

Making powder PURE

attention to contest the election... the latest returns the candidate, each candidate receiving and the returning officer giving vote for Mr. Wood. Mr. attention is that no poll was... where he says there... of this very likely that there... election, the last one having... managed with very... otherwise it would not have... for a mistake such as... to take place.

London, April 26.—The latest and most direct information from authoritative sources as to the precise status of the negotiations between Russia, France, Germany and Japan received here is as follows: The Russian, French and German ministers separately interviewed the Japanese vice-minister for foreign affairs under instructions from their respective governments and presented memoranda, in which it was stated the governments of Russia, France and Germany upon examining the terms of peace imposed by Japan upon China, found that the possession of the peninsula of Liatung, claimed by Japan, would be a constant menace to the capital of China and at the same time would threaten the independence of Korea and render it non-effective. In this sense, and for other reasons, it was stated that it would be a constant menace to the permanent peace of the Far East. Consequently the governments of Russia, France and Germany, desiring to show their sincere friendship for the government of Japan, advise it to renounce the absolute and final possession of the peninsula of Liatung. The memoranda of the three governments makes plain that they are presented in the way of friendly advice to the Japanese government and are not intended in any way to convey any open or covert menace. The impression is gained from the Japanese reply to the friendly counsel of the United States at the present moment. The governments of Great Britain and Italy have made it plain that they do not intend to follow the example of Russia, France and Germany, which the Japanese-Chinese treaty of peace would largely benefit, no less than the constant attitude of the United States toward Japan, lead diplomats to believe that the United States at this juncture will not fail to make such use of its good offices as will prevent Japan from being deprived of the fruits of her victory.

Washington, April 26.—Careful inquiries to-night confirm the dispatch from London giving substantial foundation for the reports of the joint action of Russia, Germany and France in regard to the projected treaty. It is now apparent that while the dispatches sent out from St. Petersburg and other cities in regard to this alleged intervention have been erroneous and exaggerated, there was a basis of fact in the statements. Something of the nature of a protest had been filed by these three governments. It was not, however, against the occupation of Manchurian territory, as asserted, but against the "absolute and final possession of the peninsula of Liatung," otherwise known as the "Regent's Sword," which commands the Gulf of Pechili and the approaches to Peking, and is substantially the Gibraltar of China. It is on this promontory that Port Arthur is situated. The general design of this citadel was designed by Admiral Schufeldt and was by him regarded as impregnable if manfully defended. Obviously the absolute and final possession of the citadel would leave the capital of China at the mercy of Japan. But every advice received here has indicated that Japan had waived her claim to the absolute and final possession of Port Arthur, and has insisted upon holding it as hostage until the indemnity shall have been paid.



Thomas A. Johns.

RECOVERED BY TAKING AYER'S Sarsaparilla

was afflicted for eight years with Salt... During that time, I tried a great many medicines which were highly recommended, but none gave me relief. I was last advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had finished the bottle, my hands were as white as paper.

from Eruptions

My business, which was a cab-driver, requires me to be out in cold and wet weather, often without gloves, but the trouble has not returned. —THOMAS A. JOHNS, Hford, Ont.

The Only Sarsaparilla

mitted at the World's Fair.

Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

Victoria Weekly Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1895. PART 1.

THE ORIENTAL PEACE TREATY

Russia and France Seem Determined to Oppose Certain Clauses.

England, Italy and United States Offer no Objections to the Terms.

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NEWS OF THE INTERIOR

Actual Work has Been Started on the Red Mountain Road.

Midway Advance

Actual, not colorable, work has been commenced on the Red Mountain Railway. Grading camps are established for four miles out of Rossland, where the initial camp is established. At Rossland the grade will start on a level with the Nickel Plate flat and run round the Le Roi hill about midway between the Le Roi road and the Northport wagon road. D. C. Corbin may be heard up, but somehow he manages to get money when it comes to a matter of building railways.

Mr. W. A. Waterman, the well-known mining engineer, has returned from a trip to England, where he went to interest capitalists in various mining

LATE CABLE DISPATCHES.

Balfour Declares That Old Fashioned Radicalism is Now Played Out.

Rear Admiral Stephenson Was to Occupy Corinto This Morning.

London, April 26.—In the course of his speech at Primrose lodge to-day, which is looked upon as an important utterance, Right Honorable Mr. Balfour said that some of the members of the Conservative party, forgoing victory in the next parliament, seemed to suggest the kicking down of the ladder upon which they had climbed. Such a suggestion was unalterably mean. It was Mr. Chamberlain and his Liberal-Unionist colleagues who, for the past nine years, had made a home rule policy impossible. Continuing, Mr. Balfour said: "The present position of the Unionist party is one of transition. What will follow, a permanent unionist or permanent union? I answer unhesitatingly permanent union. (Cheers.) Those persons who from a detached standpoint watched the policy of England through the last decade must have noticed that old-fashioned radicalism is now absolutely played out."

THE WILDE TRIAL.

Some Incriminating Testimony Admitted Despite Objections.

London, April 29.—The trial of Wilde and Taylor was resumed to-day. A number of letters by the prisoners to Mavor and others were read. The evidence taken in the former hearing relating to Wilde's relations with a newspaper and his relations with his fellow defendant Taylor was admitted despite the objections of Wilde's counsel.

The prosecution in the Wilde case is closed.

A CUBAN INCIDENT.

British Schooner Sunk by a Spanish Warship off the Cuban Coast.

Boston, Mass., April 27.—Additional information in regard to the landing of General Gomez and his party on the coast of Cuba has been brought to this city by Captain Lamont of the S.S. Inagua, who arrived at the island of Inagua, the captain learned that General Gomez and three other insurgent leaders had reached Cuba from this country in roundabout course by way of Inagua, Jamaica and Hayti. At Inagua they purchased a fourteen foot four oared boat and embarked on the German steamer Nostrand along their boat from the Nostrand's davits. Just at day-break on April 10th when the steamer was 2 miles off Cape Maisigen, Gomez and the others of his party dropped their boat into the water and quickly made their way through the brush to the interior, where they are supposed to have reached the main body of insurgents. It was known at Inagua that General Gomez had with him fully \$50,000 in American gold.

DR. GIBSON PREACHES

But Makes no Allusion to the Church Murders.

San Francisco, April 23.—Rev. Dr. J. George Gibson delivered his first discourse since the Emmanuel church murders at Grace M. E. last night. His subject was "The man of sorrow." He likened his own grief to that of Christ whom he declared was always with the sorrowing. He made no allusion to the church tragedies. The service was announced to begin at 7.45 but long before that time arrived the church was jammed. Even as early as 6 o'clock crowds clattered at the closed doors for admission. So great became the crowd in the streets that it was deemed advisable to open the doors and fill the church as quickly as possible and they poured in by hundreds. The church was taxed to its utmost capacity.

DURRANT ARRAIGNED.

Charged With the Murder of Blanche Lamont.

London, April 29.—A Tokio dispatch says the report that the Russian, French and German ministers have gone to Kio-to for the purpose of having an interview with premier Ito is unfounded. Japan has not yet officially replied to the joint note of protest lodged by the three powers. The ministers of the powers mentioned are still inclined to take a pacific view of the situation.

A dispatch from Yokohama states that the Mikado is suffering from a chill and

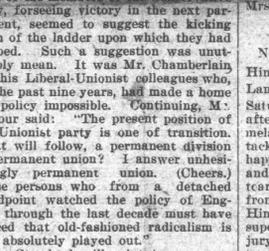
ENTERPRISES IN THIS PROVINCE.

He was successful in securing all the financial assistance he desired, and the result will be the development of claims in Cariboo and Similkameen during the coming season. Mr. Waterman leaves for Similkameen in the course of a few days to inaugurate prospecting work, and will afterwards visit the gold claims on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

On the 14th of April Messrs. Morgan and Heta located a claim adjoining the Highland Queen. They named their new find "No. 10."

A few days since Mr. Lefevre returned from his trip to Spokane, and reports whilst there having secured by cash purchase the one-half interest formerly held by Mr. John East in the Sunset claim, Deadwood camp. This is an enormous body of copper ore which development work may prove to be very valuable. It adjoins the largest claim in the camp, the Mother Lode.

THE PRINCE OF REALISTIC FICTION.



Thus looks the master of realism. This is the man who has produced more work, excited more comment, probed more moral anatomy, than any living author. Needing a strengthening stimulant, Zola drinks 'Vin Mariani,' of which he says that 'it is the elixir of life, combating human debility, and giving vigor, health and energy.' This is high praise, but it is consonant with what has been said about this great tonic-stimulant, by all the celebrities of the day. 'Vin Mariani' is the great nourisher. It strengthens the feeblest constitution, makes the convalescent strong and well, is very palatable, never produces constipation, but rather aids digestion and assimilation. If you send your name to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, you will receive a little album of portraits of celebrated people, and you will thus learn something not merely of the celebrated oca stimulant, but of the great people who drink it.

IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES

Reported That Fifteen Hundred Indians and Half-Breeds Take Warpath.

Proceedings Have Been Taken at Toronto to Unseat Mayor Kennedy.

Braceboro, Ont., April 29.—John Osborne, a boy aged 16, was killed by a runaway horse on Sunday.

Hamilton, Ont., April 29.—Archibald McKillop, for twenty years inspector for the board of health, died at his residence on King street, aged 73 years.

Hamilton, Ont., April 28.—It is stated on good authority that the Ontario government has decided to appoint Edwin Linsley, of Hamilton, to succeed A. D. Stewart as chief game warden of the province.

Toronto, April 29.—Alderman B. Sheppard was seriously injured in the Hunt Club run on Saturday by his horse falling.

Proceedings to unseat Mayor Kennedy have been commenced.

Winnipeg, April 29.—The wife of G. W. Baker, barrister, died yesterday.

The Odd Fellows paraded to Holy Trinity church.

Hugh Sutherland, the Hudson's Bay railway promoter, is here and gives assurance that the road will soon be built.

Winnipeggers have however, been received by Sutherland before and are anxious to see the road actually started.

Attorney General Sifton has returned from the East.

Regina, April 29.—A prisoner named Elms, serving a two years sentence for cattle stealing near Calgary, made his escape from the Regina jail on Saturday. He was working with the other prisoners in the jail yard and escaped by climbing the fence. He was seen afterwards going in an easterly direction. He gained some hours start of the mounted police, who have been hunting around the country for him without finding any trace.

Killarney, Man., April 29.—Reports come in from St. John's, North Dakota, state that fifteen hundred Indians and half-breeds are on the war path.

BARNARD SAFE.

A Notorious Incendiary Escapes to the United States.

London, April 25.—The police authorities have ascertained that John Barnard, for whose arrest on the charge of wholesale incineration a warrant has been issued, is in the United States. His crime, however, is not covered by the extradition treaty and consequently he is safe from English justice. Barnard is charged with being accountable for some three hundred incendiary fires in various parts of the metropolis. The total payments by the insurance companies on account of his operations reach a fifth of a million dollars. In one of the fires for which he is held accountable seven young girls came within an ace of losing their lives. Barnard's accomplice, Alfred Wagner Walsh, has just been sentenced to seven years penal servitude for his share in the diabolical operations.

THE EMILY HALL CASE.

Two Persons Charged With Having Caused Her Death.

Detroit, April 29.—Alice Lamb, the proprietress of the lying-in hospital here, and Dr. Seaman were arraigned to-day charged with manslaughter, in causing the death of Emily Hall. They entered no plea and were held to bail.

The funeral of the late George Williams took place yesterday afternoon, being conducted by Victoria lodge, I. O. O. F., of which deceased was a member. Services were conducted at the residence by Rev. Dr. Campbell and at the grave by the officers of Victoria lodge. The pall bearers were: David Dale, F. Carney, T. R. Mitchell, F. Page and Jas. Pape.

SEND TO-DAY.

Ladies and gentlemen, be alive to your own interest. There has recently been discovered and is now for sale by the undersigned, a truly wonderful "Hair Grower" and "Complexion Whitening." This "Hair Grower" will actually grow hair on a bald head in six weeks. A gentleman who has no beard can have a thrifty growth in six weeks by the use of this wonderful "Hair Grower." It will also prevent the hair from falling. By the use of this remedy boys raise an excellent moustache in six weeks. Ladies, if you want a surprising head of hair, have it immediately by the use of this "Hair Grower." I also sell a "Complexion Whitening" that will in one month's time make you as clear and white as the skin can be made. We never knew a lady or gentleman to use two bottles of this "Whitening" for they all say that before they finished the second bottle they were as white as they would wish to be. After the use of this "Whitening," the skin will forever retain its color. It also removes freckles, etc. etc. The "Hair Grower" is 50 cents per bottle, and the "Face Whitening" 50 cents per bottle. Either of these remedies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any address on receipt of price. Address all orders to

R. RYAN, 360 Clilmour St., Ottawa, Ont.

P. S.—We take P. O. stamps name as cash, but parties ordering by mail will confer a favor by ordering \$1 worth, as it will require this amount of the solution to accomplish either purpose; then it will save us the rush of P. O. stamps.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, May 3

THE YEAR'S FINANCES.

In the debate on the speech at Ottawa the deficit for the coming year was touched upon, Sir Richard Cartwright of course having some rather sharp things to say about it. He clearly showed that for the nine months expired of the fiscal year there is a deficit of over four millions, though by some eccentricity of book-keeping the figures published in the Canada Gazette exhibit a surplus of about \$700,000. Minister Foster disclaimed all responsibility for the erroneous character of the published statement, but he had to admit that there will be a serious deficit for the year, and he promised retrenchment and economy on behalf of the government. The government may make some effort to retrench and economize, so that it can "make both ends meet," but we take leave to doubt its success. It has built up its fortunes on extravagance and corrupt waste, and an attempt at economy will be apt to bring the structure down in ruins. The present ministers are not the men to sacrifice their offices for the good of the country, if they can help it. They would much prefer to heap deficit upon deficit and borrow more money to fill up the financial hole.

AFFAIRS IN AUSTRALIA.

Appropos of the discussion on the comparative weight of the depression in various countries the fact may be recalled that Australia was a severe sufferer, the crisis there preceding that in the United States. The Australian colonies were all at the time following the high protection idea, a fact which can hardly be palatable to the local protectionist scribblers. A Melbourne correspondent of Bradstreet's writing on March 15 gives some interesting particulars in regard to the reconstruction of the banks that suspended payment at the time of the crash. They are only twelve in number, and the reconstruction has proceeded on two main principles: (1) A heavy call on shareholders for fresh capital, and (2) the lockup of the deposits for a more or less extended period. The results now given cover up to the close of 1894, making a period of eighteen months of "reconstruction." As to the first line of procedure the correspondent says: "As regards the calls made upon the shareholders of the required total of £9,230,956, the sum of £2,847,075 fell due at various dates up to December 31, 1894. Of this amount no less than £2,554,548 was received by that date, leaving in arrears only £282,527. In addition payments have been made in advance to the extent of £480,092, so that the fresh capital received by the reconstructed banks has already reached a total of £3,034,640. The ability of the shareholders to meet so great a demand upon their resources has had its due effect upon the public mind. The amount still to be received at various dates is £3,196,316, of which £1,381,936 has to be found by the shareholders of one institution, viz, the Commercial Bank of Australia." With regard to deposits the process is thus summarized: "The sum due to depositors at time of suspension was £73,039,700; from this is subtracted the amount of deposits converted into preference stock in the banks, £6,856,576, and government balances, customers' current accounts, etc., variously dealt with, £18,635,201; leaving extended deposit receipts current at the close of 1894 of £47,548,122. This is an immense sum to have to pay interest upon, but it shows a substantial reduction from that owing at the time of suspension. The correspondent proceeds to show that the pastoral industry is still suffering from the effects of the crisis, but gives indications of improvement, and that the gold output is increasing. He thus concludes: "The commerce of the Australian colonies continues depressed, the import trade particularly suffering, owing to the large foreign indebtedness, the interest on which has ultimately to be met out of exports. For the four contiguous colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia the total imports in 1894 amounted to £38,739,939 against £43,908,979, a decrease of £4,867,049, and the total exports amounted to £50,242,724 against £46,911,279, the increase being £3,331,445. In 1893 exports exceeded imports by £9,967,190, but in 1894 the excess was £11,502,794. "The circumstances of the Australian colonies may, upon the whole, be regarded as slowly improving. The crisis swept away a vast amount of imagined wealth, beggared many thousands of persons, and made it a necessity for the bulk of the population to bestir themselves vigorously. Low prices for wool and agricultural produce have followed the crisis, intensifying its effects. But the volume of production is increasing, economy in all matters is more extensively practiced, and the foundations of a sounder era of prosperity are being slowly and silently laid."

Mr. Bostock and Mr. Grant have said publicly on more than one occasion that they are in full accord with Mr. Laurier on the trade question. The Colonist says they are not in accord. Any reasonable person would take the gentlemen's word for it, but the government organ is not quite reasonable at present; the results of the bye-elections have apparently thrown it quite off its mental balance. We do not know, though, that its delusions will do harm to anybody except itself, and it is at full liberty to hug them as closely as it pleases.

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HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST.

The History of the Northwest by Mr. Alexander Begg, the first volume of which was noticed in these columns some weeks ago, has now been completed by the issue of the second and third volumes. It is not necessary at present to say much more of these than that they keep up the degree of literary and mechanical excellence shown in the first

E. & N. EXTENSION.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Ker at yesterday's meeting of the board of trade in reference to the extension of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway to Comox

will commend itself most heartily to Victorians. There is no reason to suppose that it will meet with objection throughout the province generally. The argument set forth in the preamble in favor of the proposed subsidy from the Dominion is precisely that advanced in support of all such subsidies. The proposed work would not only be of local advantage but for the benefit of the province and the country generally. The lands to be opened up would undoubtedly attract settlers and increase the population, to the decided advantage of the public revenue. Of course the company would gain directly in a larger proportion than anybody else, but the public benefit to be derived from the extension must be easily perceived. The federal authority should certainly be called upon to make this return for a portion of the heavy balance it now holds from our people in the way of disproportionately heavy taxation. Nor can the proposal be looked upon as involving any burden on Dominion finances, for the treasury would be almost immediately recouped by the colonization which would result from the work.

THE "BAROMETER" AGAIN.

On Wednesday last the Colonist seized upon a statement that the customs duties collected at Toronto showed an increase during February and March as an indication that good times were at hand. "Among the signs of the approach, or rather the arrival, of good times," said our neighbor, "is the increase of imports." It further laid down the proposition that "the trade returns are a kind of barometer which show any improvement in trade and in the condition of the people almost as soon as it takes place." We thereupon quoted the trade returns for the Dominion for February and March and applied the Colonist's "barometer" test, apparently much to our neighbor's discomfiture, for it now asserts that "this comparison does not extend over a range sufficiently wide to warrant conclusions that can be depended upon. Our comparison extended over precisely the same range as the Colonist's, and if that range was sufficient in one case it surely must have been in the other. Our neighbor is to be congratulated on the facility with which it demolishes its own argument in order to escape from a painful position. That is not all, however. The comparison instituted by the Times extended over not only February and March but over the nine months past of the current fiscal year. Judging from the organ's confusion the figures have proved peculiarly instructive and we therefore feel constrained to quote them once more. For February this year the customs revenue was \$80,000 less than for the corresponding month last year. The March returns show a decrease of about \$200,000. The decrease for the nine months ending with March was \$2,000,000, showing a very heavy decrease of imports during that period. It is clear, therefore, that the trade barometer on which the Colonist relies indicates bad times instead of good. But even the range of nine months is not sufficient for our neighbor, and it takes a period of five years, for which the trade returns are as follows:-

Table with columns for Imports and Exports for years 1880-1894. Shows a general decline in imports and a corresponding increase in exports over the period.

Assuming the five year test to be a fair one, let us compare with this a similar period, viz: 20 years earlier:-

Table with columns for Imports and Exports for years 1870-1874. Shows higher import values compared to the 1880-1894 period.

In 1874 the imports were just about \$5,000,000 greater than in 1894, twenty years later. If we take into account the growth of population in that period the "barometer" test gives our neighbor but poor encouragement. The people of Canada are now feeling much poorer and less able to buy than they were twenty years ago, according to the Colonist's way of reasoning.

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Nor are the periods of Northwest history which they cover any less interesting than that covered by their predecessor. Mr. Begg reaches conclusions in some cases which will probably fail of universal acceptance, but it is evident that he has not in many instances drawn his inferences in haste or without a careful study of his authorities. One thing appears to us on a cursory perusal, namely, that the historian has done the Liberals an injustice in regard to the Canadian Pacific railway contract. He has apparently been led away just a little in this matter when he represents Mr. Blake and the Liberals as actuated solely by partisan motives in their opposition to the Conservative leaders and the company organizers were free from guile. We are inclined to look upon this portion of the work as based too much upon mere assumption.

The second volume commences with the later part of the first Riel rebellion and deals with the settlement of that difficulty at length. Nobody can fail to be interested in the stirring events of that time. In the preface to this volume Mr. Begg combats statements relative to the halfbreed outbreak made by Mr. Joseph Pope in his biography of Sir John Macdonald and shows that the government and the company organizers were free from guile. We are inclined to look upon this portion of the work as based too much upon mere assumption.

The government organ with a more than usually virulent outbreak of ill-nature disputes our statement that the Australian colonies were following the high protection idea when the depression came most severely upon them. It then proceeds to admit tacitly that our statement was correct in quoting the tariff figures, which show that the tariffs of the colonies were high at the time in question, and in the case of New South Wales higher than before. That exactly bears out the Times' contention. Perhaps the Colonist will be edified when it reads in the dispatches to-day: "Premier Reid of New South Wales informed a deputation yesterday that the entire Dibs tariff except the grain duty would probably be repealed in July." The New South Wales people evidently believe that they have been living under high protection; but then of course the Colonist says knows more about that matter than the people themselves.

St. John Telegraph: The government are at their last gasp and they know it. Their sole object now is to leave a legacy of trouble for their successors, an empty treasury, an overwhelming public debt, and an insufficient revenue. Fortunately the meeting of parliament at the present time makes it impossible for the Tories to relieve themselves of the responsibility for these things, as they hoped to do by bringing on an early election.

Toronto Globe: The Tory party in Canada calls for the re-establishment of protection in Great Britain, thus blocking the farmer's market for wheat; subsidizes steamships in order to subject him to competition from Australia; gives a drawback of duty to manufacturers in order that his foreign competitor may get cheaper implements; taxes him at home on all the necessities of field and household, and by gross official neglect allows his live cattle to be scheduled by Great Britain.

ANARCHIST MOWBRAY

Undertakes a Secret Mission to the United States.

London, April 26.—The fact has leaked out that Charles Mowbray, one of the leading lights of the English anarchists and one of the once notorious Autonomie Club, is on a visit to the United States. His mission is not definitely known, nor can anything be gleaned from his wife and children who are living in the East. End, but he is believed to be the bearer of important communications from the Radical wing of the English Socialists to their cohorts in the United States. It was while Mowbray was editor of the Commonwealth that the Anarchist organ called upon all true Anarchists to endeavor to "remove" Justice Hawkins, Home Secretary Matthews and Police Inspector Melville, on the ground that they had consigned some Commonwealthers to penal servitude for the bomb conspiracy at Walsall. Mowbray was arrested but acquitted upon trial, while Nicoll, the publisher, went to prison for eighteen months. Mowbray was once imprisoned at Norwich for inciting a riot.

Large decorative graphic with the number 9/10 and text: IF E. B. EDDY'S WERE NOT THE BEST MATCHES MADE, THEY WOULD NOT BE IN CONSTANT USE BY NINETENTHS OF THE PEOPLE. IN GIVING GENERAL SATISFACTION THEY LEAVE ABSOLUTELY NOTHING TO BE DESIRED.

ISLAND RAILWAY EXTENSION

Dunsmuir Asks for the Dominion Subsidy of Three Thousand Dollars a Mile.

Important Resolution Brought Before Board of Trade on the Subject.

Several motions were made at yesterday's meeting of the board of trade for the disposal of the report of the special committee on the powers of the council, including proposed by-laws. It was finally decided to have the by-laws printed and distributed among the members.

Mr. Cutburt asked if it was intended to hold monthly meetings as decided at a former meeting.

The chairman said the president would no doubt deal with the matter.

The Montreal Board of Trade wrote asking the board to co-operate in an endeavor to secure some means for the satisfactory settlement of disputes between customs authorities and importers, and suggesting the establishment of a board of customs experts. A draft of a petition to send to the senate and house of commons was enclosed by the Montreal board, it being proposed to obtain signatures and forward the petitions to Ottawa.

Mr. Belyea moved that the communication be received and the secretary be instructed to obtain signatures to the petition. Mr. Davies seconded the motion and it was adopted.

Mr. C. D. Mason gave notice that at the next quarterly meeting of the board he would move to amend the by-laws as proposed by the special committee.

Mr. D. R. Ker moved:

Whereas the Esquimalt & Nanaimo R.R. Co. are prepared to at once proceed with the construction of an extension of the E. & N. railway from Wellington to Comox, provided the usual Dominion subsidy of \$3,200 per mile is granted in full therefor;

And whereas the extension of such railway would largely aid in the development of the natural wealth of B. C. and in the settlement of vacant lands, and would be in the general interests of the Dominion;

Be it resolved that this board earnestly press upon the Dominion Government the importance of adding the immediate construction of said railway by granting the said subsidy of \$3,200 per mile. And be it further resolved that our representatives, Messrs. Barrie and Prior, be requested to secure the grant of such aid from the Dominion Government during the present session.

Mr. Ker said he had seen Mr. Dunsmuir and that gentleman had told him that if they were given the grant asked for they would extend the line immediately. The country through which it was proposed to run the line was very rich, and would soon be settled if the railway was built. It might be said that the company owned all the land and they should therefore not be given the grant. He would point out, however, that the C. P. R. also owned the land and at the same time received grants from the Dominion government. It was besides the intention of the E. & N. railway company to improve their present road by putting in steel trestles.

Mr. William Wilson had much pleasure in seconding the resolution. The members should take a decided stand and make the Dominion give the grant. The money was in the bank, ready to commence the work, and it would put nearly a million dollars in circulation.

Mr. Belyea did not think the resolution should be passed to-day, as some crank would say this was just a hole-in-the-corner meeting for the purpose. A special public meeting should be held for the purpose of discussing the question. He did not want to be understood as opposing the resolution.

Mr. B. V. Bodwell pointed out that the resolution would have to be sent to Ottawa immediately, as the government would be now considering the estimates.

Mr. Belyea said railway subsidies were generally brought down late in the session.

Mr. Bodwell—But the government know early in the session what is to be given.

Mr. Belyea—Oh, they know that we have to be "fixed."

Mr. Cutburt thought the board should first find out that the Dunsmuir members in the provincial house would favor the British Pacific. It was generally understood last session that they for some time stood in the way of the British Pacific.

Mr. Ker said that the Dunsmuir had already sent their application for the subsidy.

The resolution will be considered at a special meeting to be held on Monday.

Mr. Henderson moved that the board draw the attention of the proper authorities to the fact that a large majority of the firms of the province ignore the registration clause of the partnership act and ask that the law be enforced.

Mr. Bodwell said there was no official

to enforce the act, but there was a provision that any private individual can prosecute under the act.

At the request of the chairman Mr. Henderson withdrew the motion.

Mr. Belyea introduced a motion legalizing the past actions of the council and empowering them to carry on business as heretofore.

The meeting adjourned until Monday.

FAILED TO AGREE.

The Royal Commission on Pensions a Fiasco.

New York, April 26.—A dispatch from London says the royal commission of members of the Houses of Commons and Lords appointed to prepare a report for a plan by which government pensions might be granted to the aged poor has proved a fiasco, and next week the commission will report to the House of Commons its utter inability to agree on even a preamble to the report. The Prince of Wales was president of the commission and its membership included such well known men as ex-Postmaster-General Lyon Playfair, Lord Brassey, Joseph Chamberlain and James Stewart. Henry Broadhurst, a noted labor leader, and Joseph Arch, the former laborers' champion, were the representatives on the commission of the trade unions and the working classes generally. The Prince of Wales, evidently disgusted at the fiasco, submits a separate report stating that he remains neutral, on the ground that as the subject has, to a considerable extent, become one of party controversy both in and out of parliament, it would be inconsistent with his position of political neutrality to either approve or condemn the scheme. Of the other reports Mr. Broadhurst favors a universal old age pension scheme at the public cost, while Mr. Chamberlain severely criticizes his associates, intimating that they had made a mess of the whole matter and recommended that the task be entrusted to other hands.

VICTORIA WILL ECONOMIZE.

And Return to the Sound Principle of Lower Taxation.

Sydney, N. S. W., April 27.—Premier Turner of Victoria announces that the colony's expenditure in the coming year will be reduced by £460,000 and thus will be brought within the revenue. This will obviate the necessity of additional taxation.

Premier Reid of New South Wales informed a deputation yesterday that the entire Dibs tariff except the grain duty would probably be repealed in July.

Endorsed by the medical faculty and prescribed by the most eminent physicians for indigestion, Adams' Puffinbarger's Fruit.



As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever. I did in my life." Geo. Merrett, Toronto, Ont.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Wood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

THE NICARAGUA

Bayard Will Obtain a Few for Ni for Ni

Interesting Fact and Trade of the

Washington, April 26.—The Nicaraguan out-advices as to the Nicaraguan government's attitude toward the British ultimatum would not be immediate. The British demand that the money to pay the indemnity be raised by a loan in this country to the amount of \$1,000,000. The Nicaraguan government would not be immediate. The British demand that the money to pay the indemnity be raised by a loan in this country to the amount of \$1,000,000. The Nicaraguan government would not be immediate. The British demand that the money to pay the indemnity be raised by a loan in this country to the amount of \$1,000,000.

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It is a significant part of Nicaragua's resented by bonds payable there in debt aggregates \$2,000,000. The interest on the bonds is, however, Nicaragua's share of the interest on the bonds. The diplomatic Central and South American very much interested in the capture of a vessel on the Great Britain's interference to collect indemnity, she will cease offered by the principal or interest on the foreign debts, assuming this forcibly notwithstanding the may be brought about to be applied to the interest of course, state the occupation original indemnity, which would only a Nicaragua, and should be able, at it seems likely demand, the occupied so indefinitely at present occupation. This is the reason Americans, and the cause for apprehension. 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THE NICARAGUA EMBROGLIO.

Bayard Will Endeavor to Obtain a Few Hours Respite for Nicaragua.

Interesting Facts About Corinto and Trade and Commerce of the Republic.

Washington, April 26.—Up to noon today the Nicaraguan minister was withdrawing advice as to the decision reached by the Nicaraguan government regarding the British ultimatum. His advice at a late hour last night indicated there would not be immediate compliance with the British demands. Nicaragua has not the money in her national treasury to pay the indemnity in full. It is believed that arrangements can be made to secure a loan equal to the amount, for which ample security will be provided.

Corinto, April 26.—All is quiet this morning. No English marines have as yet been landed.

London, April 26.—The Globe says Bayard has sought to obtain from the foreign office a few hours extension of Great Britain's ultimatum to Nicaragua, and has also made suggestions regarding the indemnity.

Corinto, which the British admiral will seize unless England's demands are complied with, is the best port of the Central American states on the Pacific coast. It is important to Nicaragua as it is the terminus of the line of the Central railway. The port of San Juan del Sur has a harbor of average size, and is in communication with Lake Nicaragua by a macadam road built by the New York and California Transit Company. Corinto is the heaviest import town in Nicaragua. The imports there for 1891-92 were \$6,006,895, while all the imports at other points did not exceed \$500,000. It is evident from this why the British choose Corinto for their strike. Almost one half of the imports at Corinto are from Great Britain, so that the British seizure of the customs house will result in their receiving the customs due from British merchant ships. The British imports in 1891-92 were \$2,142,601; those of the United States came second at \$1,437,070 (or \$1,042,065, France \$395,144. The rest of the import trade was with the neighboring South and Central American countries. The imports of San Juan were \$198,820. As the Corinto imports average about \$500,000 monthly, it would not take long for Great Britain to appropriate the \$75,000 indemnity demanded.

The tariff rates of Nicaragua are such that the \$6,006,895 of imports in 1891 yielded \$1,058,413 in customs duties. Most of this was collected at Corinto. At this rate the receipts at Corinto would reach \$75,000 within thirty days unless commerce was diverted to other ports.

It is a significant fact that the largest part of Nicaragua's foreign debt is represented by bonds held in London and payable there in 1899. This foreign debt aggregates \$2,105,225. The London holders have thus far received the interest on the bonds very promptly.

If, however, Nicaragua is crippled by the seizure of her customs receipts, it may result in a failure to meet the interest on the bonds held in London. The diplomatic representatives of the Central and South American republics are very much disturbed by this interference of the case for fear that it opens a vista of endless trouble and aggression in the future. Their idea that once Great Britain is permitted, without interference to collect this special indemnity, she will avail herself of the excuse offered by the failure of Nicaragua to meet her interest payments on foreign debts, to assume the task of collecting this forcibly in the same manner, notwithstanding the fact that the failure may be brought about by her own seizure of the customs receipts which were to be applied to the payment of this interest. Of course, this would necessitate the occupation of Corinto after the original indemnity had been collected, which would only add to the distress of Nicaragua, and should she then be unable, as it seems likely, to meet her last demand, the occupation may be prolonged so indefinitely as to amount to a permanent occupation of the territory.

This is the reasoning of the South American states, and they find individual cause for apprehension in the fact that all these little republics owe money to European bondholders on account of principal or interest of national debts. They fear that for the first time the principle may be laid down and enforced that a European nation may insure collection of debts owing to its citizens as individuals, and not to the European nations, a doctrine which they assert would be particularly obnoxious, if applied to some of the states of the American Union, which have defaulted in their debts to foreign bondholders.

A dispatch from Washington says notwithstanding the reports from London that nothing has been heard from the United States government indicating the desire that England should be less harsh in her exactions, it is again positively asserted that Bayard, on the 24th inst., was instructed to ask Kimberley to give Nicaragua two weeks in which to pay the indemnity in London instead of under duress at Corinto.

The Pall Mall Gazette says the courteous stand taken by the United States in connection with the Nicaraguan episode is a favorable augury for a close understanding between the United States and Great Britain upon the Chinese-Japanese question. It asserts England's action towards Nicaragua will teach South American republics better manners.

The Westminster Gazette asserts that the enforcement of the British demand upon Nicaragua will not be put into effect until midnight to-night. No confirmation

of the statement can be obtained at the foreign office.

Bayard refused to-day to discuss in any way the present status of the Nicaraguan embroglio.

Washington, April 26.—An intimate friend of President Cleveland says that while fully alive to the necessity of maintaining the autonomy of American states against foreign encroachments he can find no warrant for interfering to prevent reparation for insult to foreign countries. He further said it was the determination of the government to preserve Nicaragua's independence unchanged and the United States would forcibly, if necessary, resist any attempt on the part of any European government to establish itself on this continent.

The Nicaragua canal engineer commissioners received their instructions from Gresham to-day and decided to leave for New York this evening. They have planned to sail from Mobile on the Montgomery on May 7th.

It is definitely stated that the three days in which Nicaragua is to reply to England's ultimatum expires this evening, and not last night, as hitherto conjectured.

BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH

HOW A GRENVILLE CO. LADY WAS RESTORED TO HEALTH.

A Severe Cold Brought on Illness Which Confined Her to Bed for Three Months and Brought Her Almost to the Verge of the Grave.

From Brockville (Ont.) Recorder.

In and around Merrickville there is no medicine so popular as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This condition of things is hardly to be wondered at when it is known that there are here scores of people who owe the excellent health they enjoy to this life-saving medicine. Mrs. R. M. Easton, a well known and estimable resident of the village, is among those who speak in the highest terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Recently this lady related her experience to your correspondent as follows: "In the fall of 1893 I contracted a severe cold which resulted in congestion of the lungs. This threw me into bed where I lay for over three months, all the while suffering a great deal, and apparently constantly growing weaker. I expectorated a great deal of blood, and at one time it was thought that nothing could save my life. But again I rallied and lay for a long time between life and death. I had suffered for some time before being taken down with a severe pain in my head and left side, and sharp, twinging pains between my shoulders. The pain in my side and head continued to trouble me all through my illness. The doctor gave up all hopes and my friends made up their minds that I could not live. It was at this juncture that a friend strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I sent and procured a couple of boxes. I began their use and soon felt an improvement in my condition, and by the time the two boxes were gone I could sit up in bed and take considerable nourishment. I gladly continued to use the Pink Pills and soon found the pain in my left side and head had gone and I began to feel like a new person. By the time I had taken six boxes I was able to be up and around the house and could do some light work. I still continued using Pink Pills and constantly gained in strength until I was soon as strong as ever I had been in my life. Last fall I caught cold and the pains to which I have referred returned in a light degree, but I had now found a cure for them and taking a couple more boxes of pills I was as well as ever. I never had better health than at present and feel such confidence in the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I always keep a box in the house, and I confidently believe that but for them I would have been in my grave to-day and my little ones motherless. I cannot say too much in their praise, and hope my experience may be the means of inducing some other sufferer to try them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give new life and richness to the blood and rebuild tissues due to either of these causes, and this means they effect a cure in a large percentage of the troubles which defeat mankind. Some unscrupulous dealers impose on the public imitations of this great medicine. The genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk or by the hundred or ounce, or in any form except in the company's wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." No matter what the color of any pill offered in any other shape, it is bogus. These pills cure when other medicines fail.

NAVIGATION OPENED.

The Mariposa the First Vessel to Reach Quebec.

Quebec, April 26.—The Dominion line steamship Mariposa, Captain Cave, from Liverpool, passed Father Point inward yesterday and will reach port about 4 o'clock to-day. She is the first transatlantic steamship up the St. Lawrence this season. The first steamer to arrive in port last year was the Phoenix on April 25.

A Humorous Fact

About Hood's Sarsaparilla—it expels bad humor and creates good humor. A battle for blood is what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and is always victorious in expelling foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils and other blood diseases.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the bowels and liver. 26c.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT

The Process Against Connolly & Co. Issued at the Instance of Laurier.

So Far Revision of the Voters List Has Cost the Country \$105,000.

Ottawa, Ont., April 26.—In the commons yesterday, after some close questioning, Solicitor-General Curran said that the process against Larkin and Connolly had only been issued after Laurier's question was put on the paper.

Dr. Montague said the expenses for revising the voters' lists was, up to date, \$105,000. McLellan's bill was introduced compelling manufacturers to stamp the date on cheese.

The debates committee met to-day and elected Lariviere chairman. The Hudson's Bay railway deal with the government is declared off for the present.

Dr. Bourinot being interviewed says that Attorney-General Sifton did not violate the constitution by going into Haldimand.

Baker is here trying for a subsidy for the railway in which he is interested to touch the coal areas west of the Crow's Nest pass. As the C. P. R. has a cinch on all western subsidies it is not probable that Col. Baker will get the subsidy transferred to the British Columbia Southern.

It was reported that Greenway will dissolve the Manitoba legislature on May 8th.

W. J. Grace of Toronto, is here to urge the government to grant aid towards erecting a national hospital for consumptives.

Dr. McLeod's minority report proposes strongly in favor of prohibition. It says Canada's drink bill annually amounts to \$145,000,000.

Hon. Mr. Foster has promised his budget speech for next week. In the house to-day Foster replying to Davies said that no final statement had been reached between the government and Newfoundland as to union. That was all he could say now.

Ottawa, April 27.—In the house yesterday the proceedings were lively and brief. Coatsworth secured the first reading of his bill to extend the provisions of the trade marks act to trade union labels.

Foster declined to comply with a request from Davies to state the terms offered by Newfoundland. No negotiations were proceeding between Canada and England respecting the French shore question. Hagart said that the contractor of the Soo canal would have claims for extras.

Lariviere obtained an order for Manitoba school papers without debate. The balance of the sitting was taken up discussing the winter session to be brought forward on Monday.

Mr. Coatsworth will introduce a bill to prevent the trap shooting of pigeons. Mr. Davin has given notice of motion in aid of woman suffrage.

OSCAR WILDE'S TRIAL.

Additional Testimony from Parker—Prisoners Plead Not Guilty.

London, April 26.—The trial of Wilde and Taylor for unnatural crimes was begun to-day. The witnesses who testified at the preliminary hearing repeated the stories they previously told. Wilde looked careworn and thinner. Taylor maintained an air of unconcern. Both prisoners pleaded not guilty. The evidence given by Parker was vastly more disgusting than the testimony he gave at the former hearings. He swore Wood and Allen had received four hundred pounds from a man with whom they had been guilty of misconduct.

FLOUR ADVANCING.

Ogilvie and Lake of the Woods Co. Increase 25 Cents per Barrel.

Montreal, April 27.—W. W. Ogilvie and the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., two of the largest milling companies in Canada, have decided to advance the price of flour twenty-five cents per barrel. Four months ago a similar advance was made.

The Herald's special cable from St. John says: "The Newfoundland delegates who visited Ottawa, it has transpired, demanded that Canada allow our fishermen a bounty on fish exported which they might compete with French fishermen. The amount asked for was equivalent to the amount France grants her fishermen. It was also proposed that Great Britain should partly indemnify Canada, Newfoundland agreeing to pass a measure settling the French shore question satisfactorily to England and France. Negotiations are still in progress."

NEW OIL FIELD DISCOVERED.

The Largest Well in the Lima District Developed.

Toledo, Ohio, April 26.—A special from Lima, Ohio, says: "The biggest well in the Lima field for several years was developed yesterday morning on the Voorhes farm two miles east of the city. The well was drilled Thursday and when shot yesterday morning contained one thousand feet of oil and it sprayed out over several hundred feet and began flowing. It is now flowing at the rate of 400 barrels a day."

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

A DARING CONSPIRACY

Reported to be in Progress Between Howell and Schultz.

Winnipeg, April 26.—Consternation has been created in local political circles by the rumor from Ottawa that Lieutenant-Governor Schultz has offered to help Premier Howell out of the school question dilemma by dismissing Premier Greenway and his ministers, on condition that he (Schultz) be given another term as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. Schultz's pretext for dismissing Greenway will be an alleged breach of trust on the part of Sifton in taking part in the Haldimand election. By this deal the school question would be removed from the Federal political arena for a time at least and the Howell government given a better chance of success in the coming elections. It is understood, of course, that the new ministers appointed by Schultz would comply with the remedial order and appeal to the people some time within a year. If this conspiracy is carried out there will be exciting times in Manitoba.

EXAMINATION OF DURRANT

Witness Wolfe Wears a Coat Bearing a Resemblance to Durrant's.

Why Should He Break the Lock When He Had a Key to the Door?

San Francisco, April 26.—There was as large a crowd as ever at Durrant's examination this morning. The defense apparently have no hope of preventing the prisoner from being held and are devoting their efforts to obtaining information for use at the trial. Elmer Wolfe was the first witness this morning. He repeated the story told at the inquest of his being present at Dr. Vogel's on the night of the murder, Durrant arriving about 9.30, leaving the house with Durrant and several young ladies, and of accompanying Miss Lord home and about midnight seeing a man who resembled the accused near the church.

During Wolfe's cross-examination, he was requested to take off his coat but refused. Counsel appealed to the court and Wolfe removed the garment, and then admitted to counsel that it bore a resemblance to the one worn by Durrant. On the night in question witnesses wore a dark coat and vest and light trousers which were now at the ranch where he was employed and could be secured at any time. Geo. P. King, organist of the church, was then called for the first time. He had been organist of the church for two years and had helped to arrange the Sunday school library in company with Durrant, who was superintendent. He had no key to the side door of the church, but had one to the library door, being assisted by Durrant who was the only one other than himself who had a key to it. The lock (which was produced) caused a great discussion among the counsel. It was apparent that the defense would maintain that Durrant, having a key, could have unlocked the door, and in his case there was no need why he should break the lock. The prosecution on the other hand is of the opinion that as only he and King had keys to the room, he knew that to unlock the door would have pointed to one of them immediately.

Canadian News. Niagara, Ont., April 27.—The oldest inhabitant of this town, in the person of James Bamister, passed away yesterday at the age of 104 years. The deceased was a refugee from slavery and came to this country when quite young, locating in Niagara, where he lived ever since.

Winnipeg, April 27.—A dispatch from Moosomin, N. W. T., was received last night stating that Mounted Police had arrested a man walking on the track who answered to the description of William Farr, the C. P. R. engineer who attempted to burn his wife and children here a few weeks ago. A later dispatch says the man arrested is not Farr.

Ottawa, Ont., April 27.—Gaudaur says Harding, the English sculling champion, declined the offer to row him at Belleville this summer for one thousand dollars, and Belleville people are now endeavoring to get Berry or Peterson of San Francisco to row him.

Winnipeg, April 26.—A dispatch from Hartney, Manitoba, says fire broke out last night about midnight in Barter's butcher shop and before it was subdued it had swept the business portion of the town out of existence. Buettner's hardware store, Cuthbert's grocery, the Massey-Harris Company's warehouse, Iverson's store, Barter's butcher shop, the Commercial hotel, Kitz's butcher shop, Sutherland's bakery, McDonald's livery stable, Young's hardware store and Bowers' harness shop were burned. The Barter family had a narrow escape and barely got out in their night clothes. The loss is about \$25,000, mostly covered by insurance.

Lieutenant-Governor Schultz is very indignant at the rumor concerning himself and the Manitoba ministry published in several papers. He gives it an unqualified denial.

Another Result of the Wilson Bill. Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 26.—Orders were issued yesterday to operate all collieries of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company on full time. Six thousand men are affected by the order.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 30 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the Blow-Whistle with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, drives this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Discharge. 25 cents. At Geo. Morris.

THE TERMINAL CITY MURDER

Some Important and Significant Points Elicited at the Inquest Yesterday.

The Jury Returns a Verdict of Murder Against Parties Unknown.

At the inquest at Vancouver upon the body of Louis Pomeleau Officer Grady told that the axe supposed to have been used by the murderer was found in the Andrews cabin, and that Andrews said the fire in front was caused by his burning straw out of the bed formerly occupied by Pomeleau. G. L. Andrews, who was next called, said that he came here from Snohomish, in Washington state, and that Pomeleau had lived with him for three months. He last saw Pomeleau alive at 7 o'clock in the morning of Thursday last, the 18th instant, when witness went to work on a boom 300 yards from the cabin. When he returned at noon Pomeleau's bed and blankets and other things were tied up ready to be moved, and as Pomeleau had said he was going to leave that day witness thought he was coming back for them. Frank Pidgeon, who formerly lived with them, came along and witness told him he had better go and see if Pomeleau was getting on the train, because he had Pidgeon's watch. Pidgeon went to the station, and two hours later came back, saying he had not seen Pomeleau. Pidgeon then got the key of the cabin and in about five minutes came back with his clothes all packed up and jumped on a street car and took Pomeleau's blankets, saying that he thought that Pomeleau took the train at Westminster the day before. Seven weeks ago Pomeleau got \$50 from home to take him to St. Bernard, P. Q. He and witness spent the money for drinks in two or three days, all but \$18, and since then Pomeleau spent \$5 or \$6 for washing and different things; and he said he intended to go to Seattle by boat and work his way back along the railways the best way he could. On Tuesday night witness went to Mrs. Turgen's and asked if Pomeleau had left any clothes there; being told in answer that he had left his good clothes. Witness then made up his mind that Pomeleau had not gone, and therefore notified Policeman Johnson that something must have happened. The policeman told him to look for Pomeleau, and it six o'clock the next morning he got up to do so, finding the missing man dead a few yards from the cabin.

Dr. Bell Irving, who made the post mortem examination, testified that in his opinion the man had been dead between two and four days when found. The jaw and face were badly fractured in several places, and the skull was fractured so that the brain protruded above the right eye. The front portion of the brain was smashed into pulp, with pieces of the skull sticking in it. The fire was put on the body during life or immediately after death, as shown by the blisters on the legs.

After further evidence, without retiring, the jury returned a verdict that "said Louis Pomeleau was murdered by some party or parties unknown." Andrews was taken to the lockup and will be retained as a material witness.

THE CHURCH HORROR.

A Formal Charge of Murder Recorded Against Durrant.

San Francisco, April 27.—A formal charge for the murder of Blanche Lamont was recorded against Theodore Durrant in prison this morning. On hearing the warrant read, the prisoner indignantly exclaimed to Detective Seymour: "How much more are you going to charge me with?"

A fight to have the Durrant case dismissed in the police court now seems probable. It is known that the attorney for Durrant is working on Dr. Gibson's handwriting and General Dickinson has asked that some of the witnesses already examined be brought to court for further questioning. Among the witnesses he has asked for are the young ladies who saw Durrant in Alameda talking to Minnie Williams. Durrant's attorneys will not say at this time what they propose doing. The prosecution feels that it has produced sufficient evidence to ensure the prisoner being held for trial.

BEHRING SEA PATROL.

The American Fleet Leave To-day for Behring Sea.

Washington, April 27.—Part of the U. S. patrol fleet started to-day for Behring sea. Other revenue cutters will join the patrol fleet later in the season. Two of these cutters will be the Perry and the Grant. Capt. Hooper will command the fleet. Final secret instructions to Hooper will be telegraphed him at Port Townsend. Carlisle had a conference to-day at Wodley with the President regarding the instructions. They will as far as possible cover every case that may arise.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS & CUTS.

Short puff of the breath through the Blow-Whistle with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, drives this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Discharge. 25 cents. At Geo. Morris.

WERE NOT THE MADE, THEY WOULD TANT USE BY NINE-PEOPLE.

ERAL SATISFACTION SOLUETELY NOTHING

the act, but there was a prot any private individual can under the act.

request of the chairman Mr. withdrew the motion. Mr. yea introduced a motion legal-just actions of the council and them to carry on business fore. Meeting adjourned until Monday.

MAILED TO AGREE.

al Commission on Pensions a Fiasco.

rk, April 26.—A dispatch from says the royal commission of the Houses of Commons and pointed to prepare a report for which government pensions granted to the aged poor has fiasco, and next week the com- will report to the House of its utter inability to agree on a reamable to the report.

Wales was president of the n and its membership included known men as ex-Postmaster- yon Playfair, Lord Brassey, memberlain and James Stewart. oadhurst, a noted labor leader, h Arch, the former laborers' were the representatives on sion of the trade unions and ing classes generally. The Wales, evidently disgusted at submits a separate report at he remains neutral, on the at as the subject has, to a con- tent, become one of party ay both in and out of parlia- would be inconsistent with his political neutrality to either condemn the scheme. Of the orts Mr. Broadhurst favors a old age pension scheme at the st, while Mr. Chamberlain se- cifices his associates, intimating had made a mess of the whole and recommends that the task be to other hands."

WOMEN WILL ECONOMIZE.

urn to the Sound Principle of Lower Taxation.

N. S. W., April 27.—Premier of Victoria announces that the expenditure in the coming year reduced by £460,000 and thus brought within the revenue. This date the necessity of additional

er Reid of New South Wales in a deputation yesterday that the ibs tariff except the grain duty probably be repealed in July.

ed by the medical faculty and ed by the most eminent physi- indigation. Adams' Trust

MR. GEO. MERRETT

Toronto, Ontario.

Well as Ever

Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

of a Serious Disease.

suffering from what is known as disease for five years, and for days as we been unable to straighten myself as in bed for three weeks; during that d leeches applied and derived no bene- Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in s I decided to try a bottle. I found

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

ore I had finished taking half of a bot- so much help from taking the first at I decided to try another, and since second bottle I feel as well as ever ly." Geo. Merrett, Toronto, Ont.

's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

Some American papers are boasting about American boots and shoes and American steel and iron having been sold in England lately, and the same fact has disturbed a number of English manufacturers. Still there are very few of the latter—a number not worth mentioning, in fact—who think for a moment of asking "protection." The more sage among them quite realize that competition from the United States will grow more dangerous as the United States approaches free trade in its fiscal system. They know that the people in the republic have in the past deliberately handicapped manufacturers by their high tariff policy, which has materially increased the cost of production. The tendency in the States now is to cheapen this cost, and of course the more it is lessened the more dangerous will the competition of American manufactures become. American agriculturists are now working for smaller wages than their English brethren, and the active American shrewdness is so applied as to get more work out of each man. An English iron trade journal in speaking of the competition in iron and steel says that in wire-making, for instance, "the American workman will generally look after two blocks, while the Englishman only attends to one." In connection with the boot and shoe business another journal remarks: "It is brought out that in the American factories the most effective machinery is used, and that the workmen have no disagreement with their employers on this account. In Leicester and Nottingham towns, on the contrary, the prejudice against labor-saving machinery continues, and hand work is still practiced to a much greater extent than in the United States." There are two plain conclusions to be drawn from the situation. One is that Britain's only plan of meeting competition is to further develop the free trade idea of lessening the cost of production, in which development let workmen will have to assist. The other is that if the United States chooses to recast its protectionist folly and adopt the free trade system it will press Great Britain hard in supplying manufactured goods to the outside world.

The Globe: Mr. Laurier and his colleagues do not profess to have a panacea for all the ills of the country. To carry the medical metaphor further, they are the honest physicians, who say that the patient has already been dosed and bled beyond her strength, and that recovery will depend upon nature's remedy, fresh air, good food and exercise. When Mr. Laurier says that Canada ought to be made a cheap country to live in, he is saying simply that Canada must accept the conditions and tendencies of the age and not try to maintain a little world of her own. And the prime economic phenomenon of the time is an increase in the powers of production resulting in abundance, or what short-sighted people contemptuously call cheapness. The speech from the throne admits that our efforts to fight against that mighty force are failing. The decline in revenue is accounted for by "low prices and recent reductions in and removal of taxation." However little reduction of taxation had to do with the matter, there is no doubt during the administration of public affairs by hon. gentlemen opposite, and that perhaps indeed it possessed some redeeming features. So the government decided in favor of holding a session whilst, if they had dissolved the house and gone to the country, their majority would have disappeared, would have vanished under the warm rays of the April sun. We have had evidence of it. The wisdom of their course was fully vindicated on the 17th of April, just two days ago. There were four elections on that day. As to one I shall not speak, because the hon. member for East Simcoe (Mr. Bennett) said a moment ago, the Liberal party offered no fight in Hamilton. It was a family quarrel which they agreed to settle amongst themselves. But in the other three constituencies I claim a victory for the Liberal party. I claim a Liberal victory for Vercheres, although there is not much to be proud of there because it is an old Rouge country, and Rouge is the standard there; but I also claim a Liberal victory in Quebec West, an old Conservative constituency. My hon. friend from East Simcoe said a moment ago that the candidates were two Tories. To some extent it is true; but there were Tories and Tories. On the one side there was Mr. Dobell, whose record I am sure is above suspicion; and on the other side there is our old friend McGreevy, who is well known in this house. I will quote to the hon. gentleman what was the programme of Mr. Dobell. He said: "And if you send me to parliament as your representative I shall not allow party spirit to warp my judgment, and shall record my vote upon all questions as in my belief the best interest of the country demand." I shall use my best endeavors, if elected, to have measures carried which will benefit the Dominion, increase its foreign trade." What a departure from sound principles is that! "remove obstacles to closer and freer trade with our sister

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

The Opening of the Parliamentary Session Wakens Ottawa From Sleep.

Mr. Laurier Severely Castigates the Government in His First Speech.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 21.—Parliament opened on Thursday with the usual pomp and splendor which Lord Aberdeen wishes to surround everything of that kind which he is called upon to do. There were a few additional frills thrown into the cere-monies this year, which were intended a year ago, but which had to be dispensed with then because of the death of Lord Tweedmouth, the Countess of Aberdeen's father. The weather, as I in-cisioned in my telegram dispatch of the proceedings, was delightful and the bright sunshine threw a halo of glory all over the proceedings from the time that the bright helmeted dragons left Rideau hall with the vice-regal carriages until the gun was fired by the saluting party on Nepean Point.

In the commons the vacant desks of the late Sir John Thompson and the late Felix Geoffron were literally crowded with large floral wreaths, placed there by their old parliamentary colleagues. There was the usual routine business on the opening day.

On Friday the house settled down to business with a will, and six good speeches were delivered on the address before the house adjourned. The debate will last for a few days.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier made a splendid speech despite the fact that he has not been in really good health for some time past. He, however, is rapidly recovering. On the question of the government not summoning parliament sooner, the Liberal leader said:

"Why, Sir, it is well known, it is a matter of public notoriety, that if parliament was not called at the proper season, at the usual season, at the season at which it should have been called, and at the date often promised, it was not from any consideration of the public good, it was not from any motive which could stand the light of day, but it was simply because it was too much to expect from the hon. gentlemen who now adorn the treasury benches that they would arrive at an opinion of their own so long as they could put off the day. It is a matter of public notoriety that during the whole winter the cabinet has been divided into two—what shall I say, two factions, two rival factions, quarrelling, squabbling, fighting, one in favor of holding a session and another in favor of dis-solution, both afraid to meet parliament or the people. But at last the day came when they had to make up their minds to do something, when they had to face the issue and have a mind of their own, when they could no longer postpone and put off a day, and had to take some action, the action in favor of dissolution which had almost triumphed, was upset, and the government decided in favor of holding a session. I must pay this compliment to them, that from their own point of view they were wise in their decision. It was true that during the session there might be some very bitter pills to swallow, it was true that during a session the finance minister would have to face that spectre, that monster, an ugly deficit, that spectre which seemed last year lurking in the distance, but which the hon. gentleman promised to ward off by economy and retrenchment, and the hon. gentleman could depend, at all events, on the majority, which was there, being equal to the occasion and prepared to swallow the pill, bitter though it might be, and the majority might perhaps hang the deficit sitting in their midst, though it is a new friend to them, as the non-member for Simcoe (Mr. Bennett) said a moment ago; but finding a deficit in their ranks they might come to the conclusion that it was not so bad after all and was not so formidable as it appeared during the administration of public affairs by hon. gentlemen opposite, and that perhaps indeed it possessed some redeeming features. So the government decided in favor of holding a session whilst, if they had dissolved the house and gone to the country, their majority would have disappeared, would have vanished under the warm rays of the April sun. We have had evidence of it. The wisdom of their course was fully vindicated on the 17th of April, just two days ago. There were four elections on that day. As to one I shall not speak, because the hon. member for East Simcoe (Mr. Bennett) said a moment ago, the Liberal party offered no fight in Hamilton. It was a family quarrel which they agreed to settle amongst themselves. But in the other three constituencies I claim a victory for the Liberal party. I claim a Liberal victory for Vercheres, although there is not much to be proud of there because it is an old Rouge country, and Rouge is the standard there; but I also claim a Liberal victory in Quebec West, an old Conservative constituency. My hon. friend from East Simcoe said a moment ago that the candidates were two Tories. To some extent it is true; but there were Tories and Tories. On the one side there was Mr. Dobell, whose record I am sure is above suspicion; and on the other side there is our old friend McGreevy, who is well known in this house. I will quote to the hon. gentleman what was the programme of Mr. Dobell. He said: "And if you send me to parliament as your representative I shall not allow party spirit to warp my judgment, and shall record my vote upon all questions as in my belief the best interest of the country demand." I shall use my best endeavors, if elected, to have measures carried which will benefit the Dominion, increase its foreign trade." What a departure from sound principles is that! "remove obstacles to closer and freer trade with our sister

colonies and the mother country, and I shall endeavor to advocate reciprocal trade, on fair and just terms with our great neighbor, the United States." I do not observe much cheering on the part of the hon. gentlemen opposite in regard to that opinion. Now let me take the comments of the ministerial organ in the City of Quebec upon paragraphs of Mr. Dobell's address: "Mr. Dobell's platform embraces reciprocity with the United States, freer intercolonial trade, and closer foreign trade relations, superinduced by more liberal terms than we now possess. Of course, this is a programme to which Mr. Laurier could interpose no objection, since he has opinions of a similar nature himself. Give me such Tories every day, and have them elected every-where. Mr. McGreevy, we take it, has not lost faith in the National Policy, which he helped to create." Well, Sir, it is a matter of record that the Liberal party unanimously supported the candidature of Mr. Dobell. It is equally a matter of record that the Conservative party from the leaders down supported the candidature of Mr. McGreevy, and I suppose at this time Mr. McGreevy's health is sufficiently restored to have allowed him to take his place among the Conservative members of this house. But, Sir, the government decided in favor of holding a session. They were wise. But it was an effort to make such a decision. Why, it was such an effort that it almost broke the government. We have it on good authority, we are not in the secrets of the gods, but we know ever since there has been, at all events among them, from one I take to be a god of war, that he would no longer soar Olympian heights, but he was determined to come down to the level of frail, ordinary, mortal flesh. For three days the most ministerial was one of the most of expectation. "Will he return or will he remain out? That was the anxious question which every ministerialist harbored in his breast. But as good fate would have it, peace was restored. The wandering one returned to the fold, and ever since there has been, at all events peace on the surface, and the government seems to me to be very much like one of those sulphur springs whose waters are calm and quiet on the surface, but whose muddy bottom is ever boiling with sulphuric gases."

The trade question was dealt with by the Liberal leader in an able manner. He showed with telling effect that the National Policy had failed in all the promises made for it, and declared that the great thing for Canada was to make it a cheap country to live in.

"Sir, the hon. gentleman told us that it is not a grave charge at all, not a thing that is much worthy of consideration of an important body like us, if parliament is summoned together nearly three months after its proper time. To the hon. gentleman's mind it is of very little consequence whether the 200 other gentlemen forming the great majority in this house are put to grave and serious inconvenience by the incompetence of himself and his colleagues; it is of very little consequence in the hon. gentleman's mind whether the whole mercantile community of Canada is put to grave inconvenience by reason of this extreme delay in meeting parliament; it is of very little consequence in the hon. gentleman's mind, I suppose, whether the whole public service of Canada is gravely disorganized by reason of the extreme delay in summoning parliament. Now, Sir, as to the idle pretence that there is no real difficulty, as to the idle pretence that these gentlemen if they were really possessed of the business capacity they claim, could not have met parliament at the proper time to call the attention of the house to the way in which the public business was administered at a time when there was genuine business men in charge of the government of this country. In the year 1875, parliament met on the 4th of February; in 1876, parliament met on the 10th of February; in 1877, parliament met on the 8th of February; in 1878, parliament met on the 10th of February. Sir, there are four successive years. We had important questions to deal with, we had deficits to face, we had a world-wide depression, a far greater depression than exists to-day, to contend with; but, Sir, we never hesitated to meet parliament, we never hesitated to meet the hon. gentleman's predecessors, we never hesitated to explain clearly what our policy was, we never hesitated to stand or fall by the course which we, in our conscience believed, and which the history of Canada has ever since conclusively proved, was the policy which alone Canada could look to for safety and salvation, if Canada is ever to become worthy of the resources which Providence has placed at our disposal. Sir, the hon. gentleman is good enough to tell us that the lamented death of Sir John Thompson was a reasonable ground why parliament should not be summoned together. Well, Sir, was there any change of policy caused by the death of the lamented Sir John Thompson? Did not these gentlemen tell us on all occasions that their policy is the same as his? Was there any great alteration in the personnel of the cabinet? Was there any great alteration in the offices held by these hon. gentlemen? Not, at any rate, so far as I am aware."

The Best Food For Children?
is worthy every parent's study; not only what they can eat, but what gives the most nourishment. No children are better, and most are worse, for eating lard-cooked food. If, however, their food is prepared with the health-giving vegetable shortening, **COTTOLENE** instead of lard, they can eat freely of the best food without danger to the digestive organs. You can easily verify this by a fair trial of Cottolene.

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Th of February. Sir, there are four successive years. We had important questions to deal with, we had deficits to face, we had a world-wide depression, a far greater depression than exists to-day, to contend with; but, Sir, we never hesitated to meet parliament, we never hesitated to meet the hon. gentleman's predecessors, we never hesitated to explain clearly what our policy was, we never hesitated to stand or fall by the course which we, in our conscience believed, and which the history of Canada has ever since conclusively proved, was the policy which alone Canada could look to for safety and salvation, if Canada is ever to become worthy of the resources which Providence has placed at our disposal. Sir, the hon. gentleman is good enough to tell us that the lamented death of Sir John Thompson was a reasonable ground why parliament should not be summoned together. Well, Sir, was there any change of policy caused by the death of the lamented Sir John Thompson? Did not these gentlemen tell us on all occasions that their policy is the same as his? Was there any great alteration in the personnel of the cabinet? Was there any great alteration in the offices held by these hon. gentlemen? Not, at any rate, so far as I am aware."

THE EUROPEAN CHESS BOARD

The Machinations of Russia May Create Fresh Difficulties in the East.

Balfour Bows to "Bum" and "Joe" May be Chancellor of the Exchequer.

London, April 27.—The final decision of the British government to refrain from meddling with the Eastern question as regards China and Japan has been taken on the advice, strongly put, of the British diplomats in Peking and Tokio. It is likely that the condition of the treaty of peace when seen with unprejudiced eyes will show that Japan has won a complete victory, not only by force of arms but in the field of diplomacy. The reports made after the Chinese New Year indicated that Japan was determined to dictate in Peking terms far more rigorous than those exacted at Shimonsai.

Lord Kimberley, secretary of foreign affairs, has received assurances from the British representative at Tokio that the present Japanese ministry are experiencing their last day of existence as a composite body, and the British agent expresses his belief that the conditions of the treaty of peace, as already published, are incapable of reduction in respect to their exactions and that the minimum of the Japanese claims is greater than before the war, when, as a matter of fact, an accession of territory was the chief aim of the Mikado's government. It is represented by the British agent at Tokio that Count Ito, president of the Japanese council of ministers, will be unable to govern much longer, owing to the tactics of the opposition in the Diet in rejecting war measures and refusing to vote supplies, virtually bringing the legislative machinery to a standstill. Although the complete success of the war has greatly subdued this spirit, there is no doubt that the Ito party will be overthrown if they accede to the demands of Russia.

Lord Kimberley and his colleagues take the same view of the situation as that which Viscount Curzon, M. P., outlined on the eve of the war, that if the Ito ministry should fall it would be a genuine calamity not only to Japan but to the European powers. The British government ascribe the early and successful close of the war to his tact and capacity in spite of the clamor of the Japanese troops shall occupy Peking. In view of this feeling the British and other European representatives in China and Japan have advised that any proposal that Japan surrender any portion of the ceded territory at the bidding of the European powers would be likely to jeopardize the Japanese constitution and undo the greater part of the progressive work which has been done in Japan within the last quarter of a century.

A dispatch from Berlin announces that Germany's decision to join Russia and France in the protest against the Shimonsai treaty surprised and displeased the majority of the German politicians. It was such a sudden departure from the Empire's policy of non-intervention, that at first the report was discredited. When the course of events was made known by the semi-official dailies, the general impression was that Germany had plunged considerably into a dangerous policy. Many persons expressed doubt that the cautious and experienced Hohenzollern had decided to move. In the last three days the belief has grown that the Kaiser planned and directed the new move personally, so as to identify himself with

Russia's foreign policy and to show the court of St. Petersburg his approval of the Czar's managing international politics to his own taste. He probably aims also to demonstrate to the Czar how much better it is to have a faithful ally like Germany instead of a selfish one like England, which is likely at any time to slip away and look after her own interest without stopping to assist others who are less sagacious. This explanation of the Emperor's conduct is supported by the persons most intimately acquainted with the Czar's peculiarities.

Ever since his tour through China and Japan, Nicholas II has regarded himself as an expert judge of Oriental politics. Japan's swift progress has impressed him and perhaps frightened him a little. He has had work on the trans-Siberian railway pushed forward with all possible speed with a view of using it for the transportation of troops to eastern Asia. His opinion is that the war ought to be postponed, if possible, until the railway should be ready for all the uses of a strategic railway, and thus enable Russia to play the arbiter of affairs in the Yellow sea.

The Frankfurter Zeitung's St. Petersburg correspondent says that Prince Lobanoff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, has assured several diplomats that he is convinced that the united action of France, Germany and Russia in regard to the China-Japan treaty will not cause any serious complications. The correspondent asserts that M. Hanotaux, French minister of Foreign Affairs, tried to exclude Germany from the alliance, and only yielded to Russia's insistence that the united action of the three governments be confined to certain limits. The feeling in St. Petersburg according to the correspondent is that the danger of an armed conflict is very remote.

A cable from Yokohama states that the demand made by Russia, France and Germany that Japan refrain from annexing the Leotong peninsula is expected to try the self-restraint of the Japanese very severely. The government will find it difficult, if not impossible, to comply without great risk of internal trouble. The present situation is viewed with much apprehension, but at the same time it is believed that the government will be constrained to do its utmost to meet the European views.

A dispatch from Peking says that it is the cession of Southern Manchuria, as provided for in the treaty of peace, that is chiefly opposed in the Chinese capital. The agreement made to this end by Li Hung Chang grieves the Emperor, because the province of Manchuria is the ancestral portion of the empire. There is less opposition regarding the cession of the island of Formosa, which is a new province. The other articles of the treaty are regarded as bearable. Several governors and some of the generals opposed submission to the public proclamation that has been made.

Washington, April 27.—Yang Yu, the Chinese minister, called upon Secretary Gresham at half-past three o'clock to-day and half an hour later, within a few moments after Yang Yu departed, the Japanese minister, who came by appointment, was closeted with the Secretary. Both visits related to the clauses in the treaty of peace relating to the occupation by Japan of the Regent's Sword promontory and the Korean bay coast from Port Arthur to the Yalu river, to which Russia has so strenuously objected. It is understood that Russia is endeavoring to induce China to resist the demand, which was agreed to by Li Hung Chang. The United States have declined to be drawn into the controversy to such an extent as to take sides, but will continue its good offices, as in the past, to secure peace between China and Japan.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures:
Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lamé Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

631 Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

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CONTRACT VS. DAY LABOR

Discussion on the Vexed Question at Last Evening's Council Meeting.

Ald. Macmillan's Motion Laid on the Table Until Estimates Are Received.

There was a full board present at last evening's meeting of the city council which, at several stages, was rather interesting.

Col. Hawtorn wrote that it was not the intention at present to remove the powder magazine at Beacon Hill and therefore it would be against the regulations to plant any shrubs around the building.

Ald. Williams moved that an answer be sent to Col. Hawtorn calling his attention to the danger of having powder stored in the park where at many times people congregate.

Ald. Wilson pointed out that at least a sentinel should be placed to guard the magazine.

The motion was adopted, the mayor promising to write a good strong letter.

C. C. Reynolds asked to be allowed to remain in his cottage on the property recently purchased by the city in the vicinity of Elk Lake for a few months.

J. B. Sands offered to sell two elk for the park. Referred to park committee.

E. Fish applied for work. Referred to street committee.

Robert S. Day drew attention to want of drainage on Pemberton road. Referred to the city engineer to report on the cost of the necessary drain.

Caretaker Dow, of the cemetery, reported that two-thirds of the lots in the cemetery are not looked after at all. He asked for an assistant and referred to the necessary repairs that should be made.

P. A. Lange and twenty-one others petitioned against the placing of hacks on Douglas street between Yates and Johnson. Referred to the special committee appointed to draft a by-law respecting hacks.

The tenders for the Gorge road bridge were opened. They follow: W. J. Hall, \$945; Wilson Noble, \$720; W. Rockett, \$750; Thomas West, \$1,000; H. E. Smith, \$840; F. B. McClellan, \$800; W. S. Hurst, \$740; J. C. Blackett, \$680 (no security); W. J. Ledingham, \$672. Referred to the street committee and city engineer with power to award the contract to the lowest tenderer complying with the conditions.

The park committee recommended that \$250 be voted for enlarging the deer park and erecting new seats and repairing the old ones.

The committee drew attention to the fact that many dogs were allowed to roam through the park. The report was adopted, the money voted, and the committee empowered to carry out the improvements.

Ald. Wilson drew attention to the fact that rubbish is deposited along the banks. He understood that the men who did this were well able to employ a scavenger.

Ald. Hall said he had spoken to Chief Sheppard about having a policeman at the park. He promised to have one stationed there in a short time.

Ald. Macmillan's motion that the dispute between Coughlan & Mayo and the corporation be referred to arbitration was taken up.

The mover wished to amend his motion to the effect that the city engineer be required to furnish the council with a statement of the actual cost of the work executed upon a cubic yard basis and the amount of the usual and fair profit to a contractor for such work, with a view of offering, without prejudice, the total of such amounts to the contractors in settlement of their claims, and if no settlement can be arrived at on this basis, to refer the matter to arbitration.

Several aldermen objected and the motion went over.

Ald. Macmillan moved his motion for the purchase of a street sweeper, tenders to be called for one.

Ald. Williams thought some information should be obtained before the city purchased a sweeper.

Ald. Macmillan considered money would be saved by the purchase of a sweeper. The large amount of money spent for sweeping streets could be spent on other improvements.

Ald. Hall did not believe that a sweeper would work on the uneven streets of Victoria. Besides, it would deprive a number of men of work.

Ald. McClellan and Partridge spoke in the same strain as Ald. Hall.

Ald. Macmillan pointed out that the money would be spent in other works.

The motion was lost.

It was moved by Ald. Macmillan, seconded by Ald. McClellan, that the services of the foreman of sidewalks be dispensed with. The mover pointed out that very often there was but one man working under the foreman, and his wages went on during all kinds of weather, whether he was working or not. It was not the intention to discharge the man but that he should be engaged by the day.

After some discussion the motion was lost.

Ald. Bragg's motion that applications for the position of general superintendent and chief engineer of the electric light works be called for up to May 6th was taken up.

Ald. Cameron called attention to the fact that general superintendent and chief engineer were two different positions. A man could not be expected to superintend the work during the day and run the engines during the night.

Ald. Bragg thought the man who secured the position should be an engineer and electrician combined.

Ald. Humphreys considered that the positions should be divided. Ald. Williams said that was just what the committee wished to avoid. There were several men in the city who were good engineers and competent electricians.

The motion was adopted. It was moved by Ald. Macmillan and seconded by Ald. Hall that the construction of the filter beds be carried out by day labor.

The mayor called attention to the following clause in the Water Works Act: "All work under the commissioner shall be performed by contract, except in emergency, where delay would be injurious to the interests of the city, or where from the nature of the work it can be more expeditiously and economically executed by the officers or servants of the corporation."

Ald. Macmillan did not think his proposition would conflict with the act, as he thought it would be better and more expeditious to do the work by day labor. He, however, believed in day labor having confidence enough in day labor he would consent to alter the motion to do only part of the work by day labor. The offer might be done by day labor, and then the council could judge for themselves. He believed in day labor because he thought it was best for the city, and most of the people of the North ward were of the same opinion. The city could learn lessons from the electric light work and the trouble now being had in courts with the sewerage contractors. He asked that the workmen be not handed over to the contractors to have their wages cut down, but that they be asked to give a fair day's work for a fair day's wage.

Ald. Bragg contended that the trouble over the sewers was not the fault of the contractors, but arose in the city engineer's office. He pointed out that there was a resolution of the board stating that the contractors must pay the current rate of wages, under certain conditions he favored day labor. He moved in amendment that Ald. Macmillan's motion be laid on the table until such time as the water works engineer supplies the council with an estimate of the cost of carrying on the work by day labor, it being understood that the water commissioner and the water works engineer assume the responsibility of completing, within the estimate, such work by day labor.

Ald. Macmillan certainly favored day labor. It must not be forgotten that there were many men in the city deserving of work who stood a far poorer chance of obtaining it if it was done by contract than they would if it was done by day labor.

Ald. Wilson said it was wonderful how liberal some men could be with other's money. He had been elected to represent all the people, not a certain class. He believed the work should be done for slave drivers among the contractors who paid the same rate of wages as the city. He knew of an alderman who recently erected a building by contract. Why did he not do the work by day labor?

Ald. Williams pointed out that he had two buildings, one built by contractors and the other by day labor. He got better value for his money in the one erected by day labor.

Ald. McClellan thought that the work should certainly be done by contract. It would be far more satisfactory, and the workmen would get just as much work. He, however, would favor a clause in the contract providing that none but citizens of Victoria should be employed.

Ald. Humphreys would vote against the motion. He would commit himself to neither day nor contract labor. In some cases day labor was the best and in others contract was preferable. The offer might be done by day labor. As for the amendment, it was worse than the original motion.

Ald. Hall favored day labor, because he believed it was the best and because the engineer in charge of the work favored it. The work was very simple, and could be done by day labor.

Ald. Partridge did not favor day labor. He said he would favor temporary sprinklers being placed on the streets until the contract was awarded.

Ald. Cameron said they were urgently needed and ought to be out.

It was decided to have the sprinklers out immediately.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30.

Are you tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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

NEWS OF THE INTERIOR.

Promising Reports From the Extensive Mineral Areas of the Province.

Great Preparations Being Made to Develop Our Vast Mineral Wealth.

ROSSLAND. Rossland Miner.

Sol Cameron has renewed operations on the main shaft on the Pilgrim on account of surface water.

Work has been closed down on the upper shaft on the Pilgrim on account of surface water.

Work has been started on the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday group of mines.

Frank Gauthier expects to begin development work on the Eldorado on Monday morning.

Instead of sinking a hundred feet the contractors on the Gertrude will run a tunnel on the vein 50 feet when the 50-foot level has been reached in the shaft.

A contract has been let for a 50-foot tunnel on the Mountain View at \$11 a foot. The property was originally sold for \$400 and has now two feet of shipping ore.

Although the Josie is not on the list of shipping mines it is shipping ore just the same, only the output has not yet got further than Trail. Shipments began on Thursday.

Dennis White and Billy Sheffield started out Wednesday to prospect Sheep creek. They missed the trail and got lost, having nothing to eat but a lunch got Friday when they reached Northport.

A. L. Copley does not count that a red-letter day on which he sold the Jumbo last summer for \$275. The Jumbo is one of the nine claims on the mammoth vein on Trail creek. He owns a pretty good outfit in the Giant, an extension of the Number One, from which he brought some fine samples into town to-day.

He says the vein is as big as "all out of doors," and he has traced it 150 feet.

Byron N. White lately took a trip into the Boundary Creek country. When he saw the green hills already bare of snow he is reported to have said: "Would that it was here that I had the Sloca Star mine."

This may be taken either as the natural result of long-suffering patience against the rigors of the Sloca climate, or as a proof that no matter what men get there is still something they desire.

W. Lynch, D. O'Neill and W. D. McFadden are interested in the Commander, a claim staked out a mile and a half from Rossland. The lowest assay of the rock gave \$6 to the ton in gold. It is a concentrating proposition, and a sample test of some ore concentrated by hand gave \$60 in gold per ton of concentrates.

Messrs. Irvine and J. J. Moynihan arrived in Rossland from Kaslo on Wednesday. They will remain here permanently as manager and superintendent of the Columbia and Kootenay Mining Co.

The steamer Lytton made her first regular trip down the river on Tuesday. The passengers from Kootenay Lake got into Rossland early on Wednesday morning. She will make regular connection with Spokane trains at Waneta twice a week.

S. K. Green of Spokane has spent a few days this week in Rossland looking up mining properties and learning the lay of the country. He is on his way to New Denver and the Sloca, where he has large interests. He is full of faith in the future of Sloca as a mining country, but is showing on the Josie and War Eagle and some of the other properties he visited here fairly astonished.

Prospectors who are daily widening the circle around Trail are able to find themselves locating claims on the other side of the line which separates Kootenay district from Yale. If they do they may comfort themselves with the reflection that the fact of recording in Rossland will not invalidate the locations.

Gus Upton, George Noxon and J. Rogers of Fairfield, B.C., are interested in the Ontario, a promising prospect on the north slope of Red Mountain, on which they are preparing to do development work.

E. J. Matthews, representative of Omaha & Grant smelter, came down from the upper country on Tuesday. He reports the winter clean-up of ore from the Sloca beginning to move from Nakusp, where it has been held up for some time.

G. R. Atkins has left for Chicago to confer with the home management of the Columbia & Kootenay Mining Company.

NELSON. Nelson Tribune.

One of the most important cases ever heard at the county court now in session at Nelson was that of Lewis vs. Springer. Some time last fall Lewis claims that Springer gave him verbal authority to sell a mineral claim in Trail creek district, he (Lewis) to keep all he got over \$1000. Lewis hawked the claim about it is alleged, offering it for \$1000, the purchasers to give him \$300 finally, after a lapse of three months or more, the discoveries in the War Eagle mine gave value to mineral claims in the district. Lewis made a sale of the property to Butte parties for \$1500. Springer, who was at work in Sloca district, refused to pass title, claiming that his verbal arrangement with Lewis was not only indefinite but that it did not hold good for an indefinite period of time. The court held that Springer must pass title. Springer will appeal. The property to-day could be sold for \$50,000.

G. J. Atkins left for Chicago to-night. He expects to be back at Revelstoke by the 15th of May with the pipe and other plant to work the hydraulic ground he purchased last fall. The ground is on the Columbia river near Revelstoke. Mr.

Atkins has spent a great deal of money in Kootenay and is confident that it is the country to stay with.

John G. Devlin writes the Tribune as follows regarding Cariboo Creek: "Vander is going to put seven men at work on his claim. They have cut a trail from my place up to the mines. The name of my townsite is Devlin, and it is situated seven and a half miles from the steamboat landing on the Narrows. Four men are at work on the Hattie, a claim owned by John O'Leary and myself. There are about 150 men on the creek."

A. E. Humphreys of Duluth, president of the Sloca mining company at Three Forks, is in Nelson. He says rails for the tramway that is being built to connect the Alamo and other mines with the concentrator have been purchased in Chicago. The price there was \$21 a ton, and the freight and duty brings the price up to \$58 a ton. The tramway will probably be completed within 90 days.

Joseph Skeffington, who left Sloca district last December, writes from Coolgardie, West Australia, to McDonald Bros., at the Halfway House on the Kaslo wagon road, under date of February 10th. He says that after a ride of 232 miles on a railway he and his partner footed it 120 miles to Coolgardie over the most barren tract of land that was ever left bare for man to set a foot on. The country is nothing but pure sand and there are no living streams. The only water obtainable is caught in natural and artificial reservoirs when it happens to rain. There are a few artesian wells, but the water from them is salt and is condensed before it can be used for drinking. A great many people are in the hospitals suffering from fevers.

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THE MACDONALD FIRE. The Loss Will Reach \$1,000,000—The Names of the Injured.

Montreal, April 26.—The loss by the destruction of Macdonald's tobacco factory last night will, it is estimated, reach a million. Seventeen persons in all are reported injured. So far as can be learned the names are: Mary Cagne, Napoleon Blondin, Dolphina Charpent, H. Simette, Lucien Bernard, Mary Flynn, Rosanna Beauchamp, Sarah Soraphin, L. Roselle, Joseph Gagnon, Adele Gagnon, Ida Foster, Maxime Conkas. No bodies have yet been recovered from the ruins. It is believed many of the injured will die.

Alphonse Thibodeau died to-day from injuries received.

Macdonald's tobacco factory fire last night was the most disastrous Montreal has experienced for some time past. It broke out about 5 o'clock. The entire brigade was called immediately. From the windows of the fifth floor a number of women could be seen appealing for help. In the front of each window was thick wire gauze, which many in their frantic efforts to secure relief tore off. Attempts on the part of some of the women to leap were thwarted by male employees, many of whom kept their heads. During this period of suspense to the imprisoned firemen were working hard getting ladders up. Two men, however, evaded the clutches of the men and jumped. At last the work of rescue commenced. Over thirty women were carried down the ladders by the firemen. During this work several of the fire fighters were severely injured. The firemen then turned their attention to the fire and the best way to attack it. Three men went on the roof while the flames came through. Two of them got safely down, but Burdwell, the third man, found all means of escape cut off. He could be seen running from one point to another. Finally a ladder was raised but found to be too short, and a fireman had to hold a short ladder to the roof. It no sooner touched than Burdwell was on it and down in an instant. The employees on the lower floors were taken to the ground by the elevators, which were kept running all the time. A girl named Ethier said as soon as the fire started Mr. Stuart told them not to be afraid. He tried to form a line around the elevator, but the men and girls would not wait for it, and many as soon as the elevator would be filled and started on the downward trips would rush in and jump on their comrades, and, of course, she continued, many of us got cut this way. This is true enough, for when the girls came out of the elevators there was hardly one of them that was not covered with blood, while some of their hair was singed off. In many respects the luckiest were those on the top flat, among them, beyond a few small injuries, nothing serious occurring. Like the rest, they lost their street apparel. All the ambulances and six police patrol wagons were kept busy.

Chief Engineer Cotham, late of H. M. S. Garnet on this station, has been appointed to H. M. S. Ruby in the training squadron.

Fleet Engineer H. S. Stansmore, late of H. M. S. Melbourne, has been appointed to H. M. S. Glatton.

Staff Engineer Joseph W. Allen, late of H. M. S. Daphne, has been appointed to H. M. S. Vivid.

The admiralty have decided to re-commission during the next twelve months no fewer than 15 vessels at present engaged in foreign service. The ships to be re-commissioned are the Camperdown, Edgar, Scout and Melita on the Mediterranean station; the Alacrity, Daphne, Figma, Plover, Redpole and Esk on the China station; the Pelican, Partridge and Cleopatra on the North American and West Indian station; and the Phoebe and Blonde on the Cape of Good Hope station. According to this it must be the intention of the admiralty to send H. M. Ships Hyacinth, Nymphae and Royal Arthur home, as the commissions of the two former expire in November next and that of the Royal Arthur in February, and no provision has been made in the estimates to re-commission them.

The first of the coast sealers to return to port, the Theresa, Captain Meyers, dropped anchor in the harbor last evening. She brought 102 skins, 54 of which were taken in one day. Captain Meyers intended to cruise north, but the Indian crew for some reason refused to go. The Theresa will remain in port until the middle of June when she will go to Behring Sea. Several other schooners are expected back soon.

Closing out sale tinware at Shore's hardware, 57 Johnson street. Come and see prices.

J. C. O. Wellburn and wife, Duncan's, have apartments at the Oriental.

TO-DAY'S CABLE DISPATCHES

Rumored That France Has No Intention of Interfering With Japan's Terms.

Witnesses Repeat Their Former Stories at Resumption of Wilde's Trial.

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THE MACDONALD FIRE. The Loss Will Reach \$1,000,000—The Names of the Injured.

Montreal, April 26.—The loss by the destruction of Macdonald's tobacco factory last night will, it is estimated, reach a million. Seventeen persons in all are reported injured. So far as can be learned the names are: Mary Cagne, Napoleon Blondin, Dolphina Charpent, H. Simette, Lucien Bernard, Mary Flynn, Rosanna Beauchamp, Sarah Soraphin, L. Roselle, Joseph Gagnon, Adele Gagnon, Ida Foster, Maxime Conkas. No bodies have yet been recovered from the ruins. It is believed many of the injured will die.

Alphonse Thibodeau died to-day from injuries received.

Macdonald's tobacco factory fire last night was the most disastrous Montreal has experienced for some time past. It broke out about 5 o'clock. The entire brigade was called immediately. From the windows of the fifth floor a number of women could be seen appealing for help. In the front of each window was thick wire gauze, which many in their frantic efforts to secure relief tore off. Attempts on the part of some of the women to leap were thwarted by male employees, many of whom kept their heads. During this period of suspense to the imprisoned firemen were working hard getting ladders up. Two men, however, evaded the clutches of the men and jumped. At last the work of rescue commenced. Over thirty women were carried down the ladders by the firemen. During this work several of the fire fighters were severely injured. The firemen then turned their attention to the fire and the best way to attack it. Three men went on the roof while the flames came through. Two of them got safely down, but Burdwell, the third man, found all means of escape cut off. He could be seen running from one point to another. Finally a ladder was raised but found to be too short, and a fireman had to hold a short ladder to the roof. It no sooner touched than Burdwell was on it and down in an instant. The employees on the lower floors were taken to the ground by the elevators, which were kept running all the time. A girl named Ethier said as soon as the fire started Mr. Stuart told them not to be afraid. He tried to form a line around the elevator, but the men and girls would not wait for it, and many as soon as the elevator would be filled and started on the downward trips would rush in and jump on their comrades, and, of course, she continued, many of us got cut this way. This is true enough, for when the girls came out of the elevators there was hardly one of them that was not covered with blood, while some of their hair was singed off. In many respects the luckiest were those on the top flat, among them, beyond a few small injuries, nothing serious occurring. Like the rest, they lost their street apparel. All the ambulances and six police patrol wagons were kept busy.

Chief Engineer Cotham, late of H. M. S. Garnet on this station, has been appointed to H. M. S. Ruby in the training squadron.

Fleet Engineer H. S. Stansmore, late of H. M. S. Melbourne, has been appointed to H. M. S. Glatton.

Staff Engineer Joseph W. Allen, late of H. M. S. Daphne, has been appointed to H. M. S. Vivid.

The admiralty have decided to re-commission during the next twelve months no fewer than 15 vessels at present engaged in foreign service. The ships to be re-commissioned are the Camperdown, Edgar, Scout and Melita on the Mediterranean station; the Alacrity, Daphne, Figma, Plover, Redpole and Esk on the China station; the Pelican, Partridge and Cleopatra on the North American and West Indian station; and the Phoebe and Blonde on the Cape of Good Hope station. According to this it must be the intention of the admiralty to send H. M. Ships Hyacinth, Nymphae and Royal Arthur home, as the commissions of the two former expire in November next and that of the Royal Arthur in February, and no provision has been made in the estimates to re-commission them.

The first of the coast sealers to return to port, the Theresa, Captain Meyers, dropped anchor in the harbor last evening. She brought 102 skins, 54 of which were taken in one day. Captain Meyers intended to cruise north, but the Indian crew for some reason refused to go. The Theresa will remain in port until the middle of June when she will go to Behring Sea. Several other schooners are expected back soon.

Closing out sale tinware at Shore's hardware, 57 Johnson street. Come and see prices.

J. C. O. Wellburn and wife, Duncan's, have apartments at the Oriental.

NEWS OF THE

Germany's Protest Acquiring More Territory With

Disastrous Explosion Denny Collier 13 Ki

London, April 26.—Athens says that one of the officers will join the car.

A Peking dispatch, says Li Hung Chang yesterday and visited the authorities of the treaty with the fore.

It is thought unlikely that it will come to Peking, but to exchange ratification peace if the treaty is strengthened.

An Edinburgh dispatch says: A large dam exploded in Stirling in which killed and several were injured.

Lord Salisbury expressed himself as strengthening of the Conservative party in the commons to the Chinese.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: The ultimatum of the Japanese government has been communicated to the Japanese.

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Y'S CABLE DISPATCHES

ed That France Has no Intention of Interfering With Japan's Terms.

es Repeat Their Formerories at Resumption of Wilde's Trial.

n, April 27.—Queen Wilhelmina arrived here.

all Mall Gazette says editorials in Japan's troubles drop asunder nearer to America, let us nearer to America.

r of Parliament Sweetman, the McCarbrites and sought on as a Parrelite for East was defeated yesterday after election, by O'Kelly, Mc-

na dispatch says: No further earthquake have been experienced by the bursting of a re- year Epinal-to-day. Forty both- already been recovered.

r dispatch from Paris says it does not intend to make a naval expedition against Japan, in con- with Russia in the event of refusing to recede from its de- for territory on the Chinese.

It was said, however, would not be surprised if Ras- such action.

April 27.—The trial of Wil- for was resumed to-day. Wit- food and Atkins repeated their stories.

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in the lower floors were taken to by the elevators, which were

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NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Germany's Protest Against Japan Acquiring Mainland Territory Withdrawn.

Disastrous Explosion Occurs at Denny Colliery, Sterling—13 Killed.

London, April 26.—A dispatch from Athens says that one hundred Greek volunteers will join the forces in Madagascar.

A Peking dispatch says Secretary Foster, Li Hung Chang's secretary, arrived yesterday and visited the foreign office, the authorities of which held a consul-

ation with the foreign legations late- tion thought unlikely that Crang will come to Peking, but will go to Chee foo to exchange ratifications of the treaty of peace if the treaty is ratified.

An Edinburgh dispatch reports a big explosion of fire damp at Denny colliery near Stirling in which thirteen men were killed and several wounded.

Lord Salisbury and Balfour have expressed themselves as favorable to the strengthening of the relations between the Conservatives and Unionists.

The commons to-day Foreign Secretary Grey announced that the conditions of the Chinese-Japanese treaty will be communicated to the house as soon as it is received.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says besides the protest sent to Tokio in con- sideration with France and Germany, the Rus- sian government has made a vehement protest to the Japanese agent at St. Pet- ersburg.

A dispatch from Berlin says that at the request of the minister of foreign af- fairs an interpellation protesting against Japan's acquisition of Chinese mainland territory, which it was proposed to intro- duce in the reichstag, has been with- drawn.

It is reported that Rev. Bell, the al- leged betrayer of Emily Hall, who died in a lying-in hospital in Detroit, has been traced to Scarborough.

London, April 25.—The Paris omnibus strike has been settled. The company, besides conceding several of the points at issue, will reinstate all the strikers, who will resume work to-morrow.

The cruiser Reina Regente, lost in a storm off the Spanish coast last month, has been found in 109 fathoms of wa- ter midway between Capes Tarifa and Trafalgar.

Britain's ultimatum to Nicaragua is strongly approved of in Paris.

The Morning Post will say to-morrow in a leader on Great Britain's treatment of Nicaragua: "We must act in accordance with the ultimatum. Nobody who has followed events can say that Eng- land has acted without sufficient toler- ance."

The Central News correspondent in Tokio says the Japanese government watches with keen interest the course of the European powers regarding the Shi- monoseki treaty. The Japanese diplo- matists are not particularly apprehensive of the outcome.

The refusal of England to act in concert with Russia, Ger- many and France has encouraged the Japanese to believe that no strong single policy can be agreed on between the countries that feel their interests threat- ened.

The last dispatches from St. Peters- burg are hardly in harmony with the sanguine views held in Tokio. Prince Uch- tomsky, who accompanied the present Czar on his tour through the east, has written a long communication to the Moscow Viedomosti. He declares that Russia's intervention is inevitable. It would be criminal neglect if Russia would allow Japan to menace Russia's interests in Eastern Asia as is contem- plated in the treaty, and he expresses the fear that bloodshed will be necessary be- fore Japan's aggressive spirit can be checked. In commenting upon these opin- ions the Viedomosti says that if England persists in supporting Japan against other European powers, Russia will retaliate by opening the Far East question.

The Central News correspondent in Rome learns that Austria and Italy have decided to interfere in the East.

The Morning Post has this dispatch from St. Petersburg: "Japan has re- plied to the joint protest of Russia, Ger- many and France. She declares that if she should yield she would be exposed to the danger of an uprising of the people."

Tokio telegrams received in Vienna as- sert that when the Mikado and the Chi- nese Emperor meet the King of Siam will also be present, and a quadruple alliance of Japan, China, Siam and Korea will be formed.

The News correspondent in Paris says the extra vessels of the French squadron in Chinese waters have been ordered home, but they may receive orders at Saigon to sail for Madagascar.

The Morning Post's correspondent in Berlin hints that Germany possibly will propose to occupy Wei-Hai-Wei or some other Chinese port in Japan's interest un- til China shall pay the war indemnity.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Opposition to Confederation is Growing in Strength.

Latest exchanges from St. John's show a strong opposition to the union, and the most fervent appeals are being made to the patriotism of the people to preserve the autonomy of the old colony intact.

One of the reasons urged against con- federations is that it would place the fish- ermen under the exactions of the Con- sumers' Cordage Company, another is that it would destroy the mining industry by handicapping mining machinery with a duty of 35 per cent.

Referring to the mineral resources of the colony the Telegram observes: "One of the reasons why Canada does not take higher rank as a mining country is the limited population compared with the great area; the small number of peo- ple who have such an excess of wealth

as to care to engage in so speculative a venture as mining; the duty of 35 per cent on mining machinery; the absence of railways to the United States; the mining districts of the west and the hostile tariffs of the United States, which to a great extent deprive them of that market. The mineral industries of Canada can only receive benefit from the removal of trade restrictions and the promotion of transportation facilities and under a system of free interchange Canada will become one of the most productive min- eral countries of the world."

Such expressions show very clearly that the Newfoundlanders know a great deal more about disadvantages under which Canada labors than many Cana- dians themselves. Then again, the oil combine, the rice combine, the sugar combine, the cotton combine and the iron combine are pointed out as being among the curses Newfoundland would inherit by entering confederation, which, it is claimed, will inevitably lead to starvation among the fishermen.

Referring to the unusually bright out- look of the fishing industry, the Telegram continues: "Just think of it! The fleet sailed on the 10th of March (or rather the 9th this year, the 10th being Sunday), and three of them were back to port on the 5th with the enormous catch of 95,000 prime seals, worth, in our own market, over the presently unusually low price, at least \$100,000."

"It is computed that the remainder of the fleet will aggregate not less than 200,000 more seals, while the shore catch in St. Barbe district promises to be a very large one. Here, then, we shall have from this voyage, the prosecution of which does not occupy more than three to five weeks, the magnificent sum of well nigh half a million dollars."

"Add to this the millions of dollars earned annually in other industries, such as the cod, herring, salmon and lobster fisheries, and in mining, lumbering and agriculture, and it will be seen that we have an income from our resources sec- ond to that derived from the resources of no other country in the world with the same small number of people—only 202,000."

"The Telegram declares that a vigorous policy of retrenchment and a sounder commercial system will not only rescue the colony from its temporary financial troubles, but it will eventually restore the trade and business of the community."

St. John's, Nfld., April 25.—The White- way leaders in both branches of the legislature read a statement this after- noon announcing that the Dominion of Canada was still considering the propo- sitions of the Newfoundland delegates for federation, and advising an adjourn- ment for a fortnight pending the receipt of an answer. This action is surprising to all classes and it is believed that the government has become alarmed at the extent of the opposition which is develop- ing in the country against federation, and is trying to arrange an alternative.

The Telegram, a Whitegaites organ, announces a policy of retrench- ment and strict economy, in the hope of preserving Newfoundland's independence. The Whitegaites, if forced to abandon the plan of confederation, will make an appeal to the United States and meet- ers and millers who ship pork and flour to Newfoundland, believing they will float a loan on good security, so as to keep the market in their hands. The Americans who are engaged in the fish- ery industry on the Newfoundland coast are also expected to help, with the same object in view. The chances of confed- eration have decreased greatly in the minds of the party followers.

THE FITZSIMMONS JOB.

Vancouver McCarthy Association Con- demn the Government's Action.

A largely attended meeting of the Dalton McCarthy Association was held last evening in Sullivan Hall, President D. Donaldson in the chair. The most important business discussed was the re-appointment of Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons to his position in the penitentiary and the following strongly worded resolution protesting against the action of the Minister of Justice was moved by Principal R. Sparling and seconded by W. Davies, and carried unanimously.

Resolved, that we the members of the Vancouver McCarthy Association, in con- sideration of the recent irregularities in connection with New Westminster Penitentiary, as disclosed at the investigation conducted before Hon. Justice D'Almeida, which evidence was published at the time, to be of the most flagrant char- acter. The evidence unmistakably pointed to the fact that Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons was closely connected with the irregularities, and we view with utter astonishment the expressed in- tention of the Honorable Minister of Justice in re-instating the said Deputy Warden.

It is unfortunate that scandals should arise in connection with the manage- ment of our public institutions, but to re-instate or continue in the public ser- vice a man who has lost the confidence of all classes would be a most flagrant outrage on a patient and long-suffering community.

Public morality has been terribly shocked by scandals such as the Curran Bridge and the disgraceful performance of McGreevy, better known as "Uncle Thomas," but the scandal in connection with the management of the New West- minster Penitentiary as a flagrant viola- tion of trust and honor eclipses all other scandals.

That even since the Conservative As- sociation of New Westminster has pos- sessed publicly against the re-instate- ment, we deem that the re-instate- ment, that copies of this resolution be sent to Mr. Dalton McCarthy, the Minister of Justice, the Ottawa "Evening Jour- nal" and the local press.

The resolution was carried unani- mously.—News Advertiser.

IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES

Rumored That the Construction of the H. R. Railway Will be Commenced.

Ontario's Grand Old Man to Visit the Old Country—Big Fire in Montreal.

Toronto, April 25.—It is understood that Sir Oliver Mowat will shortly leave on a trip to England and to the continent for the benefit of his health. The trip will extend over some months and he will be accompanied by some members of his family.

George T. Hawley, ex-M. P., has been appointed success to the late Sheriff Fry in the county of Lennox.

Hon. Timothy W. Anglin has been appointed clerk of the surrogate court in succession to the late Sir James L. Robinson, Bart.

Winnipeg, April 25.—A lumber com- pany with one million dollars capital is being organized at Duluth to operate on Lake of the Woods limits. Prominent Montreal and Ottawa capitalists are in- terested.

Mayor Barnes of Rat Portage, who was unseated by the Toronto courts, will probably be re-elected by acclamation.

A Port Arthur dispatch says the ice moved out of the bay to-day and the channel to Duluth is now clear.

Winnipeg will vote on May 16th on a by-law to raise \$65,000 for new schools.

Thomas McKelvie, a school teacher at Carman, was found guilty to-day of an indecent assault on a ten-year-old girl, one of his pupils, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary and 15 lashes.

G. H. Ham, late editor of the Nor- Wester, left for the east to-day.

Toronto, April 25.—The contract for building the first 25 miles of what is known as the "Hudson's Bay Railway," was signed here on Saturday. The parties to the contract are the Winnipeg & Great Northern Railway Company, Hugh Sutherland president, and Donald Grant of Fairbault, Minn.; Foley Brothers and Mr. Guthrie being connected with him. Under the terms of the contract the first 125 miles must be completed in a year and the entire 250 miles be ready for traffic before January 1, 1897. The contractors will furnish all the labor and material, including the construction of bridges. The total cost of the work will exceed \$3,000,000. The route of the sec- tion of road under contract extends northwest from Winnipeg, crossing the islands in the narrows of Lake Manitoba, the Saskatchewan river, and will ter- minate in a rich agricultural and timber coun- try.

Private advices have been received in the city to the effect that the contract for the line has been awarded to Messrs. Grant & Wolley, railway contractors of St. Paul. It is said further that they will arrive here about May 1 with Mr. Hugh Sutherland, and that the work will be commenced forthwith.

Montreal, April 25.—Shortly after 6 o'clock evening flames were discovered in Macdonald's tobacco factory, the largest of its kind in Canada, covering several acres of ground on Ontario street in Hochelaga, a suburb of this city. The fire, which started in the main building, made rapid progress and in a short time the whole upper portion of the building was in flames. The place was crowded with employees, including a large number of girls who were finishing their day's work and preparing to go to their homes. Many of them had to jump from the upper stories to save their lives, and several were removed to the hospital badly injured. The firemen seemed powerless and as the fire is still burning it looks as if the whole factory and adjoin- ing property will be destroyed. The loss already reaches three-quarters of a million dollars and there is no insurance.

The factory is the property of the W. C. Macdonald Tobacco Company, Mr. Macdonald being the tobacco king of Canada. No one was killed outright, but burned to death but many will die. A number of people whose names could not be ascer- tained to-night sustained loss and serious injuries.

Robert F. Meredith and James L. O'Brien were arrested to-day, charged with having converted to their own use 1003 shares of the Bank of Commerce stock which had been left in trust with a by a widow named Morris. Bail was accepted in \$10,000 each.

A. F. Gault, the cotton magnate, has given \$1000 for the erection of a Church of England college here.

Toronto, April 25.—The Mail and Em- pire, referring to Premier Bowell's speech in the senate on the Manitoba school question, which characterizes as a frank presentation of his position with reference to that subject, says: "The premier evidently desired Manitoba to take the question over. Let it do this, let it assert its own dignity and its own ability to settle its own disputes. Let it upon Ottawa will appear to be dictated by a desire to embarrass the administration. But it is not so certain that there will be embarrassment after all. Parlia- ment, and not necessarily the govern- ment, will have to deal with the ques- tion in its next stage, should another stage be reached. In whatever stage it comes up, the opposition cannot divest itself of its own responsibilities in the pre- mises. It thrust the question into parliament and it must vote upon it."

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When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NEW ELECTRIC ENGINE.

To Be Operated on Milwaukee's Street Railway and Light.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 26.—An electric locomotive of a new type has been completed at the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the North American Com- pany, which operate the property of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company, an electric street railway and electric light interest in Milwaukee. This locomotive was designed by Sprague, Dun- can & Hutchinson, of New York, and it is intended for special experimental work in handling heavy freight and for switch- ing purposes. The locomotive resembles somewhat the ordinary consolidation type used for heavy freight yard work. There are four pairs of drivers coupled together by connecting rods. The drivers are 56 inches in diameter, the end ones only being flanged. The motors, four in number, and alternating in position, are of the centrifugal ironclad type, the field magnets consisting of two steel cast- ings, having two field coils placed at the ends of the motors. The motors are wound for 800 volts at 225 revolutions, which equals 35 miles an hour. When in multiple, each motor will give about 25 horse power and there will be a constant draw bar pull of over 10,000 pounds. The total weight of the engine is about 131,000 pounds.

THE NEGLECT OF SOME PARTIES

Coroner's Jury Gave the Cause of Death of Juan Alvarado, of Vancouver.

In the case of Juan Alvarado, the Chil- ena found dead in his shack at Vancou- ver of pneumonia, the coroner's jury yester- day returned the verdict: "That the deceased, Juan Alvarado, came to his death by the neglect of some parties who are responsible for the admittance of parties into the city hospital, and we recom- mend the mayor and council to adopt a better system of admitting district pa- tients into the city hospital."

Chilean Consul Maximilian Morris gave evidence that Monday last deces- sed came to his office and said he was sick and asked admission to the hospi- tal. He had no money so he—witness— gave him a note to Dr. Thomas asking admission for him into the city hospital. The letter signed and sealed from the Chilean consulate office stated that the man was sick and requested Dr. Thomas to admit him. On the 22nd witness saw Dr. Thomas, who said he had nothing to do with such cases. The man had no money and he was not justified in hand- ling such cases. He also said his duties were only in connection with contagious diseases in this city. A short time after Dr. Thomas, including the construction of bridges. The total cost of the work will exceed \$3,000,000. The route of the sec- tion of road under contract extends northwest from Winnipeg, crossing the islands in the narrows of Lake Manitoba, the Saskatchewan river, and will ter- minate in a rich agricultural and timber coun- try.

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When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A WOMAN'S NERVES

AN AILMENT WHICH MAKES THE LIVES OF MANY MISERABLE.

Usually Accompanied by Violent Head-aches, a Feeling of Lassitude and Depression—How a Liverpool, N. S., Lady Found Relief.

From the Liverpool (N.S.) Times.

The readers of the Times are all doubtless able to recall instances within their own knowledge where Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been of great service to those using them. There is probably no other remedy known to-day that is so much talked about, and this talk is due entirely to the wonderful cures effected through the timely use of Dr. Williams' great medicine. On one or two occasions the Times has given the particulars of cures in this locality which were thought to be of general interest to its readers and the result, no doubt, was to extend the use of the remedy hereabouts. We have lately learned that another es- teemed resident, Mrs. Dorcas Hyland, has been cured after several years suf- fering, and at her experience may be of value to others of our readers, we make it public with her permission. Mrs. Hy- land suffered from a combination of ner- vous and liver troubles. As a result her health was very bad. Her appetite was spoiled, she was subject to severe head- aches, and at times felt that life was really a burden to her. She had tried other medicines with no satisfactory re- sults. Mrs. Hyland had read the various articles in the "Times" concerning the cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at last determined to give them a trial. The result was soon a marked improvement in her condition, and, as she continued the use of the Pink Pills, the nervous troubles and the liver complaint, which had so long made her life miserable, vanished. Her spirits revived, her appetite was re- stored, headaches disappeared, and al- together she feels like a new woman. Mrs. Hyland says: "I am quite sure that it was Pink Pills that wrought this change in me, and I am more than grate- ful for the result. I now always keep them in the house, and use them occa- sionally, and I lose no opportunity in recommending them to others who are ill or suffering."

These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condi- tion of the blood or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. There are numerous imitations and sub- stitutions against which the public are cautioned.

FATAL SHOOTING IN FLORIDA.

A Sheriff and a Judge Shot and Killed on Wednesday.

Ormond, Fla., April 26.—A shooting affray between Jeff Hogan and Judge Roland has resulted in a tragedy. Both men were shot on Wednesday in a quar- rel about the discharge of Roland by Hogan. Roland, who is a burly negro of rather bad reputation, has been at his home in Liberia, the negro suburb of Ormond, since he was shot. Yesterday Sheriff Kirtz came from Deland to arrest him and was accompanied by Sheriff Ho- gan, of Putnam county, the latter a brother of Jeff Hogan. The two officers were watching Roland's house to pre- vent his escape while they waited for a warrant for his arrest. While they were passing near the house, Roland, from an open door, fired with a Winchester. The first shot hit Kirtz, striking him in the side and passing through his chest. Death followed within ten minutes. Sheriff Hogan was prompt to act and shot Roland several times, disabling him at the first shot. He died within an hour. Roland's house was found to be quite an arsenal, being supplied with fire- arms and ammunition.

FIENDS AT WORK.

A Diabolical Attempt to Kill a Railway Agent.

Pana, Ill., April 26.—Unknown men held up John O'Gill of St. Louis in the Baltimore & Ohio South Western railway yards on Thursday night and robbed him. They then tied him hand and foot to the main track to be killed. In this horrible position he was found by the engineer and fireman of a freight train, the engine being stopped within three feet of the prostrate man.

Scott's Emulsion

the cream of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Loss of Flesh, Emaciation, Weak Babies, Growing Children, Poor Mothers' Milk, Scrofula, Anemia;

in fact, for all conditions call- ing for a quick and effective nourishment. Send for Pamphlet, FREE. Scott & Bowne, Belleville, All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

BEAK-MAN

self in fifteen days. I will send you the prescription and full par- ticulars of a new and positive remedy for consumption in young or old men. Cures cough, nervous weakness, impoten- cy, etc. I will also furnish reme- dies for all ailments. Enclose stamp and address 578, Toronto, Ont.

tion Dairy Commissioner Rob- ert probably visit Victoria in June. This has been received here to that

es Cream Baking Powder

Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Hats! Hats!

All the LATEST SPRING STYLES in Stiff and Soft Felt Hats. PRICES--"OUT OF SIGHT."

B. Williams & Co.,

Clothiers and Hatters. 97 Johnson St.

SUBSIDY FOR THE E. AND N.

Interview With Mr. Dunsmuir on Proposed Extension of the Line to Comox.

Depends Entirely Upon the Dominion Subsidy--Other Improvements.

Mr. James Dunsmuir was seen to-day by a Times representative in regard to the extension of the E. & N. railway from Wellington to Comox and the improvement of the present road between Victoria and Wellington.

"The extension of the road," said Mr. Dunsmuir, "depends entirely upon the Dominion government. We have applied to them for the usual subsidy of \$2000 per mile, and as soon as they grant it the work of construction will be commenced. All the necessary surveys have been made and all that we are now waiting for is the subsidy. We cannot build the road without aid and that is why we have applied for the subsidy. The \$2000 usually granted by the Dominion will not build the road, but if they give us that we will do our share. There is about 60 miles to be built, running through good land, although the best land is beyond Comox. I hardly think the line will pay even after it is extended, but it will do much towards settling the Island."

"There are some people, Mr. Dunsmuir," said the reporter, "who think you should not get the subsidy, as they say the line will run through land belonging to the railway company?"

"What about the C. P. R.?" answered Mr. Dunsmuir. "They get the usual subsidy when they build a short line through their own lands and all we expect is to be similarly treated. We cannot build the road without aid, and as it is necessary for the settlement of the Island we have applied for the subsidy."

As to the proposed improvement of the present line, Mr. Dunsmuir said that did not depend on the subsidy. The company are now filling in the canons and ravines along the line and it is their intention to replace the higher and larger trestles with steel ones. He could not say when this work would be commenced.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Tuesday's Daily.

James McIntosh has resigned as police magistrate at Kamloops. His resignation has been accepted by the lieutenant-governor.

The Kamloops Canning and Preserving Company has been incorporated. Capital stock, \$10,000. The incorporators are: H. Bostock, of Duck's; R. E. Smith, of Kamloops; and J. H. Falconer, of Victoria.

Thomas Earle, M.P., is building a new cannery at Clayoquot, of which Mr. J. H. Langley has been appointed manager. The Mischief, which went to the west coast last evening, took down supplies for the new cannery.

One hundred and thirty persons in Port Townsend paid five cents each to see the wooden pistol which Tom Blank used to make his escape from jail at Seattle. The enterprising managers of a church took this means of raising funds.

The members of the Victoria fire department have been invited to send a hose team to Nanaimo on May 24th when the firemen of the Black Diamond city will hold a tournament and give \$400 in prizes. It is probable that a team will be organized to go up.

A quantity of counterfeit Canadian silver is in circulation in the city. The counterfeiters are of the 25 and 50 cent pieces. The imitation is good with the exception, perhaps, of the lettering, which is said to be done in a clumsy manner. There is said to be about 15 cents of silver in them.

The appointment of Mr. James R. Anderson, of this city, as deputy minister of agriculture, and Thomas Taylor, of Trout Lake, as mining recorder for the Trout Lake mining division of West Kootenay, vice Andrew Craig, resigned, were gazetted in the current number of the British Columbia Gazette.

The jurisdiction of Adjutant Archibald, of the Salvation Army, has been extended. The province of British Columbia will hereafter include all towns from Spokane to Fargo on the lines of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways. The adjutant is busy posting himself in the newly annexed territory.

Companies whose incorporation is gazetted in to-day's Gazette are: The Kirkbeck Investment, Security and Savings Co., of Toronto; the Finch Mining Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Kootenay Gold, Silver and Copper Mining Co., of Vancouver; and the Vancouver Gold and Silver Exploration and Concessions Co. The total capital represented is \$5, 616,000.

A new light is being put in the Berens island light house at the entrance to the harbor. It will be in position tomorrow to be tested and will be operated after May 1. The new light is a great improvement over the old one. The change is from a fixed light to an occulting white. The new illuminating apparatus will be dioptric of the 6th order. The

light will show for 15 seconds and then be eclipsed for five seconds; it should be visible ten miles from all points of approach. In other respects the station is unaltered.

The British Columbia Gazette contains the following: "The government of British Columbia desires to make known the receipt of a communication from the authorities of the Ontario Institution for the Blind intimating that they would willingly entertain any application calculated to give blind young persons in this province the benefits afforded by the institution."

Magistrate Macrae yesterday gave his decision in the case of the Victoria West boys convicted of writing obscene sentences and damaging school property. He gave them a lecture, regretted that he was unable to order them whipped and discharged them. Janitor Callow of the Victoria West school has claimed the reward of \$50 offered by the council for the conviction of window breakers.

Superintendent Vowell of the Indian department is making an official tour through the interior of the province, visiting the various reservations. He will go as far as Kamloops, where he will pay an official visit to the Indian Industrial school. He will also give attention to the distribution of seed which he was instrumental in securing from the Dominion government for the Indians.

From Saturday's Daily.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at noon to-day, which cracked the windows in several wharf street offices.

A Chinaman was taken in charge this morning, being of unsound mind. He was running through the streets screaming.

The steamer Danube, Captain Meyer, returned this morning from the north, bringing a number of passengers and a large amount of freight, but very little news. All the canners are getting ready for the season, which opens shortly. Two new canneries are being built, one at Rivers Inlet and another on the Skeena river. Spring salmon have commenced running on the Skeena and there is every prospect of the run being a good one.

William L. Gerstle, of the Alaska Commercial Company, is in the city making arrangements for shipping supplies to the posts of the company on the Yukon in British Columbia. This trade totals up in the year \$100,000. Since the establishment of customs ports on the Yukon it will be more profitable for the company to ship from Victoria than to continue exporting from San Francisco and pay duty on goods entering the Yukon country. The company is building in San Francisco two steamers, the Beaver and the Alice, to ply on the Yukon.

The Louvre Saloon, at the foot of Johnson street, was broken into in an early hour this morning and forcibly entered and 10 bottles of liquor, a box of cigars and \$1.50 in cash was taken. An entrance was obtained by breaking a pane of glass in a window at the rear of the building and slipping the latch. After 8 o'clock this morning the liquors and cigars were found under the E. & N. R. wharf half buried in the mud. Two of the bottles were missing, but the others were in the same condition as they were when taken from the saloon. Mr. Vail was charged with having stolen property in his possession, but the police do not believe that he is in any way connected with the robbery.

ANOTHER COMPETITOR.

Denver Company to Run Steamers on Pacific Coast Route.

Among certain shipping men it is believed that the Pacific Coast steamship company will continue their low rates between San Francisco and northern ports, even if the steamer Farallon is withdrawn from the route. A gentleman who is considered good authority on Pacific coast shipping matters said a few days ago that the Pacific Coast steamship company were not fighting the Farallon but that they were just trying to frighten another and larger company from coming into the territory. The Farallon was a good excuse for cutting rates, but at the same time the larger company was being aimed at. "There was no need," said this authority, "for the Pacific Coast steamship company to cut rates to try and drive the Farallon off the route. The company have a fleet of good steamers and even at higher rates could get the best of the passengers, while the Farallon has very poor accommodation."

The new company which it is said the Pacific Coast steamship company are trying to keep off the route, is composed of a number of Denver capitalists, who are building three large and commodious passenger steamers to run between San Francisco and Sound ports and probably Victoria. They might also put steamers on the Alaska route. No details have been given out, but it is said the company will commence operations this summer.

The Sayward Mill Company are calling for tenders for hauling lumber to Oak Bay. The tenders must be in by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is of great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passage in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain, bringing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by Geo. Morrison, druggist.

NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT SYSTEM

Will be in Operation in Victoria City Before the Queen's Birthday.

Work of Stringing the Additional Wire Will be Commenced on Monday.

One hundred and ten lights of the new electric light plant will be in operation within a fortnight. Cunningham & Hinton, the electricians, will begin the stringing of wire Monday. Twenty-five miles of wire arrived this morning from the east and a large force of men will be engaged placing it on the poles. By the Queen's birthday it is expected that the majority of the 220 lights will be in operation. The city, under the new electric light system, has been divided into five circuits. The circuits are: Government street current, comprising the area from Blanchard street to the harbor and up to James Bay bridge. The James Bay district, which takes in James Bay and that portion of the city lying south of Church Hill. Cadboro Bay road, Oak Bay avenue and the Belcher street district form another circuit. The areas lying north of Fort street and east of Fernwood road are one. Victoria West and north of Hillside avenue is the remaining circuit. When the 25 miles of wire shall have been strung, there will be about 50 miles of electric light wire, 35 miles having already been put in position. At present, under the old system, there are 110 lights in the city. There will be 110 lights alone in the Government street and James Bay district circuits when the new system is in working order. The two new dynamos, of the Wood patent, the latest in the line of dynamos, have arrived and will soon be put in position. Entirely new lamps will be put on the Government street and the James Bay circuits, and they will be supplied from the two new Wood dynamos, each of which has a capacity of 60 lights. The old lamps will be moved to the outskirts and will be served from the 40 light Ball dynamos. There are also two Brush dynamos, owned by the city, and not in use, but they could be fixed up any time and would be a considerable accession. With 220 lights, twice the number of lights now in operation, Victoria can begin to call herself a fairly well lighted city.

MICHIGAN'S BENEFACTOR.

AN OBT REPEATED STORY OF TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

What Mr. Charles H. Hackley Has Done for Western Michigan.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Press.

The most beautiful spot in all this city is inseparably associated with the name of Hackley. Chas. H. Hackley has been in the lumber business here continuously since 1854, and in that time has amassed a fortune which gives him a rating among the wealthy men of the nation. But with wealth there did not come that tightening of purse-strings which is generally a marked characteristic of wealthy men.

It is no wonder, that the name of Chas. H. Beckley is known at home and abroad. His munificence to Muskegon alone represents an outlay of nearly half a million. For the past twenty years he has been a constant sufferer from neuralgia and rheumatism and numbness of the lower limbs, so much that it has seriously interfered with his pleasure in life. For some time past his friends have noticed that he seemed to grow young again and to have recovered the health of his youth.

To a reporter of the Press Mr. Hackley explained the secret of his transformation. "I have suffered for over 20 years," he said, "with pains in my lower limbs so severely that the only relief I could get at night was by putting cold water compresses on my limbs. I was bothered more at night than in the day time. The neuralgia and rheumatic pains in my limbs which has been growing in intensity for years, finally became chronic. I made three trips to the Hot Springs with only partial relief and then fell back to my original state. I couldn't sit still and my sweaters began to make life look very blue. Two years ago last September I noticed an account of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and what they had done for others, and some cases so nearly resembled mine that I was interested, so I wrote to one who had given a testimonial in Canada. The reply I received was even stronger than the printed testimonial and it gave me faith in the medicine.

"I began taking the pills and found them to be all the professor had told me they would be. It was two months before I experienced any perceptible betterment of my condition. My disease was of such long standing that I did not expect speedy recovery and was thankful even to be relieved. I progressed rapidly, however, towards recovery and for the past six months I feel myself a perfectly well man. I have recommended the pills to many people and am only too glad to assist

others to benefit through the medium of this wonderful medicine. I cannot say too much for what it has done for me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves, and cure when other medicines fail. They are for sale by all druggists only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." All others are fraudulent imitations. If your dealer does not keep the genuine Pink Pills they will be sent, post paid, six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

EAST KOOTENAY MINES.

Some of the Claims in the Fort Steele Division, East Kootenay.

Fort Steele, April 22.—There is a mineral belt carrying copper and gold, which can be traced through the country for quite a long distance, beginning close to where the Elk river leaves the Rocky Mountains and enters the Kootenay, the outcrop following along the face of the mountains on the east side of the valley. Quite a number of claims have been located on this belt within the last two years. The first we come to are about three miles north of the Elk river, a mile from the proposed Crow's Nest line of the C. P. R. a well defined ledge about 8 feet in width assaying 20 to 30 per cent copper. Continuing north westerly along the mountain side for eight miles, we come to Sand creek, three claims, 10 feet ledge, 10 per cent copper, carrying silver and gold; then 12 miles to Bull river where there are about eight or nine claims which show a good percentage of copper and prospect well in gold. Eight miles to Lost Creek, close to the Dibble group of claims, there is a good showing of peacock copper ore. Six miles to Wild Horse, where there are quite a number of good gold locations, Lewis creek, ten miles west, four miles where there are some claims, making the distance traversed in a straight line over fifty miles in a north-westerly direction from Elk river passing close to Fort Steele. Of course considering that the majority of these claims were not staked off within the last two years, there has not been much development work done on them, but still what has been done goes to show that in all probability some of them will turn out to be valuable property during the coming summer, and there is no doubt that will engage the attention of some of the numerous prospectors who are already on their way into the country.

Sec. F. S. MINING ASSOC.

EXPORT OF DEERSKINS.

The Validity of the Clause in the Game Act to be Tested.

The validity of the clause in the Game Act which prohibits the exportation of deerskins is to be tested in court. Action to this end has been taken by Mr. Boscovitz, as the following correspondence shows:

Victoria, B.C., 26th April, 1895.

F. S. Hussey, Esq., Superintendent of Provisions, Victoria.

Dear Sir,—We beg to inform you that we have this day notified the Attorney-General that, believing in the constitutionality of section 7 of the Game Protection Act 1895 to be unconstitutional, in so far as it prohibits the exportation of deer skins purchased for the purpose of commerce, he intends, in order to test the validity of the act, to ship on Monday next certain deer skins which he has in his possession.

Yours faithfully,

BODWELL & IRVING.

Victoria, B.C., 26th April, 1895.

Sir,—We have the honor to inform you, on behalf of Mr. Joseph Boscovitz of this city, that, believing section 7 of the Game Protection Act 1895 to be unconstitutional, in so far as it prohibits the exportation of deer skins purchased for the purpose of commerce, he intends, in order to test the validity of the act, to ship on Monday next certain deer skins which he has in his possession.

You will understand that this is not an action for the purpose of bringing the law into contempt, but simply for the purpose of obtaining a judicial construction upon the section in question, and we shall be glad if you will take such steps as are necessary to bring the matter before the Court, so that it may be duly argued.

We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants,

BODWELL & IRVING.

To the Attorney General, James Bay, Victoria.

The summons against Joseph Boscovitz fixed the date of hearing this afternoon at 2, but Magistrate Macrae, who was to have heard the case, did not appear, and at 3 Sheriff McMillan was asked to formally postpone the hearing. Mr. Irving, of Bodwell & Irving, appeared for the defence, and Mr. Boscovitz was himself in court. The case was continued by mutual agreement till Thursday afternoon at 2, with the understanding that Mr. Boscovitz do not in the meantime export any skins. Mr. Boscovitz agreed.

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Beats all other cures. Cures where all else fails. In little. Sold by druggists.

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THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. Certain in its effects and never blisters.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Dear Sirs—Please send me one of your Horse Spavin and Choke. I have used a great deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success. It is a wonderful medicine. I once had a mare that had an Osselet Spavin and five bottles cured her. I keep a bottle on hand all the time.

Yours truly,
CHAS. POWELL.

Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO. CANTON, Mo., Apr. 5, '92.

Dear Sirs—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with much success. I think it is the best Liniment I ever used. Have recommended it to several of my friends who are much pleased with and keep it. Respectfully,
E. R. M. P. O. Box 31.

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Dr. R. J. KENDALL COMPANY,
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JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandar Streets.

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VOL. 11—No. 18.

LATE CABLE

The Oriental Sit a Threatened Crisis

British Officers Around the

London, April 30.

row will publish a dated April 20, say taking the fact that a serious crisis in Japan and Russia. The press has been for matter, and four including the semi have been suspended fact that a secret which reference to the defaced. Continuing says: "Information received from source at Hiroshi try has adopted a against Russian die Russia's right to into template a defiance the Russian military are not powerful en demands. Foreign pling at the port. French vessels have pare for emergencies. A dispatch to the kong says: "A Britis to Pescador island correspondent an tending here that Sp them from sending of the massacre which cured at the Chinese place."

A dispatch from Brighton on Friday 1823 and was m for King's county fr A necklace formed the late Duchess of for the benefit of th don, brought at auc A dispatch from M ers belonging to the ashore yesterday at the small port near vrance of the Nicara built. It was notice ing measurements sketches of the land country and, appare observations along t followed by the canal Lake Nicaragua.

In the house of e Lefevre, president a ment board, has mdiving for the aboli and/or the holding o same day. The bill ing.

A dispatch from French troops for Madagasc Suez canal. Passag is suspended pending London, May 2.— Detroit River Railw rotating for a splie placed on the Port St route during the su Parliamentary secr office Sir Edward G W. P. Byles, membe vision of Yorkshire, mos to-day, said h Nicaragua to refer that country and Gre mission of arbitration when the papers ar liament it would be s a case for arbitratio whether the case tendered as their goe ed any terms of amie Nicaragua. To this Grey answered that had been received. ment would soon be.

A Cologne dispatch the head of the colo Marquis of Ely, was killed while standing house at New Ross Taylor had threaten holdings. The affair excitement in the nel A Berlin dispatch to-day passed the cu ment bill. The m paragraph giving th power to impose addi penalties for hostile d

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, May 3

STILL UNCERTAIN.

It might have been expected that when Premier Bowell spoke to the senate he would explain in the clearest way what his government would propose to do with the Manitoba school question in the event of the Manitoba government and legislature refusing to obey the "remedial order." That order has been interpreted in different ways by the Conservative politicians and organs and the head of the government owed to the country a definite statement of the government's intentions. His nearest approach was this concluding sentence of his speech:—"I can only say that when the time comes, if it should come, for action by this government, the people of Canada will find that the present administration are quite prepared to assume the responsibility which may fall upon them, no matter what the results may be."

This utterance, as was natural, has been interpreted as variously as the "remedial order." One group of the government's supporters take it to mean that the government will ask parliament to pass an act restoring separate schools in Manitoba if the provincial authority refuses to do so, while those in another group say it means nothing of the kind. The Mail and Empire, the chief government organ, tells the people of Ontario that "it will be parliament, and not necessarily the government, that will have to deal with the question in its next stage, should another stage be reached." If that is so, what did Sir Mackenzie Bowell mean by talking of "the time for action by this government?" The Toronto World, another prominent organ, says:—

At this stage it looks as if Manitoba will refuse to do anything, and that after a reasonable time has been given her to consider the whole question, say by the session of 1896, parliament might be asked to pass a law which would exempt Catholics from paying public school taxes in Manitoba. How parliament could go further no one sees. Parliament, for instance, could not administer a separate school law in Manitoba if it passed one.

It could only at the most, as stated above, exempt Catholics from public school taxes. It could in this remedial legislation and certainly would declare that Manitoba had complete jurisdiction over any separate schools to regulate them, to prescribe text books and examinations for teachers, etc. But even to pass this mild remedial legislation will be a strain, in so far as the province of Ontario is concerned. As the World said two weeks ago, non-interference is the wisest course.

The Hamilton Spectator "comes out flat-footed" and in reference to Sir Mackenzie's statement says:—

If that means that should Manitoba refuse to restore the separate schools the Dominion government will assume the responsibility of forcing Manitoba to re-establish those schools, we can only say that when the time comes, if it should come, the government will have to do the job without the assistance of the Hamilton Spectator, and, we think, without the assistance of the bulk of the Conservative party in Ontario.

In another issue the Spectator declares the Toronto World's scheme impracticable, since the provinces are given sole control of the taxation for provincial purposes. It further says:—

The attitude of Sir Mackenzie Bowell toward Manitoba is most extraordinary. He has, he says, asked Manitoba to relieve the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba. The government of Manitoba received the remedial "order," or request, and adjourned the legislature in order to give time to consider the question, and to decide upon action. Sir Mackenzie Bowell says he hopes Manitoba will be patriotic enough to take action, to restore their rights to the minority, and to relieve the Dominion parliament of the question entirely. But while the Manitoba legislature is still adjourned, while the Manitoba government is still considering the question; and before that government could reasonably be expected to make a reply to the Dominion government in so important a matter as this is, Sir Mackenzie Bowell gets up in his place in the Dominion senate and threatens Manitoba! He says, in effect: I hope, Manitoba, that you will look at this question as I do in my capacity as premier—privately I am opposed to separate schools—and will give the Roman Catholics of your province the schools you have taken away from them. I hope you will do this and relieve me of a great responsibility and relieve parliament and the country at large of much annoyance. There's a good girl, Manitoba, fix this thing up so that 't won't bother us: Your little legislature is only a slide show compared with the Dominion parliament, and it does not matter if the little legislature does stultify itself by cancelling the legislation it made only a little while ago with the approval of nine-tenths of the people of your province. I ask you, as a favor to me, to do this, Manitoba, but, r-r-r-remember! If you do not do it, I shall take immediate steps to compel you to do it, no matter what the results may be!

We think that Sir Mackenzie Bowell would have done better had he waited until the Manitoba legislature resumed, and had shown some sign of making reply or of refusing to make reply.

The Conservative camp is therefore divided by a marked line of cleavage in regard to this matter, and it would surely be but seemly if the gentlemen would heal their own division before calling on Mr. Laurier for a judgment.

THE WOMAN'S TIMES.

The editor of the Woman's Times would like contributions from women writers in Victoria. Short articles on all topics of interest to women, short stories, sketches of local character, jokes and poetry will be available. All matter must be concise and bright. Send manuscript to Box 279, Victoria.

TARIFF TAXATION.

In its issue of this morning our contemporary says: "A good deal has been said of late about excessive taxation. Those who make this complaint do not seem to know that the taxation of the Dominion has been lowered considerably of late years. The returns for 1894 show that the revenue for customs was less per capita than it was in 1875." It proceeds to quote the following from the Montreal Gazette, "which has become an authority in matters of finance."

The relief granted the people by the remissions of taxation in the last four or five years has been most substantial, and if a deficit in the revenue now appears its source is to be found in the fact of its source is to be found in the fact of not in an increase of the public expenditure. Per head of population the amount of customs duties paid has been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount per head. 1874: \$3.77, 1880: \$5.01, 1875: \$3.95, 1882: \$4.29, 1881: \$4.18, 1883: \$4.28, 1882: \$5.23, 1884: \$3.86.

The percentage of duty on the value of goods entered for consumption has also diminished. In 1881 it amounted to 20.19 per cent., in 1880 to 21.65 per cent., in 1882 to 17.56 per cent., and in 1884 to 17.13 per cent. The Canadian people are paying to-day, under the revised tariff, fully \$1.25 per head less into the federal treasury than they paid in 1883, and 20c per head less than they paid in 1875. A tariff for revenue only was in operation. To speak, therefore, of an excessive and grinding taxation under the National Policy is to pervert the facts.

Perhaps the richest bit in the above morceau is the announcement that the "Montreal Gazette has become an authority in matters of finance." Now let us see how this great "authority in matters of finance" arrives at the figures. This cannot be made clearer than by submitting the following from the St. John Telegraph:

"The government every year publishes long columns of figures which are intended to show how light taxation is in Canada as a result of the tariff. This year the figures of the fiscal year 1893-4 are published, and, according to them, the amount per head collected in duties on imports in Canada during the year was only \$3.86 against \$5.01 in 1880. These figures are arrived at by calculating an increase in the population of Canada from 4,780,028 in 1880 to 5,021,467 in 1884, a statement the accuracy of which cannot be proved. The duties on imports in 1880 were \$24,014,908, while in 1884 they had fallen to \$19,379,822. It is, however, a fallacy to assert that the amount of duty collected represents the burden of the tax. Let us suppose that Canada imports under a revenue tariff of 17.1-2 per cent. \$10,000,000 worth of a certain class of goods, cotton or woolen, as the case may be. The amount of duty collected on these goods is \$1,750,000, and this represents accurately the burden imposed on the people by the tariff. But a change of policy takes place, and for the purpose of creating infant industries, the rate of duty on this line of goods is increased to 35 per cent. The importation of these goods is presently reduced to \$1,000,000 a year, paying a duty of \$350,000. In such a case could the government claim that the burden of taxes on these goods had been reduced from \$1,750,000 to \$350,000? As a matter of fact the burden instead of being reduced had been greatly increased, for the price of the \$1,000,000 made in Canada would be increased by the amount of duty. The government would only receive \$350,000 in duties, but the people would pay \$3,500,000, of which \$3,150,000 would go into the pockets of the manufacturers. This illustration fairly fits the case and proves the fallacy of the claims of the government that the taxes of the people have been reduced. The New York Herald some time ago proved by a series of elaborate calculations that for every dollar of duty collected by the government \$10 went into the pockets of the manufacturers, and the same calculation will apply equally well to Canada."

Under the fiscal policy which the Liberals intend shortly introducing the moneys collected from the people will go into the treasury and not into the pockets of the manufacturers.

The statement of the Province in regard to Mr. Bostock's views on the trade question has not been plain enough for the Colonist. That is just what we expected. It would take a very plain statement indeed to overcome the organ's "omniscience."

It is not unnatural that the Nicaraguan populace should be incensed against the British, since they are too ignorant to be able to look below the surface. If they were more intelligent and more logical their anger would be turned against the jingo papers and politicians of the United States, who were the means of leading the Nicaraguan rulers astray. Jingoism is an unpleasant breed, wherever found, but the American specimen seems to be a few degrees worse than even his British congener.

The Globe: The workers in the Cornwall woollen mills have discovered how the National Policy affects wages, or at least they will before the strike is over. The higher prices lessen the demand for woollens, and consequently the demand for their labor. They submitted quietly to a cut of 10 per cent., but are striking to restore the old scale.

Minister Foster evidently intends to make a very large proportion of his re-employment apply to the public expenditure in British Columbia. At the same time the people of this province will have to keep up their disproportionate share of the revenue. There is a good opportunity now for the British Columbia members to enter a decided protest.

The Colonist used up a great many words in making a virtual admission that the Australian colonies suffered most from depression at the time when their tariffs were at their highest point. A little circumspection used in that way is better, however, than striving to gain-say a fact which is within the knowledge of all who know anything of the subject.

The New Denver Ledger gives the returns of ore shipped out of Slovan by way of the Nakusp & Slovan railway. From September 13th to the end of last year the quantity shipped was 2,151 tons and the value \$215,100. From January 1 to March 31 the quantity was 3,125 tons, valued at \$312,500. This makes a total for the season of 5,276 tons, valued at \$527,600—a very good season's work.

It is satisfactory to observe that more Norwegian immigrants are coming into the province, for they make good settlers, being industrious and orderly. The addition of a few hundred of this class of immigrants to our agricultural population would make a wonderful difference in the amount of agricultural products in the province. The time must come, it is to be supposed, when the farmers of British Columbia will produce enough to overstock the local market, and as no outside market is available for a large proportion of the articles, up will come the question of surplus and prices. Those who talk "protection" to the British Columbia farmer should keep that day in mind and be on the watch for a remedy.

SASKATCHEWAN BRANCH. Foley Brothers Say They Have Made a Contract to Build it.

St. Paul, Minn., April 26.—Timothy Foley, of the railroad contracting firm of Foley Bros. & Guthrie, of this city, returned from Ottawa to-day, where he completed arrangements in connection with the contract to build the so-called Hudson's Bay road. Mr. Foley left to-day for Milaca. While in the city he confirmed the report that his firm must build 125 miles of the road this season, according to the contract, which covers a total of 220 miles. The line is to be built along the Saskatchewan, but the original route may be changed somewhat, requiring a new survey in considerable territory. Work will probably begin in about a month. When asked how the Hudson's Bay is expected to pay for itself, one member of the firm replied that he did not know, and admitted that such a project could not receive such government support as it has in money and lands in this country. He thought that the road is expected to pay for itself by introducing some new transcontinental lines.

A MEAL AND A BED The New Salvation Army Food and Shelter Home Opens Next Monday.

In three or four days the new food and shelter home of the Salvation Army will have been finished. Captain Archibald, assisted by a small force of men, is hard at work putting on the finishing touches. The popular captain showed a Times man around to-day. On the ground floor there are a kitchen, pantry, dining room, and reading room, all well equipped, and there is also a smoking room for those who use the weed. The walls and the ceilings have been painted with light tints to give the place as cheerful and homelike an appearance as possible. On this floor is also a fumigation, arranged with a patent of Captain Patterson's, where the thousand-strong clothes of the poor unfortunates are placed and where they undergo a process of purification. Baths, with hot and cold water, have also been fitted up. On the first floor is the dormitory and the apartments of Captain Patterson and Candidate Maria, who will be in charge of the home. The dormitory is nicely laid out and has 40 beds, arranged bunk fashion. The ventilation is of the best, and the thoughts of the occupants are sought to be directed Godward by numerous pretty pictures of Biblical subjects. An office has been equipped on this floor and is fitted up in an exceedingly neat but unostentatious manner. A programme is being prepared for the day of opening, Monday next. The place will be thrown open to public inspection in the morning, and in the afternoon Mayor Teague will preside at a formal opening.

Dr. Buchanan Respected. Albany, N. Y., May 1.—Governor Morton has granted a respite of one week from to-day to Dr. Buchanan, the murderer confined in Sing Sing.

NEWFOUNDLAND. Six Weeks' Sealing Nets a Half a Million Dollars.

St. Johns, Nfld., April 30.—The sealing season just ended has been one of the most successful on record. Two

MILK GRANULES WITH CEREALS.

A perfect food for Infants and Invalids.

The elements that make up this excellent food are the constituents of Pure Milk of the best quality and carefully selected Barley, specially treated to render the food easily digestible.

If your grocer or druggist do not keep it send direct to The Johnston Fluid Milk Co., Montreal.

THE CHINA-JAPAN TREATY.

Japan Will Shortly Reply to the Russian, French and German Protest.

United States Will Form no Alliance Involving European Complications.

London, April 30.—The Times publishes a dispatch to-day from Kobe saying that the Russian and German ministers left Tokyo for Kobe yesterday. It is supposed that they intend to seek an interview with Count Ito, the president of the Japanese council of ministers, and with Viscount Matsui, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs. The French minister is also expected here at the same time. The Mikado has arrived at the Yakoto from Hiroshima. The Times correspondent in conclusion says: "I learn that Tuesday's big celebration of the 1100th anniversary of the founding of Yakoto has been postponed ostensibly on account of the illness of the Mikado. Evidently the situation is grave."

The Associated Press learns on good authority that Japan will reply to the Russian, German and French protests within a few days.

The Times also prints the following dispatch from its correspondent at Hong Kong: A British warship will visit the Pescadore islands, which are at present in the hands of the Japanese. It is supposed that the Japanese wish to hide the massacre of the Chinese garrison here, because they have shown anxiety to prevent foreign warships from landing since the capture of the islands.

Washington, April 30.—The attitude of the United States in the Eastern war troubles has been clear to the various powers interested. In brief, it is said that the unvarying policy of this country is not to form alliances which may involve it in complications with the countries of Europe or Asia. It is a re-assertion of the policy of isolation, except in so far as the United States may be able to exercise a kindly or advisory influence toward the adjustment of trouble involving Eastern nations. The foregoing is now accepted by diplomats here as the policy which will guide the United States in the pending European complications.

The Russo-Franco-German alliance. It is understood that Great Britain's course is along the same line, and so far as the United States is concerned there will be no co-operation, as already stated, except in such kindly way as may seem for the interest of all concerned, but always short of an alliance.

Yokohama, April 30.—The Mikado is suffering from a chill. The date of the departure of Count Ito, president of the Japanese council of ministers, for Chefoo to ratify the treaty of peace has not yet been determined upon.

Berlin, April 30.—The North German Gazette, semi-official, says May 8 is the day fixed for the ratification of the Japanese-Chinese treaty of peace. The ratifications will be exchanged at Chefoo. The paper adds that Japan can derive no advantage by insisting upon the ratification within a stipulated time, as the objections of France, Russia and Germany will remain in force.

The same paper defends the policy of Germany in the far East, and accuses Great Britain of inconsistency in having at the beginning of the war supported China, while Germany throughout counselled Japan to act with moderation. The fact that Germany finds herself in harmony with France and Russia, the paper adds, is a matter of congratulation, as a step in the honorable and open policy of peace which she pursues in Europe.

Indigestion. You have tried everything for it and found no help. We are no doctors, but we can offer you a prescription that has cured many, and it might cure you as well; it will cost but a quarter dollar, and can be had at any druggist—Ask for Perry Davis Pain-Killer. The New Big 25c size.

thirds of the steamers engaged did remarkably well, while the rest made enough to pay expenses. The value of the catch is estimated to be \$500,000. This will prove wonderfully beneficial to the way of bringing about the recovery of the colony from the recent commercial disasters. The movement against a union with Canada is spreading rapidly. Petitions opposing confederation are receiving a big number of signatures throughout the colony. The opponents of confederation are organizing to contest the question in the coming general election. The disruption of the government is probable.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION Campos Actively Engaged in Suppressing the Insurrection.

Havana, April 30.—All the orders given by Capt. General Martinez Campos since he assumed control in Cuba would lead the ordinary observer to believe that there was great laxity in the administration of the department by Gen. Calleja, the captain general whom he superseded, and who is now on the way back to Spain. Even the sanitary service, so essential in time of war, suffered greatly from neglect. It is believed that Campos will discern that the rebellion could have been prevented if the proper precautions had been taken in time. The activity of the new captain general in the direction of a general plan of campaign against the insurgents will, it is expected, soon produce a beneficial result.

Havana, April 30.—Government troops under General Salcedo have won a great victory over the insurgents commanded by Gen. Maceo. Many of the latter were killed and wounded. The rest dispersed and are taking refuge in the mountains. Gen. Maceo's hand has been routed with great loss in killed and wounded. Nearly all of the remainder of his band surrendered.

LATE CABLE ADVICES. The Capture of Shere Afzul and Six Hundred Followers.

London, April 30.—A dispatch from Sebastopol says the Russian warship Penderkalia, of the Black sea fleet, came into collision yesterday with the Russian mail steamer Kotzebue near the Takinut lighthouse. The Kotzebue and crew were taken aboard the Penderkalia from the Kotzebue's decks. Others were picked up after she went down. Five men sank with the ship and were lost. The warship was damaged below the water line. She is an ancient vessel nearly twenty years old.

A dispatch to the Times from Hong Kong says that serious disturbances have broken out on the island of Formosa. On April 23rd the Chinese soldiers killed their general. The government's body guard attacked the mutinous soldiers, and thirty men were cut to pieces and fifty wounded. The Chinese artillery threaten to fire on any vessel leaving the island with treasure. The rebels are coming down from the hills to attack the Chinese, and the position of the whites on the island is critical.

In the elections on Sunday for members of the Greek parliament, ex-Premier Tricoupis, leader of the opposition, was unseated by 115 votes. Only about ten of his supporters were elected. On the other hand M. Delyannis and party received three-fourths of the votes cast. Delyannis is the present prime minister. All of the members of the Tricoupis cabinet, which went out of office on January 22nd last as a result of the popular demonstration against the government's taxation proposals, have been unseated.

Shere Afzul, who, after the murder of his nephew, the Mestur of Chitral, usurped the throne and besieged Dr. Robertson, the British agent in the Chitral fort, was captured Saturday, together with his brother and six hundred of his followers. They are now in prison.

A dispatch from Paris says the French government have promised to supply the American ambassador with testimony in the court martial proceedings against ex-Consul Waller. It is learned on the highest authority that France, Russia and Germany believe the United States is supporting Japan. The French government is anxious because this belief may effect the outcome of the joint protest to Japan concerning the acquisition by her of Chinese mainland territory.

The cabinet held a meeting to-day and discussed the situation respecting the Japanese treaty. The minister of the interior announced that he had no anticipation of disorder on May day.

Nicaragua Will P... British W... From

Excitement Prev... the Republic... Immu

London, April 29. Managua says that evening President Z... from Wash... Great Britain would from Corinto and g... days in which to pa... ed, if such proposi... further condition... is believed, will be d... terms outlined in t... Further advices... Zelaya and the cabi... \$75,000 demanded... don within fifteen... of the republic... be first taken out... into. This prelimi... sisted upon on acco... of feeling in the co... wise might render... the request, even... form, impossible. I... the request has not... Washington, April... an minister was ag... department and co... kam and afterward... The nature of the... known, but it is th... has replied to the... today looking to the... British troops from... payment of the inde... volution will follow... money is paid before... leave the harbor is... informed circles he... against England gro... while quiet prevails... emment exists in oth... of the republic has... suspended, and while... is generally popular... party in the republic... ada party, led by the... of the republic who... again succeeding... and any surrender to... time would be playi... the Granada party.

Seventeen years ago came involved in a... to that which the rep... England. The Govern... rested for indulging... but his identity being... released. Germany... gy and an indemnity... erman men of... Corinto, but the G... not permit the tra... gou paid the indem... excitation prevailed.

London, May 1.—In... ment which emanated... foreign office says... no change in the at... attain towards Nicar... day that Great Brit... the proposed settle... with Nicaragua if th... indemnity is guarant... the British fleet will... withdrawn from Cor... known what guarante... but it is believed in... the affair is practica... Washington, May 1... re defaulted on its... regarded as a guarant... of Nicaragua, a nation... recognized standing... if need be, give a g... The Republic of Guat... richest Central Amer... in London bank if... in the favor. Fourth... Canal Company, who... would be acceptable... cash circles, will give... cash if need be.

The final proposition... between Nicaragua a... will therefore be as... tain agrees to immedi... into and withdraw her... agrees to pay \$15,500... days from the saili... Corinto harbor. The... insisted upon by Nic... means of checking th... and a step towards m... nity.

The affair has cost... than the original \$77,5... ary to raise 3000 ext... of \$3000 per day. T... Corinto as a customs... sulted in much loss. D... cess and commerce is... cannot be measured in...

THE WILDE Wilde Will Give an... To the C...

London, April 30.—Taylor trial to-day... tion. Counsel for W... verdict of not guilty... court refused the req... Wilde then began his... He said Wilde would... made an unqualified d... against him. He had... accept the verdict ag... Queensberry trial bec... that the jury would b... berry. Wilde was cal... stand. He swore that... at the Queensberry tr...

THE NICARAGUAN AFFAIR

Nicaragua Will Pay the Indemnity—British Will Withdraw From Corinto.

Excitement Prevails Throughout the Republic—A Change Imminent.

London, April 29.—A dispatch from Managua says that at a late hour this evening President Zelaya received a telegram from Washington stating that Great Britain would withdraw her ships from Corinto and give Nicaragua fifteen days in which to pay the \$75,000 indemnity, if such proposition would be accepted by Nicaragua. President Zelaya, it is believed, will be disposed to accept the terms outlined in the dispatch.

Further advices state that President Zelaya and the cabinet will agree to pay \$75,000 demanded by England in London within fifteen days, but asks as a further condition that the British ships be first taken out of the harbor of Corinto. This preliminary is strongly insisted upon on account of the condition of feeling in the country, which either would render the compliance with the ultimatum, even in its modified form, impossible. England's answer to the request has not yet been given.

Washington, April 30.—The Nicaraguan minister was again a visitor at the department and consulted with Gresham and afterwards left the building. The nature of the conference is not known; but it is thought that Nicaragua has replied to the suggestion made yesterday looking to the withdrawal of the British troops from her soil, and the payment of the indemnity. That a revolution will follow in Nicaragua if the money is paid before the British ships leave the harbor is not doubted in well informed circles here. The hostility against England grows in intensity and while quiet prevails in Corinto great excitement exists in other towns and cities of the republic. Business is practically suspended and while President Zelaya is generally popular there is a strong party in the republic known as the Granada party, led by the former president of the republic who is ambitious of again succeeding to the presidency, and any surrender to the British at this time would be playing into the hands of the Granada party.

Seventeen years ago Nicaragua became involved in a controversy similar to that which the republic now has with England. The German consul was arrested for indulging in a street fight, but his identity being recognized he was released. Germany demanded an apology and an indemnity of \$30,000. Several German men of war were sent to Corinto, but the German admiral did not permit the troops to land. Nicaragua paid the indemnity. The greatest excitement prevailed.

London, May 1.—In spite of the statement which emanated yesterday from the foreign office saying that there has been no change in the attitude of Great Britain towards Nicaragua, it is learned to-day that Great Britain has agreed to the proposed settlement of her dispute with Nicaragua if the payment of the indemnity is guaranteed. In this case the British fleet will be immediately withdrawn from Corinto. It is not known what guarantee Great Britain demands for the payment of the indemnity, but it is believed in official circles that the affair is practically settled.

Washington, May 1.—The guarantee of the payment by Nicaragua of the indemnity as required by Great Britain will be made in the amplest manner possible and will be in any one of several forms as follows: First—Promise of the Nicaraguan government, which in view of the fact that the government has never defaulted on its obligations, is itself regarded as a guarantee. Second—Bank of Nicaragua, a national institution, with a recognized standing in London, will, if need be, give a guarantee. Third—The Republic of Guatemala, one of the richest Central American states, stands ready to deposit \$15,500 pounds sterling in a London bank if Nicaragua desires the favor. Fourth—The Nicaraguan Canal Company, whose word in London would be acceptable in the highest financial circles, will give either guarantee or cash if need be.

The final proposition, as now concluded between Nicaragua and Great Britain, will therefore be as follows:—Great Britain agrees to immediately evacuate Corinto and withdraw her fleet. Nicaragua agrees to pay \$75,000 in London in 15 days from the sailing of the fleet out of Corinto harbor. The latter condition was insisted upon by Nicaragua as the only means of checking the popular agitation and a step towards maintaining her dignity.

The affair has cost Nicaragua more than the original \$77,500. It was necessary to raise 3000 extra troops at a cost of \$3000 per day. The abandonment of Corinto as a customs port has also resulted in much loss. Disturbance to business and commerce is also a loss which cannot be measured in dollars.

THE WILDE SCANDAL

Wilde Will Give an Unqualified Denial To the Charges.

London, April 30.—In the Wilde and Taylor trial to-day the charges of conspiracy were withdrawn by the prosecution. Counsel for Wilde asked for a verdict of not guilty on those counts. The court refused the request. Counsel for Wilde then began his opening address. He said Wilde would take the stand and make an unqualified denial of the charges against him. He had advised Wilde to accept the verdict against himself in the Queensberry trial because it was clear that the jury would not convict Queensberry. Wilde was called to the witness stand. He swore that the evidence given at the Queensberry trial was absolutely

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT

McCreery Recovers from Kidney Disease and is Introduced by Old Friends.

Opposition Hold an Enthusiastic Caucus and Map Out their Programme.

Ottawa, April 30.—In the House yesterday Mr. Edgar got an order for a statement showing the increase in the tariff since 1878. The motion for the papers respecting the export of cattle via Portland, Maine, by McMillan, was passed. McMullen, in a bill of which he has given notice respecting the salaries of the Lieut. Governors, proposes to reduce the salary of the Lieut. Governor of Ontario and Quebec from \$10,000 to \$6,000 per year, and that of the Lieut. Governor of the other provinces and territories, excepting Prince Edward Island to \$5,000.

The estimates were presented yesterday. The estimated expenditure for the year ending June 30th, 1906, \$41,243,417 as compared with \$38,282,265, previous year, being an increase of \$1,205,625. The estimate on account of the consolidated fund is \$36,844,458 as compared with the initial \$37,321,801 the previous year. A difference is shown of over a million and a half by adding the supplementary estimates of last year. Supplementary estimates yet to come down may largely increase the initial amount. The cost of public debt is \$12,742,000, or an increase of over half a million. The cost of superannuations has increased by \$13,000 to \$73,000. Immigration is cut down by \$7,000. Expenditure in the Northwest for Indians, roads and Northwest police maintenance is reduced by \$243,325. Militia is reduced \$243,000, there being no camps of instruction this year. Public works are cut down \$875,325. The Soo canal gets an additional \$150,000. Trent Valley canal gets another \$303,000; Sault Ste. Marie canal \$200,000. Total vote for canals, \$2,627,423.

In the Senate Bowell introduced the insolvency bill, which he so fully discussed last session. The bill was read a first time and will be read a second time on Monday. Senator Boulton will move for returning the number of bushels of grain delivered to the elevators at Fort William, and grade 1894, the number of bushels shipped from elevators and graded as well as the nationality of the vessels carrying the grain. Also a resolution to amend the act as established by the board of inspectors assembled for the purpose of fixing the grade for the year 1894.

Hon. Mr. Haggart states that it would cost \$67,000 to complete the fourteen foot channel for St. Lawrence navigation. Strong opposition was evinced in the senate to a change in the law prohibiting the deposit of sawdust and mill refuse in navigable waters.

Sir C. H. Tupper is still seriously ill. Mr. Mara will ask for the correspondence between the Eagle Gold Mining Co. and the customs department relative to placing a customs officer at Rossland.

The following items for British Columbia appear in the estimates: Dominion public buildings, renewals, improvements, repairs, etc., \$23,000; Victoria drill hall and accessory buildings, \$2,500; the new Victoria postoffice, \$40,000; Columbia river, improvements above Golden, \$2,500; Victoria harbor, dredging (inner harbor), \$5,000; Fraser river protection works at Garry Bush, \$1,000; Fraser river, improvements, \$10,000; general repairs and improvements to harbor, river and bridge works, \$3,000; Kootenay (East) river improvements, \$2,000; canal flat and Port Steele, \$2,000; Skeena river, \$2,000.

Mr. Mara called attention to the disadvantage the merchants of the Kootenay country suffer owing to the great distance from the nearest customs port.

Hon. Mr. Wallace said reports which had just reached the department indicated that there had been a great increase in business in Kootenay, owing to the mining boom. The department would provide facilities to meet the requirements of the district. Nelson would be made a port of entry, and Kaslo, Waneta and other places out-ports of Nelson.

Thomas McCreery was introduced by Taylor, the Conservative whip, and Frechette, Conservative.

A Liberal caucus was held to-day. It was the first caucus of the session and Scriver presided. Speeches were delivered by all the members, including Laurier. The gathering was of the most harmonious and enthusiastic character. A line of action was mapped out for the session. It was decided that a determined stand would be taken against the public business to parliament as has been done several times this session. If possible the opposition will force the government to conduct the business of the country in a constitutional manner. When information is asked the Tory leader indulges in equivocation.

The Auditor-General's report shows under the head of return men a remuneration estimate, the name of Rev. Manley Benson, of the Dominion Methodist church, Ottawa, who, with his wife and daughter, was in England a year ago last summer, that Mr. Benson received \$1100 for his ocean passage and for delivering lectures while in England.

Ottawa, May 1.—Justice Fournier, of the supreme court, has resigned his position on account of failing health. He is 74 years of age. Fournier was first minister of inland revenue and afterwards minister of justice in the Mackenzie government. It was he who prepared the report organizing the supreme court. It is understood that Angers will be appointed to the post. The government are anxious to get some one else as minister of agriculture who would be more in touch with the business. Angers

THE ELBE DISASTER

The Inquiry Into the Collision Resumed To-day.

London, April 30.—The inquiry into the sinking of the steamer Elbe by the steamer Craithie was resumed at Lowestoft to-day. The steward of the latter vessel testified that when she crashed into the Elbe, the captain of the Craithie came on deck and shouted to the mate "You've done it now." The scaman steering the Craithie testified that the weather screen on the starboard side of the vessel prevented him from seeing except straight ahead. Seaman White on the lookout of the Craithie denied that he was absent from his post as charged.

Mate Craig of the Craithie said when he saw the Elbe's light it was too late to avoid a collision. He denied the Craithie's steward's statement that he was absent from the bridge.

BRIEF CABLE DISPATCHES

The Directors of the Grand Trunk have Resigned.

London, April 30.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk road to-day the resignation of the directors was tendered and accepted. The meeting adjourned until May 7th.

Canadian News

Toronto, April 30.—James Blair, chief accountant of the inland revenue department, has been missing for nine days. Suicide is feared.

The assizes opened to-day. The following sensational murder trials are on: Clara Ford for shooting Frank Westwood; Dallas and Henry Hyams for the murder of Willie Wells; Dicks for killing his wife.

The university commission has concluded its labors and presented a report to the provincial secretary.

Port Colborne, Ont., April 30.—The Canadian fishing cruiser Dolphine brought in two American fishing boats and four fishermen charged with illegal fishing in Canadian waters.

Montreal, April 30.—Judge Dennis Barry, of the Circuit Court, a well-known land league man and ex-president of St. Patrick's society, died suddenly of peritonitis.

Strathroy, April 30.—The handsome residence of Mrs. Alex. Johnson, Kitt-ridge avenue, was burned last night. Insurance, \$4,200.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT

McCreery Recovers from Kidney Disease and is Introduced by Old Friends.

Opposition Hold an Enthusiastic Caucus and Map Out their Programme.

Ottawa, April 30.—In the House yesterday Mr. Edgar got an order for a statement showing the increase in the tariff since 1878. The motion for the papers respecting the export of cattle via Portland, Maine, by McMillan, was passed. McMullen, in a bill of which he has given notice respecting the salaries of the Lieut. Governors, proposes to reduce the salary of the Lieut. Governor of Ontario and Quebec from \$10,000 to \$6,000 per year, and that of the Lieut. Governor of the other provinces and territories, excepting Prince Edward Island to \$5,000.

The estimates were presented yesterday. The estimated expenditure for the year ending June 30th, 1906, \$41,243,417 as compared with \$38,282,265, previous year, being an increase of \$1,205,625. The estimate on account of the consolidated fund is \$36,844,458 as compared with the initial \$37,321,801 the previous year. A difference is shown of over a million and a half by adding the supplementary estimates of last year. Supplementary estimates yet to come down may largely increase the initial amount. The cost of public debt is \$12,742,000, or an increase of over half a million. The cost of superannuations has increased by \$13,000 to \$73,000. Immigration is cut down by \$7,000. Expenditure in the Northwest for Indians, roads and Northwest police maintenance is reduced by \$243,325. Militia is reduced \$243,000, there being no camps of instruction this year. Public works are cut down \$875,325. The Soo canal gets an additional \$150,000. Trent Valley canal gets another \$303,000; Sault Ste. Marie canal \$200,000. Total vote for canals, \$2,627,423.

In the Senate Bowell introduced the insolvency bill, which he so fully discussed last session. The bill was read a first time and will be read a second time on Monday. Senator Boulton will move for returning the number of bushels of grain delivered to the elevators at Fort William, and grade 1894, the number of bushels shipped from elevators and graded as well as the nationality of the vessels carrying the grain. Also a resolution to amend the act as established by the board of inspectors assembled for the purpose of fixing the grade for the year 1894.

Hon. Mr. Haggart states that it would cost \$67,000 to complete the fourteen foot channel for St. Lawrence navigation. Strong opposition was evinced in the senate to a change in the law prohibiting the deposit of sawdust and mill refuse in navigable waters.

Sir C. H. Tupper is still seriously ill. Mr. Mara will ask for the correspondence between the Eagle Gold Mining Co. and the customs department relative to placing a customs officer at Rossland.

The following items for British Columbia appear in the estimates: Dominion public buildings, renewals, improvements, repairs, etc., \$23,000; Victoria drill hall and accessory buildings, \$2,500; the new Victoria postoffice, \$40,000; Columbia river, improvements above Golden, \$2,500; Victoria harbor, dredging (inner harbor), \$5,000; Fraser river protection works at Garry Bush, \$1,000; Fraser river, improvements, \$10,000; general repairs and improvements to harbor, river and bridge works, \$3,000; Kootenay (East) river improvements, \$2,000; canal flat and Port Steele, \$2,000; Skeena river, \$2,000.

Mr. Mara called attention to the disadvantage the merchants of the Kootenay country suffer owing to the great distance from the nearest customs port.

Hon. Mr. Wallace said reports which had just reached the department indicated that there had been a great increase in business in Kootenay, owing to the mining boom. The department would provide facilities to meet the requirements of the district. Nelson would be made a port of entry, and Kaslo, Waneta and other places out-ports of Nelson.

Thomas McCreery was introduced by Taylor, the Conservative whip, and Frechette, Conservative.

A Liberal caucus was held to-day. It was the first caucus of the session and Scriver presided. Speeches were delivered by all the members, including Laurier. The gathering was of the most harmonious and enthusiastic character. A line of action was mapped out for the session. It was decided that a determined stand would be taken against the public business to parliament as has been done several times this session. If possible the opposition will force the government to conduct the business of the country in a constitutional manner. When information is asked the Tory leader indulges in equivocation.

The Auditor-General's report shows under the head of return men a remuneration estimate, the name of Rev. Manley Benson, of the Dominion Methodist church, Ottawa, who, with his wife and daughter, was in England a year ago last summer, that Mr. Benson received \$1100 for his ocean passage and for delivering lectures while in England.

Ottawa, May 1.—Justice Fournier, of the supreme court, has resigned his position on account of failing health. He is 74 years of age. Fournier was first minister of inland revenue and afterwards minister of justice in the Mackenzie government. It was he who prepared the report organizing the supreme court. It is understood that Angers will be appointed to the post. The government are anxious to get some one else as minister of agriculture who would be more in touch with the business. Angers

TO-DAY'S CABLE DISPATCHES

A Dutch Brigantine Boarded Off Morocco by Pirates and Captain Slain.

Her Majesty Arrived in the City Last Night and Proceeded to Windsor.

London, May 1.—Queen Victoria arrived in the city last night from the continent and has gone to Windsor Castle. A dispatch from Seville, Spain, says the condition of the Duke of Orleans, who broke his leg on Friday last while out hunting, is serious. A slight attack of pneumonia is complicating matters.

Mr. William Saunders, M. P. for the Walworth division of Newington, is dead. A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: A dispatch from Dubno, in the government of Volhynia, announces that half of the town has been destroyed by fire. Dubno is situated on the river Irwa, about 38 miles west of Ostrog. It has a population of about 8000, a castle, numerous churches and a Greek abbey.

To-day being the regular semi-annual stock exchange is closed. A Paris dispatch announces that M. Leygues, minister of the interior, who has returned from his visit to the districts devastated by the breaking of the Bonsey reservoir, announces that he will fix the blame for the disaster on the officials who are responsible for it. He also announces that the government will compensate all the people who have suffered by the rupture of the dam.

A dispatch from Gibraltar says: The Dutch brigantine Anna, which had been off the Rif coast of Morocco, was boarded by boat loads of Rifians, who fired upon her crew as they pulled alongside, killing the captain and injuring the mate. The Rifians then ransacked the vessel of everything on her table. When a rescue sprang up the Rifians left the brigantine, which eventually arrived here and reported the occurrence.

The Paris Gaulois to-day announces that Russia has invited France and Germany to sign a joint note stating their objections to the treaty of peace arranged at Simonoseki between China and Japan, and that the latter country has notified that the fact of her signing the note will warrant armed intervention upon the part of the powers which sign it.

Amsterdam, May 1.—A World's Fair or Exposition Universelle, promoted by the Queen-Regent of the Netherlands and under her patronage, was formally opened to-day with appropriate exercises, participated in by a large concourse of people. The exposition occupies a vast tract of ground in the fashionable suburbs of the city, the palace or principal building standing in a garden of five acres filled with tropical plants; among the features of the exposition are a world's bazaar, an electrical restaurant, a world's bazaar and an exhibit of hotel and traveling accommodations.

It is learned on good authority that Great Britain has agreed to the proposed settlement of her dispute with Nicaragua if the payment of the indemnity is guaranteed. It is believed that the affair is practically settled.

Captain John McClure, the Scotch merchant marine officer who acted as the assistant of the Chinese commander Admiral Ting at Wei-hai-wei and elsewhere, yesterday, not been heard of for a long time. Yesterday, however, his relatives received a note from Chefoo in which McClure says that he is fairly well, but he adds that he cannot yet relate his terrible experience at Wei-hai-wei and elsewhere. McClure is 4 p.m.—Bar silver, 30 1/4d. per ounce, money 1-2 per cent. discount in open market both on short and three months bills.

ANOTHER 'FRISCO MYSTERY.

A Book-keeper Vanishes and Leaves No Trace Behind.

San Francisco, April 29.—C. W. Smith, book-keeper for McLaughlin & Co., grain brokers of this city, who are supposed to have handled the Fair wheat deal, left home yesterday morning to balance his books at the office and stated that he would return home by a certain time. On his failure to arrive his wife went to the office in search of him, but being unable to obtain any trace, she informed the police who effected an entrance into the office and discovered evidences of the place having been recently occupied. The safe was open, fifty dollars only being in the drawer and the letter and account books lying open on the desks. One spot of blood was found on the floor, but no trace of the book-keeper. It was subsequently learned that he had told the janitor of the building last week that he was some \$3,000 short in his accounts and he must have the amount by to-day. The janitor thereupon sold out some stock he held, the proceeds of which he handed to Smith to help him out. The members of the firm deny that the missing book-keeper was a defaulter and believe he has wandered away somewhere while in a temporary state of mental aberration, as he had been considerably overworked of late and had recently shown signs of mental prostration. A thorough search is being made for the missing man, but as yet no trace of him has been found.

CHINESE FIRM SWINDLED.

A Clever Swindle Perpetrated On Kwong On Wo.

New Westminster, April 30.—Kwong On Wo & Co., the largest Chinese merchants in this city have been swindled out of \$1,000 by their agent in Toronto or shapers who took in the latter city a branch of the firm in Toronto, the manager of which sends cash receipts weekly to the head office here. Yesterday \$1,200 came by express, but on opening the package it was found that ten one dollar United States bills had been converted into one hundred dollar bills by pasting neatly engraved numerals of that denomination over the figure one. The alteration was very cleverly made. The company are now trying to find out who swindled them. The \$200 note enclosed was genuine.

BEHRRING SEA PATROL.

Instructions Have Been Telegraphed to the Rush.

Washington, April 30.—At to-day's cabinet meeting among matters discussed were the instructions to the Behring Sea fleet. They will be telegraphed to Captain Hooper of the revenue cutter Rush, commanding the patrol fleet.

Advertisement for cereals and milk products, including 'Pure Milk' and 'Beef Co., Montreal.'

Advertisement for Cuban Revolution, mentioning 'Actively Engaged in Suppressing the Insurrection.'

Advertisement for a general election or political event, mentioning 'The new captain in the direction of a general campaign against the insurgents.'

Advertisement for a cable dispatch, mentioning 'The cable of Shere Afzal and Six Hundred Followers.'

Advertisement for a cable dispatch, mentioning 'The sinking of the steamer Elbe by the steamer Craithie.'

Advertisement for a cable dispatch, mentioning 'The directors of the Grand Trunk have Resigned.'

Advertisement for a cable dispatch, mentioning 'The Auditor-General's report shows under the head of return men a remuneration estimate.'

Advertisement for a cable dispatch, mentioning 'The university commission has concluded its labors and presented a report to the provincial secretary.'

Advertisement for a cable dispatch, mentioning 'The handsome residence of Mrs. Alex. Johnson, Kitt-ridge avenue, was burned last night.'

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, May 3

THIS YEAR'S TRADE.

The Montreal Shareholder has been analysing the Dominion trade returns for the current year, with results that are interesting and instructive. Our contemporary says: "The entries for consumption for the month of March were the largest for any month since September last, being \$9,159,510, of which \$5,067,624 were dutiable, \$3,241,202 were free, and \$240,680 were coin and bullion. The entries of dutiable goods were the largest of any one month for the nine months of the current financial year. The total entries for the nine months are \$78,446,500, of which \$42,979,130 are dutiable, \$31,014,535 are free and \$4,456,835 are coin and bullion. For the corresponding period last year the total entries amounted to \$86,197,918, of which \$48,646,943 were dutiable, \$33,689,869 were free and \$3,861,106 were coin and bullion. A comparison of the figures for the same period of the two years shows a decrease of \$7,751,418 in the total entries. In dutiable goods there was a falling off of \$5,667,813 and in free goods one of \$2,675,834, coin and bullion being increased by \$591,729. The amount of duty paid in March was \$1,082,255, the largest amount paid during any one month of the current financial year. This brought up the total duty paid for the nine months ending March 31st to \$13,278,855. At the same time last year the duty amounted to \$15,202,859. This was \$1,924,004 in excess of the amount received for the same period this year. A good deal has been written about a reduction in the rate of duty, but a comparison of these figures and the average rate of duty for each year discloses the fact that the average rate of duty levied on dutiable goods during the past nine months was 38 per cent. while that levied for the corresponding period last year was only 31.1-4 per cent, making an increase this year of six and three-quarters per cent. in the average rate of duty. With these figures staring consumers in the face it is difficult to see how the changes in the tariff of last session can possibly be credited with being in the consumers' interests." Two points are worthy of note. The first is that the imports and the resulting duty are much less for this year than for last year, and therefore the Colonist's "barometer test" shows the presence of "dirty" financial weather. In the next place, the comparison of the rate of duty is very instructive, showing that Mr. Foster's sort of tariff reform is far from being reform.

THE FRANCHISE ACT.

Although the present Dominion franchise act is generally disapproved throughout the country, the ministers and their supporters in parliament tenaciously hold by it. As a matter of course Mr. Charlton's bill to repeal the act and make use of the provincial lists had no chance of success, but it seems as though some of the Conservative members might support a proposal to make material changes in the act—to substitute a totally different measure, in fact. Some of the Conservative papers acknowledge the necessity of a change, and some of the members of parliament on the same side might vote that way if the proposal were made. Of the present act the Hamilton Spectator says: "The Dominion franchise act ought to be repealed. It should never have been put upon the statute book. It is cumbersome and terribly expensive. Its slow moving machinery must be set in motion every two years, and many persons must neglect their business in order to see that the proper names, and none but the proper names, go on the list. The cost to the government of preparing the lists is but a portion of the cost to the country, for much work must be done every time new lists are made, and if there is no election all this work, all this great expense goes for nothing." But the Spectator refuses to accept the proposal to use the provincial lists, pointing out that the Ontario system is cumbersome and complicated, and that the provinces have varying franchises. There is manhood suffrage in some, while others prescribe a property qualification. Some have adopted the one-man-one-vote principle, while others have multiplex voting. The Spectator's plan is as follows:— "What the Dominion government should do is to wipe the present act off the book and substitute simple registration, the qualification to be 21 years of age and a British subject. Under this plan there would be no anxious hustling after names every year or every second year; no waste of public or private money in preparing lists that were not to be used; no long investigations into a man's right to vote; no differences between the qualification of men in one section and men in another section; no voting by dead men; no persuasion; no bringing of voters from British Columbia or Mexico; no long-winded oaths to be taken by voters; no trickery in putting on names of men who should not be on, or removing names of men which should remain. The expense of the registration system of constructing a list of voters is less than the expense of any other system, and it would be incurred only when an election was coming on, thus making

the list up to date, and therefore fair to all parties. We cannot understand why this system does not recommend itself to the law-makers at a glance. It is not an experiment; it has worked exceedingly well in the United States for years. It was tried in Toronto last June with the best results. It is impossible for us to see the slightest reason why the system should not at once be adopted by the Dominion government. The Spectator's proposal probably involves also a term of residence before registration and the one-man-one-vote principle, though these are not mentioned directly. For our own part we cannot see why all the provinces do not adopt manhood suffrage and the registration scheme, but of course each province has the right of holding to antiquated methods if it so chooses. Failing agreement in this way, we should like to see the modern electoral principles adopted for Dominion purposes, and we trust the Spectator will prevail on some of its friends to move in that direction in the house. But perhaps it does not much matter; the Liberals will soon be in the majority in the house and then the needed reform will be effected.

THE POLICY OF THE C. P. R.

The London Financial News of the 5th ultimo in commenting upon the recent financial statement issued by the C. P. R. says: "The whole secret of the position lies in the question of agricultural prices. It is to the persistent shrinkage in these that the Canadian Pacific owes its unfortunate plight. The reformers have been crippled in their resources, and there has been a consequent diminution in every sort of railway traffic. The disheartening point is a standstill; money is still scarce and the spending power of the people crippled. When the management of our 'Great National Highway' realizes that the soundness and security of its finances is inseparably linked with the welfare and progress of the farmer, and not in political intriguing for loans, subsidy-increases and advances, it may become a paying institution for investors. Political acknowledgments from the national chest can only serve as a temporary expedient—while perpetual dickerings with a manifestly corrupt clique of discredited politicians will certainly fail to afford any permanent relief to clamoring and disappointed stockholders. By throwing the entire voting strength of its force into the ranks of the protectionists, the Canadian Pacific company may secure substantial concessions; but the most vital condition that can permanently promote its interests—the development of a vast and empty North-west—is only to be obtained by a reversal of the policy of commercial isolation which the management of the road has seriously striven to perpetuate. As long as the farmer is compelled by the crushing exactions of a vicious fiscal policy to receive in exchange for \$100 worth of produce only \$65 worth of manufactured goods, so long will the tenantless acres of the territories be unfurrowed and untilled.

THE WILSON BILL AND WAGES.

The overwhelming disaster which the celebrated McKinley bill inflicted upon the industry and commerce of the United States, after creating a brief and artificial boom, are being rapidly removed by the legislative wisdom embraced in the Wilson Tariff Reform bill. Although the relief afforded by the measure was comparatively slight there are distinct signs of a healthy revival, while the voluntary increases accorded the wage earners by their employers will be an eye-opener to those "spouters" who have preached the fallacy that protection means high wages. The New York Times published on Saturday the following list of increases made during the week ending the 20th ult:—"H. C. Frick & Co., and other firms in the Western Pennsylvania district, 15 per cent., affecting 15,000 employees; M. T. Stevens & Co., three woolen factories in New Hampshire; Thomas Dolan & Co., manufacturers of woollens in Philadelphia; Globe Iron Works, Cleveland, Ohio; Wholfender, Shore & Co., Cardington, Pa.; Washington Mills, Lawrence, Mass., 4,000 employees; Fall River Iron Works Mills, cotton goods, Fall River, Mass., 1,500 employees; American Linen Mills, Fall River, Mass.; Worumbro Mills, Fishon Falls, Me.; Willimantic Linen Co., Willimantic, Conn.; Belding Bros. & Co., silk mills, Rockville, Conn.; Grosvenordale Cotton Co., North Grosvenordale, Conn., 1,200 employees; E. W. Chapin & Co., manufacturers of woollens, Chapinville, Mass.; United States Bunting Co., Lowell, Mass.; Lakeside Manufacturing Co., Leicester, Mass.; United States Cotton Co., Central Falls, R. I." But this by no means completes the glowing picture. The Philadelphia Ledger declares that still more notable increases have occurred in the cotton manufacturing centre, Fall River.

MINING ITEMS

From the Mineral Districts of the Interior.

Nelson Tribune.

From and after Monday three trains a week will be run on the Nelson & Port Sheppard railway between Nelson and Northport, leaving Nelson on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and arriving on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Daily trips will be run between Northport and Spokane. Trains will leave Nelson at 8:45 a.m. and arrive at 5:40 p.m.

McDonald & McArthur have the contract for building A. E. Lott's residence on Stanley street. It will cost about \$1,200.

Harry Young, of Colville, who along with James Durkin, of the same town, owns a 128th interest in the Silver King group of mines on Toad mountain, is in Nelson. Mr. Young for a time was the owner of the Colville Index, and for a green hand made a much better paper than the man who succeeded him is making, although the latter has had many years' experience at the business.

John L. Wilson, of Spokane, one of the United States senators for Washington, is taking a look at the mines at Coeur d'Alene. It is his interest in the properties recently acquired by John M. Burke.

Returns from the second shipment of ore from the Goodenough mine, in Slokan district, have been received by the owners. The galena ore went 817.12 per cent silver and 64 per cent lead to the ton, and after deducting freight from Kaslo and duty and smelting charges netted the owners \$525 a ton. This is the highest return ever received from a shipment of Slokan ore. The ore was sent to Great Falls, a light or light to assist mariners during darkness in the difficult and dangerous navigation of Mount and the inner Channels generally leading from San Juan to Haro Strait. The point as to whether Fiddle Reef would be the most favorable spot for such a light is the question which presents itself to my mind. It is my idea that two leading lights placed on the southern end of Fiddle Reef would be of much more use. By reference to Chart No. 877 (Inner Channels leading from San Juan to Haro Strait), it will be perceived that two lights bearing one another N. 12 E. and S. 12 W. (magnetic), if placed with exactness would lead a vessel clear of Mount Reef (which is the danger) and fairly and directly through Mount Channel; not only clearing Fiddle Reef, but also Lewis Reef, Rock and Thames Shoals. These lights would also be of service to vessels passing up or down by the narrow straits.

CHAS. E. CLARKE, Harbor Master and Port Warden.

The following letter from Hon. Amor De Cosmos was referred to the railway committee:— "Victoria, B.C., April 29th, 1895. To the President of the Board of Trade, Victoria:— Dear Sir:—I beg leave to enclose a plan (published by me at Ottawa about 1889) showing two routes for a railway ferry across the Strait of Georgia to connect the Mainland with that of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway on Vancouver Island. Had the Provincial Government and Legislative Assembly of this Province in 1881 passed their petition to the Queen respecting the early construction and completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the Mainland and Vancouver Island, it is my belief that the Dominion Government be urged to fulfil their public pledges made in 1872-3, to establish a suitable railway ferry to connect and pass the traffic of the Canadian Pacific and Island section of that railway across the Strait of Georgia. I have no doubt that Canada would have complied with the request of the Provincial Government, had the local government and Legislature not having urged in their petition to the Queen the fulfilment of the pledges to the Dominion Government to construct and operate a railway ferry across the Strait of Georgia, the Colonial office, though seeing the comparative uselessness of the Island section of the C. P. Railway without the ferry, could not take upon itself to urge Canada to construct and operate the ferry without having been requested to do so in the petition to the Queen. Subsequently the Island Railway question was settled without making any provision for the long promised railway ferry across the Strait of Georgia. The hopes of Victoria were then blasted. Without the railway ferry across the Strait of Georgia Victoria's future is gloomy indeed. My object in writing this letter is with the hope that the railway ferry so long expected may be included in the new scheme for extension of the E. & N. Railway to Comox. I am, Dear Sir, your, etc., A. DeCosmos.

Hewitt Bostock tendered his resignation as a member of the council, as he would probably be absent from the city for the greater part of the present year. In view of the early approach of the annual meeting, when a new council will be elected, Mr. Bostock was requested to reconsider his resignation.

Robert Ward resigned as a trustee of the board, and T. B. Hall was elected in his stead. The question of monthly meetings was discussed at some length, a majority of the council supporting the view of the special committee that according to the constitution only quarterly general meetings can be held, but that special meetings can be called at any time. In view of this the president was requested to act according to the constitution. Mr. Cuthbert who was present, desired to address the meeting, but the president called him to order, stating that although members of the board could attend coun-

gratifying, for the reason that it will have the effect of increasing wages in all the New England textile mills. During last week the cotton manufacturers of New Bedford, Mass., employing about 25,000 persons, restored the wage rate to the 1894 standard; similarly three extensive Connecticut concerns, employing 4,000 operatives, increased the wage schedule. The advance of wages has not been confined, even in New England, to the employees of the cotton mills. The manufacturers of woollens and cassimeres have also made liberal concessions to their employees, and it is worthy of notice that, with a single exception, all voluntarily made the advances noted. In that single instance the employees were on strike for an increase of 20 per cent., and were conceded one of 10 per cent."

BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL

Hon. Amor De Cosmos Addresses the Board on Connection With Mainland.

Harbor Master Clarke Recommends the Placing of Lights on Trial Island.

A meeting of the council of the B. C. board of trade was held this morning, President Flumerfelt in the chair, and a fairly good attendance of members. The special reading room committee reported on the recommendation of the council that "all visitors to the reading room must be introduced by a member of the board and that the visitor's name be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose together with the number of days over which the privileges of the reading room shall extend." The committee reported that the reading room was free to visitors to the city and to advertise the same by placing notices on passenger steamers and in transportation offices. The room has not yet been advertised. We are of opinion that when the number of visitors to the room increases the opportunities for mutilating newspapers, etc., will be few and we therefore think it desirable to enforce your recommendations only as occasion may require."

The report was adopted. An invitation was extended by the Tacoma chamber of commerce to members of the board to visit the chamber's rooms when in Tacoma. The invitation was accepted with thanks and the board will reciprocate. J. W. Harter of Ohio wrote asking what opportunities there were for starting the manufacture of pressed bricks in this vicinity. The secretary was instructed to reply that there was no opening. J. L. Forrester, of the Canada Paint Company, submitted a plan for advertising the city by issuing envelopes with a description of the city advertised on the back. The letter was acknowledged and Mr. Forrester thanked for the suggestion. The Canterbury, New Zealand, chamber of commerce wrote stating that arrangements had been made to send copies of weekly papers to the board. The board will reciprocate by sending local papers to the Canterbury chamber. E. Crow Baker, secretary of the pilotage board, forwarded the following letter received by him from Captain Clark, harbor master and port warden:— "April 23, 1895. Re Lights on Fiddle Reef. I quite agree with the opinion expressed at the last meeting of the Board of Trade (deceased) by me at Ottawa about 1889) showing two routes for a railway ferry across the Strait of Georgia to connect the Mainland with that of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway on Vancouver Island. Had the Provincial Government and Legislative Assembly of this Province in 1881 passed their petition to the Queen respecting the early construction and completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the Mainland and Vancouver Island, it is my belief that the Dominion Government be urged to fulfil their public pledges made in 1872-3, to establish a suitable railway ferry to connect and pass the traffic of the Canadian Pacific and Island section of that railway across the Strait of Georgia. I have no doubt that Canada would have complied with the request of the Provincial Government, had the local government and Legislature not having urged in their petition to the Queen the fulfilment of the pledges to the Dominion Government to construct and operate a railway ferry across the Strait of Georgia, the Colonial office, though seeing the comparative uselessness of the Island section of the C. P. Railway without the ferry, could not take upon itself to urge Canada to construct and operate the ferry without having been requested to do so in the petition to the Queen. Subsequently the Island Railway question was settled without making any provision for the long promised railway ferry across the Strait of Georgia. The hopes of Victoria were then blasted. Without the railway ferry across the Strait of Georgia Victoria's future is gloomy indeed. My object in writing this letter is with the hope that the railway ferry so long expected may be included in the new scheme for extension of the E. & N. Railway to Comox. I am, Dear Sir, your, etc., A. DeCosmos.

EDINBURGH'S NEW LIGHT

Went Into Operation Last Night and Proved Successful.

New York, May 2.—A dispatch from Edinburgh, Scotland, says: The new electric light system, constructed by the municipality at a cost of \$600,000, was put into complete operation last night, and proved an immediate success. Two systems have been adopted, a low tension for streets and buildings in the business centre, and a high tension for the outlying districts. Edinburgh is the first city in Great Britain to own and operate an electric light plant. The saving as compared with gas will be immense, apart from the increase of light that is afforded.

WILL VILLARD TAKE CONTROL?

Everything Points Towards His Taking Charge of the N. P. R.

St. Paul, April 30.—The Dispatch today says: The hurried departure of President Hill, of the Great Northern, yesterday, about the time the change in the receivership of the Chicago and Northern Pacific was accomplished, has set the wise heads to thinking and talking and they are beginning to believe that there is more in the recent rumors than they have been willing to admit. All this has a bearing on the Dispatch's statement that Henry Villard is about to take control of the Northern Pacific. The Dispatch took its news from London and it is not called abroad by financial matters, for this is at least the third time in a year that he has headed for London.

NEW ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE

To Be Formally Dedicated Shortly in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 2.—Two weeks from next Tuesday the magnificent new Odd Fellows' Temple, which has been in process of erection for several years, will be formally dedicated, and the event will bring together one of the most notable gatherings of prominent men in the history of the fraternity. Twenty thousand invitations have been issued, and representative members of the order from every state east of Wisconsin and north of Tennessee have pledged their attendance. The supreme grand lodge officers headed by Grand Sire Stebbins, of Rochester, N.Y., will officiate in the dedicatory ceremonies.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Transfer of Land to Villard Created a Sensation.

Tacoma, April 30.—Two deeds from the Tacoma Land Company of property in Tacoma to Henry Villard were put on record today. The news created considerable excitement when it became known, and came near starting a miniature real estate boom. What the purchase means was a matter of surmise. Stories of Villard's gaining control of the Northern Pacific railroad were revived. The deeds were received at the auditor's office by mail from Attorney W. F. Goldenbeck, of 45 Wall street, New York City, who is Villard's counsel. The first deed is dated February 2, 1895, and transfers to Henry Villard all of lot 3 and one-half of lot 4, in section 7, township 20, range 3 east, containing 54.46 acres. The consideration is \$36,676, and the Tacoma Land Company is the seller. A glance at the city map shows this property to be platted directly west of Griggs and Hayden additions to the city, and is part of a large tract owned by the land company. The other deed has the same date, and transfers the east half of lot 8, all of lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, in block 3815, to Villard, also by the Tacoma Land Company, the price paid being \$7324. This block lies at the corner of Yakima avenue and North Eighth, and is bounded by Yakima avenue, G street, North Eighth and North Ninth streets. This evening it was learned that the property was bought by Mr. Villard nearly six years ago, and that the putting of the deeds on record was merely the last move in the transaction. A child was cured of croup by a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A neighbor's child died of the same dread disease, while the father was getting ready to call the doctor. This shows the necessity of having Ayer's Cherry Pectoral always on hand.

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

First One Side Then the Other Gain A Victory.

Havana, April 30.—The insurgents were routed on April 24th by Spanish troops under Major Tejerizo reorganized and concentrated in the vicinity of Ramon Yaguener. They again met the Spanish troops under Tejerizo at Ramon Yaguener, and the rebels are reported to have lost sixty-two killed and many wounded. The Spanish loss was six killed and three wounded.

Key West, Fla., April 30.—Private notices from Cuba state that General Crombet was not killed in battle, but was assassinated. A part of his band was captured, and the remainder fled to the mountains. The killing of Crombet from ambush was reported to Campes, who ordered the officer in command of the Spanish troops before him. The officer was reprimanded and sent to Spain to be court-martialed. A band of 150 Spanish troops was defeated by the insurgents near Guantanamo on the 19th inst. One Spanish soldier was left to report the defeat. Gomez landed near Guantanamo. He had 1,000 men under his command.

EDINBURGH'S NEW LIGHT

Went Into Operation Last Night and Proved Successful.

New York, May 2.—A dispatch from Edinburgh, Scotland, says: The new electric light system, constructed by the municipality at a cost of \$600,000, was put into complete operation last night, and proved an immediate success. Two systems have been adopted, a low tension for streets and buildings in the business centre, and a high tension for the outlying districts. Edinburgh is the first city in Great Britain to own and operate an electric light plant. The saving as compared with gas will be immense, apart from the increase of light that is afforded.

WILL VILLARD TAKE CONTROL?

Everything Points Towards His Taking Charge of the N. P. R.

St. Paul, April 30.—The Dispatch today says: The hurried departure of President Hill, of the Great Northern, yesterday, about the time the change in the receivership of the Chicago and Northern Pacific was accomplished, has set the wise heads to thinking and talking and they are beginning to believe that there is more in the recent rumors than they have been willing to admit. All this has a bearing on the Dispatch's statement that Henry Villard is about to take control of the Northern Pacific. The Dispatch took its news from London and it is not called abroad by financial matters, for this is at least the third time in a year that he has headed for London.

NEW ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE

To Be Formally Dedicated Shortly in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 2.—Two weeks from next Tuesday the magnificent new Odd Fellows' Temple, which has been in process of erection for several years, will be formally dedicated, and the event will bring together one of the most notable gatherings of prominent men in the history of the fraternity. Twenty thousand invitations have been issued, and representative members of the order from every state east of Wisconsin and north of Tennessee have pledged their attendance. The supreme grand lodge officers headed by Grand Sire Stebbins, of Rochester, N.Y., will officiate in the dedicatory ceremonies.

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THE OCCUPATION

Nicaragua Willing to Negotiate with Britain Began Intends to Visit

London, April 30.—The secretary of the ward Gray, in the day, in announcing Corinto by the must request the whole matter would be taken in no way by the Pall Mall commenting upon the Admiral Stephen want to hurt N. zeach her manner at President Zola walls Nicaragua's mess. We fancy which the world satisfaction. Im and strong as a The St. James to the subject has at length taken the insolent, and American republics did not protectiveness of the doctrine has been foolish declamatory it is understood to prepared to protect can half-breed w European papers, but the most not which the people of practical impos and Venezuela that the noisy el finance the action ment. We are in the intolerant ins of these caricatur We began with N. tivated that we l Venezuela. Commenting upon alliance between the United States, th says: "We would ance with the U. as to the defensive agreement thing. Both sides act together in a limited number of ter is that the int and the United S. and parts of S. tical. We do in conquests anyw therefore the ground-for-jenow to trade in peace city and American the proper found If the United St with us, we are accept the co-oper Washington. there are many a city to be dispa at Corinto, some difficulty has been the British had e of submission of arbitration, and oth extended their as to the posses lect a debt owin pears that none basis, or at least interest of the s evidently looks a revolution in Nic the cause posses now, and which lutely essential o far as it threa The story of a on Honduras is there is no justifi tion. If the R against that cou not grow out of British official, made the issue ment of individ pressed by ordi before they were naval demonstra So far as the concerned, the st advised up to th and did not cred a settlement of the Britain and Nic as is evidenced by officials still exp payment of the The impression at Corinto changed for a f British forces o not likely to be eavor to force so far as is now cent necessity fo The abandoned Nicaragua, on, to better the asp for it reduces to of a hostile collie tion of the plac country tends to department offic convinced that w will pay the ind the political gro arguans here e pathy and subst other Central A event of actual express the beliec fies will take part weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. 502-3 a whylm

THE OCCUPATION OF CORINTO

Nicaragua Will Pay the Indemnity in London Within a Fortnight.

Britain Began With Nicaragua and Intends to Conclude With Venezuela.

London, April 29.—The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Sir Edward Grey, in the house of commons today, in announcing the occupation of Corinto by the British, added that he must request time to answer the question whether the government would refer the whole matter to arbitration. Care would be taken that the British trade was in no way hampered.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, commenting upon the occupation of Corinto by the British, says: "We do not want to hurt Nicaragua, but only to teach her manners. The world will smile at President Zelaya's memorial. He bewails Nicaragua's smallness and weakness. We fancy that it is one point in which the world regards Nicaragua with satisfaction. Imagine a horset as big and strong as an elephant."

The St. James Gazette to-day referring to the subject remarks: "Great Britain has at length taken proper measures against the insolent, anarchical little Spanish-American republic. If the barbarian republics did not calculate upon the final protection of the United States they would behave themselves. The Monroe doctrine has been the subject of much foolish declamation. It is apparent that it is understood to mean that America is prepared to protect every Spanish-American half-breed who thinks it fit to rob a European. Of course this is nonsense; but the most nonsensical delusion upon which the people are prepared to act is of practical importance. The Nicaraguans and Venezuelans do not understand that the noisy electioneering swagger of Northern papers in America will not influence the action of the federal government. We are now determined to stop these caricatures of civilized states. We began with Nicaragua and it is intimated that we intend to conclude with Venezuela."

Commenting upon the talk of a general alliance between Great Britain and the United States, the St. James Gazette says: "We would rather have the alliance with the United States than any other people, but a standing offensive and defensive agreement is a compromising thing. Both sides of the agreement would act together in a defined region for a limited number of objects. Another matter is that the interests of Great Britain and the United States in Central America and parts of South America are identical. We do not intend to make any conquests anywhere in America, and therefore the United States has no ground for jealousy. Both nations desire to trade in peace and are molested by Spanish-American anarchy. This, too, is the proper foundation for allied action. If the United States is prepared to act with us, we are very well disposed to accept the co-operation."

Washington, April 29.—While there are many rumors flying about the city to-day touching the state of affairs at Corinto, some to the effect that the difficulty has been patched up and that the British had withdrawn on the basis of submission of the British claim to arbitration, and others that the British had extended their original programme so as to dispatch a fleet of warships to collect a debt owing by Honduras, it appears that none of them had any real basis, or at least all failed to attract the interest of the state department, which evidently looks upon the possibility of revolution in Nicaragua as the phase of the case possessing great importance just now, and which it regards as the absolutely essential one to provide against, so far as it threatens American interests. The story of a contemplated onslaught on Honduras is regarded as absurd, as there is no justification for any such action. If the British have any claims against that country, they certainly do not grow out of the insult offered to a British official, on which England has made the issue in the Nicaraguan case, and if there be any claims for ill-treatment of individuals they would be first pressed by ordinary diplomatic courses before they were made the basis of a naval demonstration.

So far as the rumors of arbitration are concerned, the state department was not advised up to the close of office hours and did not credit the story, but expects a settlement of the trouble between Great Britain and Nicaragua in a short time, as is evidenced by the fact that informed officials still express confidence in the payment of the indemnity.

The impression here is that the situation at Corinto is likely to remain unchanged for a few days at least. The British forces occupying the town are not likely to be attacked unless they endeavor to force their way inland, and so far as is now known there is no present necessity for any such movement. The abandonment of the town by the Nicaraguans, on the whole, rather tends to better the aspect of affairs just now, for it reduces to a minimum the chances of a hostile collision, and the very isolation of the place from the surrounding country tends to the same end. State department officials are still firmly convinced that the Nicaraguan government will pay the indemnity, and believe that the delay grows entirely out of the conditions of political expediency. The Nicaraguans here count on the active sympathy and substantial support of the Central American republics in the event of actual hostilities. They do not express the belief that their sister republics will take part as such, but feel confident that individual volunteers will come to the Nicaraguans in sufficient

numbers to give them an effective army of at least 50,000 men. While with this force they could not expect to defeat the British, they hope to make it very uncomfortable for them. The coast towns, which are small and unimportant, save as ports of entry for goods, would be abandoned, and the army would make its campaign in the tropical fastnesses of the interior, which are well nigh inaccessible to European troops. A war conducted under such conditions would be very expensive to Great Britain, necessitating the transportation of a genuine army from Europe for prolonged operations such as France is conducting in Madagascar.

Managua, April 29.—A proposition of compromise and immediate evacuation of Corinto by the British is now under consideration between Washington, City, London, and the authorities here. The proposition embraces the following essential points: First—Nicaragua is to pay \$77,500 indemnity at London within two weeks.

Second—The British forces are to be immediately withdrawn from Corinto, without waiting for the two weeks to elapse.

Third—A mixed commission of arbitration is to pass on the demands of Great Britain's excess of the \$77,500 claim, such commission to be constituted in a manner satisfactory to the United States and Nicaragua.

The foregoing terms, it is believed, will be accepted by President Zelaya and his cabinet. It is understood the suggestion of a settlement came from the Nicaraguan representative at Washington City, and it is believed that such an adjustment would be agreeable to the United States authorities. If the Nicaraguans' acceptance is given, the proposition will be urged on the London foreign office. It is believed it will be accepted.

The British consulate in this city remains under guard, in view of the rioting and stone throwing which has already occurred, and it is thought likely of further trouble. Some European consuls are using their good offices with the government to persuade it to submit to Great Britain, pleading in support of their arguments the fact that the United States has determined to remain neutral and that Nicaragua is helpless when opposed by such a power as Great Britain. Although the Nicaraguan forces opposite Corinto are in communication with Central American provinces, actual telegraphic communication with Corinto remains interrupted, and it is thought likely there will be no attempt to repair the telegraph lines as long as the British remain in possession of the port.

In spite of reports to the contrary, the people of Nicaragua generally sustain the government in the stand it has taken against Great Britain, and, although in all probability Nicaragua may eventually be compelled to pay the indemnity demanded, it is believed that the trade of Great Britain with Nicaragua and other Central American republics will suffer in consequence of the action of the British fleet at Corinto.

Washington City, April 29.—Some sudden and unexpected orders issued to United States naval vessels late this afternoon caused a sensation for a time, until the purpose of the orders was explained. The Alert, which has been for a month or more at Panama, watching the progress of the revolutionary movement in Colombia, was ordered to proceed at once to San Juan del Sur, the nearest port to Corinto, Nicaragua. The Raleigh, now on her way from Kingston, Jamaica, to Key West, and expected to arrive at the latter place any moment, will find awaiting her orders to sail at once for Greytown, the eastern terminus of the proposed Nicaragua canal. The Monterey, now at Mobile, will follow the Raleigh on May 7, with the Nicaraguan canal commission aboard. The Monterey having sailed yesterday from Acapulco direct for Panama, is expected to touch at Corinto, and as she is now beyond the reach of wireless, she will probably be allowed to relieve the Alert on guard at Panama, whence she can be ordered back to Nicaragua if trouble arises in the future.

Secretary Herbert explained briefly the meaning of these orders. He said the movements of the ships had absolutely nothing to do with the occupation of Corinto by the British, that being a matter to be settled between the Nicaraguans and the British. The real purpose of the orders was to guard American interests in Nicaragua against a possible revolution. Being asked what measure of protection the Nicaraguan commission would receive in the pursuance of its work of inspecting the line of the canal, the secretary said the Montgomery would remain at Greytown while the commission was in the interior, and with the two ships on one side and one on the other they would surely be able to protect the commission and all other American interests.

The action of Secretary Herbert may be attributed to the visit to Washington City by ex-Senator Warner Miller, of the Nicaraguan Canal company, and to some reports made by him on the basis of private reports as to the real condition of affairs in Nicaragua, and those coming to the Nicaraguan minister directly. Certainly the character of the United States vessels which have been ordered to Nicaragua is sufficient evidence that Secretary Herbert does not expect them to come into hostile conflict with the British ships, for if that were the case the cruisers Montgomery and Raleigh would find themselves opposed to the whole British West Indies squadron, while on the Pacific the Alert would be left single-handed against the British Royal Arthur, Will Swan and Satellite.

In Mr. Miller's conference with Secretary Gresham and other cabinet officers, he presented a very strong case on the urgency of the situation and the menace to American control of the canal. He brought out clearly the fact that the British threatened to go to Greytown and to San Juan del Sur, the two important points on the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the canal. It was soon after this that the orders to the vessels were made. Mr. Miller said the canal company were very

much interested in events in Nicaragua. The revolution which has been threatened as the result of the British occupation may disturb the canal company by preventing work on the surveys and the possible destruction of its property. The company, Mr. Miller said, wanted the protection of its interests, if not from the Nicaraguan government, then from the outside. The concessions of the company were safe, but the line of the canal was not. He also said that the concession of the entire line of the canal to protection, but an uncontrollable movement may result in the destruction of property by irresponsible persons. Mr. Miller said he called the attention of the state department to the necessity of the protection of the commission that is soon to be sent to Nicaragua to examine the route of the canal. He says it would be very dangerous, in case of revolutionary disturbances, for an unprotected party to make a trip over the line of the canal. The commission being under the direction of the state department, will, of course, be necessary for the state department to ask the navy department for an armed force in case of trouble.

Mr. Miller urged upon both Secretary Gresham and Secretary Herbert the necessity of such protection to the engineering commission, and also indicated that in case of revolutionary disturbances the United States should not depend upon the Nicaraguan government to protect the property. Mr. Miller said Nicaragua had been tranquil up to two years ago, but at that time had disturbed affairs, and since then there had been an unsettled condition. Mr. Miller says the canal company wishes to give every opportunity for the commission to thoroughly examine the canal. He expected the chief engineer, Mr. Menzies, will accompany the commission over the route of the canal.

A CONUNDRUM.

The Mysterious Reinstatement of Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons.

A correspondent at Chilliwack concludes his letter by inviting us to solve a conundrum which he says is puzzling the good people of Conservative persuasion in that neighborhood, who invariably "give it up." The conundrum, in our correspondent's own words, is, "What caused Fitzsimmons' reappointment?" We must request to be asked something easy. Until the members of the Dominion government settle between themselves whether Fitzsimmons has actually been "re-appointed" or not, and until the journalistic organs agree as to who is responsible for the "re-appointment," it will be very difficult to approach a solution of the Chilliwack conundrum. Order-in-Council, and given the approximate dates, the Vancouver World—which seems to be acting as a government organ in this matter—has explained that Fitzsimmons was re-appointed on the recommendation of the late Sir John Thompson, who dismissed him on account of the disclosure of the Royal Commission. The Colapost—a all round Conservative organ—says: "It was done on the recommendation of the new Inspector of Prisons, Mr. Douglas Stewart." If our members do the right part by assisting on all the papers and full information being brought down, to be able to probe this disgraceful matter to the bottom, and not only harmonize the present suspiciously contradictory apologies and explanations, but furnish a satisfactory solution as well to our correspondent's conundrum: "What caused Fitzsimmons' re-appointment?"—Columbian.

DURRANT TRIAL RESUMED.

Fresh Witnesses Examined—Pinkertons Called In.

San Francisco, April 30.—Durrant's examination on the charge of murdering Minnie Williams was resumed in the police court this morning. The prisoner, now known as Dr. Durrant, a physician, was called in and the court room was ordered cleared of ladies. He testified that the murdered girl had been outraged prior to the murder and that death was caused by suffocation and hemorrhage.

C. T. Hills testified that he was on 23rd and Bartlett streets on Friday evening, the twelfth inst., about 8:45 and saw a short woman wearing a cape meet a man who took her arm and entered the side door of the church with her. He did not see them emerge, although he stayed a few minutes after. The woman wore a hat like a turban. Witness could not identify the hat or cape when produced in court. The man wore a coat like Durrant's.

C. M. Johnson, a clerk in the state board of trade, says that Durrant and a girl resembling Minnie Williams were together in the state board of trade rooms on the afternoon of April 12th, the date of Miss Williams' death. A page from the visitor's register of that date had been torn from the book. Yesterday Detective Simmons, of Portland, Ore., inspected the Emanuel Baptist church with Detective Gibson of the local force. A long consultation on the murders followed. The appearance of the Pinkertons on the scene is considered by many people who have watched the case closely as furnishing strong reasons for hopefulness on the part of the defence.

The steamer Willapa, which arrived from Alaska yesterday, brought news of an attack on the steamer Willapa. The past there has been considerable ill-feeling between Frank Howard, editor of the Record and James Timmins, editor of the Torchlight. The Record charged Timmins with being intoxicated at a fire. Timmins, in his response, sent to Howard a striking Howard in the groin, and the other striking the left side of his skull. Timmins gave himself up. Howard was in a critical condition when the Willapa left.

B. C. METHODIST CONFERENCE

The Annual Session to be Held in This City Commencing Next Week.

Mass Meetings and Sunday Services to be Conducted by the Delegates.

Arrangements have been completed for the ninth annual session of the British Columbia conference of the Methodist church of Canada, which opens at the Metropolitan church on Thursday morning, May 8th. The stationing committee will meet in the parlor of the same church on Tuesday, May 7th, and the ministerial session will commence on Wednesday. Mass meetings are announced as follows:

May 8, at 8 p.m., temperance meeting to be addressed by Mr. Italph Smith and Rev. A. E. Green.

Thursday evening—Missionary anniversary addresses by Rev. P. C. L. Harris, 15 minutes on the subject of "Domestic Missions"; Rev. S. S. Osterhout, 15 minutes on "Indian Mission Work"; and Rev. James Woodsworth, superintendent of missions for Manitoba and the Northwest and British Columbia conferences.

Friday evening—Reception service. The reception of probationers into full connection will be moved by Rev. Thos. Crosby and seconded by Rev. Coverdale Watson—followed by the reception of probationers.

Saturday afternoon—Meeting of the theological union of the annual conference. The lecture will be delivered by Rev. James Turner of Victoria West, on "The History of Methodist Missionary Work in the Interior of Our Province."

Saturday evening—Question drawer, in the lecture room, on "The Administration of Discipline" (in compliance with a resolution of last year's conference), in charge of Rev. Joseph Hall and the president of the conference.

Monday evening—Sabbath school and Epworth League meeting, to be addressed by Mr. Hinkson. Rev. S. J. Thompson and Rev. J. P. Hicks.

Tuesday evening—Educational anniversary, with addresses by Rev. R. R. Maitland, L.L.B., and Rev. John F. Betts.

A prayer service will be held each morning during the sessions of the conference in the lecture room of the church, commencing at 6:30 a.m. These meetings will be under the direction of Rev. D. Birks.

On the Sunday services will be held in the city churches by the conference delegates as follows: Metropolitan church—9:30 a.m., the conference love feast, to be led by Rev. C. Ladner; 11 a.m., ordination sermon by the ex-president, followed by the ordination of the probationers; 2:30 p.m., opening of the Sunday school to be addressed by Rev. J. Robson, A. A., and Rev. S. S. Osterhout; 7 p.m., sermon by Rev. James Woodsworth, superintendent of missions, followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper under the direction of the president of the conference.

Spring Ridge Sunday school—2:45 p.m., addresses by Rev. R. B. Beavis and Rev. D. D. Birks.

Centennial church—11 a.m., sermon by Rev. C. A. Procmier; 2:30 p.m., Sunday school, addresses by Rev. S. Wilkison and Rev. William Hicks; 7 p.m., sermon by Rev. J. H. White.

Victoria West church—11 a.m., sermon by Rev. G. H. Raley; 2:30 p.m., Sunday school, addresses by Rev. R. Wilkison and Rev. G. H. Morden.

Esquimaux church—11 a.m., services and sermon by Rev. W. H. Pierce.

James Bay church—Sunday school anniversary, 11 a.m., sermon by Rev. W. L. Hall; 2:30 p.m., addresses by Rev. S. J. Thompson and Rev. C. H. M. Sutherland; 7 p.m., sermon by Rev. J. F. Betts.

Indian Mission church—11 a.m., sermon by Rev. J. C. Spencer; 3 p.m., Rev. E. Robson; and 7 p.m., Rev. Thomas Crosby.

Victoria Chinese mission—11 a.m., sermon by Rev. Liu Yick Pang; 7 p.m., Rev. Chan Sing Kai.

Saanich church—11 a.m., 2:30 and 7 p.m., Rev. R. J. Irwin and Rev. J. W. Winslow.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian church—11 a.m., sermon by Rev. J. P. Hicks; 7 p.m., Rev. R. R. Maitland, L.L.B.

St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West—11 a.m., sermon by Rev. Jas. Calvert; 7 p.m., Rev. E. Robson.

Central Presbyterian church—11 a.m., sermon by Rev. A. E. Green; 7 p.m., Rev. D. Jennings.

Emmanuel Baptist church—11 a.m., sermon by Rev. J. P. Bowell; 7 p.m., Rev. C. Ladner.

BRITISH COLUMBIA IRRIGATION.

A Correspondent's Idea of What May Yet Be Accomplished.

A correspondent writing to the Orillia Packet remarks as follows: "It is now generally recognized among the 'world workers' that the province of British Columbia is attracting unusual attention from the other portions of the world. The impression is also gaining force that many of those who are passing away, to conceal the advantages which this country offers to settlers. Much literature exists to show that Victoria, Nanaimo and Vancouver Island as well as the Mainland are important in position and rich in resources. So far so good, but the centres are only on the threshold of that great country, the mineral resources of which have of late made such a figure in the world where capital is the chief factor of enterprise. It is not, how-

ever, the marvelous deposits of mineral wealth and the rapid fortunes which many persons are making in mines in British Columbia that this activity centres upon. The complaint formerly was that there was no land to be had in British Columbia for the agriculturist. He found clearing a patch in the big trees a herculean task to accomplish, which took a lifetime; but now science, the benevolence of so many, is coming to his aid. In what is known as the dry country, that is the central region comprising the Thompson river country, both branches; the Okanagan district and much of the Kootenay district, there is a very large area of land (aggregately) which has begun to tempt the enterprising settler, for the climate is mild and the winters short. The Thompson river this winter did not freeze over until the 1st of January, and the spring is now coming (February 19). In the valleys of New Mexico, where irrigation is absolutely necessary, intelligent and progressive ranchers have made comfortable and prosperous homes, because wherever irrigation is necessary agriculture is not overdone and the market is not overstocked. In the upper or inland country of British Columbia there are many ranches of some years' standing, which fact testifies to the richness of the soil, the excellence of the climate, and the general adaptability of the country to successful husbandry. What has been said about the Okanagan country has not been exaggerated. The Canadian finds much in it that is like Ontario, and yet much that is generally dissimilar. The methods of irrigation which have been put in force in this country are certainly very primitive, but under these imperfect efforts great results have been realized, showing that much may be accomplished when a more enlightened system of irrigations prevails. It is a fact to be much regretted that this important subject of irrigation has been so much neglected in the upper country of British Columbia, but the fact appears to be gradually dawning on the Dominion as well as the provincial government, that irrigation is an easy problem to solve if the governments unitedly take it in hand. The Dominion government, though owning but little land in British Columbia, is nevertheless interested in the settlement of these dry lands of the upper portion of British Columbia; for if there is any part of the Dominion where husbandry in all its branches will pay, it is in the Pacific province, where the customs returns still show a large importation of articles which can easily be raised in the province. The mere opening of the irrigation has always been a terror to nine settlers out of ten, but the settler who has traveled, and has seen what has been done in Colorado, New Mexico and California, by irrigation ditches, learns to look upon irrigation as a more certain mode of securing a crop than the rain from the clouds. Of the one he may be disappointed, but of the other he is certain. Of the men who have profited by seeing what they have done elsewhere, the name of Mr. Curry goes ahead. Mr. Curry has a ranch ten miles from Kamloops. On one plot of his ranch there is an extensive plot of open, rolling prairie land. The soil is rich sandy loam. Mr. Curry was laughed at by many old timers when they heard he was going to start a ranch there, but Mr. Curry knew, what to do and how to do it. There is always plenty of water somewhere in the mountains, and after exploring a little he found a lake quite suitable to his purpose. He dug a ditch from this lake to his ranch so that he could irrigate his special plot of rich soil and his efforts have been rewarded, and now the laugh is on the other side. Mr. Curry has a fine orchard and an excellent conservatory, and he is bound to become rich. Others may do the same as Mr. Curry has done and prosper. There are some quaint provincial laws about irrigation, which will disappear as soon as a joint system of irrigation is agreed upon by both governments, and under such a system the settlement and development of the upper country will make very rapid progress, for it is a wonderful country, rich in varied resources, now containing but a sparse population, many of whom will tell you that the land is 'all took up.' The knowing one, however, looks ahead, pays little attention to this 'local fable,' and by a little perseverance, excels his neighbor by taking up a claim much superior to those held by previous settlers. The settlers in this upper country can never feel themselves in want of a market. The local demand is always increasing, and the dryness of the air and the excellence of the climate make the quality of the product hard to excel."

THE WILDE TRIAL.

The Judge Sums Up the Case Against Wilde and Taylor.

London, May 1.—In Old Bailey to-day Justice Charles summed up the case against Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor. The justice in doing so said that the counsel had acted wisely in withdrawing the charge of conspiracy brought against Wilde, as he, Justice Charles, would have to weigh the characters of men like Parker, Wood and Atkins, whom Sir Edward Clarke, in the justice's opinion, properly described as blackmailers. The justice also urged the jury not to be influenced by Wilde's writings, saying that a great many men had written indecently. The jury must exercise their own judgment as to whether Wilde's letters to Lord Alfred Douglas breathed an unutterable passion, and he also said the relations between Shelsley and Wilde would be an interesting matter for the jury's judgment.

When fevers and other epidemics are avoided, safety lies in fortifying the system with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A person having thin and impure blood, in the most favorable condition "catch" whatever disease may be floating in the air. Be wise in time.

gs they could not take any part in proceedings.

CUBAN INSURRECTION.

Side Then the Other Gain A Victory.

April 29.—The insurgents fled on April 24th by Spanish under Major Tejerizo and concentrated in the viciniam Yaguajay. They again Spanish troops under Tejerizo Yaguajay, and the rebels are to have lost sixty-two killed and wounded. The Spanish loss killed and three wounded.

Rest, Fla., April 30.—Private arm Cuba state that General was not killed in battle, but estimated. A part of his hand and the remainder fled. The killing of Cromambush was reported to Commander the officer in command Spanish troops before him. The was reprimanded and sent to be court-martialed.

of 150 Spanish troops was left to report the defeat, and near Guantanamo. He men under his command.

EDINBURGH'S NEW LIGHT

to Operation Last Night and Proved Successful.

ork, May 2.—A dispatch from Scotland, says: The new electric system, constructed by the city at a cost of \$600,000, was complete operation last night, and an immediate success. Two have been adopted, a low ten-trees and buildings in the business, and a high ten for the districts. Edinburgh is the first Great Britain to own and operate electric light plant. The saving in cost will be immense, and the increase of light that is

HILLARD TAKE CONTROL

ing Points Towards His Taking Charge of the N. P. R.

l, April 30.—The Dispatch to: "The hurried departure of Hill, of the Great Northern, about the time the change in the ship of the Chicago and Pacific was accomplished, has been to thinking and talking are beginning to believe there is more in the recent rumors have been willing to admit, for this is at least the third year that he has headed for

ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE

Formally Dedicated Shortly in Philadelphia.

phia, May 2.—Two weeks from the magnificent new Odd Temple, which has been in protection for several years, will be dedicated, and the event will attract one of the most notable of prominent men in the his-true fraternity. Twenty thousand members of the order from the east of Wisconsin and north-see have pledged their attendance supreme grand lodge officers Grand Sirs Stebbins of Hoch-Y., will officiate in the dedications.

HAT DOES IT MEAN?

of Land to Villard Created a Sensation.

April 30.—Two deeds from the Land Company of property in Henry Villard were put on today. The news created excitement when it became and came bear starting a miniature boom. What the purpose was a matter of surprise. Villard's gaining control of the Pacific railroad were revived. eds were received at the audience by mail from Attorney W. F. Eck, of 45 Wall street, New York to Villard's counsel.

st deed is dated February 2, and transfers to Henry Villard all a done-half of lot 4, in section 20, range 3 east, containing res. The consideration is \$36,000. The Tacoma Land Company is r. A glance at the city maps property to be platted directly Griggs and Hayden additions and is part of a large tract by the land company.

er deed has the same date, and is the east half of lot 8, all of 0, 11 and 12, in block 2815, to also by the Tacoma Land Company price paid being \$7324.

lock lies at the corner of Yakima and North Eighth, and is bounded by Yakima avenue, G street, North and North Ninth streets.

vening it was learned that the was bought by Mr. Villard x years ago, and that the putting deeds on record was merely the in the transaction.

d was cured of croup by a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A's child died of the same dread to call the doctor. This shows necessity of having Ayer's Cherry always on hand.

D.—Pushing canvasser of good ad-Liberal salary and expenses paid; permanent position. Brown Bros. Orserymen, Portland, Oregon.

Feb-2-m s wky3m

HAD AN UNPLEASANT VOYAGE

Empress of China Arrives, Eleven Days From Yokohama—Late War News.

Cholera Checked Japanese Advance on Formosa—Spreading Among Troops.

The royal mail steamship Empress of China, Captain Archibald, arrived here at noon to-day, eleven days from Yokohama. She was reported as passing made a splendid run up the straits, dropping anchor off the outer wharf at noon. She had light to moderate westerly winds to the 180th meridian, and from there to Cape Flattery strong winds and moderate easterly gales, accompanied by fog and rain, and the voyage was hardly a pleasant one. She brought 63 saloon, 9 intermediate and 444 steerage passengers and 2000 tons of general cargo. Three cabin passengers, 75 Japanese and 55 Chinese left the ship here. There were 22 sacks of mail for Victoria and points for which this is the distributing centre.

The saloon list is given below: B. Allen, Rev. Mr. Allen, Miss Allen, R. Mein Austin, Mrs. R. Mein Austin and maid, Mrs. Bentley and two children, Mr. Britton, Mrs. Britton and child, George Brown, Mrs. George Brown, child and maid, Mrs. Gribble, Miss Graham, Miss Hoag, Mrs. E. N. Horsey, H. C. Joseph, R. J. Kirby, Baron C. Lerche, Count C. Lerch-Lerchenborg, Rev. Mr. Massie, Mrs. Massie and two children, J. H. Mason, Mrs. J. H. Mason, Miss Mason, Mr. Buttery, Mrs. Buttery, Mr. Chappell, Mrs. Chappell and three children, Captain Dashwood, Mr. Del Phos, Miss Del Phos and maid, Miss Dunbar, Rev. Mr. Farthing, Mrs. Farthing and two children, Mr. Field, H. R. Freeman, J. S. Genth, D. Gilmour, Mrs. D. Gilmour, G. C. Moxon, Gordon Nelson, Robinson, Miss Stevens, S. Strauss, G. T. Veitch, Baron Wedell Wedelsborg, F. W. Whitney, C. R. Wisone, Mrs. C. R. Wilson.

Among the distinguished passengers were Baron Lerche, Baron Wedell and Count Lerch-Lerchenborg, members of the German nobility, who are touring the world. D. Gilmour, who is one of the largest silk shippers of the Orient, was aboard, accompanied by his wife, and Mr. R. Mein Austin, J. H. Mason, who is bound for England, and Mrs. E. N. Horsey, who is largely interested in manufacturing enterprises in Japan, was another passenger for Europe, accompanied by his wife and daughter. Rev. Mr. Auen, a well known missionary among the Chinese, now on leave, was among the passengers. R. Mein Austin, of Edinburgh, a former visitor to Victoria, and an old friend of Arthur W. Jones of this city, who was out to meet him, was aboard accompanied by his wife. They will go home from Vancouver.

M. Kane, of the crew of the Rosie Olsen, who was taken ill on the voyage over to Yokohama, was returned as a distressed seaman. The Olsen was 60 days going over, and after having nine canoes made for her at Yokohama went back, sailing from Yokohama on April 2nd. The Alie L. Algar came in on April 14 to land a seaman with a broken arm. She had taken 250 skins and reported speaking the Morrell of Seattle and Theresa of Victoria some time previously. The latter had done nothing. The Empress found the quarters secured for him by the British consul to be among the Chinese in the steerage. Pursuer Barne arranged, however, for a place in the forecastle for him.

The Yokohama Advertiser says the steamer Chitagon will leave Yokohama for Portland and Victoria about the end of May. She is represented by Samuel Samuel & Co.

Peace had been concluded before the Empress left Yokohama, and there was a general feeling of relief throughout the Orient. The terms of the settlement have already been given. The capture of the principal stations on the Pescadore islands was effected the last week in March and the advance on Formosa was stayed by an epidemic of cholera among the Japanese force. Five hundred men out of a total of 5,000 had died of the terrible disease, and at least 1,000 men were in the hospital. The alarming spread of the disease created consternation among the men and incapacitated the army for fighting. There was considerable cholera around Hiroshima. Prince Kamatsu, newly appointed commander-in-chief of the Japanese army in China, left Hiroshima on April 13 for Liao-tung peninsula with a big squadron and many transports bearing fresh troops.

Below are interesting items from the Japanese press: The Hawaiian schooner Queen City arrived at Kobe on April 13th with lumber from Vancouver. Wm. Detring, who has had the settlement of accounts with the foreigners who were at Weihaiwei, offers the men only two months' pay, though their agreements entitled them to four.

The Tokyo press believe that the Emperor will shortly remove to Kyoto. A Shimoneski telegram states that Mr. Foster will accompany Li Hung Chang to Teintsin, where he will remain for a short time and then go home via Shanghai.

By imperial ordinance No. 47, six captured Chinese men-of-war, the Tai Yune,

Chen Tung, Chen Si, Chen Nan, Chen Poi, Chen Chung and Chen Pien, have been added to the Japanese navy.

A correspondent of the N. C. Daily News writing from Newchang alleges that the Japanese on entering Denshobai killed every soldier wounded and otherwise, in which slaughter many peaceful inhabitants were included.

The N. C. Daily News says four steamers with materials of war have reached China (two arriving at Shanghai and two at Chinkiang) one changing her name the more effectively to elude detection. All four came out by way of Anjer. Three captured men-of-war, the Kwongpu, Tsuyuen and Pinkyuen, are still undergoing repairs at Kure. The work is expected to be completed before the end of the present month, as it has been hurried up with all possible dispatch and they may be put in commission by the middle of next month.

24TH OF MAY CELEBRATION

The Regatta Committee Meet and Make Arrangements for Aquatic Events.

Attractive Programme Being Prepared for the Three Days—Sailers' Race.

The enthusiastic manner in which the various committees are working leaves little doubt as to the success of this year's celebration, which takes place on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of the present month. The finance committee collectors are meeting with every success, and from present indications the committee will have a fairly large sum to distribute among the various sub-committees. The members of the various clubs in the city are also hard at work, and on the whole Victoria will this year present to her visitors programmes for three days' celebration that it will be hard to beat. Every citizen is expected to do his share in some manner or other to insure the success of the sports.

As for the regatta, that will certainly be the biggest drawing card, although, unfortunately, the waters are not likely to be here in time to allow the crews to participate. The Nymph, however, is here, and the K. M. A. have a good cutter crew, the same as last year with the exception of two men. They are already in training for the cutter race. The J. B. A. A. have men entered in every sculling and paddling race, who with the men from the outside cities will make some exciting races. The canoe club will also be represented in the paddling races. A seelers' race is down on the programme, and a large number of the schooners will be in port waiting to go to Behring Sea, the race should be a good one. A good pecuniary prize will be given for this race. Secretary Boggs has been using some of his best Chinook and has already secured prizes of a number of entries for the swish canoe races. Last year the American Indians who came over brought heavy canoes and were therefore handicapped. This year both the Seattle and Anacortes Indians have light canoes, and will make it more interesting for their red cousins on this side of the water. The Songhees, Kuper Islanders, Saanich and Cowichans are all training for the races.

The regatta committee met last evening and made preliminary arrangements. It was decided to hold the regatta at the Gorge and start the first race at one o'clock. The amateur races will be under the auspices of the James Bay Athletic Association. Here is a preliminary list of the events: Two covered boat-stroke races, a four-oared best-of-five boats for the amateur championship of British Columbia, two single scull races, single paddle, tandem, four paddle and upset canoe races, a tilting match, Indian canoe races, three trial races, a race for sealing boats and grassy pole walking. Entries must be sent to Secretary Boggs before 8 p.m. on Tuesday, May 21st. The committee will ask for an appropriation of \$1000. Messrs. Cartmel and Hayden were appointed a committee to wait on Commander Huntington, H. M. S. Nymph and ask for the attendance of the steam pinnacle on the day of the regatta. Captain Clark, harbor master, J. B. Lobb, H. M. S. dockyard, and E. Brammer were added to the committee.

On the morning of May 25th a regatta will be held on the harbor under the auspices of the Victoria Canoe Club. A good programme will be prepared.

Then there are the lacrosse, baseball and cricket matches, yacht races, field sports and the numerous other attractions that induce so many visitors to come to Victoria on the Queen's birthday.

THE ELBE ENQUIRY.

Gross Negligence Against the Mate and the Lookout.

Lowestoft, May 1.—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the case of the sinking of the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe on January 30 last, returned a verdict to-day of gross negligence upon the part of the mate and the lookout of the British steamer Craithie, which ran into and sank the Elbe. The two men mentioned, as shown by the testimony of Sharp, the steward of the Craithie, were found by him in the galley of the steamer when the steamer went on deck at 5 o'clock on the morning of the collision, although on the port side of the Craithie were a number of lights which the steward then believed to be fishing boats. The three men stayed in the galley until the collision occurred. In spite of this, owing to the absence of evidence from the survivors of the Elbe, the jury found that there was not sufficient proof that the Craithie was solely blameable for the collision, and on the question of standing by the rules of the jury exonerated Capt. Gordon, commander of the Craithie, of all blame.

ISLAND RAILWAY EXTENSION

Board of Trade Pass a Resolution Asking for a Dominion Subsidy.

Mr. Ker's Resolution to be Telegraphed to the Minister and Members.

There was a good attendance at the meeting of the board of trade held this afternoon for the purpose of considering the resolution introduced at the last meeting by D. R. Ker, asking the Dominion government to grant a subsidy for the extension of the E. & N. Railway to Comox. The resolution was printed in Saturday's Times.

Mr. D. R. Ker explained that the application had already been sent to Ottawa. Similar grants had been given to all the lines built by the C. P. R. He did not think there would be any difficulty in getting the subsidy, although many contended that the subsidy is only given for colonization roads, and that the proposed road was a colonization road, it running through a good agricultural country, and was so much more in the direction of a transcontinental railway. A telegram had been received from one of the members of Ottawa stating that a resolution passed by the board would be of the greatest assistance. Victorians should be unanimous in asking that the subsidy be granted. The resolution had not been suggested by the Messrs. Durstun, but they had allowed him to bring before the board.

Mr. Walter Walker thought it should be found out where the intentions of the promoters of the scheme. It was asserted in the city that the people of Victoria could not get a cargo of coal from the coast, and that the board was doing something of the intentions of the company before voting on the resolution.

Mr. T. S. Fletcher had expected that the mover of the resolution would have told the board what had been granted to the company in the past and what grants they expected in the future. The board had several times asked the company to reduce the freight rates, it costing \$3 a ton to take freight to Nanaimo, while the rate from Vancouver was \$1.50. He would like to know the intentions of the company.

Ald. A. J. McLellan thought the E. & N. Railway company had just as much right to get the subsidy as any other company in the Dominion. The C. P. R. when they built a line through their own land. The province was entitled to ask the Dominion government to grant the subsidy.

Mr. Simon Leiser would like to have the subsidy granted during the present session. The government might promise the subsidy now and forget it after the election.

Mr. William Wilson did not think any objection should be put in the way of securing the subsidy and thereby allowing the British Columbia people to go towards building railways in the east. He thought the resolution should be passed unanimously.

Mr. Robert Ward certainly thought the resolution should commend itself to all. The building of the road would be of incalculable benefit to Victoria and Vancouver Island. He thought he was quite right in stating that if the company were given government aid there would be no other rates.

Mr. A. L. Belyea thought that the interest of Victoria depended upon the development of the island and the northern mainland and everything should be done to develop it. As to the objection that the company had already received half the island, he did not think anyone would be hurt if the subsidy was granted. The C. P. R. received the subsidy when they built lines through their own lands, and the Island Railway company were entitled to similar treatment. Vancouver Island had not received so much that she could not ask for more.

THE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

Nomination of Officers Last Night—Other Business.

At a meeting of the Victoria Liberal Association last night officers for the ensuing year were nominated as follows: Hon. President—Hon. A. N. Richards, President—George Riley, First Vice-President—Ex-Ald. H. A. Munn, Second Vice-President—Ex-Ald. Dwyer, Secretary—J. T. Bethune, Financial Secretary—Duncan Ross.

For executive committee a number of gentlemen were nominated. Balloting will take place next Monday evening. Mr. Marchant advocated the prosecution of campaign work, especially in the outlying districts. The matter was left over until next meeting.

Capt. Irving in a brief but pointed speech defined his position, which was, he said, that of a British Columbian. He believed it to be his duty to assist in electing the Liberal party, and then if that party did not do better for the country than the present government it would be time to turn against them. He spoke on the proposed demand of \$3,200 to the E. & N. railway extension to Comox, and by that body between that enterprise and a proposal of a similar kind in favor of the British Pacific, which was not endorsed by the Board of Trade at the instigation of Messrs. Earle and Prior. The president intimated that an invitation had been extended to the Liberal candidates and Mr. Marchant by the

Liberals of Duncan to visit that locality at an early date, and that it would be accepted.

Meeting adjourned until next Monday evening.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

THE TURF.

THE GUINEAS. London, April 30.—The race for the Two Thousand Guineas trial plate at Newmarket to-day was won by Dwyer's Banquet the Second; Legal Tender second; and Edmond third. Betting, 5 to 4 against Banquet.

THE GUINEAS TRIAL PLATE.

London, May 1.—Regarding Banquet's victory yesterday the Sporting Life says: "Banquet won with any amount in hand by three lengths. There is no reason why he should not win a Grand National if his owners choose to put him at steeple-chasing later." The Telegraph says: "Banquet, despite his innumerable races, looked as clean on his legs as the day he was born. Although Banquet had been satisfactorily clocked Simms did not repeat the forcing tactics that were seen in the race for the Crawford plate. Greatly as Simms differs in style from our own jockeys, only the prejudiced could shut their eyes to a fine communication in a jockey, alertness and judgment."

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

Newmarket, May 1.—This was the second day of the first spring meeting at Newmarket and with beautiful weather there was an increased attendance. Mr. Michael Dwyer's Don Alonso and Banquet were scratched for the Heath high weight handicap and Mr. Dwyer's Harry Reed and Richard Croker's Eau de Galie were scratched for the second weight handicap. The two thousand guineas stake, 100 sovereigns each, over Rowley gelding was won by Mr. William Cooper's bay colt Kirconell by Stanton out of Sweetstauce, Mr. Houldsworth's Lavene, a bay colt by Bendor out of Napoli, was second, and Lord Rosebery's Sir Visto, a bay colt by Barcardine out of Visto, was third. The selling plate of 100 sovereigns for two-year-olds, course five furlongs, was won by Packington, Cordovan second, Mr. Foxhall Keene's filly third.

LACROSSE.

INTERMEDIATE LEAGUE FORMED.

At a meeting held at the Hotel Vancouver Saturday an Intermediate Lacrosse League was duly organized, the clubs composing the league being the Capitals of Victoria, the Beavers of Vancouver, the Maple Leafs of New Westminster and the Nannimos of Nanaimo. The delegates present were Messrs. Tait, Victoria; Norris, Nanaimo; Clute, Westmester; and Walton, Vancouver. After duly deciding an organization it was decided that the league should be governed by the same rules as the senior association, with the following exception: Any person who has played in more than three matches in league matches, while in future the league will draw the color line, players belonging to the clubs in the league will be allowed to play. All professionals shall be barred, an exception being made in the case of H. Madill, of Nanaimo, who unintentionally entered the professional ranks. The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. President, G. D. Rand, Vancouver; President, L. A. Lewis, New Westminster; First Vice-President, F. W. Nannimo; Second Vice-President, A. C. Drury, Victoria; Secretary and Treasurer, H. J. Walton, Vancouver; Council, V. Norris, Nanaimo; W. C. Clute, New Westminster; A. E. Suckling, Vancouver; J. T. Bethune, Victoria. The following referees were appointed: Vancouver, A. E. Quigley and A. E. Suckling; Victoria, J. T. Bethune and W. Clark; Nanaimo, H. J. Roble and F. S. Whitledge; New Westminster, C. S. Campbell and J. J. Walton; New Westminster and Vancouver will have very strong teams. That of New Westminster especially is said to be a good deal better than the best championship team, and their supporters and admirers freely express the opinion that they are bound to win. Nanaimo may have surprise party in store for everybody, and Victoria has a team in the Capitals that will take a good deal to best Victoria will certainly see some good games on the Oak Bay track this summer. The Maple Leafs will meet for the first time on Saturday, the 12th inst., at Oak Bay. The Capitals play at home with New Westminster on May 25th; Nanaimo, June 22nd; Vancouver, August 1st; and in Vancouver on the 1st of July, or on Vancouver's civic holiday.

SCHEDULE ARRANGED.

At the meeting of the B. C. Amateur Lacrosse Association held at Vancouver last night, the schedule for the season was arranged. Victoria plays at New Westminster on May 24th and New Westminster comes here for the 25th. Westmester threatened not to join the association if they were not allowed a game on the 24th. The schedule follows: May 11—Vancouver and Westmester, at Vancouver. May 24—Victoria and New Westminster, at New Westminster. May 25—New Westminster and Victoria, at Victoria. June 1—Vancouver and Victoria, at Vancouver. June 15—Vancouver and New Westminster, at New Westminster. July 1—Vancouver and Victoria, at Vancouver. July 13—New Westminster and Victoria, at Victoria. July 27—Vancouver and Victoria, at Victoria. August 10—Victoria and New Westminster, at New Westminster. August 24—Vancouver and New Westminster, at Vancouver. August 31—Victoria and Vancouver, at Victoria. September 14—Vancouver and New Westminster, at New Westminster.

INTERMEDIATE SCHEDULE.

The complete intermediate schedule, which follows, is subject to change if it interferes with the senior matches: June 1—Westminster and Nanaimo, at Westminster. June 5—Vancouver and Victoria, at Vancouver. June 15—Nanaimo and Victoria at Nanaimo. June 22—Victoria and Nanaimo at Victoria. July 1—New Westminster and Vancouver at New Westminster. July 18—Nanaimo and Westminster at Nanaimo. July 20—Vancouver and Nanaimo at Vancouver. July 27—Westminster and Victoria at Westminster. Aug. 10—Vancouver and Westminster at Vancouver. Aug. 24—Nanaimo and Vancouver at Nanaimo.

Sept. 14—Victoria and Vancouver at Victoria.

Sept. 21—Victoria and Westminster at Victoria.

TUG-OF-WAR.

RULES FOR THE TOURNAMENT. The following rules will govern the tug-of-war tournament to be held at Caledonia Park during the Queen's birthday celebration: 1. The first prize shall be \$100 and the second prize \$25. 2. Each team shall consist of eight men, exclusive of captain. 3. A referee shall be appointed satisfactory to the captains, and such referee shall have full charge of the contest and his decision on all matters shall be final. 4. The names of all competitors shall be sent to the sporting editor of the Times, Victoria, B.C., before 8 p.m. on the 22nd of May next. 5. The contest shall take place on a wooden platform provided with cleats at the Caledonia grounds on May 24 and 25 next, the first pull to commence at 6 p.m. shall be drawn for the order of pulling, and the winners of the heats decided on the first day shall pull against each other on the second day, and after a sufficient interval of time the two teams winning the preliminary heats on the second day will decide by one final pull the claim to first and second prizes. 6. One substitute will be allowed to each team, and the competitors may use any footwear free from spikes or projecting nails. 7. The competitors may assume any position on the platform preparatory to the signal for starting, and may use any substance on their hands to strengthen the grip. 8. A time limit of twenty minutes will be placed on each pull, and at the expiration of such limit the referee shall announce the winner of the pull. 9. Harness of every description is absolutely barred. 10. The start and finish shall be by pistol shot. 11. The referee may disqualify any team acting contrary to these rules. 12. Entrance to the competition is free, but entries from more than eight teams will not be accepted.

CHESS.

THE TOURNAMENT.

T. Piper still stands first in the chess tournament with J. E. Hunnax and T. Schwengers tying for second place. Saturday night at the conclusion of the playing the scores stood: Name. Won. Lost. T. Piper 34 1 J. E. Hunnax 31 2 C. Schwengers 32 7 W. Hands 25 8 W. Marchant 31 1-2 B. Williams 22 16 F. C. Kerridge 18 1-2 P. T. Johnson 19 2-2 A. Goussanon 20 1-2 R. H. Johnston 16 16 B. Schwengers 28 1-2 J. Scowcroft 9 21 Capt. Clarke 15 21 E. Wolff 17 1-2 H. Lawrie 15 21 Aytun 17 1-2 15-1-2 Sergt. Scanlan 10 17 B. Goward 14 1-2 17-1-2 R. C. Four 7 41

THE GUN.

Fred. S. Macdure took the silver spoon in the contest at the Oak Bay traps on Saturday. He and J. C. Macdure tied with 41 each out of 50, and in the shoot out Fred. Macdure won with ten straight against nine. Another spoon will be shot for on Saturday next.

YACHTING.

HOME AGAIN.

The Vigilant arrived from New York to-day eighteen days out from Southampton.

DOMINION DISPATCHES.

The Grand Jury Returns a True Bill Against the Hyams'. Port Colborne, Ont., May 1.—The four Buffalo fishermen who were arrested on Monday by the Canadian patrol steamer Dolphin, together with their boats, etc., and taken to this port, made their escape by cutting loose one of the boats and quietly pulling out into the lake unnoticed.

Halifax, May 1.—Dr. Geo. H. H. De Wolfe dropped dead at Bedford while waiting to take the train for Halifax.

Winnipeg, May 1.—A meeting of capitalists last night endorsed the proposition to form a local fire insurance company.

The electors of Carberry yesterday endorsed a by-law to borrow \$11,000 for school purposes.

News has been received in this city of the death, in Montreal, of G. H. S. Wainwright, formerly of Winnipeg.

Montreal, May 1.—Rev. Canon Marcoux, chaplain of the Canadian Papal Zouaves on the occasion of their expedition to Italy, died at St. Bartholomew Sunday night. Rev. Abbe Leclerc, for sixteen years chaplain of St. John de Dieu asylum, died at Longue Pointe about the same time.

Toronto, May 1.—James Blair, chief accountant of the inland revenue department, has been missing for nine days. Suicide is feared.

In an address presented Mr. Langver of St. Boniface yesterday the students of Mount St. Louis college stated among other things that they would willingly shed their blood to secure the redress of the grievances of their Manitoba brethren.

Brampton, May 1.—Thomas Graham, barrister, of the firm of Blain & Graham, died suddenly and was buried yesterday.

Halifax, May 1.—Mrs. Dickey, wife of Senator Dickey and mother of Hon. A. R. Dickey, secretary of state, died last night at the age of 70.

Toronto, May 1.—The grand jury returned a true bill for murder against the Hyams brothers.

THE CHINA-JAPAN TREATY

Will Be Ratified on May the 8th at Cheefoo. Yokohama, May 1.—Count Ito, president of the Japanese council of ministers, and Count Myoji, the Japanese envoy, have started for Cheefoo in order to be ready to ratify the treaty of peace on May 8th, the date fixed by the peace envoys for the ratification.

Tientsin, May 1.—In response to an imperial summons Li Hung Chang has started for Peking. It is believed that the object of his journey to the capital is to receive the emperor's ratification of the treaty of peace arrived at between China and Japan.

Dick's Liniment cures All Lameness and Sprains

THE COAL

Investigate the bezelment Clerk

Exciting Discourse Time in a

Nanaimo, April the municipal council a strong attractive first class plays, of most of distinguished due to the circular, Davison's speech of night. The auditing developments request of City Clerk to Mr. Gough and all important subject clerk came up.

Ald. Davison said present to answer against him last A Mayor (Goumel) to Mr. Gough and said he had received therefore his attention.

Ald. Davison said in an appearance in confirmation.

Ald. Cocking was asked to answer Bradley seconded the Ald. J. E. R. Taylor the charges should be written. The citizens neither bore the name of the motion was of the appearance of the editor, and Mr. Piers not be proceeded with.

Ald. Davison asked charges, that the chance sheets for 1893 proceeded to examine then asked the clerk for the sheets for this was a shortage in Mr. Gough—if you writing I will answer.

An alteration here Dobson and Ald. Davison of existing Ald. Taggart moving that Mr. De put the charges before motion was seconded.

Ald. McDonald, seconded by Ald. Gough, moved that Mr. De put the charges before motion was seconded.

Ald. Piers's motion was taken down by handed to Mr. Gough.

Question—Can Mr. Gough for \$1383.42?

Mr. Gough has a list of charges Englishman British put down the who answer it.

Ald. Planta procedure was interrupted Ald. Piers jump over to David fighting, but space and so a fight was possible Mr. Piers for, commenced to for permission.

Ald. Davison jumped for a few minutes supreme.

Ald. Taggart drew council to the fact invited to a seat.

Mr. Gough was in writing and sat at the meeting things and nothing until he was absent.

Ald. Davison asked in to his own account \$1700 at another fused to put his name.

Ald. Pleave motioned that the Ald. Davison asked to Mr. Gough that called home to his looks very bad for Mr. Gough asked had ever sought to Ald. Davison—I Mr. Gough ever it public.

Mr. Gough contended he gave for moment grant of the \$1383.42 of the sinking fund council illegally. The S. Gough to issue sinking funds for investing it. In said the \$1383.42 mentioned above. did not approve of \$500 of city funds.

Mr. Richardson, for the past two to the council that name or two in go and while he took he would see that share. (Applause)

Mr. Richardson, of course he enquired and ex-Mayor Instead of taking ought to have been of the sinking purposes. Mr. G.

TUG-OF-WAR. FOR THE TOURNAMENT. Rules will govern the tug-of-war...

THE TUG-OF-WAR. Rules will govern the tug-of-war...

Table with columns: Wm., Lost. Lists names and scores for various events.

THE GUN. SPOON CONTEST. A race for the silver spoon...

YACHTING. HOME AGAIN. Arrived at New York today...

UNION DISPATCHES. Jury Returns a True Bill against the Hyams...

May 1.—Rev. Canon Macdonald of the Canadian Papal...

May 1.—James Blair, chief of the inland revenue department...

May 1.—Thomas Graham, of the firm of Blair & Graham...

May 1.—Mrs. Dickey, wife of the secretary of state, died last night...

May 1.—The grand jury returned a bill for murder against the...

HINA-JAPAN TREATY. Ratified on May the 8th at Chefoo...

May 1.—Count Ito, president of the Japanese council of ministers...

May 1.—In response to an invitation Li Hung Chang has taken...

Liniment cures rheumatism and sprains

THE COAL CITY COUNCIL

Investigate the Charges of Embezzlement Against City Clerk Gough.

Exciting Discussion Which at One Time Threatened to End in a Fight.

Nanaimo, April 30.—The meeting of the municipal council last evening proved...

After the usual routine of business the important subject of electing a city clerk came up.

Ald. Cocking moved that Mr. Gough be asked to answer these charges.

Ald. J. E. R. Taggart said in his opinion the charges should have been made in writing.

The filling of Commercial street bridge already seems able to pass on one side of the road and the benefit is greatly felt.

The programme for the Queen's birthday celebration is an unusually large one.

An altercation here arose between Ald. Dobson and Ald. Davison over the question of submitting the charges in writing.

Ald. Taggart relieved the deadlock by moving that Mr. Davison be requested to put the charges he made in writing.

Mr. Gough—I understand Mr. Davison has a list of charges and I claim as an Englishman British fair play.

Ald. Plants proceeded to speak when he was interrupted by Ald. Davison sneering.

Ald. Davison jumped to his feet and for a few minutes pandemonium reigned supreme.

Ald. Taggart drew the attention of the council to the fact that Mr. Pierson was invited to a seat at this board.

Mr. Gough claimed a list of the charges in writing and contended that he had sat at the meeting for seven or eight sittings and nothing was then said, not until he was absent.

Ald. Davison asked if Mr. Gough paid in to his own account \$500 at one time and \$1700 at another.

Ald. Pleace moved, seconded by Ald. McDonald, that the charges be made out and attested by the city clerk pro tem, and then the whole council will be responsible.

Mr. Gough returned entered into a defense of the charges at length, and quoted Auditor Richardson's report to substantiate his defense.

Mr. Gough asked Ald. Davison if he had ever sought to cover up his blunder.

Mr. Gough contended that every check he gave for moneys received was sufficient guarantee of his honesty.

Ald. Pleace, in reply to Ald. Bradley, said the \$1383.42 asked about was part of the sinking fund and was used by the council illegally.

Mr. Richardson, who audited the books for the past two years, said in answer to the council that he might mention a name or two in going through the audit and while he took the blame on himself he would see that others took their share.

end of 1894 that he was something like \$3000 out of the way. I found he had charged himself with it for gas shares.

Mr. Gough claimed this was a falsehood, and asked Richardson if he (Richardson) did not remember saying that anyone who said that the city clerk had acted dishonestly was a liar.

Mr. Pierson said he was prepared to stand by the report made by him at the public meeting. He noticed a placard which he thought was fathered by Ald. Davison being circulated around the city, but that will be heard from in another way.

Ald. Cocking in summing up the case said there was only one case against Mr. Gough and that was the practice of paying city money to his own account.

Ald. Taggart paid Mr. Gough a high tribute for his honesty, but said his only fault was had bookkeeping.

The ballot was then proceeded with and resulted as follows: Gough, 5; Aitken, 4; spoiled ballot, 1.

Nanaimo, April 26.—It is reported that Mr. S. Gough will completely exonerate himself from the charges made against him by Ald. Davison at the last meeting of the municipal council.

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QUIZZED BY THE ALDERMEN.

Contractor Hamilton is Sharply Questioned by City Fathers at Council.

Pay of Workmen—Tenders for Re-pairing Fire Hall, Printing and Sprinkling.

Contract and day labor were again discussed at council last night.

Three-quarters of an hour were occupied by the reading of minutes of the previous meeting.

The deputy provincial secretary asked the council to admit John Dagnan to the Old Men's Home pending the completion of the provincial home.

A letter asking permission to erect a building near Elk Lake to supply food to the workmen was received and referred to the water commissioner.

Market Superintendent Johnson reported for the month the receipt of \$171.10.

The Robert Hamilton Manufacturing Company wrote: To Mayor and City Council, Victoria, B. C.

Victoria, B. C., April 29 1895. Gentlemen—Your favors of the 24th and 26th instant, re electric light plant, to hand.

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then be called, and if not satisfactory, the job could be done by day labor.

A petition was received from 55 business men asking the council to do away with the path-by-law.

Tenders were received for printing, repairing the fire hall and street sprinkling.

Repairing the Yates street fire hall were received from Thomas Sehl, \$349 or \$421; Cockson & Plows, \$421 or \$725; Frank Wills, \$425 or \$775; John Colbert, \$523 or \$808; J. H. Farmer & Co., \$498 or \$707; W. S. Hurst, \$408 or \$785; Hales & Bell, \$436 or \$651.

Street sprinkling were received from George Lindsay, C. J. King, B. Snetinger, John Dalby, S. Fraser, C. Howe, Victoria Transfer Company, M. R. Humber, Victoria Truck and Dray Company.

The Taylor Mill Company, James Leigh & Sons and Shawngin Lake lumber company wrote that they were retailers and that they had been served with a notice for the payment of the \$50 wholesale license.

A suggestion was made that the matter be referred to the finance committee.

Chairman Cameron stigmatized the whole system of licenses as unfair.

City Engineer Wilmot and City Assessor Northcott wrote that the value of the St. John's church property encroaching on Herald street is \$208.75, and the cost of making the fence, cutting away and making good the porch, at \$170, making a total of \$378.75.

The report stated that the contract for digging pole holes and the stringing of wire had been awarded to Cunningham & Hinton.

The report of the committee was concurred in, and the report of Engineer Cartmel was referred to the electric light committee.

The report of Engineer Cartmel reads as follows: Victoria, April 29, 1895. To Ald. Bragg, Chairman Electric Light Committee.

Victoria, B. C., April 29, 1895. His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

Gentlemen—I beg to acknowledge receipt of a copy of a resolution passed at your last meeting, which provides that the water works engineer supply the council with an estimate of the cost of building the cofferdam at Beaver Lake.

The water commissioner and water works engineer assume the responsibility of completing within the estimate such work by day labor.

As water commissioner I must respectfully decline to be a party to any such arrangement.

Should you wish to employ day labor I shall use every endeavor to do it as cheaply as possible, and I have no doubt Mr. Jorgensen will do the same.

I think, however, that you will agree with me that it is asking too much to expect one man to assume the responsibility of completing a particular piece of work within an estimate supplied by someone else.

Ald. Bragg contended the water commissioner was looking at the matter from a peculiar standpoint.

The motion passed by the council included the engineer.

The water commissioner was throwing cold water on day labor.

Mr. Teague said there was a misunderstanding.

Ald. Humphrey alleged that Ald. Bragg's meaning was perfectly plain.

The speaker agreed with water commissioner Raymur that he should not be responsible for other person's figures.

Ald. Macmillan contended that the motion of Ald. Bragg was intended to solve the day labor idea.

Ald. Bragg wanted the report of Engineer Cartmel left with the electric light committee.

Mr. Hamilton said Mr. Hamilton would not take responsibility unless the hearing was put in.

Ald. Williams said that the Hamilton company did not supply the shafting but wanted to boss the job.

On motion the council adjourned for five minutes and Robert Hamilton was asked to explain.

What is the guarantee wanted? Perhaps the company may go insolvent.

Mr. Hamilton admitted so in the case of insolvency.

Ald. Macmillan asked was it necessary to have the injectors.

Ald. Macmillan asked how many engines had been seen without injectors.

Ald. Macmillan asked was it a royal commission.

The discussion was dropped and Mr. Hamilton took his seat.

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BRIEF LOCALS. Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form. From Monday's Daily. The Indian schooner Pachtwallis arrived on Saturday evening from the West coast with 50 skins.

A pretty little wedding took place on Friday evening at Seattle, the contracting parties being Mr. G. McCann, one of the partners of the B. C. Steam Dry works, Yates St., and Miss C. Beggs of Seattle. Mr. McCann and bride returned to Victoria last night by the Kingston accompanied by several friends and were welcomed home by a large party.

To-morrow is the last day for three months that pelagic sealing will be legal on this coast, the closed season commencing Wednesday, May 1. Last year the schooner Triumph, Capt. Clarence Cox, took 1320 skins before May 1, and several of the fleet did very well. This year, however, it is believed they will not do nearly so well. Reports have not been received from a large number of the schooners for some weeks, but the last news that came was far from encouraging, and the general opinion among sealing men is that the catch will be small. The schooners will begin returning to port inside of the next ten days.

In smuggling Chinese into United States the Eastern man has improved on the Western methods. At Montreal recently a gang of Chinese smugglers were unearthed. Their modus operandi is as follows: Chinamen come from Vancouver to Montreal, whence they are shipped in batches of six to Quebec. In this disguise they are forwarded to St. John, N. B., and there are kept in hiding for a day or two. Ventilated coffins are now provided, and these corpses are shipped by Vancouver, Maine, where they are claimed by another of the gang who arranges for their distribution through the United States.

The Quadra will leave Tuesday morning for the head of the Portland canal, Alaska. There will be aboard a party of Canadian engineers who will be engaged on the Alaska boundary survey. A. J. Brabazon and J. L. Cote, of Ottawa, arrived in the city on Saturday and are staying at the Victoria hotel. Ernest Cleveland and George Kelly, of Vancouver, and Herbert Roper, of Victoria, belong to the party. The Quadra will call at Juneau and take aboard there George St. Cyr and E. Herbert. The survey party will work on the stretch of country between Letzra Bay and Jaktat Bay. It is expected that the party will be engaged until the latter part of August. This will be the only Canadian party in the field this year.

An unknown man worked a wonderful game yesterday several saloons that are kept open on the sly during prohibited hours. He would pretend at first to be a mute, and by signs and writing express a desire to shake for the drinks. When he won it was all right, but when he lost he would write that his money was all at his hotel. That naturally nettled the bar-tenders, and in every instance where they tried to force him to pay or offered to throw him out he found his voice and calmly said if he did a thing to him he would have the police arrested them for violating the law. The game went through very nicely in several places where now a hint at the deaf and dumb alphabet is regarded as an invitation to fight.

John Calipero, Phillip Oppenheimer, Jos. Calipero and James Collins were this morning convicted of aggravated assault and were ordered to pay a fine of \$10 each and spend a month in jail. If the fines are not paid another month in jail is to be substituted. The victim of the assault for which the quartette were convicted was John Roberts, who looked as though he had been through a threshing machine when he appeared in court this morning. His appearance was sufficient to show that he had been roughly treated but to have it in writing the magistrate asked him to enumerate his injuries, which he did. Here they are: Two black eyes, two bruises on the forehead, a two-inch scalp wound, scratches in the face, innumerable bruises and an injured ankle. According to his evidence it would take very little more for murder to have been committed. The party were in Roberts' cabin when John Calipero started the ball rolling by hitting Roberts. Roberts struck him back and the other three men "jumped" him. Hatchets and crowbars were flying for a few minutes but luckily no very severe blows were struck, although Roberts' head was badly cut.

From Tuesday's Daily. The Rainbow will be put on the island route by the C. P. N. company. Her schedule is not yet known. Rev. Ralph Trotter, the new pastor of Calvary Baptist church, will preach.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. 3 1/2 cups Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free to all. In America, Alton or any other adulterator. 25 YEARS THE STANDARD.

his first sermon in the church on Sunday, May 12th. The supreme grand lodge of Orangemen of Canada will probably meet at Victoria next year. A letter has been received by Provincial Grand Treasurer McAfee to that effect.

It looks like opposition on the west coast route. The Maude, the Mischief and the Thistle are all in the field this season competing for the trade. The Maude and the Thistle will sail to-morrow night, but the Mischief will not go out for several days.

Rev. Solomon Cleaver has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Metropolitan Methodist church congregation to remain with them for the fourth year, commencing May, 1895. Rev. Cleaver is very popular among the members of the congregation, and in fact among all classes, and being a pleasing and interesting preacher has done much to increase the congregation.

Mr. T. G. Holt, of Montreal, who is interested in the Victoria Hydraulic Mining Company, leaves in the morning for Cariboo to inspect the company's property. The company has been thoroughly organized and are prepared to extensively develop and work the property if it turns out as good as expected. A number of men have been at work all winter and more will be put on this spring. They have enough machinery and piping on the ground to thoroughly prospect the property. "When we find out what we have," said Mr. Holt, "we will know better what machinery we will require." Mr. Holt will spend several weeks in Cariboo.

A commission having been issued to Chief Justice Davie, he last evening took the evidence of Alexander Begg, C. C., in the case of Lyon & Co., of London, England, against Mr. Byrne, the agent in London for the province of Ontario, and he is to-day taking the evidence of Alexander Muir, C. C., of Victoria, and H. C. Beeton, formerly agent-general for British Columbia. Lyon & Co. made the fixtures for the colonial exhibits in the Imperial Institute, for which they charged the province of Ontario 10s. and British Columbia £15 7s. The agents contended that these charges were excessive and exorbitant and refused to pay them in full. The Ontario agent paid £2 18s into the court, and Mr. Beeton paid £17 10s. on account of British Columbia. Lyon & Co. arranged for the balance of Mr. Begg having arranged with them for the fixtures on account of the agents, his evidence was considered necessary. Mr. E. V. Botwell for the plaintiffs and Mr. H. D. Helmsken for the defendants.

From Wednesday's Daily. Rev. Mr. Cleaver is to have an assistant in his pastoral work, and they will include the James Bay circuit in their joint field. Messrs. R. Jackson and E. G. Norris have taken over Bissett's hotel at Sidney. They are sure to be successful, both being popular. It is reported that the Alberni paper mill will be started up next month, sufficient capital having been obtained to assure the success of the undertaking.

Samuel H. Gibbs and Miss Clara Maude Graves, of Cowichan, were yesterday married by Sheriff McMillan, acting in his capacity of registrar of marriages. Mrs. Black, of Saanich, died last night. The deceased lady was behind a husband and a large family. Mrs. Wm. McDougal, of James Bay, is a sister of Mrs. Black.

The inland revenue returns for the month of April are as follows: Spirits, \$4,320 83; Malt, 1,570 09; Cigars, 774 75; Tobacco, 8,675 50; Methylated Spirits, 67 78; Inspection Petroleum, 70 70. Total, \$10,488 75.

Mr. William Dyke and Miss M. Brown were married by the Rev. Mr. Clay at the Manse, 7 Phoenix Place, last night, the bride being assisted by her sister, Miss Jenny Brown, and the bridegroom by Mr. James Keys. The happy couple will reside at 66 Rock Bay avenue.

The annual vestry meeting of St. John's church was held Monday evening, when the reports and financial statements were presented and adopted. The following officers were elected: Rector, the warden, Joshua Holland; people's warden, Henry Saunders; sidesmen—H. Seabrook, A. C. Plummerfelt, E. Pearson, A. J. Belyea, D. R. Ker and E. White.

Rev. A. B. Winchester, the new president of the Ministerial Association, delivered his inaugural address at the last monthly meeting, giving an account of his recent visit to Canada. Rev. Dr. Bishop Cridge and Rev. Dr. Campbell submitted a resolution from the board of directors of the Protestant Orphans' Home asking that an annual collection be taken up for the home. The matter will be submitted to the congregations.

An Alberni correspondent says: Mr. Brady, from Victoria, is on China Creek making a careful examination of some land for hydraulic mining for a party of Victoria capitalists. He will go up Mineral creek and have a look at some mineral claims belonging to George Brown and others. The weather is fine and the miners and prospectors are getting under way, and, as a consequence, but few people are in town. Farmers are very busy this week making preparations for a large crop.

The officers of the Geological Survey have been testing the depth of some of the British Columbia lakes. Great Sheswap lake was found to be 655 feet

deep in one place, and altogether is of great depth. It does not compare, however, with Adams lake, which was found in one place to be 1190 feet deep, and for 2 1/2 miles it showed an average depth of 1150 feet. As the height of the surface of the lake is 1380 feet above the level of the sea, it will be seen that its bed is only 190 feet above the sea, although 200 miles from the coast.

The customs returns for April follow: Duties collected, \$65,151 34; Other revenues, 4,355 92; Total, 69,507 26.

IMPORTS. Free Goods, 164,802 00; Dutiable goods, 178,961 00; Total, 343,763 00.

EXPORTS. Produce of Canada, 23,245 00; Not produce of Canada, 5,630 00; Total, 28,875 00.

Tim Allan, the third of the trio of boys tried on various charges of robbery, was this morning convicted and allowed to go, his father giving bonds for his good behavior during the next twelve months. Tim is one of a family of eighteen children, most of whom, however, are out earning their own living. The magistrate gave him a lecture on what his evil ways might lead to, and Tim left court promising to do better in future. The police now believe that they have put a stop to the petty thieving that has been going on in Victoria for some time past.

H. Lawrence Fisher and Miss Muir were married yesterday afternoon at Metochin by the Rev. W. D. Barber, of St. Saviour's church, Victoria West. The bride was attired in cream Indian silk and wore a large bouquet of flowers. The bridegroom was in a tuxedo and carried a large bouquet of primroses. Misses Rant and Langley were bridesmaids and little Margaret Langley was maid of honor. William Fisher acted as best man. A reception was held, and a dance and musicale followed. The bride is a daughter of Alexander Muir, C. C., of Victoria, and is the eldest son of Justice of the Peace Fisher, of Metochin. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher will take up their residence at Sooke.

George Morris, the boy against whom a number of serious charges were laid by the police, including housebreaking, was this morning convicted and sentenced to a year in the provincial reformatory. Leon Marsden, Morris' accomplice in several of the robberies, was let out on suspended sentence, his father giving bonds to have the boy before the magistrate for sentence on May 14th. In the meantime an order will be made to do something with the boy. Both boys pleaded guilty to the various charges. Morris was charged with breaking into a house on Belleville street and stealing a watch, chain and two rings, breaking into the British Columbia Hotel, stealing the company's stable, stealing pigeons, a rifle and two knives and five cans of salmon. All these were committed at different times and places. Marsden was implicated in a number of the robberies. Another boy, Timothy Allen, also implicated, was arrested and will be tried to-morrow, as were the other boys, in private.

There has been no trace discovered of the youth who left in one of Mackintosh's boats on Tuesday evening. A thorough search has been made.

The bridge on the Gorge road, near Mr. Chambers' house, is being torn down to make room for the new one. The Rock Bay bridge has also been closed for repairs.

Captain W. D. Owen and Miss Martha A. Smith were married Tuesday evening by the Rev. James Turner of Victoria West Methodist church. A select party of friends witnessed the ceremony. A letter has been received by Messrs. E. B. Marvin & Co. from Capt. J. G. Cox, who is now in Yokohama. Capt. Cox states that nothing has been heard of the Victoria sailing fleet, but a Yokohama schooner had been reported with 300 skins, her captain stating that he had experienced very bad weather.

Frank Kelly, a lineman engaged in extension work with a gang of men on Government street, was severely and painfully shocked by electricity this morning. The wire which he was holding became accidentally crossed with the tramway wire, and Kelly received a powerful current. He was thrown down and almost rendered unconscious. When he regained his feet he could not stand, and had to be assisted home. It will be a couple of days before he fully recovers from the baneful effects of too much electricity.

The hearing of the Boscowitz case took place in the provincial police court this afternoon. The provincial authorities are suing Boscowitz & Son to restrain them from exporting deer skins, which is against the law. The well-known furrier seeks to test the constitutionality of the law. Mr. Smith appeared for the crown and Mr. Irving for the defendant. Evidence was given by Mr. Boscowitz that the skins had been three years on his hands and he wished to ship them. The counsel mutually agreed that Mr. Boscowitz plead guilty and that a case be stated by each side at a subsequent sitting of court. Magistrate Macrae presided.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair. Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed an exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every device to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not fall in the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

THREE NEW STEAMSHIPS

To be Placed on the Route Between the Orient and Victoria and Tacoma.

Northern Pacific Steamship Company Branching Out—New and Larger Vessels.

Three steel steamships have been secured by the Northern Pacific Steamship company to run on the Tacoma, Yokohama and Hong Kong route. So fast has the trade been growing that the placing of these vessels on the line has become imperative, says the Tacoma Ledger. The steamship Sikh now running on the route is to be taken off, leaving the Victoria and Tacoma still on. These, with the new vessels, make a fleet of five.

The new vessels are the Evandale and the Strathnevis, both built this year in Great Britain, and the Hankow, a handsome vessel only a few years old. Each of these vessels has a carrying capacity of about double that of the Victoria. While the Victoria can carry about 8000 tons and the Tacoma 2500 the new vessels can each carry about 5500.

The first of the vessels to arrive will be the Strathnevis, which will take the run of the Sikh. The Strathnevis will arrive here about June 30. There will be no change in the time table announced in February but regular trips with an arrival every 21 days will be made according to that schedule for the first five voyages after the arrival of the Strathnevis. Then, in all probability, a change will be made, to give a faster service.

The station of the three new vessels to the Northern Pacific Steamship company's fleet will make Tacoma the chief Oriental importing and exporting point on the Pacific coast. The trade has already shown a decided tendency to come this way, as it is naturally bound to do. Before with only three ships, the Northern Pacific company has been unable to carry all the freight offered. Even the local flouring mills have been unable to secure enough space on the vessels sailing from Tacoma to ship to the Orient to fill their orders. On every trip freight has been turned away. The new fleet will be enabled to handle all business that may offer during the order the coming year. Following is the order in which Northern Pacific steamships will arrive at Tacoma for the next few days: The Victoria, about June 1; the Tacoma, June 9; the Strathnevis, June 30; the Evandale, July 21; the Victoria, August 11; the Tacoma, September 1; and the Hankow, September 22.

The Victoria was scheduled to arrive May 19, but the delay on her previous voyage has set her back. Each of the new vessels is well equipped with passenger accommodations. It is expected that there will be a large passenger business on the line this summer, the eastern passenger business being secured by the Northern Pacific railroad. Following is a description of the new vessels: The Evandale, a steel screw steamer, built in 1895; tonnage, gross, 3775; tonnage under deck, 3573; tonnage, net, 2438; length, 350 feet; engines, triple expansion, 2200 indicated horsepower; three cylinders, 24 inches, 40 inches and 64 inches, by 64 inches stroke.

The Strathnevis, owned by Burrell & Son, a steel screw steamer, built in 1885; tonnage, gross, 3578; tonnage under deck, 4316; length, 327 feet; breadth, 39 feet; depth, 43 feet; depth, 29 feet; engines, triple expansion, 1800 indicated horsepower; three cylinders, 24 inches, 40 inches and 66 inches by 65-inch stroke.

The Hankow, owned by William Millburn & Co., a steel screw steamer; tonnage, gross, 3594; tonnage under deck, 2153; tonnage, net, 2332; length, 389 feet; breadth, 42 feet; depth, 29 feet; engines, 3000 indicated horsepower.

The Victoria, tonnage, gross, 3167; tonnage under deck, 1736; tonnage, net, 2055; length, 360 feet; breadth, 40 feet; depth, 34 feet; engines, triple expansion; 3000 indicated horsepower.

The Tacoma, tonnage, gross, 2549; tonnage under deck, 2314; tonnage, net, 1622; length, 327 feet; breadth, 39 feet; depth, 26 feet; engines, triple expansion; 1500 indicated horsepower; four cylinders, two of 23 inches, one of 28 inches and one of 58 inches, with 42-inch stroke.

In addition to securing the three new steamships, the company has already chartered two sailing vessels to carry tea from Kobe and Yokohama to Tacoma. These vessels will leave Japan so as to arrive some time in August. The new steamships which have just been secured are now all in Oriental waters. St. Paul, April 30.—Dodwell, Carilli & Meyer, general agents of the Northern Pacific Steamship company at Hong Kong, advise the traffic officials of the road in this city that three new steamers, the Strathnevis, Evandale and the Hankow, will be placed in service, leaving Hong Kong June 4, June 25 and August 27 respectively. The three new steamers will have double the carrying capacity of the largest steamer now on the line. This will make six steamers all told in the service between Tacoma and Hong Kong instead of three as heretofore, thus, considering the increased capacity of the new ships, more than doub-

ling the facilities of the line for both freight and passenger service.

The agents of the company in this city have been advised of the purchase of the new steamers. Like the other vessels of the line they will make Victoria the first port of call arriving and the last departing.

WHAT BECAME OF HIM?

A Seventeen-Year-Old Boy Hires a Boat Tuesday and is not Seen Again.

A youth, aged 17, called at Mackintosh's boat house Tuesday morning at 9, paid 25 cents for the hire of a boat for an hour, pulled away from the wharf and has been seen no more. There is a theory that the boy has been drowned. When midday came and the youth did not put in an appearance, a boat was sent in search of him. Enquiries were made at the Gorge and several Greek fishermen said that the boat had passed there that day. This morning a search was continued around the outer wharf and adjacent waters, but neither the boy nor the boat was found. Telegrams have been sent to Port Angeles and Port Townsend, but no news of the missing boy and boat was received in reply. The youth did not give his name. He was of medium build, light complexioned, and wore light clothes and a cap with a peak. The boat is a new one and is worth about \$50. The case has been reported to the police.

HIS BEAR STORY.

At First: There Seemed to be an Element of Improbability in it.

He approached the editor's desk with fear and trembling. He had an interrogatory point in his face and a newspaper in his hand and the editor greeted him pleasantly. "I come in," he said, after the greeting, "to ask you about an item I saw in the paper about some fellow in Florida shooting a painter with a 38-calibre pistol and I want to know if it is so."

"Of course, if you saw it in the paper it's so," replied the editor, with confidence. "But what had the painter done?" "Dinged, if I know. Just wuz a rickon. That's enough to kill a painter fer."

"He must have been a very poor artist," said the editor. "The visitor looked seven ways for Sunday. "I reckon we ain't talkin' about the same thing."

"Don't you mean a painter who is an artist or professes to be?" inquired the editor. "In course not," responded the visitor. "I means of uv them varmints that scratches and screeches."

"Oh, ah," said the editor; "I see. You mean a painter?" "Some calls it that, and some calls it painter. It ain't no better whatevver you call it. But that ain't what I come in to talk about. Ef it's so, as you say it is, I'm here to say that that ain't so. I wuz throwin' up and ketchin' a grizzly bear once with a 22-calibre pistol."

"Oh, now," laughed the editor, "you don't want me to believe you killed a grizzly bear with a 22-calibre pistol, do you?" "Who said I killed it?" asked the visitor, bristling up. "That's just where my story gets interestin'. I didn't kill it, and about three minutes after my friends heard my shot and yell and come up with their guns, they didn't know whether it wuz a big uv rass or me that the grizzly wuz throwin' up and ketchin' and playin' ball with. I hain't lived in the Fer West sense," he continued, "and you kin bet yer paste-pot I don't want to nother."—Detroit Free Press.

AYER'S Hair VIGOR. Restores natural color to the hair, and also prevents it falling out. Mrs. H. W. Fenwick, of Digby, N. S., says: "A little more than two years ago my hair began to turn gray and fall out. After the use of one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was restored to its original color and ceased falling out. An occasional application has since kept the hair in good condition."—Mrs. H. F. FENWICK, Digby, N. S. "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for three years, and it has restored my hair, which was fast becoming gray, back to its natural color."—H. W. HASELHOFF, Paterson, N. J. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A. Ayer's Pills cure Sick Headache.



JAPAN ABLE. Having Whipped Proceed to Northern Nicaragua Affair Stephenson From

London, May 4.—has been ordered to dispatch from Manila representative of Sal... been instructed by... orities to guarantee indemnity demanded money will be paid fortnight.

The Globe, commination of the inc... the sharp little lesson... the patient fall to be... Another and more... been taking a useful... can republic assumes... tor in all disputes... states and Europe, a... portant, it shows a... fere in those disput... jectionable as it is... of the American pre... sent difficulty arose... clearly the usual tor... and never with the... sluster, and bragged... louder because they... chance of being lister... wish to heap indigni... nower small and... land has never played... and never with the... to see that her good... much presumed upon... Further complication... action of Nicaragua... Mosquito reservation... spring the present di... porating it in the sta... significance of this... little public attention... officials that it involv... actions than the armed... into. Now that the la... ed, officials are remain... what Great Britain... Nicaragua's course in... state, and thus indire... British authority on... Mosquito country. The... given notice to Nicar... question will receive... eration" of Her Maj... after the three deman... are settled. The agr... settles these demands... the arbitration of dan... purpose of protectin... those liberty is jeopar... dition there.

The British cruiser... guns, which has been... ship at St. Johns, N... Cuba with the utmost... purpose of protectin... those liberty is jeopar... dition there.

The pope has sent... heads of orders, etc... ring to the political... pacy, which takes the... cal testaments, the... history of his position... Peter, and makes a v... cardinals at any futu... deal before them and... he has heretofore pur... the cardinals to hasten... next pope as duty as... give no time for outsi... of the powers to... way the free votes of... to place difficulties in... newly elected pope.

Mr. Postmaster Bigelow... siding in Berlin has... the Associated Press, ... upon the somewhat of... present existing betwe... pan. Mr. Bigelow is... informed and his cond... Germany and to swan... strictly political. The... many desires to show... eastern neighbor, partic... set of the present Cz... east ten years the rela... countries have been ve... even to the point of... 1891. Germany is ne... with a platonic allia... (Czar and the Emper... long, but it is profound... tends to weaken the... Germany and to swan... slavish obedience to... and to isolate her still... party in Germany late... ally and is ready to m... for the gratification of... hatred springs largely... rivalry, but still more... that German expansion... been hampered by John... hopes in a vague way... purchase her good will... wions in the Dark Count...

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