern were refused the charter at Ottawa they would lose their land grant with no prospect of securing a renewal of it. Mr. Edgar—Where is the Eastern terminus of your line at present? Col. Prior—The Eastern terminus is at the boundary of British Columbia and Alberta, and we are asking a charter to enable us to build eastward 60 or 70 miles, to connect with the Calgary and Edmonton roads. Mr. McLeod—Have you done any work yet? Col. Prior—The company has prospected through the Pass and spent a good deal of money in surveys. Mr. McLeod—Will you lose the coal lands if the line is not commenced?

THE JEWISH INTERESTS OF ALL.

OTTAWA, April 17.—The Jewish emigration committee of Berlin, is making fresh efforts to export pure patriotism from Jewish Russia in American vessels. The gentlemen who compose this committee are quite aware that the United States authorities do not mean to receive passengers. They propose, therefore, to begin their spring experiment with the selection of what they consider able-bodied Jews, likely to make good colonists and a good appearance on the whole. They will present themselves in New York without, if possible, any of the outward badges of poverty. They will, nevertheless, so far as one can make out, be assisted on their passage. Their passages are paid by the committee, supplied, as has long since been explained, with English funds given expressly in order to drive the stream of pauper emigration from the English shores. It is possible that some of the needless suffering might be spared these emigrants if the American Government would consent to once more to raise what they propose to do in this matter of Jewish emigration.

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times to extort evidence from an accused person, strike as simply horrible, and we are apt to regard the ministers of justice as demons in human shape. But they were not. They were neither better nor worse than their fellow-countrymen, and they acted according to the ideas of the time in which they lived. In China, which was once in advance of Europeans in civilization, but which has lagged far behind in the march of progress, the same ways of trying criminals are practiced as obtained among our forefathers, three or four centuries ago. The following is not a bit of ancient history, but is clipped from a contemporary newspaper and relates to what was done in China only a few weeks ago: "How terrible the methods of Chinese justice may be seen from the accounts published of the proceedings in connection with the so-called trial of the prisoner Chen Chi-huai, who is supposed to be a leader among the Koloas Hul. One shudders to think of the tortures which this miserable wretch has been subjected, so prolonged has it been and of such diabolical ingenuity in its nature, and in the way it has been gradually made to consume the most excruciating forms, until the condition of the victim is such that death could only come to him as a happy release. We read the other day that his having been subjected to the rack of heat, the kneed coils of chains and finally of having had paper burnt under his nostrils, while he must have been in a state of extreme pain and exhaustion. As no confession could be wrung from him by these measures, he was made, on a subsequent examination, to experience a still greater demonstration of his cold-blooded cruelty; and as there was still no confession, the Nanking Viceroy's deputy, Yu, ordered 'some more agonizing mode of torture.' Accordingly, the wretch was shut up by the hands, which were tied together behind his back, a position in which, by his own weight, his arms would ultimately be torn out of their sockets. The continued agony, the report states, 'must have been excruciating; nevertheless nothing inhumanity was uttered by the accused.' 'The hour waxed late, and the wretch, in the report, and the Court adjourned.' Further torture will, no doubt, be applied, until the prisoner, whether he has really anything to confess or not, will be forced, by unbearable pain, to say what his judges are waiting for; what will ensure him, in the first place, of a temporary release from his agony, and, ultimately, of death, at the hands of the executioner.' All this is in strict accordance with ordinary Chinese criminal procedure."

THE WORLD.

Famine-Stricken Russia.

London, April 17.—The famine-stricken Russia is sending two expeditions to the north of the country. The expedition in the north of the country is sending two expeditions to the north of the country. The expedition in the north of the country is sending two expeditions to the north of the country.

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Col. Prior—No; because the coal lands are held in fee simple. Mr. Wallace—What money have you invested in the road so far? Col. Prior—Between sixty and seventy thousand dollars. Mr. Wallace—Have you a definite statement of your expenditure? Col. Prior—No. Mr. Wallace—Supposing this charter be not granted, and that you have not commenced this year, could you not secure a renewal of the land grant by buying up the Legislature? (Laughter.) Col. Prior—Not much. Our Legislature are not accustomed to being bought. Hon. Mr. Haggart—I may state that no objection has been made to the charter through the Crow's Nest Pass, provided certain safeguards are made that will enable any other company locating its line through the Pass, to build. The Government has no objection to the bill, provided a clause, similar to the following, be inserted: "The railway hereby authorized to be constructed shall not be located, constructed or operated in such manner as to prevent or obstruct the location, construction or operation of any other railway for railways now, or hereafter, authorized by parliament to be constructed on behalf of the Crown's Nest Pass, or other mountain pass; nor shall the mere location of said railway hereby authorized or the filing and approval of the same be construed as a renewal of the location or construction of any other railway having such authority."

NO OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL.

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Col. Prior—No; because the coal lands are held in fee simple. Mr. Wallace—What money have you invested in the road so far? Col. Prior—Between sixty and seventy thousand dollars. Mr. Wallace—Have you a definite statement of your expenditure? Col. Prior—No. Mr. Wallace—Supposing this charter be not granted, and that you have not commenced this year, could you not secure a renewal of the land grant by buying up the Legislature? (Laughter.) Col. Prior—Not much. Our Legislature are not accustomed to being bought. Hon. Mr. Haggart—I may state that no objection has been made to the charter through the Crow's Nest Pass, provided certain safeguards are made that will enable any other company locating its line through the Pass, to build. The Government has no objection to the bill, provided a clause, similar to the following, be inserted: "The railway hereby authorized to be constructed shall not be located, constructed or operated in such manner as to prevent or obstruct the location, construction or operation of any other railway for railways now, or hereafter, authorized by parliament to be constructed on behalf of the Crown's Nest Pass, or other mountain pass; nor shall the mere location of said railway hereby authorized or the filing and approval of the same be construed as a renewal of the location or construction of any other railway having such authority."

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The Colonist

FRIDAY APRIL 22, 1892

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

In our article of yesterday, on the prosecution of the Messrs. Kennedy, we said that all the members of the Private Bills Committee were included in the Columbian's condemnation—that it made no exception. On referring to the article, which we could not get at the time, we find that in this we were mistaken. The Columbian did except Messrs. Semlin and Keith. As we wish to be accurate, and have no desire whatever to misrepresent the Messrs. Kennedy, we hasten to make the correction. Our error, however, does not affect our argument, and does not place the publishers of the Columbian in a better position.

What one of the members of the Private Bills Committee, who was excepted by name from the accusations preferred against the majority of that committee, thought of the Columbian's article, may be seen from what he said when the matter was brought to the attention of the House by Mr. Martin. Mr. Keith, who was very indignant, is reported to have said:

"It was with great regret that he addressed the House on this question, but, as a member of the Private Bills Committee, he was bound to do so. He thought that this was a most gratuitous insult to the committee. It was unfair, unjust and cowardly to write such an article, and he, for one, thought that steps should be taken to protect the members of the House in the transaction of their business as members of any committee, and this paper leaves the inference that the committee was venal, and that they were bought to bring in their report as they did. But, he said, no matter how he might differ from the majority of the committee, he could not see his way to permit such a charge to remain unchallenged, and he, for one, could see no justification at all in the utterly uncalculated attack that was made. He thought that the House should at once take steps to prevent a recurrence of such a thing. He was very sorry it had happened, and he trusted that the House would not go on, no one could say that any member would be free from such attacks when he happened to disagree with a newspaper. This is very strong language and we have no doubt that Mr. Keith meant every word he said. And he knew whereof he affirmed. He attended the meetings of the Committee as a member of any committee, and this all suspicious had taken place in front of him, he had not expressed his confidence in the integrity of the majority, with whom he differed in opinion, so very emphatically. He, having heard all that was said at the meetings of the Committee and being in a position to observe all that was done, could see no justification at all for the Columbian's attack, which he characterized as 'utterly uncalculated.' Mr. Semlin, the other gentleman excepted, was far from justifying the Columbian's article. He did not approve of the course which the House was taking, not because he considered that the Committee deserved what had been said of it, for he stated expressly that he did not wish to minimize the Columbian's offense, but gave it as his opinion that the attack would do the members no harm and he did not think it wise to make a martyr of the editor.

Now, if the Private Bills Committee had acted in the way described by the Columbian, these two gentlemen, who possess more than ordinary intelligence, and who are not at all backward in expressing their opinion when it is unfavorable to the majority, would have eagerly embraced the opportunity to expose and denounce the wrong-doing of their fellow members. There was any wrong-doing to expose or denounce. As they did not do so, but, on the contrary, joined in the condemnation of the Columbian's article, it is fair to conclude that there were really no grounds for the accusations it contained.

We are sorry that we stated that there were no exceptions to the Columbian's condemnation, for we desire to be strictly accurate in the statements we make; but as the mistake has directed our attention to the way in which the gentleman excepted regarded the Columbian's article, it must be admitted it has done good rather than harm. It has been the means of showing us that the men who know most about the doings of the Private Bills Committee, and whose interest it is, from a political point of view, to join in the Columbian's condemnation of the majority of its members, have not only not done so, but have denounced its attack as unjustifiable, uncalculated and ill-advised.

THE COLONIAL RELATION.

The London Times discusses the Colonial relation quite freely, but not in an unfriendly spirit. It sees that the Colonies are in some respects an embarrassment to the Mother Country, and says so frankly; it also believes that there should be a reciprocity of benefits between Great Britain and her Dependencies, and it gives free expression to its belief. We do not see that Colonists have any reason to complain of this. It is indeed good for them in many ways to know how they are regarded by their fellow subjects in Great Britain.

The Times writer, who, though not an editorial contributor, writes with the approval of the following extract from a speech lately delivered by Lord Rosebery at the City Liberal Club: "We have been pulled out of Europe by the great Empire which has been growing up outside these islands during the last 40 years, while we have been almost sitting still with folded hands and watching the growth of it. I think you can divide the foreign policy of this Empire into the Eastern and Western questions, and they

are the questions of India and Canada. . . . We must recognize that our foreign policy has become a colonial policy, and is in reality at this moment much more dictated from the extremities of the Empire than it is from London itself."

He also quotes the following passage from Lord Salisbury's address on a depiction of the Imperial Federation League. His Lordship said:—"Sir John Colomb very justly pointed out a consideration of which, in my office, I am especially sensible—the large portion of our foreign negotiations which arises entirely out of our colonial connections; and that the effect is so, that from time to time we have to exercise great vigilance lest we should incur dangers which do not arise from any interest of our own but arise entirely from the interests of the important and interesting communities with which we are linked."

Canadians, particularly, ought to be able to realize that the relations of the large colonies to foreign nations must give the British Foreign Minister much anxious thought. He knows that if a colony gets into a dispute with a foreign nation it looks to Great Britain to settle it satisfactorily to its interests, and he must be ever on the watch that such disputes do not lead to serious difficulties and perplexing entanglements. And while he is worried over these colonial questions it is the most natural thing in the world for him to ask on behalf of the people for whom he is acting, "What do we get for all this trouble and anxiety, and what are we likely to get?" This is the train of thought into which the writer in the Times has fallen when contemplating the Behring Sea question, which then occupied so much of public attention on both sides of the Atlantic.

"These Behring Sea negotiations are a forcible practical illustration of this frank admission on the part of the Prime Minister. The settlement of the dispute one way or the other is a matter which does not directly affect the population of the British Islands. Whether the sealskins that come to the British market are obtained by Canadian sealers on the high seas, or by the United States company on the Fribolyf Islands, is a matter of indifference to the English purchaser; it affects neither the quality nor the price. The dispute which has arisen between this country and the United States is one which concerns not our home interests, but those of a country over whose affairs we have practically almost no control, and who treats us as her commercial enemy. Now there is no doubt that the conviction has taken root in some of our people, and the commercial supremacy of the British Empire is connected with its world-wide distribution, and that its dismemberment would not only reduce the great colonies to petty republics, but would seriously affect the position of the mother country. At the same time it is admitted that if such a state of affairs was permitted, a source of weakness; it multiplies our vulnerable points. British North America has kept our relations not only with the United States but with France in a state of tension for years. Eight years ago it was the Cape Colony that gave rise to some very disagreeable passages between our Government and that of Germany. It may be Canada, it may be the Cape, it may be Alaska, that gets into a mess with some great Power; the result is always the same; the brother over the seas must do the fighting, if fighting is necessary, or bear the burden and expense of protracted negotiations. Now, it is being asked, how long is this to go on? How long are we to fight the battles and settle the quarrels of semi-independent states that lead us no helping hand and treat us in all other respects as a foreign country?"

There is food for thought in these utterances of the London Times. It is quite evident that the colonial relation, as it is at present, cannot last for ever. It is not certain, indeed, that it would bear any great strain. If Canada had, as the Liberal Party desired, entered into a commercial union with the United States, that, as it would have to do, the Mother Country, not only as a foreigner but in a commercial sense as an enemy, how long would the relations between mother and daughter remain cordial? There is no doubt that separation would be the almost immediate result. It is not in the nature of things that it could be otherwise.

There are Canadians who profess to be indignant at what the Times has published. We do not think that they are reasonable in getting angry when they see an important subject calmly and reasonably discussed. It may not be pleasant to them to hear that Canada is regarded by some thinking people in the Old Country as something like a poor relation, who is always preferring the claims of kindred in order to get favors, but who is conventionally oblivious of them when duties are to be performed. Canadians do not wish to be regarded in this light. They see that the time is coming when they will be required either to bear some of the burden of the household or to set up a household of their own account. There are many who desire the closer relation, even if it does bring with it new duties and additional burdens. They know that a change must come in any case, and they are not afraid to look the situation in the face in order that they may be prepared, when the time comes to act with prudence and deliberation. The number in Canada who think it good policy to shut their eyes to the future is constantly decreasing.

A PECULIAR POSITION.

The difficulty between the United States and Italy has been at last satisfactorily settled. The United States has paid the Italian Government twenty-five thousand dollars to be distributed among the families of the men who were lynched at New Orleans. The United States Government was in rather a peculiar position with regard to the Italian subjects who were murdered by the New Orleans mob. Each of the States being sovereign as regards the maintenance of peace within its borders, the Federal Government had no authority either to punish the murderers of the unfortunate Italians, or to compel the State in which the outrage had been committed to make reparation for the injury sustained by the subjects of King Humbert. The Italian

Government knew nothing officially about the State of Louisiana. It looked to the Government of the United States for redress. But under the Constitution that Government could do nothing in the matter. The State of Louisiana is in many respects as independent of it as is the kingdom of Italy. When satisfaction was demanded by Italy for the injury done to the Italians in one of the States of the Union, the Government of the United States, awake to the fact that, although it is responsible to foreign powers for the treatment that their subjects and citizens receive in the territory under its jurisdiction, it has no means of protecting them. Every one must see how awkward it is for a Government to be responsible where it has no authority. An American newspaper, realizing this difficulty, says: "If the General Government is to assume the duty of paying indemnity whenever a popular uprising or a riotous demonstration results in injury to the subjects of a foreign power, that duty should carry with it the right of such extension of Federal authority as will reasonably insure the safety of aliens." There is no doubt of this; but the question is, will the different States allow such an interference in their domestic affairs by the Federal Government as is necessary to secure the safety of alien residents? For instance, would the people of the State of Louisiana permit a regiment of Federal soldiers to do what was necessary to disperse the mob which had gathered for the purpose of lynching the Italians who had been tried by a court of justice and acquitted? If the Federal Government had attempted to exercise its authority in this righteous way, the probability is that there would be such an agitation, not in Louisiana alone, but in many other States of the Union, that could not have been allayed without bloodshed. It is not likely that a proposal to amend the Constitution in such a way as to give the Federal Government authority in the matter of protecting foreigners, commensurate with its responsibilities, would be listened to for a moment. So delicate is this matter, and so sensitive are the people of the United States with regard to it, that President Harrison did not venture to ask Congress for the money to pay this Italian indemnity. The twenty-five thousand dollars agreed upon were taken out of an appropriation of \$30,000, which is voted every year to meet unforeseen emergencies in the diplomatic and consular services. But the Government may not be always able to get over a difficulty of this kind so easily.

NO DEFENCE.

The course which the Opposition newspapers have taken in the Kennedy affair, is not creditable to them. Not one of them has had the hardihood to assert that the charges made by the Columbian against the Private Bills Committee are true. They do not repeat the Columbian's accusations. In fact, they say as little as they possibly can about them, yet they give aid and comfort to the Columbian, while its publishers refuse either to make good their charges or offer an apology for their slanders. Every one knows what is thought of men who get others on to do what they are afraid or ashamed to do themselves, and who encourage offenders in their resistance to authority.

Why do not the Opposition papers who clap the Kennedys on the back, and treat them as heroes and patriots, say plainly that they did right in trying to lead the public to believe that the majority of the members of the Private Bills Committee are corrupt, and that their ways in treating the bills that come before them are "dark," "devious" and "crooked?" Why do they not boldly state that a newspaper has a right to say anything that suits its publishers or inspires about members of the Legislature, and when they are required to give an account of what they have published, to set the authority of the Legislative Assembly at defiance? Why, indeed, do they not deny that the Assembly has either a legal or an equitable right to hold proprietors of newspapers responsible for what they may choose to publish with respect to itself and its members? All this and more is implied in the articles and paragraphs which they publish, not in defence of the Kennedys, for no one attempts to defend their act, but in defiance of the authority of the Legislative Assembly.

They do not defend the publishers, when they contend for the right of publishers to do wrong, believe that they are defending the liberty of the Press? Are they of opinion that the man who says what is injurious to the reputation of his neighbor and refuses either to prove his statements or to retract them, is, when he is the publisher of a newspaper, to be regarded as doing what is right and honorable? Is it their opinion that there is one standard of right and honor for publishers of newspapers and another and a higher one for men of other occupations?

The course which the Opposition newspapers is pursuing in countenancing and encouraging what they do not and cannot defend, is "fouling their own nests" in the most effectual way possible. They are doing their very best to lower the character of the press in this province, and to justify what all who hate it and fear it say to its prejudice. This is what newspaper-men, who respect themselves and their calling, should say: Is what the Kennedys have said of the Private Bills Committee true? If it is, let them prove their assertions. If it is not, let them, as honest men and good citizens, apologize and retract. This is the plain and straightforward course. All that has been said and written to justify their not taking it is simply dishonest subterfuge.

ENCOURAGE ENTERPRISE.

Every one who knows anything about British Columbia sees what immense advantages it must derive from the opening up and development of its Northern section. There is in that section a very large area of territory which, with resources it contains, is now lying almost absolutely idle. In its present condition it is of little use to any one here or elsewhere. What is required to make it available to the inhabitants of the province and to immigrants from other lands, is a railroad, or a system of railroads. Enterprising men offer to construct a road through this wilderness, and they ask in order to enable them to carry out their enterprise, a grant of this wild land. In order to make all the land of the region valuable, the Legislature has consented to give the railway company

THE ANARCHISTS.

The Anarchists are still at work. They are committing outrages and disturbing society in many parts of Europe. They work in the dark, and the fear of them is all the greater because their doings are involved in mystery. The agent with which they propose to effect their purposes is a deadly one, and the victims of their outrages are not warned, and cannot take precautions against their secret and treacherous attacks. But it does not appear that the Anarchists are at all formidable, and the terror they create is out of all proportion to the danger that the communities in which they are known to exist is in from their plots. It is fortunate for the anarchists that they are so few, and that their outrages do not create a widespread panic. If once the fear of them becomes general they will be hunted down like wild beasts. No mercy will be shown them by the men of any nation. They will be regarded as the enemies of mankind, and they will be treated as such. The London Times concludes an article on the arrest of Ravachol in these words: "Nothing can be more clear than that men of the Ravachol type are not acting against one Government alone or against the laws of one country alone. They are the enemies of the whole social system, which Europe and America have laboriously organized in the course of centuries. They strike at law and order in every country, not in any one country in particular. Every Government, then, is equally interested in putting them down. If piracy and the slave trade are pronounced by international agreement to be acts hostile to the public law of every nation, if they find that they are to be attacked and destroyed by them, they will have to be with the Anarchists. There need be no violent panic or haste about it. There must be joint action, but it should be deliberate and open, and a fair warning should be given to those whom it threatens. If they find that all civilized Governments are acting together, and that escape from the sea-ford and the convict prison is thus rendered almost impossible, they shall see a rapid thinning of the ranks, and a rapid return to some kind of decent living on the part of the professors and practitioners of dynamite."

But it is not likely that the Anarchists will ever be so numerous as to require the nations to guard against them in this way. Their ranks will be recruited from the fanatics the criminals and the cranks of communities, and although these are, unhappily, too numerous everywhere, they, after all, form but a very small minority of the human race.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The chief features in the Supplementary Estimates are the additions to the Ministers salaries and the provision made for the establishment of a new Department to be presided over by the Minister of Education and Immigration. We do not believe that there are many who will find fault with the increase to the salaries of the Heads of the Department. The work of the Government is constantly increasing, and men competent to perform the duties of Ministers are not by any means too well paid when they get \$40,000 a year. The Premier, we are pleased to see, is to get \$5,000, which, if he works as hard as the Hon. Mr. Robson does, will not be considered by any means a disproportionate remuneration. The establishment of a Department of Education and Immigration has become a necessity. The oversight of the public school system must take up a considerable part of a Minister's time and attention, and as the population of the province increases there will be more to be done. As population in what this province wants more than anything else, we are glad to see that the Government proposes to devote more attention than hitherto to encouraging a good class of immigrants to settle in the province and to see that they are placed where they will be of most benefit to the province and be best able to improve their own condition. The Government, by well and intelligently directed effort can do a great deal in this direction to advance the prosperity of the province. If the right man is placed at the head of the new Department, and if his efforts are judiciously seconded by the representatives of the people, he will be able to make many much-needed improvements. The organ of the Opposition will, of course, be a thorn in the side of the new Minister. It evidently considers that its mission is to make mischief in the Department of Education; but it is comforting to know that its ability is not at all proportioned to its zeal. Hitherto, although it has made a good deal of noise, it has not done much harm. It has not succeeded in making a single improvement in our system of public education, but it has not injured it to any appreciable extent. We see that the step that has already been taken towards establishing a Department of Education has roused its ire. It has growled its first growl at the change, and given the gentleman who, as it supposes, is to be the first head of the new Department a taste of its quality.

TO ASSIST RAILWAY BUILDING.

Bill No. 82, now before the Provincial Legislature, bears the title "An Act to Authorize the Granting of a certain Land Subsidy for and in Aid of the Kaslo and Slokan Railway," and provides for the construction of the railway from Kaslo to the town of Kaslo, to a point on near Slokan lake, 10,240 acres per mile, upon condition that construction be completed within the time specified in the incorporation, and the further condition that the company furnish proper security for construction. The company is authorized to file in the Department of Public Works a map showing the course of the proposed railway, and the lands to be traversed; and the company is required to deposit with the Provincial Secretary security to the sum of \$25,000, not as a penalty, but as liquidated and ascertained damages to the province in case of default in the commencement and completion of the railway. The land to be granted in alternate blocks, and Crown grants may be issued as the work proceeds. Section 7 provides that the lands granted shall not be subject to provincial taxation until the expiration of ten years from the date of their selection by the company, or until alienated by the company, whichever event may first occur. The railway and equipment, and stations, and station grounds, workshops, buildings, yards, rolling stock, appliances, and other property, shall be subject to provincial taxation from the date of their selection by the company, and all personal property under or possessed by the said company, and the contents of any warehouse, shall be free from provincial taxation until the lapse of five years from the completion of the railway.

The bill to aid the Victoria and Sidney Railway company provides that the Government of British Columbia may guarantee the payment of interest, until maturity, at two per cent. per annum on the bonds of the company issued to an amount not exceeding \$300,000, or its equivalent in sterling money, which bonds the company is by its charter authorized to issue, and the principal of such bonds to be payable not later than twenty-five years from their date, and any agreement entered into in order to carry out the provisions of the bill, and the interest upon such bonds and enforcing the payment thereof as are authorized by the charter of the Company and as shall be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Company being empowered to charge its undertaking and its tolls and property, real and personal, then existing and at any time thereafter acquired, with the repayment of all moneys to be paid by the Provincial government in respect of the guarantee hereby authorized, second and subject only to the charge given in favor of the bondholders under the Company's Act of Incorporation. Also that in case, at any time, an agreement is entered into by the Company with the Corporation of the city of Victoria, for the furnishing by the said Corporation of a similar guarantee of interest to a further amount of two per cent. upon the bonds of the Company up to three hundred thousand dollars, the Government may make such arrangements for permitting the said Corporation to take the benefit of the guarantee, and such provisions as to the manner of holding the same as to them seem fit.

PRIMROSE DAY.

To THE EDITOR—Monday being Primrose Day brings to recollection an important action in the life of Disraeli when holding the position of Premier, viz. the purchase of four million of shares in the Isthmus of Suez Canal. At the time of the purchase, the coupons attached had been sold up to a certain date, now if that date was 1892 there would soon be according to the Imperial revenue annually a very important addition. Will you kindly give information upon the subject. AN ENGLISHMAN.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Sixth Parliament. FIFTIETH DAY. WEDNESDAY, April 20. The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock, and announced that hereafter the proceedings of the House would be regulated by the new rules. A POINT OF ORDER. Mr. COTTON, rising to a point of order, asked the chair if the bill dealing with the Canadian Western and Canadian Northern Railway Companies, was or was not in order. It proposed to deal with a company incorporated on April 6, 1889, and whose charter contained as one provision a clause providing for the commencement of construction within three years. As yet nothing had been done, and— The hon. Premier here requested the speaker to refer to the bill, and the question until the legal members of the Cabinet were in their places. The matter was allowed to remain in abeyance.

THE ESTIMATES. On the motion to go into Supply, Mr. BROWN proceeded to travel over a wide range of subjects previously discussed during the earlier days of the session. The intention of the Government made by the appointment of a crown solicitor a salary of over \$2,000 per annum was briefly touched upon; if such an officer was needed, he (Mr. Brown) was ready to be subject to a good salary being paid, but he did not wish to see the legitimate work of the attorney-general shifted to the Crown solicitor. The remuneration of hon. gentlemen's speech, which occupied over an hour of the time of the House, was devoted to the discussion of the redistribution measures, promised by the Government, and which had shown a preponderance of population necessitating the step. He held the Government blameless for not having brought down a redistribution of seats in the session, and pronounced the review of the so-called Dominion census prepared by the Provincial Government, a collection of figures simply and solely intended to postpone the "evil day." The Provincial Government's criticism of the Dominion enumeration he considered ill-advised, inaccurate and unequalled, and thought the enumeration made by the Ottawa authorities a proper one upon which to proceed with the promised redistribution.

Mr. KERRY advocated the creation of a Minister of Railways, and the formation of a railway policy beneficial to the people, not as in the past, to the railway monopolists alone. He urged "justice to the Nation, and protection against the neglect of the Government to provide in the estimates for a new and much-needed school building in Nanaimo. An early redistribution of seats in the House was urged, as "simple justice to the people."

Dr. MILNE rebuked the members of the Government for vacating their seats when he rose to discuss the questions of the To-day was a field day, and the remarks of all members of the House were, at least, entitled to respect. He pointed to the recent Dominion census showing that British Columbia was retrograding under the present government, and instanced the Crofters scheme as an example of how the Government gave away thousands of acres of the people's land, and that they themselves admitted was at best an experiment. He referred to the rumor that two vacancies were likely to occur in the Cabinet, and called upon the Government to show that they were not in their confidence in this respect. Mr. SEMLIN also urged the government to give the House information in regard to the proposed Cabinet changes, and showing that the supplementaries had been withheld—that they were all ready and could have been presented prior to the Easter adjournment.

Mr. FORSTER devoted himself particularly to the practice of granting taxation exemptions for an indefinite period to railway companies; this was unjust, and the will of the people was that these exemptions should be abolished altogether. The numerous railway land grants recently made by the Government very much resembled a mighty potlatch given by some Indian chief who felt his hold upon power becoming shaky and insecure. Mr. McKENZIE followed, devoting himself to education, and charging that many of the schools were so infrequently inspected as to gain no benefit whatever from the official visitations. When he was Superintendent of Education, things were very different; he watched the teachers all the time, and would allow them to do nothing unless by his direction. Mr. KIRCHER proposed to have his "little share of grumble." He claimed that the country districts had been grievously ill-treated in the distribution of appropriations. The Fraser valley was prospering, despite the neglect of the Government, and the prosperity would be far more rapid and more pronounced if better roads, streets and bridges were provided. Taking the estimate of the Government showing that the cost of such an officer as a Crown Solicitor, and to the expenditure of \$17,000 more on surveys. The money could much more advantageously be expended on the public roads.

Mr. SWORD also complained that his district had been unfairly treated in the distribution of appropriations. He referred to the motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair, he moved, seconded by Mr. PUNCH, that in the opinion of the House a fairer system of representation should be introduced by the Government. The amendment was lost on the following division: YAS—Messrs. Kallis, Cotton, Panch, Kitchin, Brown, Keith, Milne, Beach, Semlin, Sword and McKenzie—11. NAYS—Messrs. Horne, Smith, Baker, Nasson, Fletcher, Hall, Anderson, Rogers, Booth, Hunter, Stoddart, Elbert, Martin, Vernon, Davis, Turner, Pooley and Robson—18.

The motion that the House go into Committee of Supply was carried. Mr. COTTON asked for the ruling of the Speaker upon the competency of the Government to introduce such a bill as that dealing with the Canadian Western and Canadian Northern Railway companies, reserving powers that had lapsed and granting a charter, which in reality no one had applied for to the House, and only body competent to give the charter. Mr. SPEAKER promised a ruling in the evening, and the House went into committee. Mr. Martin in the absence of Mr. Panch, moved that the House do now adjourn. The committee rose on the strike of 6, reporting progress.

On the House resuming at 8 o'clock, Mr. MARTIN took the chair and the House returned to Committee of the Whole on Ways and Means. In amendment to the motion of Premier, viz. the purchase of four million of shares in the Isthmus of Suez Canal. At the time of the purchase, the coupons attached had been sold up to a certain date, now if that date was 1892 there would soon be according to the Imperial revenue annually a very important addition. Will you kindly give information upon the subject. AN ENGLISHMAN.

THE WORLD.

An Anarchist's Seized—Serious. The Chinese Exclusion—Women's Strike. The New York City, April 20. For many years general them Pacific Railway members of the caucus in Orange, N. C. Seizure of the London, April 20. raided the offices of Commonwealth, seized scripts and arresting Scotland Yard authorities reasons for the seizure.

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New York City, April 20. For many years general them Pacific Railway members of the caucus in Orange, N. C. Seizure of the London, April 20. raided the offices of Commonwealth, seized scripts and arresting Scotland Yard authorities reasons for the seizure.

OKLAHOMA!

Thousands of Boomers, Bivouacking on the Reservation Patently Waiting. OKLAHOMA CITY, April 18.—This city is becoming rapidly depopulated, as practically everybody is leaving for the reservation. Banks and other places have decided not to open unless they can have a good guard, fearing raiders may take advantage of the situation. It is not impossible that when 12 o'clock comes 300 men will play an important part in the line at the land office will make a rush, and the best man will get to the land office, in the third story of the building. The rumor is that the people are making up of all sorts and conditions, carrying supplies for establishing business; in fact, everything for a country life. It is rumored that two thousand men are expected to play an important part on the borders of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation. 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THE WORLD BY WIRE.

An Anarchist's Newspaper Plant Seized—Serious U. S. Customs Frauds.

The Chinese Exclusion Act in the U. S.—Women's Suffrage as Viewed by Gladstone.

Eminent Lawyer Dead. NEW YORK, April 20.—Col. George Gray, for many years general counsel of the Northern Pacific Railway, and one of the leading members of the New York bar, died of paralysis in Orange, N. J., yesterday.

Seizure of the Commonwealth. LONDON, April 20.—The police, to-day, raided the offices of the anarchist paper Commonwealth, seizing frames and manuscripts and arresting the publishers. The Scotland Yard authorities decline to give reasons for the seizure of the Commonwealth.

New York Customs Frauds. NEW YORK, April 20.—The customs authorities have been quietly investigating what has turned out to be a gigantic conspiracy of custom house employees, brokers and importers, who have for years been defrauding the government by undervaluing imports. Three arrests were made last night. It is learned that 30 persons are to be arrested to-day. They include a few importers, two or three brokers and the remainder are custom house employees. The government has evidence that 40 others are implicated, but there is not sufficient proof of their guilt at present to warrant their arrest. Collector Hendricks and the special treasury agent while here held a conference last night regarding the matter, but neither official would talk of the case at present. They said the facts of the case would be made public to-day.

OKLAHOMA! of Boomers Bivensacking on the Patent Pending Waiting. MA. CRTT, April 18.—This city is rapidly depopulated, as practically every place has decided not to take any chance of a good guard, as they may take advantage of the fact that it is not impossible that when some 300 men who failed to get on as the land office will make a best man will get to the land the third story of the building. The border is lined with people and conditions, carrying supplies and business; in fact, everything is life. It is rumored that two men who succeeded in making a shot dead en route to the new territory is not confirmed.

The Cruiser Philadelphia. KEY WEST, Fla., April 20.—Something is the matter with the bottom of the United States cruiser Philadelphia. She has met with some accident, about which the officers are extremely uncommunicative. It is of enough importance to warrant a communication to the Navy Department at Washington. A despatch was sent to the Secretary asking that an expert diver be sent at once to Key West to examine her. Word has been received that a diver would be sent immediately. R. E. Samson, a diver of Newport, R. I., has been selected to make the examination, and left Newport this morning.

Sunday Observance Controversy. STORX CRTT, April 20.—The fight on Sunday enforcement is still on. The keepers of fruit, cigar and candy stores came into court on Monday, pleaded guilty, and were all fined \$10 and costs. The rapid transit companies have pooled issues and will fight every inch of the way to the supreme court. They have employed the strongest attorneys in the city and the cases were continued until to-day. The saloon men continue to be defiant and declare that they will make a bigger disturbance next Sunday.

Paris to be Protected. PARIS, April 20.—Trenton Lombes has appointed a special committee headed by M. Lese, prefect of police, to deal with the May Day disorders. The garrison will be confined to barracks and the militia will be in readiness at Versailles, Rambouillet, Melon, Fontainebleau and Orléans to proceed to the capital. The labor leaders expect that they will arrest them with the view of crippling the demonstration. Twelve hundred and fifty delegates representing 13,000, 000 workers will come to Paris. The Parisian magistrates are pleading illness of their wives or offering other pretexts in order to check the task of prosecution at the trial of Ravachol.

The Ripper in Chicago. CHICAGO, April 19.—"Jack the Ripper" talk is excited here by the finding of a woman's mutilated body, nearly nude, on the lake shore. The body had been ripped open from the breast down, and the legs severed below the knees. The remains, which were those of a colored woman, were unidentified up to mid-night. It is now thought by the police that it was a case of suicide, the remains afterwards being mutilated by a propeller's screw, the testimony having been given to the effect that such acts could be inflicted in this manner.

Here Most to Have a Reception. NEW YORK, April 19.—Here most returned to the city, this morning, after a year's forced sojourn in Blackwell's island. Most's friends will tender him a reception at Cooper Union, at which the Anarchist will speak.

Checking the Chinese. TACOMA, April 19.—Inspector Mulkey has arranged to arrest all Chinamen who attempt to enter this State, should Congress fail to re-enact the Chinese exclusion act before May 6. The Chinamen so arrested will be held until the courts decide whether the exclusion act continues in force two years longer by virtue of the amendments made to it in 1884. Mr. Mulkey believes that several hundred British Columbia Chinamen will attempt to float into Washington and Idaho, after May 6, if the Chinese exclusion bill is not re-enacted.

New Italian Cabinet Formed. ROME, April 19.—The formation of a new cabinet is completed. The programme included retrenchment in the army budget. The new members are: Signor Cadollina, minister of finance; General Ricciotti, minister of war; and Signor Genalla, minister of education. The other ministers are the same as in the last cabinet, except that Signor Chinirri is transferred from the ministry of commerce and industry to the ministry of justice.

The French in Senegal. ST. LOUIS, April 19.—The Senegal expedition, sent by France under Colonel Humbert to punish King Samory, after being in a perilous position for the time has, according to the latest advices, met Samory in a series of engagements and routed him, killing a great number of his men. The French loss was trifling.

Studying the seals. PORT TOWNSEND, April 19.—The United States coast survey steamer McArthur is expected to arrive from Seattle this evening. With special government officers aboard, who will proceed to Nush bay, thence along the coast of Vancouver Island, to obtain additional data relative to pelagic sealing.

E. M. JOHNSON,

37 Government Street, Corner of Broughton.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

REAL ESTATE AGENT, CONVEYANCER AND NOTARY PUBLIC

MONEY to lend on Freehold Security at Current Rates. RENTS AND INTEREST punctually collected and accounted for. CONVEYANCES, Leases, Mortgages prepared and transactions of every nature in connection with Real Estate expeditiously carried out. PROPERTY SALES effected strictly on Commission.

FOR SALE:

AN IMPROVED ESTATE—480 acres more or less; 250 acres cleared; 250 acres alluvial deposit, with clay subsoil; 80 acres alder, maple, cedar and balsam, vegetable deposit, clay subsoil; 150 acres level park-like land, some pine woods, etc.; water power Sawmill in full running order; Houses, Barns, Blacksmith's Shop, Poultry Houses, Orchards, etc.

Corner lot on Tramway line, Victoria West, \$1,200. 15 1/2 acres, Alberni, sawmill and water power, dwelling, stables, 20 acres plowed, opposite Anderson & Co's townsite, a fine speculation, \$6,500.

Building Lot, Niagara St., 1/2 cash, 1/2 time, \$650. 15 acres, City Property, suitable for sub-division, easy terms.

98 acres, 30 cropped, 25 chopped, log house, 2 barns, stable and outbuildings, half mile from school, near railway, \$3,000.

House and 2 lots, Pembroke St., easy terms, \$1,000. 30 acres and improvements, within City limits, long sea frontage, suitable for sub-division, 10 minutes drive from Post Office.

5 room house, 2 lots, stables, woodshed and improvements, \$2,000. 324 acres farm land, about 70 acres in clover and timothy, small house, well, good spring, etc., per acre, \$45.

SHEEP FARM,

2,000 acres, more or less 30 acres; 1,000 acres grazing, 3 houses, barns, Orchard of 350 trees, pigsties, poultry houses, 2 horses, 2 oxen, 1 cow, 30 pigs, 250 sheep (about), wagon, cart and farm implements, £1 2 0 per acre, including everything; over 3-5 of purchase money can be left on the property for 4 years at 7 per cent per annum.

4 building lots, Cedar Hill Road, near the gold mines, \$1,500. 47 acres, with water power, near Shawnigan Lake, 5 minutes' walk from station, \$10 per acre.

80 acres, Alberni, next Anderson townsite and close to townsite where lots are said to be selling at \$150 each, per acre \$50.

7-room house, conservatory, out-houses, modern conveniences, etc.; 1/4 acre of land; facing the sea; beautiful view of Straits and Olympians, \$6,000—terms.

6-room house, bath, etc.; corner lot, Henry and Turner streets, \$3,500.

9 lots—to close a deal—for sale; a bargain; close to residences of Messrs. H. Saunders and W. Dalby; \$5,250 for the whole; assessed for a Larger Amount.

3 1/2 acres, Building Site, old Esquimalt Road, near Lampsorse, \$4,000.

4 acres, Craigflower Road, near Mr. Dunsmuir's residence.

5 1/2 acres, Victoria West, a bargain, \$1,250 per acre. 103 acres, Comox District, \$30 per acre.

160-acre Farm, Comox District, \$3,000. 310 acres, Newcastle District; House, Barn, Clearing, Salt Meadow, Oyster Bed, Good Water, etc. \$3000 has been spent in improving, \$6400.

100 acres, Lake District, cheap, \$2500. 120 acres, Lake District, close to the lake, \$2500. Building lot, Victoria West, 50 x 90, \$500.

97 acres, South Saanich; dwelling, barns, stable, out-houses, etc. \$4200. 40 acres, South Saanich, \$1400. Building lot, 60 feet by 132 feet, Chatham street, near Blanchard, \$1650.

10 acres; house, stables, sheds, etc.; all fenced; near the junction; good orchard land. \$3000. 30 acres; house, 17 acres ploughed, 100 cords of wood cut; stables, etc. \$3000.

7-Room House and double lot; a bargain. \$1400. 237 acres, Somenos Lake. 8-Room House and lot; easy terms. \$2000. 6-Room House and lot, Spring Ridge. \$1250.

TO LET.

One Acre Garden Land, near Fountain, 5 years' lease or less; lowest rent to approved tenant. Large Hall, suitable for sample room, central. Six Cottages, Spring Ridge, each \$10 per month. Eight-room House, fully furnished, with piano, etc., for 12 months, near the Park and Sea front; \$50 per month. 6-Room House (corner) Pandora street, \$20 per month. 7-Room Flat, Yates Street, close to business. 6-Room House, Princess Avenue, \$17 per month. 7-Room House, Dallas Road (water front), \$20 per month.

2 Rooms, Government Street (offices), \$20 per month. 5-Room House, bath, etc., Erie Street (corner), \$20 per month. 2-Room House, facing the Park, \$6 per month. 8-Room House, Belton Avenue, \$15 per month. 6-Room House, Hillside Avenue, \$18 per month. 4-Room Cottage, North Park Street, \$12 per month. 2 Houses, each 9 rooms, Oak Bay Avenue, \$17.50 per month. 8-Room House, new, James Bay, near the sea, \$35 per month. 5-Room House, Frederick Street, \$16 per month. 4 Rooms and Kitchen (Furnished), Pandora Street, \$25 per month.

Office--37 Government Street, Corner Broughton.

A BARGAIN:

For immediate sale--Two Lots, North Park Street; valuable Business Block, double frontage, Pandora Street; Two valuable Blocks, Douglas Street.

It is almost certain that several sealing vessels now cruising near Cary's Flattery will be boarded and the officers and crew examined under oath relative to seal life, the government having fully realized the necessity of obtaining authentic information regarding the habits of seals. The officers who went north recently on the Albatross and Corwin had emphatic instructions to gather the most reliable evidence obtainable.

Gladstone on Woman's Suffrage. LONDON, April 19.—Mr. Gladstone has written a pamphlet on the woman suffrage question. He states that he does not favor the extension of the franchise to women because he considers that the question ought to be further discussed by the press and on the platform and that the time is not yet ripe for legislative action. Mr. Gladstone's views on this question had been awaited with much interest by the politicians and friends of the movement had hoped for his support.

He Was Released. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 19.—Kushoff, the Bulgarian whose arbitrary arrest here, by officials of the Russian embassy, and whose subsequent detention by the Turkish police, caused a great stir in Bulgaria, was released to-day after a vigorous note had been sent to the Bulgarian government protesting against the arrest, and demanding the release of the prisoner.

Cotton Lookout to be Arbitrated. MANCHESTER, April 19.—At a meeting of the Master Cotton Spinners' Association, to-day, to consider the operatives' proposal to submit to arbitration the differences between employers and workmen, it was solved that six members be selected to meet the six delegates of the operatives' association, and agree upon the issues to be submitted to arbitration.

Against Oleomargarine. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 19.—The Supreme Court yesterday decided that the fine of \$100 imposed upon J. Otis Paul, for the sale of oleomargarine contrary to the State law of 1885, is not a violation of the Interstate Commerce Act. As a large number of similar fines have been imposed as a result of prosecutions conducted against oleomargarine by the National Dairymen's Protective Association, the decision is one of some importance. The oleomargarine had been imported from outside the State in 19 lb packages, which the court finds were broken and sold in smaller portions, thereby becoming part of the common mass of property within the State. The court's decision upholds the constitutionality of the prohibitory statute, and declares it a police regulation necessary to protect public health.

The Standard Oil. PITTSBURGH, April 19.—The Standard Oil Co. is said to be after the natural gas plants and the big independent oil pipe line to the seaboard, and it has forced the price of crude petroleum down to such a low point, 69 cents a barrel, that the independent producers are talking of shutting down for five months, beginning May 1. The first-named scheme means the absorption of the leading natural gas companies in Western Pennsylvania and their amalgamation with the gigantic company, the ultimate idea being to supply manufactured gas to the Philadelphia, the original natural gas company, of which George Westinghouse is president, the nucleus of the trust and to double its stock, making a total capitalization of \$15,000,000, which it is said will be more than sufficient to carry the scheme through.

U. S. Military Enquiry. WASHINGTON, April 20.—General Stanley has transmitted to Major-General Schofield the report of the Dewal County, Texas, grand jury which investigated the charges against United States troops and the State troops of Texas in connection with the Garza insurrection. The report exonerates the troops from all charges made against them, saying he "finds absolutely nothing in them."

Imperial Clemency Expected. HELSINKI, April 20.—A numerously signed petition has been sent to the Czar, as Grand Duke of Finland, for a commutation to penal servitude for life of the sentence passed upon Anna Sainio, for the murder of her husband, Frode Sainio, of Finland State College. She confessed that she killed her husband by giving him a capsule containing strychnine instead of a capsule containing other medicine which he was taking, and that her object was to obtain a life insurance of about \$2,500. She was sentenced to be beheaded and her body burned. Clemency was asked for on the ground that she has a babe still at the breast. It is expected the Czar will commute the sentence.

Commercial Treaties With Spain. LONDON, April 20.—It is announced that the representatives of England, Sweden and Norway have suspended negotiations for commercial treaties with Spain, pending further orders. This action is the result of Spain's rigid adherence to a highly protective tariff.

The Czar Takes a Journey. VIENNA, April 20.—Advices from St. Petersburg state that the Czar will start, on Saturday or Sunday, for the Caucasus, to visit Grand Duke George, who is seriously ill with throat and head trouble. The Czarina, it is said, will not accompany him, and in view of the demonstrations of the Anarchists throughout Europe, and the approach of May Day, the day and hour of the Czar's departure have been kept secret.

Dynamite and the Guillotine. PARIS, April 20.—Anarchists have sent the following letter to Ravachol: "You may be condemned, but your death shall be avenged on the very day of your execution. The infamous Deibler and his assistants shall pay with their lives for taking yours. We shall be present with bombs in our pockets, and we will blow up the guillotine."

More Anarchist Exploits. MADRID, April 20.—Armed anarchists marched through Herreras, Castilla, this evening, and blew up the bridge over the river. There were about 40 in the band and they carried red and black flags. There have been no arrests; they threatened to burn the town in case they were interfered with. There was an explosion in a market place in Oviedo Galicia, this evening. The bomb contained about seven pounds of dynamite, and was placed near a statue in the middle of the square. No one was injured, but the houses in the vicinity were injured to the extent of several thousand francs. There have been seven arrests; all the prisoners are members of the black band.

locality in question had been the lands of a number of poor had resided in the province for and it was to protect these incidents that the appropriation and Mr. KITCHEN opposed the ground that the principle was of the Government undertaking works for the benefit of private of the lands along Mission creek dyked by the Government, why the Fraser or in Nanaimo during the same attention? 240 I, \$1,286 expenses, Victoria commission, MEN and Mr. MCKENZIE rose for TUBERIE explained that the been paid by the Province, to be the city. DAVIS informed the House that expense of the commission was about \$4,000; the \$1,286 cov- of the commissioners, sten- of clerk, stationery, etc. Of asel employed by the city and would have to be paid by F, \$30,000 for expropriation of ublic purposes, elicited several en- information, and Commissioner explained that quired was the strip extending age Walk, and between this and the Government grounds. could be required when the com- the new land registry office was sideration of the estimates was \$1045 and the committee re- the House. adjourned to sit again at 11 erow.

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O. T., April 18.—Twenty- ad boomers are bivensacking on borders of the Cheyenne and reservation. These, with others take the race from various cities allroad lines, make a total of 0 people who are seeking homes. Je rumors are current to-night of conspiracies in connection with

RON, O. T., April 18.—Nearly st who proposes to race for a opening at noon to-morrow is boundary. The railroad train Island road will play an impor- It is proposed to run special three unalotted quarter sections where a syndicate of capital- Reno, together with a number of ates officials and railroad repre- propose to erect a townsite. It to land them there a few min- noon. The number estimated to

point is 10,000. VALLEY, Minn., April 18.—In- are endeavoring to check the which squatters are lighting for of breaking land easier, as the considerable damage to pastur- number of people have straggled half starved and nearly crazed. Squatters have not delayed in work. Hundreds of acres have been and flax sown. Many are corn, and hope to make enough to cover the expenses of proving there has been no robbery. Watertown a large crowd is still land office, as high as eleven offered for a single tract.

O. T., April 18.—Despatches on the line of the Cheyenne and reservation report that the startly opened territory was effected 4 noon without any trouble.

OCKS IN NEW YORK. BK, April 20.—Money loaned, early at 14 to 2 per cent, the closing per cent. Stocks were very active morning, with coal shares and New features, the selling of the coal agitated yesterday, was continued led vigor during the greater part of

Reading, at the low point of 2 per cent at 9 1/2. The decline in the morning declined, but recovering land, which was the only strong was actively bought and carried. Towards noon, the selling ceased and there was a partial rally. In Reading recovered 1 per cent, of its sales for the morning amounted

shares. Closing bids: Pacific Western Union, 66 1/2; North- 120 1/2; Northern Pacific, 22 1/2; Pacific preferred, 91 1/2; Canadian Pacific Improvement, 22; Union Pacific, 67 1/2; Pacific, 69; Delaware, Lack- Western, 100 1/2; Reading, 26 1/2; New 4 1/2; Atchafalpa, 70 1/2; Santa Denver & Rio Grande, 17; atchafalpa, 25; Central Pacific, Pacific, 108; Great Northern, 104; 113; Fargo Express, 145; North 15; Bar Silver, 87 1/2; Commercial

AN STEAMSHIPS. YAL MAIL LINES. et and Quickest Route to the Old Country.

From Montreal to May 18th do do May 18th From Halifax to May 18th Dominion Line to May 18th do do May 18th Beaver Line to May 4th do do May 11th California, Allan-State Line, May 6th do do May 11th White Star Line to May 11th do do May 11th \$0, \$10, \$20, \$30, \$40, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80, upwards. \$20, \$30, \$40, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80, upwards. are ticketed through to all points in ain and Ireland, and at specially low parts of the European land, to obtain cent. saved on round trip tickets.

THE CITY.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, APRIL 20.

The delegates of Victoria Typographical Union to the sub-district convention left for Watoom last evening.

A. F. and A. M. The regular communication of Vancouver and Quadra Lodge, No. 2 A. F. and A. M., takes place this evening at 8 o'clock.

The supplementary estimates of the Provincial Expenditure for the year ending June 30th, 1892, amount to \$204,679.50.

A Price Upon Them. The appropriation of lanterns placed along the open seaward side of the public safety, have during the past few weeks been disappearing nightly, not one by one, but by the half dozens, and the contractor for the works now offers a reward of \$20 for the conviction of any person guilty of the too common theft.

Wholesale Sea-Mining. While the U.S.S. Mohican is in dock at Esquimalt, no fewer than 17 of her crew deserted, and none were recaptured or induced to return.

The Canton Militant. All arrangements for the formation of a canton militant were completed last evening by the members of the I.O.O.F. encampment, and the uniform and cap will come into active existence in the course of the next few weeks.

The Plasterers' Decision. The contracting plasterers of Victoria, believing it to be necessary and in the best interest of themselves and all concerned, have formed an association and pledged themselves not to give tenders on plastering work to any persons other than architects, except in respect to buildings over one architect has control or supervision.

The Keel Indian from the C. D. Rand. Mystery still seems to hang round the sudden disappearance of "Dan," the one-eyed Cape Beale Indian, who has now been missing for eleven days, and who, his brother and friends claim, has been made away with by some enemy.

Good Dancers. The prizes for the best set of dancers at the Orange Ball were awarded by the judges at the Victoria Casino last evening.

At Albert Head. A little city of tents sprung up in an hour, not peopled, however, by Oklahoma boomers, but by five hundred Chinamen, who were placed there by the U.S.S. Mohican.

The Oddfellows' Excursion. The programme issued by the I. O. O. F. lodges of Seattle for their 73rd anniversary celebration next Monday and Tuesday is, typographically, one of the most ever got up on the coast.

Business and Pleasure. Mr. Moses Lenz, of the firm of Lenz & Lenz, has just returned from one of his periodical trips to the Old Country.

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I met Mr. Affler and family, who used to be in Victoria. I met them at Vienna. Mr. Lenz looks as well as ever, and his last trip has more than ever convinced him of the solidity of his province and its capital.

A New Building for Seaman. Mr. J. G. Thiels has prepared the plans for a two-story building to be shortly erected for Major J. M. M. at Seaman's station. The building will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000.

The Clarence Hotel. This well known hestery changed hands a few days ago. It has been thoroughly renovated, and the present lessee, Mrs. Agnew, says that the house will be conducted in a manner that will command public patronage.

The Salmon Service. The Colonist correspondent at Plumpers' Pass writes that on Sunday last the salmon were deporting themselves in great numbers off the point. This is looked upon as a portent of the autumn, and that the fish are moving toward the Fraser.

Business Work. To-day, business in the Supreme and County Courts was again full, and the judges will be once more in harness after their well-earned rest of five days.

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The last has now been heard of a great many of the sealing fleet, numbers of the vessels having proceeded north on their way up to Behring Sea.

Reinstated. Jerry Donoghue, the Toronto carman who was suspended two years ago from the Canadian Association of Amateurs Organizers, has been reinstated.

Primeiro Day. Yesterday was Primeiro Day, the anniversary of the arrival of the Esquimalt, which occurred 11 years ago at Englishman Manor. In memory of the great Conservative statesman his admirers formed what is known as the Primeiro League, an organization which now numbers in the United Kingdom more than 600,000 members.

Of Interest to Victorians. The following items appearing in the supplementary estimates presented to the legislature by Hon. Mr. Turner yesterday, will be found particularly interesting by Victorians: \$100 per month for bookkeeper in land registry office, Victoria.

Safe in Harbor. The Little Sealer Minnie puts back for much needed repairs. Cries of Shipwrecked Mariners at St. Joseph Bay. "That Turned Turtle."

The Heppietta at Last Heard From—Inhabitable Indians—"He's All Right."

The schooner Minnie, Capt. August Tyson, arrived in James Bay at midnight on Monday, with only 32 skins below deck, but a good budget of information, much of it entirely fresh.

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NADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Mail Steamship Line, THE SHORT ROUTE TO HONOLULU AND JAPAN.

Table of shipping schedules with columns for ship name, arrival, and departure dates.

Table of sailing times and individual postment information.

Information regarding reduced rates and office locations.

Information regarding the company's services and agents.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Sixth Parliament.

Forty-Eighth Day, Tuesday, April 19.

The Speaker took the chair at 9 p.m. A report from the Sergeant-at-Arms was read by Mr. Speaker, accompanying his warrant for the arrest of James and Robert Kennedy.

The Attorney-General explained that, having not yet been executed, the warrant remained alive in the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Hon. Mr. BEAVER introduced a bill consolidating and amending the Municipalities Act and amending legislation. The bill passed its first reading, the second being set for to-morrow.

LAND REGISTRY. Hon. Mr. DAVIS moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Land Registry Act, explaining that the measure was suggested by the ruling one of the judges of the Supreme Court upon the construction of the act.

The House went into committee, Mr. Grant in the chair, upon the Upper Columbia Navigation and Tramway Land Subsidy Bill.

Mr. SWORN, during the discussion of Section 1, moved to restrict the selection of land to that within the two-mile belt along the line.

The amendment was warmly debated. Hon. Mr. BEAVER observing in the course of a few remarks: "It seems to be the policy of this Government to give away the people's land for nothing."

Hon. Mr. ROSSON explained how great a benefit the country traversed would receive from the construction of the projected road, and further explained that the land would be settled in the usual manner under the Land Act, by actual settlers, and the province would thus receive a double blessing.

The amendment of the hon. member for Westminster district was negatived on a division of 16 to 10.

After further debate, the committee rose, reporting the bill complete with amendments.

COUNTY COURTS ACT. Hon. Mr. DAVIS moved the adoption of the report on the County Courts Act. Report adopted, bill finally read and passed.

WATER RESERVATION. On the motion to adopt the report of committee on Bill No. 75 (Water Reservation).

Mr. COTTON moved to insert after the word "constructed" in the second line of section 9, the words "the quantity of water to be diverted or utilized, or the amount of horse power to be developed."

The amendment was unanimously adopted. Mr. SWORN moved, "Whenever any special Act, in which special Act the right to appropriate water or water privileges to such company, applies to the judgment to exercise in favor of such company the powers conferred by this Act, the special Act of this company shall be read as if the following clause was inserted:—"

"The powers and privileges conferred by this Act, and the provisions hereof, are hereby declared to be granted subject to the rights of the Crown and the province, and any future legislation regarding the subject matter of this Act, or of the powers and privileges hereby conferred, which the Legislature may see fit to adopt, and the provisions of any such future legislation shall not be deemed to be in derogation of privileges conferred by this Act."

The amendment was defeated, and further consideration of the report was postponed.

CANADA WESTERN AND CANADA NORTHERN. Hon. Mr. TURNER moved the second reading of the bill respecting the Canadian Western and Canadian Northern railway companies. The proposed roads, he explained, would open up one of the finest portions of British Columbia—a part of the province consisting of land eminently adapted for settlement, and for increasing the wealth of the province by that settlement.

Surveys had demonstrated that there were not thousands, but millions of acres of land waiting to be utilized and made contributory to the wealth of the province—lands well suited for grazing, for agriculture, for the timber trade, and for the mine. All only wanted for the province was met in the country proposed to be opened up.

The construction of the projected road, while a very important thing for the province, would especially benefit the city of Victoria. It would be noticed that the bill combined the two companies—the Canadian Western and the Canadian Northern, as far as known the men at the back of these railways were men of capital and influence, and it was a hopeful sign that they should come into British Columbia with a view to giving Canada another great transcontinental line; that was what was really meant. The projected road would, no doubt, have a claim on the Dominion, as well as Provincial authorities for assistance. It would be noticed that provision had been made for extending the line of the Canadian Western one year longer, with certain conditions which fully safeguarded the step. Besides opening up the rich lands of the interior, the passage of the line would further assist the development of the northern end of Vancouver Island. The merits of the measure was so apparent as to require no further remark.

Mr. SEXTON complained of irregularity in the amalgamation of the two railway interests. The Canadian Northern company was properly before the House, but it was his belief that the charter of the Canadian Western had lapsed. He could not understand what ground the Canadian Western company now stood upon.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS explained the advantage and the necessity of treating with either or both of the companies named. If the Canadian Western was willing and able to go ahead, all right; if not the Government could deal with the other road, and in either event, secure the construction of the much-needed railway. The one and only object of the Government was to induce the immediate construction of the road and the opening up and prosperity of the country.

Mr. GIBBS commended the necessity of railway construction in the section to be traversed, but sought information as to details of the scheme.

Hon. Mr. ROSSON, speaking in explanation, said that although there were two companies in the field, neither wished to undertake construction, or guarantee construction, until exploratory surveys had been made. Both were ready to proceed with these exploratory surveys, this season; both were ready to deposit a substantial

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THE CITY
From THE DAILY COLONIST, April 21.
The Ah Sing Appeal.
No date has yet been fixed for the hearing of this interesting case.

Announced His Wife.
Mrs. Francis Post yesterday took out a warrant for the arrest of her husband, who will appear in the police court this morning to answer a charge of beating and mistreating the complainant.

Navigation on the Columbia.
Navigation on Columbia river, between Revelstoke and Robson, now open. The steamer Lynton will make her regular trip on Tuesday, the 26th inst., thereafter leaving on Thursdays, Saturdays and Tuesdays.

An Old Timer.
The old Supreme Court seal that has done duty ever since there was a Supreme Court in the province, underwent needed repairs during the late vacation, and is now capable of making an impression as good as new.

Fruit Growers to Meet.
The directors of the Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association, of British Columbia, will meet at Chilliwack, on Tuesday, May 3rd, 1892, at 7 o'clock p.m. Members of the Association and others interested are invited to attend.

Inviting for Wages.
John Hitt and Charles Gillis will sue Capt. H. P. Seward, in the Provincial police court, for wages, which they claim are due them for services rendered on the schooner Masoot. The amounts which they say are due them are \$40 and \$110 respectively.

Should be Abated.
Between the noisy flocks that fly in myriads through the air, and the black chimney, and destroy light fabrics on which they alight, and the clouds of dust, merchants and ladies have good cause of complaint. The civic authorities should abate both nuisances.

Not Yet Restituted.
Mr. G. A. Richardson, who applied to the Canadian Association of Amateur Golfers for reinstatement as an amateur, some 10 months ago, has as yet received no answer from them. The annual meeting of the association is in May next, and his case will then come up for consideration.

Asking for Official Information.
U. S. Consul Myers has received instructions from the State Department at Washington, to forward to the capital immediately a report concerning the claims of British Columbia sealers, including the amount of such claims and the amount of the bounty. The Consul will have his reply by the end of the week.

A Battle of the Shavers.
Among many of the local tailors' assistants during the past few weeks, some lively trouble has been brewing, the cause of the disagreement being the difficulty between union and non-union hands. The affair culminated, yesterday, in blows, a well-known Government street employe coming out on top with a black eye and sundry other injuries, against the non-union man. The latter issued a summons for assault, yesterday afternoon, and the matter will be ventilated in the police court.

Methodist Church Arbitration.
The arbitrators in this matter handed in their award, duly signed and sealed, yesterday forenoon, in the office of Mr. Ridgway Wilson, architect. The award, which is now in the hands of the parties interested, is valued at \$3,000 and \$4,000, which contractor Burkhardt claims for extra work, but against which the trustees claim a set-off, about equivalent, for alleged defects on non-compliance with the plans and specifications. The award, the particulars of which could not be given, will probably be made known to-day.

Where is the Street Committee.
Since the tramway company opened the street between the falls and the city street, the road has been strewn with loose stones, making it unpleasant driving and dangerous to horses. When repairs of this kind are made the city authorities should insist upon the road being placed in as good order as it was before. The same condition of things exists on Yates street, where track repairs have been made, and it looks as though the tramway company did not care much as they pleased with the streets. The letter is poor enough as it is without being rendered unuseful through careless work of the tramway company's employes.

Indian Affairs.
Mr. A. W. Howell is back from his trip among the Indians on Vancouver Island, during which he has secured many interesting matters relating to division of land at the Cowichan reservations and affairs of the natives generally. He left again, last night, for the interior of the province, and before his return will investigate some business connected with the Indian school at Williams River. On being asked whether he intended to take a trip to the interior, he reported in yesterday's COLONIST, the Indian cruelty on Barclay Sound, the Commissioner stated that he had already despatched a letter to Mr. Gillies, asking for particulars concerning the statements, which will be thoroughly sifted out before anything is done.

A Deserved Rebuke.
Yesterday morning, during the continued hearing of a County court case, Mr. Justice Crease found it necessary to give utterance to a well-deserved rebuke to a witness, Mr. Grant, contractor of Vancouver, for having disobeyed an order of the court for him to appear and give evidence. His Lordship, after imposing a fine of \$50, said that he hoped the punishment, though not, in his opinion, adequate, would be sufficient warning to the witness never to attempt anything of the kind again. He was always very careful to obey the orders that he was sure could be obeyed, and he considered it an insult to the court in the instance before him that the official mandate should have been neglected so carelessly. It was his duty to see that the dignity of the law was upheld, and he hoped that nothing of the sort would ever occur in the future.

Open Air Musical Show.
The general leave of the starboard watch of H.M.S. Champion expires at 7 o'clock this morning, and yesterday afternoon the jovial man-of-war gave an open air entertainment at Beacon Hill. The management of Prof. Robert Foster, C.E. (champion of Vesuvius), the blue-jackets, quality attired in a military garb, played a match at cricket, and then amused themselves caricaturing the late gladiatorial contests between Petr. Jackson and James Corbett, and George Godfrey and Jake Kilgallon. Beside the crowded with spectators, the impromptu circus, and they heartily enjoyed the antics of the jolly tarts, the elog dancing and sailors' horripiles meeting all the applause bestowed on the performers.

Escaped From Her Persecutors.
A Chinese girl, kept in concealment through "Colonist" exposure, frees herself at last.

For the Public Protection.
An effective, but inexpensive fence has been placed by the Corporation along the edge of the cliff on Dallas road.

A New Date Fixed.
The date of the performance of "Leah, the Foreman," by Miss Madge Howe and Victoria amateurs, has been changed from May 5th to May 23rd, as Miss Howe is under engagement at Cordray's by the latter date.

The Lunatic Season.
Frank Lloyd, the hard wood logger, is in town, getting supplies for the opening of his camp at Chemainus. He anticipates a busy and prosperous season, and says the maple on his claim is the best on the island. He will leave with the stores on Friday.

A Police Pick-up.
William Wenzel, an American veteran, who came over from Astoria a day or so ago, got drunk yesterday, and made a foolish display of his money, some \$155. Officer Hildreth arrested him to prevent his being got into a completely mad state, and he was kindly looked after until the departure of the steamer which bore him to Port Townsend. He goes into the Marine hospital there to-day.

Petty Larcenies.
The chicken thief has apparently transferred his attention to Chatham street. Five pet birds are reported as missing from that locality.

Not a Paying Venture.
C. Fromberg, who came over from the Kingston last night with a consignment of oranges and disposed of a portion of them to a local fruit dealer, being called upon by the Collector Smith to pay the home duty on the consignment. Mr. Fromberg, who accompanied by Sergeant Hawton, called on him on board the Islander, when the matter was satisfactorily settled. The tax was \$50 and the value of the oranges sold \$61.50. Mr. Fromberg took the remainder of his fruit across to Vancouver.

At the Quarantine Station.
The C. P. R. Co. don't intend to pay the \$50 penalty that will be imposed on them if any Chinaman escapes from the quarantine station if they can help it. The men are on a promontory shut off entirely by a high fence. Round the fence and the shore are two guards, who keep a close watch night and day, and who have been instructed that eternal vigilance is the price of poll tax. The patient is in an isolated room in the bank. He is being attended by a trained nurse, and the type of disease is very mild. He is a man 34 years of age of the coolie class, and was one of a batch of laborers hired by a local merchant.

The Sons of St. George.
Of this city will celebrate the anniversary of their patron saint, St. George, by banqueting at the Hotel Victoria, on St. George's Eve, on which occasion it is expected they will enjoy the company of D.D.G.P. J. Hilbert, ex-Mayor of Nanaimo; Dr. Brydome-Jack, president of Balclutha Lodge; James and Lieut. Brewster, of H.M.S. Malpene, who is an honorary member of Milton Lodge, of this city. At the festive board eloquent responses to the toast were made by the speakers. A candidate was initiated into Columbia Lodge, and Bro. Sewell, of Milton Lodge, was elected and installed into the vacant office of messenger, by D.D.G.P. Wm. E. O'Farrell.

Easter Week at Cedar Hill.
People out at Cedar Hill have been very busy during the Easter days, and are thriving little suburb. Church and English matters still continue to progress and flourish. On Monday the annual meeting for the election of church officers was held. The retiring wardens unanimously re-elected, and Mr. J. H. Brownlee was appointed to the vacant seat in the Church Council. The children of the Sunday school were handsomely entertained by the Ladies' Guild at the rectory on Easter Monday. The Rev. Mr. Brownlee was assisted in the pleasant task of amusing the large crowd of people attending the service, and by request the fine Easter programme of music will again be rendered in full.

A Peculiar Coincidence.
It will be remembered that at the exhibition given in the Victoria theatre by Prof. Baldwin's Buttery company, Mrs. Baldwin when in a chatty way answered questions propounded in secret by members of the audience. To the correctness of the answers given the questioners generally were in acquiescence, but on one occasion the chatty-woman described how she saw some one, unknown to her, writing an advertisement for the recovery of two horses, lost, stolen or strayed. She described the ad, and declared she could see them travelling on a road towards the north, presumably in the direction of Saanich. She added that this information might give in answer to any questions put in the hall, but was a chance revelation. As near as can be remembered this revelation appeared to the audience at about 8:30 in the evening. Mr. J. A. Leitch, at about 8:30 in the evening, was requested by a Chinese market gardener named Koo Ting to put an advertisement in the COLONIST for the recovery of two horses which had strayed from his stable. Mr. Leitch did so about half an hour after seeing the Chinaman. Two days afterwards the horses were found on the Cadboro Bay road, and returned to their owner. Taking into consideration that there was a difference of four hours between the time of inserting the advertisement and the revelation to the chatty-woman, and that the horses might possibly have travelled north to suit the revelation, but preferred a southern route to suit themselves, it is by no means certain that the chatty-woman accidentally ascertained the fact that such an advertisement had been given into the COLONIST's business office. Those who noticed the wonderful coincidences between the two events, and marvelled at them, are still at liberty to entertain a doubt as to the supernatural origin of a chatty-woman's revelations.

Placed in Position.
The work of placing in position the handsome stained-glass windows in the R. C. cathedral, which arrived from the East a few days ago, was commenced yesterday, and will be pushed rapidly forward. Some idea of the quantity of the windows can already be gained.

Some bargains in Japanese Reed Chairs, also new line Japanese matting at Weller Bros.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.
Mining in the Interior—Bright Prospects—New Discoveries of Mineral Wealth.

A Sensational Elopement from Westminster—"Hold Up" in Public-Boiler Accident.

WESTMINSTER.
New Westminster, April 20.—On the hill at South Westminster, on Sunday, a large stone was broken by some boys, when it was found to be a mass of petrified muskels. Some splendid specimens were carried away, and a piece will be sent to the museum of a large provincial city in England.

The old-time shacks are fast disappearing from Columbia street, and new buildings are being erected in their place. The new electric telephone system is quite complete, not only in the Westminster circuit, but between the cities of Vancouver and Westminster.

Most of the farm produce has already been marketed, but small consignments continue to arrive daily. Little or no grain is being brought in from the district, and nearly five inches of expected surplus has been used for feeding purposes. Small quantities of wheat continue to be imported from the Northwest for chicken feed.

James A. Laidlaw, the well known carter, suffered a severe attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, this afternoon, on the street near the "old time" home, in a very serious condition.

Edward Glenrose, eldest son of the proprietor of the Queen's Hotel, eloped this morning for Blaine with a pretty waitress named Florrie Scott. The girl's uncle got word of the elopement but did not reach the ferry steamer until too late to remove her. She is now in the hands of the police, and held the uncle until Florrie jumped into a buggy and drove a distance down the road. Then he broke away and beat the uncle in a foot race to the carriage. The couple headed for Blaine, where they will marry.

A young man named Phippen was seriously injured in a runaway accident, last night. His scalp was split open to the length of nearly five inches, and the eye was badly hurt about the eye and body.

A farmer named Powell, from Langley, was knocked down and robbed on the street last night. The highwayman was arrested.

QUICKER SUBURBAN TRANSIT.
Sought by the People of Cedar Hill, Mount Tolmie and Oaklands.

The people of Oaklands Estate, Mount Tolmie and Cedar Hill districts, are in dead earnest about having better means of communication with the city. They think that the rapid growth of the population requires it, and while the district as a whole is in a high road to prosperity, the inhabitants are slow to the fact that it is only on cheaper modes of transit to and from the city is daily becoming more necessary. A spirit entirely in accord with this necessity pervades the minds of the property owners and residents held last evening at the residence of Mr. Ohlsen, Lansdowne road. There was a very good attendance, among which there were many of the business men of the district, and the subject should be taken together for the district as a whole.

Mr. J. W. Brownlee was chosen chairman of the gathering, and Mr. J. H. Brownlee was chosen secretary. The whole question was discussed, the sense of those present being that something should be done in the way of quicker transit. Not only is the district increasing very rapidly in population, but the growing business with the city and the popularity of this neighborhood as a pleasure resort on the coast to Cordova Bay and Cordova Bay are factors which would mean a handsome revenue at once and good paying returns in the near future to the line, whether electric or steam, the subject should be taken together for the district as a whole.

It is expected that the Davies-Sayward mill, at Pilot Bay, will shut down again, in which business will be carried on in future months.

The report that John L. Retallack was to be mining recorder in the Spokane country is an application.

Gold Commissioner Fitzhugh intends leaving next week, for Sloan Lake, to make arrangements for trail-cutting.

The Nelson Electric Light Company's bill having passed the Legislative Assembly, the work of fitting up the town with electric light apparatus will be commenced forthwith.

Messrs. Macdonald, secretary for the Hall mine-owners, has returned from Spokane Falls. There will be a considerable increase in the number of men employed in the present work, as soon as the season opens.

Messrs. McRae and Murray have made a strike on the North Fork of Kettle river, of rich carbonate ore. Kessler and Humphrey are also prospecting for the same ore on Fishman creek, in the same vicinity. The sale of the City of Paris and the Lincoln mining claims, in White's camp, at Boundary creek, in the Selkirk range, has been completed. San Francisco parties are the purchasers.

Preparations are being made for the erection of a commodious building at Balfour, in the Selkirk range, by the Balfour Trading company. H. D. Beck, for some time assistant in the postoffice at Nelson, left here on Monday to superintend the erection of the building and assist in the store when completed.

The steamer Marion arrived at Sproat from Revelstoke on Friday. The weather was so bad that the wind, and the water in the river has not risen perceptibly. It is not probable that the large boat will make her first trip before the end of the month.

William Lynch, one of the prospectors who discovered the first mineral in the Sloan district, has given a working bond to a syndicate of Spokane Falls men, represented by S. K. Green, on a sixth interest in the Don Juan, and a quarter interest in the far-famed Washington claim being reported to be \$20,000. W. E. Murray has sold a fighting interest in the latter claim to J. Jefferson, of Spokane, for \$25,000.

W. W. Sprague, who sold the Tenderfoot, last year, for \$7,500, says that the Tacoma smelter has proved a great success, and that W. R. Rust, the manager, has expressed the opinion that the ore from the Kootenay Lake country—being a shipment from the Neabo and No. 1 in Hot Springs district—will be a success, and that the establishment here, and specimens from this part of the continent are solicited. A number of mining men with money are waiting for the season to open.

G. O. Buchanan's applications for the timber leases at the head of Sloan lake has been granted.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
Accounts Passed—The Water Cart is Coming—The Vacant Corporation Offices Filled.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held at the City Hall, last night. There were present, The Mayor, Ald. Lovell, Munro, Baker, Bragg, Styles, Hunter, McKilloan, Humber and Hall.

The City Clerk presented to the Mayor the credentials of Edward Bragg, elected alderman in place of ex-Alderman Devlin, resigned. His Worship, on the new alderman taking his seat, congratulated him heartily on his success.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

From Messrs. Eberts & Taylor, asking for \$250,000 in the case of Charles Williams' election petition against the corporation, for payment of finance committee for report.

From the Market Committee, informing the council that the new hay scales had arrived, and asking that sundry minor reforms be made in the working of the market.

From the Sanitary Committee, Des Moines, Iowa, asking for a reply to their last communication concerning the erection of a crematory in the Sloan district.

ALD. MCKILLOAN explained his views on the subject of a crematory, and moved that the matter be referred to the Sanitary committee.

THE MATRONS said that the matter should not be allowed to drift along in the way it was going. The parties who had written the letter were business men and were entitled to an answer.

ALD. HUNTER said that the Sanitary committee were in a peculiar position. A contract had been got up and submitted to the contractor, who, instead of signing it, substituted one of his own. The question was, should his conditions be accepted, or should they not? This was what should be referred to the Sanitary committee for report.

ALD. H.L. said that if the question of a site was left with the public, they could never get one at all. The whole Council should consider the matter, instead of shying it off on a committee. It was a matter important enough for a special meeting.

The matter was referred to the Sanitary committee for report.

ALD. HUNTER moved that the vacant positions in the city engineer's office be now filled.

ALD. MUNRO seconded.

A letter was read from Mr. Wilnot, recommending that Mr. Thomas Parr and Mr. Matthews be appointed to the vacant positions as surveyor and clerk.

The ballot resulted in the appointment of Mr. Thomas H. Parr and Mr. Thomas Matthews.

REPORTS.
From the Finance committee, recommending payment of sums amounting to \$300, \$400, \$709.36. The report was adopted.

From the Police committee, reporting that they had investigated the matter of the U.S. convict Smith, and that, after deliberation, they had found the charges groundless.

From the Finance committee, reporting that they had examined into the claim of Mr. M. J. Matthews for salary due his late father, from the city, and recommending that the heirs be tendered \$80.

From the Printing committee, authorizing payment of \$50 towards improving typewriter outfit. Adopted.

From the Sewerage committee, reporting that the cost of putting sewerage works in the Public school grounds was as follows: Trenching and pipe.....\$ 800 00 Sundry..... 100 00 Total.....\$ 900 00

It was recommended that the sum be appropriated out of the general revenue for the year. The work would take in about 1,000 feet of View street as well.

ALD. HALL spoke at length regarding the sewerage system and the advisability of completing the work at any cost. He was thoroughly satisfied that the work was going on well.

ALD. STYLES said that it was very essential that the Council should not deviate from the present sewerage system at all. Matters ought to be left entirely in the hands of the commissioners who had been appointed to look after the work.

ALD. MCKILLOAN said that it was very necessary that the appropriation should be made for the extension of the sewerage system to the public schools.

ALD. MCKILLOAN said that he could hardly agree with the proposition to pay for work of this kind out of the general revenue. The Council should be very careful how it established that principle, as many private citizens could make the same demand, and probably with as much reason, if not more. If the schools were within the sewerage system, he did not see why the work could not be done out of sewerage rates.

ALD. HUNTER supported the remarks of Ald. Styles and Ald. Munro. Bad water, bad whiskey and bad sewerage were three very bad things.

An amendment to lay the matter over for a week was carried.

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RAILWAYS.
Esquimat & Nanaimo Ry

TIME TABLE No. 15.
To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday, Oct. 20th, 1891. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

Table with columns for GOING SOUTH, GOING NORTH, and STATIONS. Includes routes to Esquimat, Nanaimo, and other locations.

On Saturdays and Sundays.
Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a single fare, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points good for three days, including day of issue. No Return Tickets issued on a Single Fare where such fare is twenty-five cents. Through rates between Victoria & Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agt.

From Terminal or Interior Points the Northern Pacific Railroad.
In the line to take To all Points East and South.

RAILWAYS.

Animals & Nanaimo Ry

ME TABLE No. 15.

Table with columns for station names and times.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Mr. Edgar Invited to Formulate His Charges Against Sir Adolphe Caron.

True Bill Against Another Boodler—Thirty Thousand Dollars Damages Against the Government.

The Department of Agriculture Fully Alive to the Danger of Smallpox.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., April 20.—The Premier states that the Grit story that the Government had been interviewed on the matter of the charges against Sir Adolphe Caron, and insists that an investigation be held is wholly false.

The Echoquer Court adjourned, to-day, out of respect to Hon. Mr. Mackenzie.

The officers of the Department of Agriculture, realizing the danger of a smallpox epidemic on the Pacific coast, have given orders to enforce the quarantine regulations in a most rigid manner.

The Exchequer Court adjourned, to-day, out of respect to Hon. Mr. Mackenzie.

MACKENZIE'S FUNERAL.

Imposing and Impressive Tributes of Respect and Esteem—Party Differences Forgotten.

Business Suspended in Toronto—Politicians and Public Men Present in Large Numbers.

Toronto, April 20.—The sorrow of the people of Canada over the death of Hon. Mr. Mackenzie was fittingly manifested to-day at the obsequies by the distinguished representatives of the Government and Dominion Government, who attended, making it the largest and most imposing and impressive funeral ever seen in Toronto.

The Liberal party was represented by Sir John Thompson and Hon. Messrs. Bowell and Paterson. The Liberal party was officially represented by Hon. Messrs. Laurier and Mills.

The local Legislature, without respect to political divisions, was strongly represented. The Mayor had requested the citizens to suspend business during the funeral, and the streets were lined with spectators.

After the public funeral services, the remains, accompanied by an attorney, left at 3:30 for Sarnia, where the body will remain till Thursday, when the funeral will proceed to Lake View cemetery, where the interment takes place in the family plot.

MICHAEL THE HUMBURG.

Further Developments in Connection With Detroit's Religious Pretender.

Detroit, Mich., April 19.—There were some developments in "Prince" Michael's case, to-day, that added to its complications. The evening papers had sensational accounts of an attempt to settle with Mrs. Mills, the "Prince's" legal wife, for \$1,000, in consideration of which she was to waive all claims for alimony and maintenance, and to withdraw her complaint charging him with infidelity.

It was alleged that Mrs. Mills was called to Col. Atkinson's office, and that the lawyer, together with her own attorney, did all in his power to persuade her to sign the document. Colonel Atkinson, these articles said, remarked at the time that it would be easy enough to get other witnesses out of the way, if she would only drop out of the case.

Mrs. Mills did not sign the paper, at all events, but Col. Atkinson is a rage over the publications. He has used the Journal and Times each for \$5,000 damages. A suit against the News for a like amount is expected in the morning. Whether the story be true or false, Mrs. Mills intimated to-day that she might take the case for her present attorney, "Prince" Michael waived examination on the charge of infidelity this morning, and was remanded to jail. The habeas corpus proceedings, by which the Bickies sought to get their child, Bernice, out of Michael's custody, was also decided to-day. Very little testimony was submitted, and Judge Reilly dismissed the writ, remanding the girl to the custody of the police.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Prohibition Commission to Make Full Enquiries in Canada and the United States.

Boodling Developments in Nova Scotia—Cardinal Taschereau's Condition—Method to Temper Copper.

HALFERTON, April 20.—The North Perth Liberals have nominated James Grieve, ex-M.P., for the House of Commons.

COBURN, April 20.—Macdonald's elevator has been burned, with 8,000 bushels of grain. The contents were insured.

SARNAIA, April 20.—James McWhartry, indicted for manslaughter for having killed Young Mitchell while firing at a target in a shooting gallery, has been acquitted in a rage over the publications. He has used the Journal and Times each for \$5,000 damages.

LEWIS, April 20.—Mr. Allard has, after 20 years' labor, discovered a method of tempering red copper, and has sold his secret to a rich American.

MONTREAL, April 20.—E. W. Davis, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, is likely to succeed the late Frank Edgar as passenger agent of the Grand Trunk railway.

QUEBEC, April 20.—His Lordship Bishop Williams, of this diocese, caught a severe cold, recently, and his case became so serious that his life is despaired of. Medical experts have been summoned from Montreal.

THE KENNEDYS.

Arrested by a Police Officer and Taken to the Provincial Gaol.

Writ of Habeas Corpus Applied for but Refused by Mr. Justice Walkem.

As Improper to Belittle the Legislature as to Belittle the Courts of Justice.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 20.—Provincial Constable Mason, acting for the Sergeant-at-Arms, came up from Victoria, this morning, with the Speaker's warrant, and the Kennedy Brothers surrendered to him about noon.

They were taken to the provincial jail, where they will remain until to-morrow, when they will be removed to Victoria, and appear at the bar of the House. Application was made in the Supreme Court by Mr. Whitehead for Mr. Justice Walkem for a writ of habeas corpus on an affidavit that the Messrs. Kennedy made their way illegally detained in prison by the jailer of this place.

The judge first remarked that it was unusual for the deponents to swear to matters of law, and he, therefore, wished to know what facts they had. His attention was then drawn to the Speaker's warrant, and he was stated that the arrest had been made for an alleged contempt committed before the recent Act respecting the privileges of the Legislative Assembly had been passed.

In honor remained in the province on the affidavit, and, even if it had been so, would only look to the question of arrest and detention as disclosed by the Speaker's warrant.

Mr. Whitehead submitted for his consideration the statute in question as having been recently passed, and contended that the speaker had no power under the act to issue the warrant.

The judge held otherwise, and declared that the act was perfectly constitutional and within the rights of the Legislature; that, as to the suggestion that it was retroactive and only applied to periods subsequent to its passage, he might agree with Mr. Whitehead, because it was a canon of construction, with respect to statutes, and especially penalties, that if they were intended to be retroactive, the Legislature must in express words say so.

This was in with the spirit of the constitution. What might be innocent in its bearings when committed, or might be dealt with by the courts, e.g. in case of libel, might be made criminal by legislation, be made more criminal in its character and subject to punishment of a kind unknown when the act was committed.

With this, however, he considered he had nothing to do at present, as the warrant before him was for an alleged contempt, and was perfectly good on its face. Even if the warrant had been made retroactive, he would have refused to grant the writ as the question of infidelity was one which should be left to the Legislature to decide. The Messrs. Kennedy were crying out before they were hurt, and it would be time enough for them to apply for redress in the Supreme Court for redress in case the Legislature should decide that the act was retroactive, and in consequence punish them. Similar acts had been done in other Provinces and their propriety was unquestionable, for the dignity and influence of the Legislature ought to be upheld and protected. The Legislature was not an institution which belonged to the Governor or the Government of the day, but was part of the constitution and trusted to the people for carrying out their wishes in the shape of legislation. It was therefore as improper to belittle such an institution as it was to belittle the Courts of Justice, which they had established in the province as their own institution. The Legislature was the lawmaker and the Judiciary were the administrators of the law, and both these branches of the constitution should, therefore, be upheld and protected. He knew nothing of the alleged libel and had not read it, and even if he had it would not concern his province to have given any opinion upon it. Surely what was right in all the other provinces of the Dominion was right in this province. There was therefore no impolicy in the legislation referred to. He refused, therefore, to grant a writ at all.

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THE KENNEDYS.

Arrested by a Police Officer and Taken to the Provincial Gaol.

Writ of Habeas Corpus Applied for but Refused by Mr. Justice Walkem.

As Improper to Belittle the Legislature as to Belittle the Courts of Justice.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 20.—Provincial Constable Mason, acting for the Sergeant-at-Arms, came up from Victoria, this morning, with the Speaker's warrant, and the Kennedy Brothers surrendered to him about noon.

They were taken to the provincial jail, where they will remain until to-morrow, when they will be removed to Victoria, and appear at the bar of the House. Application was made in the Supreme Court by Mr. Whitehead for Mr. Justice Walkem for a writ of habeas corpus on an affidavit that the Messrs. Kennedy made their way illegally detained in prison by the jailer of this place.

The judge first remarked that it was unusual for the deponents to swear to matters of law, and he, therefore, wished to know what facts they had. His attention was then drawn to the Speaker's warrant, and he was stated that the arrest had been made for an alleged contempt committed before the recent Act respecting the privileges of the Legislative Assembly had been passed.

In honor remained in the province on the affidavit, and, even if it had been so, would only look to the question of arrest and detention as disclosed by the Speaker's warrant.

Mr. Whitehead submitted for his consideration the statute in question as having been recently passed, and contended that the speaker had no power under the act to issue the warrant.

The judge held otherwise, and declared that the act was perfectly constitutional and within the rights of the Legislature; that, as to the suggestion that it was retroactive and only applied to periods subsequent to its passage, he might agree with Mr. Whitehead, because it was a canon of construction, with respect to statutes, and especially penalties, that if they were intended to be retroactive, the Legislature must in express words say so.

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The Colonist

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W. H. ELLIS, } HILLIS & CO.
A. G. SANDERSON, }
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Nonpareil, in other columns, 20 cents per line each insertion, or \$1.00 per line per month.

Where Ours are inserted they must be ALL METAL—no mounted on wood.

CAPITAL NOTES.
The McGreevy-Connolly Boobie Cases Postponed—Certain Missing Papers Will Be Presented.

Experimental Farm Reports to be Circulated Extensively for the Public Benefit.

Funeral of Mr. Mackenzie not a State Affair, by Request of the Family.

From our own Correspondent.
Ottawa, Ont., April 18.—The cases against Thomas McGreevy and Nicholas Connolly, have been postponed to the next Assizes, at the request of their counsel, on the ground that Mr. Bentley, late engineer of Public Works, who is ill, is required as a material witness.

Before the order of postponement was made, Mr. Samuel Blake, on behalf of the defendants, gave his pledge that all the books and papers stolen at Quebec would be forthcoming.

The Crown asked and secured a postponement of the Arnold case, owing to the absence of Mr. Wilson, a Montreal merchant, who is an important witness.

A hundred thousand copies each of the Dairy Commissioner's experimental farm reports will be printed, and distributed to the farmers of the Dominion.

Sir John Thompson's election protest was dismissed in Halifax, to-day.

Ten thousand Ottawa people assembled in the vicinity of the Chalmers Falls, on the night of the 18th inst., to witness the burning of a large quantity of dynamite.

The provisions of Mr. Gordon's bill abolishing the return Chinese certificates will be opposed by the government on the ground that its adoption would be an unwarranted breach of faith with those already holding such certificates.

The feeling, however, is such that a limited allowance of certificates is very objectionable and they will probably be limited to six months.

It has been decided that Parliament will adjourn during to-morrow and on Wednesday, during Mr. Mackenzie's funeral. The government will not offer a state interment, as contrary to the wishes of the family of the deceased.

Sir John Thompson and Hon. Messrs. Powell and Patterson will represent the Government at the funeral.

A REVIVAL CONFESION.
Mrs. Cox Tells How She and Her Lover Killed a Wealthy Suitor Her Parents Wished Her to Marry.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April, 17.—There is a young couple in Haugville, living under the name of Albert Cox and wife. The woman's name is Heloise. While laboring over intense religious excitement, last week, she confessed that she and her husband were guilty of a deliberately plotted murder.

Two years ago they were lovers in Cincinnati. The girl, who is not past 20 years old and is pretty, had another suitor, a man of middle age, a widower and well-to-do, and her parents were partial to him.

A mortgage lay upon their property, and the suitor promised that it should be lifted if their daughter would bestow her hand upon him. The younger suitor was driven from the house and the young woman forbidden to receive his company.

The lovers grew desperate, and resolved to run away, but as they would need money, the informant in a wayful scheme to obtain it. It occurred to him that the richer suitor should himself pay the forfeit of money and his consent to accept the girl should seem to accept the older suitor in consideration of \$1,000, and should make an agreement with him to meet him on Ludlow street bridge, where the money was to be paid to her.

The victim kept the appointment, and as he approached the girl she coughed. It was a prearranged sign for the conspiracy to reach its climax. The young man from a shadowy nook and struck the victim a cruel blow with a coupling pin on the head. He was a brakeman, and the heavy bar was handled with fearful effect.

There was no scream and the fall of the body made no sound. Both took the body and whirled it into the river below. The guilty couple did not stop to watch the

plunge of the body, but hurried back to the city. Nobody saw them on the bridge and their secret seemed safe.

Cox and the girl soon came to the city, where Cox obtained employment in the Peoria Division of the Big Four. Recently Mrs. Cox became a regular attendant at revival meetings. Mrs. Cox went to the altar, but she could find no peace.

Last Thursday night Mrs. Cox faintly at the altar, and when she recovered, she confessed the story as she told to Mrs. Ella Powell. Others were brought in, and the confession was repeated. Since that time, detectives have been at work on the case.

OKLAHOMA!

Thousands of boomers bivouacking on the Reservation Patiently Waiting.

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 18.—This city is becoming rapidly depopulated, as practically everybody is leaving for the reservation. Banks and other places have decided not to open unless they can have a good guard, fearing raiders may take advantage of the situation. It is not impossible that the boomers who have failed to get a place in line at the land office will make a rush, and the best man will get to the land office, in the third story of the building.

The route to the border is lined with a host of all sorts and conditions, carrying supplies for establishing business; in fact, everything for a country life. It is rumored that two confidence men who succeeded in making a boomers were shot dead en route to the new country, but the rumor is not confirmed.

KINGSMAN, O. T., April 18.—Twenty-five thousand boomers are encamping tonight on the borders of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation. These, with others who will make the race from various cities along the railroad lines, make a total of some 25,000 people who are seeking homes. Innumerable rumors are current to-night of scoundrels and conspiracies in connection with locating townships.

DANFORTH, O. T., April 18.—Nearly every colonist who proposes to race for a claim at the opening at noon to-morrow is on the Rock Island road with an important part. It is proposed to run special trains to three unallotted quarter sections on that road where a syndicate of capitalists, headed by El Reno, together with a number of United States officials and railroad representatives propose to erect a townsite. It is expected to land them there a few minutes after noon. The number estimated to go from this point is 10,000.

BROWN'S VALLEY, Minn., April 18.—Indian police are endeavoring to check the prairie fires which squatters are lighting for the purpose of bringing land under cultivation. A number of people have straggled into town half starved and nearly crazed from thirst. Squatters have not done much getting to work. Hundreds of acres are already broken and flax sown. Many are putting in corn, and hope to make enough this season to cover the expenses of getting up. So far there has been no claim jumping. At Watertown a large crowd is still being held off for a single track.

CERRILLO, O. T., April 18.—Despatches from all along the line of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation report that the start for the newly opened territory was effected promptly at noon without any trouble.

PRECIOUS METAL PRODUCTION.
WASHINGTON CITY, April 18.—E. C. Leach, director of the mine, has transmitted to Congress a report on the production of the precious metals, covering the calendar year of 1891, in response to a resolution of inquiry adopted in the Senate, several weeks ago. The product of gold in the United States was 1,604,840 fine ounces, valued at \$33,175,000, an increase of \$300,000 over the previous year.

The increased product is due largely to the increased amount of gold extracted from lead and copper ores. The product of silver was \$5,330,000, the ounces of the commercial value of \$7,960,040, or the coin value in silver dollars of \$75,416,787. This was an increase of 383,000 ounces over the prior year.

The increased value of the product was due principally to new finds in Colorado and Idaho, and to the cheapening of the processes of smelting lead and copper ore bearing silver. The total value of the gold deposited at the mint was \$70,816,632, of which \$34,868,180 was foreign coin and bullion.

The deposits and purchases of silver aggregated 72,083,888 standard ounces, of the value of \$35,048,584. The amount of silver purchased by the Government during the year was 54,393,912 fine ounces, costing \$51,748,483. The average cost of the silver purchased during the year was 30.893 per fine ounce. The average cost of the total amount purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, has been \$1.02 per fine ounce.

The price of silver at the commencement of the calendar year was \$1.058 per fine ounce, and at the close of December 31 was \$0.955 per fine ounce. At the date of the passing of the act of July 14, 1890, the price of silver was \$1.072 per fine ounce; at the date the law went into effect it had advanced to \$1.13. The highest point touched was \$1.18 on August 19, 1890, \$1.21 per fine ounce. The lowest point touched was on March 28, 1892, \$0.855 per fine ounce. At the lowest price of silver during the year, the commercial value of the pure silver contained in a silver dollar was \$0.737; at the highest price, \$0.926, and the average price, \$0.764.

THE PRESIDENCY.
Hill's Chances Slim—It is Suggested that he Consent to Cleveland's Nomination.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A morning paper publishes a special from Rochester, saying a strong personal friend of Senator Hill says he is certain that Hill will not be nominated and thinks that Hill himself realizes that it is impossible and is consulting friends in order to put himself in line for 1896. At the conference at Albany, it was suggested that after first ballot the Chicago convention, Governor Flower be placed in nomination by the New York delegation.

A Hill making a nomination speech as a delegate from the Elmira district, giving ready to resign in his favor. Hill is urged by friends among the Tammany leaders to urge him to consent to Cleveland's nomination in nomination, and to accept of Cleveland's nomination.

Successful Hill will undoubtedly secure the support for his own aspirations. Cleveland in nomination, and he is the orator, and they will demand his nomination.

THE WORLD BY WIRE.

Stevenson, the Novelist, a Political and Social Factor in Samoa—Chinamen's Rights.

The British in Burma—Interesting Experiments—Blizzards in England—A Thief's Reward.

Presenting Publisher Dead.
NEW YORK, April 18.—Boswell Smith, President of the Century Publishing Company, died at his home, 24 East First street, this morning. He had been suffering for the past three years from chronic Bright's disease and during that time suffered three paralytic strokes, the last of these occurring last winter. For the past month he has been unconscious. Smith was born in Lebanon, Conn., on March 30, 1829.

Stevenson in Samoa.
LONDON, April 18.—A letter from Samoa says Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, has gained an influence over the natives almost equal to that possessed by Mahetoe and is trying to induce them to wear clothing and abandon tribal fighting.

A Chinaman's Rights.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The United States circuit court of appeals rendered a decision, to-day, allowing Geo. Lee, alias Lee Hoy, a native of China, to remain in the United States. Hoy was arrested at Port Angeles, Wash., a year ago, on his arrival from Vancouver, B.C., on the ground that he had no certificate of identification, and he was ordered removed to China. He set up the claim, however, that he had been a resident of the United States for ten years.

The decision was deeply moved by the many kind words and tender tributes paid him by the speakers, and responded in a brief and informal speech. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes sent an original poem. The poet, Whittier, sent a letter, as did the venerable Rev. Cyrus A. Barton, and George Allen Peck sent a poetic tribute.

Edward Everett Hale.
BOSTON, Mass., April 19.—The 70th birthday of Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale was observed this afternoon by a reception in the Hotel Vendome parlors, followed by a banquet this evening. The banquet was a brilliant affair, and it was a distinguished company that greeted the occasion.

ANARCHIST MURDER.
He Confesses to a Plot to Murder the King of Spain, and Gives the Names of Numerous Parties to it.
MADRID, April 19.—The arrest of Felipe Munoz, the anarchist, who was betrayed into the hands of the police by Delbecq, who informed the authorities that Munoz was the prime mover among the anarchists and supplied him and others with bombs, promises to result in the extirpation of this dangerous class in Spain.

Munoz has already stated that Charles Henry Smith, American minister, accompanied by his wife, has started for America and will probably not return.

An Honorable Blackguard.
LONDON, April 19.—Hon. Patrick Grenville Nugent, brother of Baron Grenville, has been held in £400 bail for assaulting Miss Price in a first class railway carriage on the Brighton road.

Judge Lynch's Court.
ATLANTA, Ga., April 19.—Four negroes, Jerry Williams, George Davis, William Williams and Albert Robertson, suspected of the murder of Paymaster Stevenson and his wife, were taken to court to-day, and held in \$10,000 bail for trial on Monday.

Experiments in Lake Michigan.
CHICAGO, April 19.—During the next few months a great many bottles will be cast upon the shores of Lake Michigan, thrown into the water for experimental purposes by the United States Government. The experiments are for the purpose of determining the set and position of the vessel are entered. On each slip is the request that the finder send it to the chief of the Weather Bureau at Washington.

What Next?
AMSTERDAM, April 19.—One of the most sensational and remarkable international transactions known in many years, one which will make a great stir in England and Germany, is coming in the virtual sale of the island republic of San Domingo to a private company in the United States for \$3,500,000 in five per cent debentures secured on the revenue, tobacco, etc.

Once He Was Bled.
CHICAGO, April 19.—Aired Redations, the Assiniboine sachem, who some weeks ago had an operation performed to restore his eyesight, was yesterday placed in a dark room and the bandage removed for the first time. A few rays of light penetrated the darkened room, and to his great joy the old warrior discovered he could see.

Blizzards in England.
LONDON, April 18.—The severe weather which set in here last week continued. In many places the ground is covered with snow a foot deep, and regular blizzards have occurred. There has been serious damage to fruit and vegetables, and in many places the rivers have overflowed, the banks at the adjacent country is flooded and the crops destroyed. In some places the situation is really serious. Great damage has been done to crops in the Channel Islands by heavy storms, and in the north of Wales and Cheeshire. Advertisers say the cold wave is beginning to abate and the north of France say that hail and sleet are falling and the weather is bitterly cold.

Eight Persons Lost.
LONDON, April 18.—The German brig Felix, sailing from Stettin, went aground in the fleet and wind off Gore Point, near Brancaster, to-day. Heavy gale swept over that it is impossible and is consulting friends in order to put himself in line for 1896.

Venezuela's Dictator Victorious.
NEW YORK, April 18.—The steamship Philadelphia, from La Guayra, brought information of a battle between the government forces and revolutionists at Trujillo, Venezuela. Carlos R. Bruma, a passenger, said business was almost at a standstill at Caracas. In the battle at Trujillo 150 men were killed and a large number wounded. The rebels were superior in numbers, but deficient in discipline.

The government forces drove the rebels from shelter, but they rallied and made a stubborn resistance. The government forces were repulsed, but rallied, and owing to superior discipline, scattered the rebels; and the government troops were victorious. Palacio's term expired February 20 and no election having been held since, he retains the government illegally and by force.

The report that the trouble in Venezuela is settled, said Bruma, arises from ignorance or willful perversion of fact. Captain Chambers, of Philadelphia, denies the report of civil war and a general insurrection in Venezuela.

Roma Pace, Venezuelan consul, has received an official notification stating that by order of Palacio peace will soon be established, and their remains only small armed factions in the States of Los Andes and Aragua; that General Cripio is fleeing to Los Llanos with a few horsemen. In the account of the Trujillo fight, it is reported that the Government lost a hundred men, General Garrilla and Terren, with 200 rifles, are pursuing the rebel forces repulsed at San Sebastián.

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KNOWN FOR GOOD VALUE

Suits CLOTHING Suits

FOR HATS, FOR

Boys NECKWEAR, Men!

ALL AGES UNDERCLOTHING ALL SIZES!

W. & J. WILSON, GOVERNMENT STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

KASLO CITY,

KOOTENAY LAKE, B. C.

POPULATION POURING IN!

Kaslo is the Headquarters of the Great Slocan Mining Region

You Cannot Make a Better Investment Than by Buying in Kaslo.

PRICES ARE SURE TO RAPIDLY ADVANCE

Information may be had from the various agencies in British Columbia, and in Spokane, Butte and Helena, or at the office of

IRVING & HAYWOOD, General Agents Kaslo-Kootenay Land Co.,

WILLIAMS' BUILDING, 28 1/2 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

G. O. A. L.

The New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL, THE SOUTH FIELD COAL.

(Used principally for Gas and Domestic purposes.) (Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL.

(House and Steam Coal.) Are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, a high illuminating power, unequalled by any other Bituminous Gas Coals in the weight, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite fuel for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a warrant under a chattel mortgage, I have set and will sell by private sale the following chattel, belonging to the firm of Turnbull & Co., of New Westminster: 1st. A new horse-drawn harness, 6 sets Carl Harnes, 10 Wagons, 2 Drays, 4 Carts, 30 Brick Boxes, 1 ton Holman Hoisting Engine, 1 ton Dray Hoisting Engine, 2 Drums and cutters, 1 sand Pile Driver and outfit, a quantity of Stone and about 5000 Bricks. The above or any part of them will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. T. J. ARMISTEAD, Deputy Sheriff, New Westminster, B.C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Licensing Court at its next sitting for a transfer of the license held by me to sell wines and other liquors by retail on the premises situated on the Northeast corner of Fort and Douglas streets in Victoria City Lot No. 400, to Benjamin C. Pettigill.

WILLIAM GROFF, meo:lm Victoria, B. C., March 29, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that Wong Mee Why has sold his share in the Yuen Co. 32, Colman Street, to Wing Lee Tong. The business in future will be carried on by Wing Lee Tong and Wing Lee Tong.

WING LEE TONG, meo:lm Victoria, B. C., March 24, 1892.

EDISON GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BRANCH: EDISON BUILDING, RICHARD STREET, VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Largest and Most Complete Stock of Gas, Electric and Combination Fixtures in Canada.

CHANDLERS, PENDANTS, GAS AND ELECTRIC SHADES, HALL LIGHTS, BRACKETS, PORTABLES, ETC., ETC.

We are the largest manufacturers of these goods on the continent and our prices are kept competition. Goods put up by competent electricians, and the highest grade of workmanship guaranteed.

FINE RESIDENCE WORK A SPECIALTY.

SOLICITORS FOR THE COVICHIAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Limited, Victoria, B. C.

Detail this day of February, A. D. 1892.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. ADDRESS, FIXTURE DEPARTMENT.

THIRTY CAPITAL

Redistribution—Ontario Lose a Constitution and Toronto

The Civil Service Canadian Butte Canadian

From our own Correspondent.
Ottawa, April 21.—Bill will give addition Toronto and Montreal divided, these change wiping out of two counties Ontario and Quebec.

The reply of the Privy Council concerning the Duke of Clarence, was sent to-day.

Preparatory to the report of the Civil Service Commission, the Hon. Mr. Patterson presented the Civil Service Commission's report during the winter session that it is possible to trade of five millions at ten years.

The project of building Georgian Bay to Toronto to the Government to the House of Commons for Carleton, Sir John Thompson respecting the law of Sir Charles Tupper's Steamboat Act, was introduced.

The House went into vote for Military Service attention to General concerning the details of the permanent corps, in order to adopt a pension. Hon. Mr. Powell's pension would