

HOME RULE.

Gladstone in an Eloquent Historical Speech Moves the Bill's Second Reading.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Opposes the Motion in Most Forceful Terms.

LONDON, April 6.—The galleries of the House of Commons were full, but the House itself was not crowded, when Mr. Gladstone rose at 3:45 p.m. to move the second reading of the bill to establish Home Rule in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone said the Government had no intention of amending the bill as presented, except in some minor particulars. He earnestly desired to bring home to the House the question of why this great controversy was so long.

Prime Minister ignored this remarkable agitation and would not answer the question of the Home Rule bill. The Prime Minister said that the Home Rule bill had been before the country seven years. This was not true. Before the bill was introduced last February, only the request for a bill to amend the Home Rule bill had been introduced. The majority of the bill was not introduced until the 11th of February. The majority of the bill was not introduced until the 11th of February.

CABLE NEWS.

BRISBANE, April 6.—A special from Kampala, Uganda, dated December 16 last, reports two apparently authentic statements received to the effect that Emin Pasha, the famous explorer, had been murdered by three Masai on the banks of the Nile in the month of August. The sender of the dispatch is not wholly convinced of its truth.

DUBLIN, April 6.—Redoubtable Tim Healy carried the day at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Freeman's Journal, and John Dillon and William O'Brien were not present. Healy will now conduct the paper in his own way, and the Dillon wing will be compelled to start an organ of their own if they want one.

PARIS, April 6.—The bill to raise the French legation in Washington to an embassy was passed to-day. The preamble says "In view of the nature of our institutions and the nature of our relations with the United States, France is in a peculiarly favorable position to respond to the proposal of the Government of the United States."

RIGHT HONORABLE SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, M.P. for West Bristol, interrupted Mr. Gladstone with the remark: "Take the case of the United States. It is not the case of the United States. It is not the case of the United States."

BRISBANE, April 5.—Chief Justice Oederkrantz, of Samoa, has published in a Swedish newspaper a justification of his official conduct. He says that the white population of Samoa is composed mostly of deserters from the United States and also of those who have come to the island to follow the smugglers into illegal waters.

SEIZURE OF THE "MORION."—This is a great day in the history of the Mormon sect, not only in this territory but wherever their followers are scattered. Forty years ago to-day, precisely at the hour of noon, the "apostles," in the presence of an immense congregation, laid the foundation stone of the pile of masonry hereafter to be known as the Mormon Temple.

REJECTION OF THE HOME RULE BILL.—The rejection of the Home Rule bill was moved by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, President of the Board of Trade in the last Session. He moved Mr. Gladstone to have the bill withdrawn from the House.

ANTON LORENTZEN, CAPTAIN OF THE "ANTON."—Anton Lorentzen, captain of the bark Professor John, was arrested at Port Blakely and taken to Port Jackson. He was charged with the charge of importing opium into the Territory.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Contract Entered Into for an Efficient Australian Steamship Service Monthly.

Vessels to Call at the Outer Wharf—Le Grippe Prevalent—Banquet at Kingston.

OTAWA, April 6.—Under the authority of Parliament, granted four or five years ago, the Minister of Trade and Commerce to-day concluded a provisional arrangement with an Anglo-Australian shipping firm, Huddart Parker & Co., for a monthly steamship service between British Columbia and Sydney, N.S.W. The arrangement was negotiated on behalf of Huddart, Parker & Co. by G. V. Hunter, of Grant & Hunter, shipbuilders, Walland, England, who have built and launched several vessels for the Australian firm.

LE GRIPPE.—A special from Montreal, dated April 6, reports that the influenza epidemic is spreading rapidly in that city. The death toll is increasing, and the public health authorities are taking steps to prevent further spread.

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U. S. HEALTH MATTERS.

Convention of State Boards of Health—Quarantine Regulations at Various Points.

The Chief Danger Considered to Exist at the Least Important Ports.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Representatives of the various State boards of health held a meeting in the Fifth Avenue hotel this morning and considered various questions that will likely be of some importance in case of an epidemic of cholera this summer. The meeting was presided over by Dr. McCormick as president of the national conference of state boards of health.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Dr. C. W. Ahy, manager of Freddie Gebhardt's ranch in California, according to a report, about his ranch, stated that he had never paid him in full for managing the ranch, and they quarreled about a settlement. The doctor learned yesterday that Gebhardt was going to California at once, and learning that he meant to take possession of the farm, the doctor hurried away to meet him there.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The three masted schooner, Albatross, from San Francisco, with a cargo of wheat and coal, became disabled by shipping a heavy sea which took away her deck load of coal and flooded her hold. In attempting to Yacuba bay her steering gear became unmanageable and she drifted over the bar and ran aground. The vessel is not in immediate danger and will attempt to pull her out of the bay.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Olas Harold, a widower of 71, ran amok in the tenement 12 Station street, with two big revolvers. He shot at the housekeeper, Mrs. Louise Roth, but she escaped. He then shot at his old man, who was in bed, and then at his wife, who was in bed. He was finally shot by a neighbor and killed.

MONTREAL, April 6.—The announcement is made that a syndicate has been formed to establish a new English paper in Montreal. The Canadian Pacific and another wealthy institution are said to be at the back of the project.

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AMERICAN NEWS.

SEATTLE, April 6.—When J. Gardner Kenyon died in Seattle last fall he bequeathed the bulk of an estate worth about \$200,000 to a cousin named Benjamin Kenyon, supposed to be living in Canada. Search was made for the latter, but he could not be found. Other near relatives of the deceased laid claim to the estate, and had about satisfied themselves that they were the legitimate heirs when the estate was received yesterday from a representative of Attorney Palmer and Pontius that will destroy all their fond hopes. It was stated that the Kenyons were in California and interviewed Benjamin Kenyon in Canada. Identification perfect. Proof positive.

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BEHRING SEA.

Sir Charles Russell Shows the Inconspicuous of the United States Arguments.

Carters' Insinuations Against British Good Faith—He Charges Erroneous Interpretation.

PARIS, April 6.—In closing his answer to Mr. Phelps' proposal to exclude the supplementary report of the British Behring Sea Commissioners to-day, Sir Charles Russell contended that the objections of the United States to the report on the ground that it had not been left subject to control or cross-examination applied equally to a large mass of evidence in the United States' own case. Dr. Johnston, four reports made by Captain Hooper, concerning seal life in the Pribyloff Islands had been incorporated in the counter case, although these were evidence of the kind to which the United States had objected when it came from Great Britain. These reports, like much other similar matter, had been used in the American case without provoking the slightest protest from Great Britain.

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BLAKE IN SCOTLAND.

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The debate on Mr. Cotton's want of confidence motion proved with the utmost clearness that the Government did right in postponing the Redistributive Bill. It was very evident from the speeches of almost every member that the census returns are, for the purpose of apportioning the representation, in an exceedingly unsatisfactory state. The conclusions they lead to are far more unpalatable to the opponents of the Government than they are to its supporters.

It does not appear that the Opposition has any clear idea what the word "population" means when used by those who are engaged in the work of redistribution. They seem at times to forget that the population of this Province, for political purposes, divides itself into two parts—the enfranchised and the unenfranchised. This of itself shows that the work of redistribution is not one of mere enumeration. The question that confronts the legislator at the very beginning of the inquiry is, who are to be considered in this business—those only who have the privilege of voting, or are the non-voters to be made a factor in the computation? To consider the non-voters as population in a sense to enfranchise those to whom the law of the land has not extended the privilege of voting. This seems a very absurd course to pursue, but we have seen it advocated in one of the papers of the Province. To distribute the representation according to the number of Indians and Chinese in the Province, is to extend to these unenfranchised people representation in the Legislature to which they are not entitled by law. To give political weight and influence to men who are not allowed to vote must appear to men of common-sense most unreasonable.

If it is agreed that the non-voters are not to be considered in the redistribution of the whole business assumes a different aspect. It is not as if the non-voters were very few. They form a considerable proportion of the population. There are in British Columbia, according to the latest returns, 35,202 Indians, and there are also 3,910 Chinese. This makes an unenfranchised population of 44,112. It is easy to see what a disturbing element this must be in the calculations of the redistributors. They will have to consider the population of the Province without paying any regard to the non-voters. This leads to some very singular and unlooked-for results. The whole population of the Province is now estimated at 98,173. Take from this number the unenfranchised inhabitants, and we have a population of 54,061, among whom the Legislature must distribute the representation.

Mr. Lowe, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, gives the white population as 62,992. It is evident that he includes the 3,910 Chinese among the "white" people. This is a rather loose calculation at best, and, for political purposes, altogether erroneous.

Let us follow Mr. Lowe's calculations a little further, and see where they lead us. He says that there are on the Mainland 31,040 "whites"—these whites, as we have seen, include the Chinese—and on the Island 31,025 "whites." We also see from the census returns quoted by Mr. Davis from the Vancouver World that there are on the Mainland 6,830 Chinese and on the Island 2,080. According to this the unenfranchised population of the Mainland and Island must be distributed in the following proportions: White population of the Mainland, 31,940—6,830 Chinese—25,110, the voting population of the Mainland. White population of the Island, 31,025—2,080 Chinese—28,945 voting population of the Island. This computation, which is strictly in accordance with the latest census returns, gives the Island a vote more than there is on the Mainland. We do not say that this result is the true one, and that the voting population of the Province is distributed according to these proportions, but we do say that it is strictly accurate according to the figures furnished by the census department.

We hardly expect the representatives of the Fraser River District and New Westminster City to accept the result that we have arrived at. But the test is one which they themselves have chosen. They are never tired of boasting of the numbers they represent, but they must now see that unless they count the Indians and Chinamen as voters and as possessing political weight, the Mainland, on the ground of voting population, is not entitled to as large a representation as the Island of Vancouver.

Of course they will say that the calculation is not fair, and perhaps go as far as Mr. Brown did on Friday night and declare that the figures are fraudulent. We do not feel at all disposed to argue with them about the matter, but they must see that figures which lead to such conclusions are not a safe foundation on which to base a scheme of redistribution, and they will also have to admit that the Government, seeing where the authorized statistics led them, were more than justified when they hesitated to do what must seem to them as an injustice to the Mainland.

The Opposition laughed at the mode which the Premier resorted to in showing that the Government represents a majority of the electors of the Province. He took the only way possible. He counted the votes cast for each candidate, both for the Government and for the Opposition, at the last general election. This was as fair for one side as it was for the other. In fact, it is the only way by which a result both fair and reliable can be arrived at. An examination of the election returns shows

that about nineteen thousand votes were polled in all. Of these about ten thousand were cast for the Government candidates and nine thousand for the Opposition and Independent candidates combined. This calculation is rather unfair to the Government than otherwise, for some of the Independent candidates were returned either to oppose the Government or to support the Opposition. The opponents of the Government are those only who are elected to oppose its policy. To class those who were elected to give the Government a fair support, and who repudiated any connection with the Opposition, as opponents of the Government, is unfair and unreasonable. The divisions of the present session, too, show how absurd it is to count the Independents as opponents of the administration. If the votes polled for the members for and against the Government on each important division are counted, it will be found that the Government has throughout the session enjoyed the support of a very large majority of the electors of the Province. In the division on the Public Buildings Act, the votes polled for the majority were greatly in excess of those polled for the minority, and the same, we have no doubt, is true of the division on Mr. Cotton's want of confidence motion.

The whole debate on Friday night proved that Mr. Cotton showed a lamentable want of generalship. He chose his ground badly, his forces were unskillfully marshalled, and his supply of ammunition was wonderfully deficient.

A SINGULAR CASE.

The case of Carlyle Harris shows in a very peculiar state of feeling in New York with respect to the crime of murder. Harris was a medical student whose morals were very far from being what they ought to have been. He married clandestinely a young girl who was at the time in a boarding school. Getting tired of his wife he deliberately poisoned her. He was apprehended and tried for the crime. The evidence was so strong against him that he was convicted after a not very long trial. He appealed for a new trial, which was refused by the Recorder. When brought up for sentence the young man made a long speech, in which he denounced the public prosecutor and everyone who had taken part in the trial against him. When he left court he was made the object of an ovation by the mob. He was cheered enthusiastically and shouts of commendation and encouragement greeted him as long as he was in sight. Harris, the murderer of his young wife, became for the hour the idol of the populace. There was talk of having a public meeting to condemn the court that condemned him and to influence the Governor to grant him a pardon. This outrage, however, was not perpetrated, but petitions were circulated for signature praying that he be pardoned or that his sentence may be commuted. It is said that as many as a hundred and fifty thousand signatures were appended to this petition. There are happily no indications as yet that this monster petition and the agitation in favor of Harris has had any effect upon the Executive.

The whole business is perfectly incomprehensible. One would suppose that the New York public would regard with horror so cowardly and so unnatural a crime. The complaint in the United States is that the courts are too dilatory in trying murderers and too unwilling to convict them. This slowness and reluctance to convict and punish give Judge Lynch a pretext to interfere, which he sometimes does in a most horrible manner. But here we have the mob taking the very opposite course. Judges and jury are convinced of the man's guilt, and after a fair trial find him guilty. This, instead of satisfying the mob, enrages them. They raise an outcry against the officers of justice and they agitate for the pardon of the murderer. The feeling exhibited by the New Yorkers in this case goes a long way to account for the failure of justice which excites such indignation in other places. Judges and juries when they are made to feel that they are not backed up by public feeling must find it difficult to perform what they know to be their duty.

THE CZAR ON THE ROAD.

One is able to form a good idea of some of the beauties and benefits of absolutism when he reads of the precautions that are taken to prevent the Emperor of Russia from being assassinated when he travels by railway. His Majesty lately took a trip to Sobotopol. This, according to the correspondent of the New York Times, is how the railroads are guarded when the Emperor travels.

Over 100,000 troops have been under arms this week standing for hours facing the silent railway tracks, waiting for the Imperial special train to whirl past them on the way from St. Petersburg to Sobotopol.

If there is much traffic on these roads it can easily be understood what confusion, inconvenience and loss this side-tracking will cause in Russian business circles. But the business men dare not complain, no matter what they suffer. They must just grin and bear it until it pleases the authorities to open the roads to traffic again. We hear now and then how the Czar is idolized by his subjects. If they really love him it might be supposed that he could place confidence in their affection and would not require the railways over which he travels to be lined with soldiers to prevent his being murdered.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The Chief Justice Refuses to Make an Order Restoring a Chinese Girl to Her Alleged Aunt.

Two Very Contradictory Stories—The Limitations of a guardian's Powers.

In re Ah Gway, an infant; ex parte Chin Su.

March 27.—Mr. Helmcken applied for a rule nisi for a writ of habeas corpus, or a writ of certiorari, to set aside the order of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, which was made on the 23rd inst., refusing to make an order restoring to the custody of the infant, Chin Su, a Chinese girl alleged to have been forcibly seized and detained by them from the custody of the applicant, Chin Su.

An affidavit in English was produced which had been sworn to by Chin Su. Sir M. R. Begbie, C. J., was not satisfied with the affidavit, and the contents were translated for him before his lordship's trial. That is not at all the proper method, as being quite unacquainted with the English language, the affidavit should be written in Chinese and read to or by her, and sworn to; then sworn to in that language, and then on the application to be made. Obviously, by the inverse method now proposed, the deponent may be made to swear to matters which never intended, and it would be very difficult to maintain an indictment for perjury in case of false statements.

The application was now referred, on a proper affidavit by Chin Su.

According to the applicant's statements, Ah Gway was her niece, daughter of her sister, a resident in China. This sister had lately lost her husband, and being in poor circumstances had entrusted her daughter, the infant in question, now about fifteen years old, to Chin Su (who was then on a short visit to China but with her husband, long resident in British Columbia) for nurture and education, until marriage, the infant being alleged to be betrothed to a young man in China.

The infant arrived here accordingly with Chin Su and her husband in December last. In January, by methods which appeared (if true) to be wholly indecent, but into the legal and legitimate, she became quite unnecessarily to inquire, Ah Gway was taken out of Chin Su's house, where she was then residing, and placed under the charge of a woman in the Home; and the present application was with a view to having her restored to the custody of her alleged aunt and uncle (by her right), whom she had been entrusted as already stated.

This infant being produced in court told a very different story. She had never, she said, known her mother or any parent; her earliest recollection was of the care of a woman in Shanghai, who did not profess to be her mother. Some years ago this woman handed her over (she believed in consideration of a sum of money) to another woman, who carried her to Canton and, in Canton, handed her over (again supposed for a money consideration) to Chin Su, who she believed to be the infant's paternal grandfather, but who she emphatically denied all knowledge of her alleged betrothal, and with considerable hesitation (for a girl of 15) denied Chin Su, and absolutely refused to return to her to be taken to her country home.

On the other hand, Mr. Gardner and the matron, being in court, stated that no manner of force or restraint was now being used against Chin Su, and that she could leave the Home at any time, and although, certainly, Chin Su or other strangers were not allowed unlimited liberty to enter the Home, yet Chin Su was free to visit the infant at all reasonable hours, in the presence of two other Chinamen, residents there. Mrs. Morrow, the matron of the Home, was ready, she stated, to restore the infant to her, and to give her the means to maintain and educate the infant during the next five years, or until she could be placed out in a suitable situation of service or otherwise as she might desire.

Sir Matthew R. Begbie, C. J.: The writ of habeas corpus has for its immediate object one sole condition, to restore to any person unlawfully detained in custody; otherwise the application has no other effect. Here, in point of fact, there seems to be no such detention, and, therefore, of any person's liberty. What is complained of, is an interference with Chin Su's claim of the sole custody of the infant. It does not appear that any person has a valid claim to that custody. He who has such a claim except the father, or a duly appointed guardian; or some person, as a schoolmaster, to whom the infant has by proper authority been committed or apprenticed. Even assuming Chin Su's statements to be true, viz: that Ah Gway is her niece, confined to her by her widowed mother for education, etc., she has no claim to her custody. The infant child has in England been greatly extended by statute (1886, c. 27). And an English widowed mother could not select for her child a school or a mistress, with whom she would not permit to be permitted to interfere. But I am not aware that this legislation has been adopted in Canada, or what is the state of the law in this respect. It would be some difficulty in satisfactorily ascertaining a Chinese widow possessed similar authority, or had legally deputed it. This Court has of present jurisdiction on a proper application to appoint a guardian, who would have exclusive control; but no such application is before me. The Court, however, always considers what is the most disadvantageous to the infant to pursue. And in the presence of Mrs. Morrow's undertaking, and the infant's own wishes (very emphatically manifested), I must decline to order the return of the infant, which I am asked to do to remove her from one unauthorized custody, where she desires to remain, and where, I think, her best interests are lodged, and deliver her over to another custody equally unauthorized, where, I feel sure, she could not be retained except by physical means, and where she would be exposed to risks from which she is at present protected. The writ will, therefore, be refused; but looking to the circumstances under which the original change of domicile is alleged to have been effected, and which are not contradicted or explained, I shall refuse it without costs.

Mr. Helmcken for the application Mr. Forster for the infant, J. B. Wood for Chin Su.

It is understood that the Warrimoo and the Mowbray will be the first steamers put on the British Columbia and Australian line by the New Zealand and Australia Steamship Company, the Mowbray leaving Sydney for Victoria May 10.

Don't be concerned. Take BACRAM'S PILLS.

THE BRITISH PACIFIC.

To THE EDITOR.—The British Pacific Properties as explained by Mr. Dakens in a published interview, comprises that \$15,000,000, approximately three-fifths of the cost of the road, shall be secured upon the railway and the land grant, and that the financial company will agree to raise the other two-fifths upon the security of the reversionary interest, subject to any lien which the Province may retain to protect such guarantee. It may be said that such reversionary interest in 1,000 miles of railway through this Province worth \$10,000,000. From my knowledge of the Province I would say that it is worth very much more. Even the opponents of the guarantee admit this, for they say that the land subsidy itself is sufficient to pay company for building the road. If this be true, then it must be ample security for the interest on the bonds, and if for the whole interest, then certainly for any part of the interest which the Province may guarantee.

The fact that the financial company undertakes to raise approximately \$10,000,000 upon the faith of the reversionary interest in the property is, in itself, a considerable evidence that the capitalists will take the property in hand do not mean to let the matter rest undeveloped. It will be their interest to develop the property to the best of their power, and to realize as much as possible out of their land grant. By enlisting the interest of capitalists in the railway, the Government also interests the industrial development of the Province, a thing which we need if possible more than a railway; but the least objection to the railway is that it will be a great step towards the development of the Province. It will be a purely financial way to be able to secure the advantage which the operations of the company in the direction of the road will give to the Province.

So clearly does it seem to me that the Province stands to gain greatly as a Province from the operations of the company, that I for one would be inclined to hold the Government to its promise. This, in the proposition made, provided the guarantee is reasonable and the financial standing of the English capitalists is good, and the company is to be of course, in what I write that no question can be justly raised as to their standing, and that the necessary proofs of it will be given, and that the road will be carried out, and that a matter of detail which can only be determined when once the principle of the guarantee has been passed upon by the Legislature. I take it that all the people of the Province will be glad to see that no bargain will be made with any company that is not predicated upon unquestionable security that the road will be carried out.

I do not think that the people, when they come to understand what the guarantee asked from the Legislature means, will raise any objection to it. When they come to know that before the railway company of the Province will attach, the railway property must first absolute to their reversionary interest in their property, and be paid for in full, and that they have put into it over and above three-fifths of its cost, they will understand that the proposed operation of the railway is a thing which will be undertaken upon land of at least one-half greater value than the face of the bond, with interest guaranteed by the Government of British Columbia, which is an immense unoccupied domain which it will pay richly to develop. We have boasted of our incomparable agricultural capabilities, of our extensive forests, of our incalculable mineral wealth, and for the last twenty years we have been calling on the world to come and help us build up a great industrial community here, and we have done nothing to show that we were only clap-trap meant to deceive the public. The English capitalists who are willing to build the road are not only giving us every guarantee of their good faith and financial ability to do what they undertake to do; and they ask us for a partial guarantee that we have meant all that we have said as to the value of our Province. Shall we refuse to give it? And if we refuse, would we not thereby give a blow to the development of the Province from which it would not recover in many years?

If the standing of the English capitalists is what it is represented to be (I do not pretend to know and am content to allow the Government to examine into this matter), I do not see how the Province can consistently refuse to give the guarantee asked for.

BRITISH COLONIALIST.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Victoria Footballers Win From Both Sonoma and Nanaimo—Lacrosse Association Meeting.

First Outing of the Victoria Canoe Club—Port Townsend Wants a Game.

Yesterday was Victoria's day to win at football, the Rugby seniors again defeating Sonoma in the return match played at Beacon Hill, and the Junior Association players securing the coveted championship by beating the Juniors of Nanaimo with ease. The senior match was hard from the time the ball was set in motion, the weak points in the Sonoma team having been materially strengthened since the last engagement, and several heavy scrimmages were enjoyed by the spectators, perhaps more than by the participants. In the first half neither side scored, but when time was called the teams settled down to even harder work. Langley soon after secured a try for the Victoria, which, however, was not improved upon. The next instructions were given to the Victoria, which was another, while Sonoma failed to make a point, although their forwards again did splendid work. The game went to Victoria by two tries to one.

VICTORIA V. NANAIMO.

Great interest was taken in this game from the fact that Victoria had beaten the Vancouver, who were the champions of the Mainland; and although "our boys" had not met Vancouver this season, they had played a draw game with them towards the close of last season. The match was therefore for the junior championship of the Province.

The teams looked up at 3 p.m. promptly when a glance at the splendid physique of the Nanaimo boys told that they would play a hard game. They were all boys of fair size and sturdy build. The Victoria boys were not so uniformly well built, some being tall, while not a few were very small, but their fresh, jaunty appearance gave evidence of their good training.

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LACROSSE.

THE SCHEDULE FOR '93.

VANCOUVER, April 8.—(Special)—The B. C. Amateur Lacrosse Association met in convention to-night, when it was decided to apply for affiliation with the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada. The following schedule was arranged for the season:

May 15—Westminster v. Vancouver, at Vancouver.

May 24—Victoria v. Westminster, at Victoria.

June 3—Victoria v. Vancouver, at Victoria.

June 17—Vancouver v. Westminster, at Westminster.

July 1—Vancouver v. Victoria, at Vancouver.

July 15—Westminster v. Victoria, at Westminster.

July 29—Westminster v. Vancouver, at Westminster.

August 10—Victoria v. Vancouver, at Victoria.

August 28—Westminster v. Victoria, at Victoria.

September 2—Vancouver v. Victoria, at Vancouver.

September 16—Victoria v. Westminster, at Westminster.

September 22—Vancouver v. Westminster, at Vancouver.

The officers chosen were: Hon. President, Dunn, of Vancouver; President, John Reid, Westminster; First Vice-President, W. H. Ellis, Second Vice-President, W. Beecher, Secretary-treasurer, H. W. Cullin, Victoria; Council—Jas. Leamy, A. B. MacKenzie, Westminster; J. S. Yates, Victoria; E. A. Quigley and M. Ward, Vancouver. Official referees—Senkler and Taylor, Vancouver; Godfrey and MacDonald, Westminster; Waite and McKenzie, Victoria.

REGATTA.

WESTMINSTER MEN HEAD FROM.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 8.—(Special)—Chief Ackerman of the fire department has sent an acceptance of the Victoria fire team's challenge to Chief Deane, and invites a tug-of-war contest. His team will not be made up of firemen entirely, though they will predominate.

THE MANTOBA SERIES.

WINNIPEG, April 6.—A schedule of matches has been arranged by the Manitoba Provincial cricket association. All are to be played before June 12, and many will be played in Winnipeg during the exhibition.

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CAPIT.

Australian Steamer Be Employed in Customs Revenue and Cas. (From our Ottawa, April with reference to line between Vancouver and Seattle to-day. The steamer "Warrimoo" is being placed on the route, the steamer being 800 tons, with a draught of 12 feet, and a speed of the Victoria Union Steam boats now running San Francisco. As the Canadian that to San Francisco, it is expected that a large travel will go via Victoria. A despatch from the Colonial office at Government had trade of the Span placed on the same colonies and the have been given to fully levied on the islands will cost \$27,334,000, expense \$5,141,000, than at the current rate. A preliminary of organized here to-day. A customs ruling by whatever means, at 35 per cent.

CHINESE.

SEATTLE, April 8.—The Chinese smuggled on Puget sound the past two weeks Inspector of San Francisco, the means of a gang of smugglers "Coke." He had celebrated an schooner Louis O'Connell has attracted a Franco for the hardy got to March 22, he received the smuggling of Portland and on instruments of the been made to the sources. He left 29, has been in Port time, and has many of the case of so much been instructed to Washington City. "The Government to stop the illegal and opium at Portland. I was sent here to find out what had been done to the course, the contents given to the present value of the goods retained in a few seized at San Francisco, 4,380 came from Portland, was forwarded through Portland, when the Hyattian last time with Chin they take the papers the government officers men off until the boat got to Seattle. The British Columbia, were found to be smugglers. We got a good arrest all those who and they are under "I don't see why the British Columbia is so far as for its utter forged paper. The prominent men we complete a good list. These are the common Chinese merchant have coffee and opium, and say: "This and wants to go to papers." The back. The papers of the Republic is not why their handling of O'Connell. By the of the Louis O'Connell, was forwarded through Portland, when the Hyattian last time with Chin they take the papers the government officers men off until the boat got to Seattle. The British Columbia, were found to be smugglers. We got a good arrest all those who and they are under "I don't see why the British Columbia is so far as for its utter forged paper. The prominent men we complete a good list. These are the common Chinese merchant have coffee and opium, and say: "This and wants to go to papers." The back. The papers of the Republic is not why their handling of O'Connell. 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and inserting in lieu of day of August... the amended bill set forth... the "Game Protection Act"...

GAIN ONE POUND A DAY... THE BEST... LIVER OIL WITH... FITS!

ROSES... So healthy and strong... Will bloom the same season... ROSES

CAPITAL NOTES.

Australian Steamship Line—Vessels to Be Employed—Canada and the Spanish Antilles.

Revenue and Expenditure Returns—Customs Ruling as to Duty on Cash Registers.

OTTAWA, April 8.—Further information with reference to the proposed steamship line between Canada and Australia is forthcoming to-day. The two vessels which will be placed on the route are the "Maverick" and "Warrior"...

ALASKA FISHERIES. TACOMA, April 8.—D. H. Hume has been notified that the Alaska Fishing Company had been fully organized at Fairhaven...

CHINESE SMUGGLING. SEATTLE, April 7.—An investigation into the Chinese smuggling business at Portland and on Puget sound has been going on for the past two weeks by C. A. Noyes...

ARMY V. NAVY, it is reported last week. Articles have been published in the "Game Protection Act"...

AGGRESSIVE TETOTALLERS.

They Break Up an Imposing Public Procession in Trafalgar Square.

London, April 8.—The attempt this afternoon on the part of publicans and others to make an imposing public demonstration against the proposed law establishing local option and abridging the privileges of the liquor trade resulted in a scene of riot and disorder.

BEHRING SEA. Further Proceedings Before the Arbitration Commissioners—Carter Replies to Sir C. Russell.

It appears that the riot, this afternoon, between the opponents and the advocates of the liquor bill, was a very serious one. The demonstrators were armed with sticks and stones...

VALPARAISO, Chile, April 8.—A correspondent in Rio de Sul has telegraphed confirmation of the news of the taking of Gen. Durn by the revolutionary forces. He also captured Urubay and Baouy...

TORONTO TOPICS.

Narrow Escape of an Express Train in the Mountains—Immigrant From Adjoining States.

Toronto, April 8.—(Special)—The Empire's Montreal correspondent says he learns that John H. R. Molson's gift of \$60,000 to the medical faculty of McGill University, followed by Sir Donald A. Smith's princely donation to the same department of \$100,000...

THE LONDON DAILY NEWS REVIEWS AND COMPARES THE ARGUMENTS.

PARIS, April 7.—James C. Carter continued before the Behring Sea court of arbitration to-day his reply to Sir Charles Russell's plea for admission to the evidence of the British supplementary report of the Behring Sea commission.

VALPARAISO, Chile, April 8.—A correspondent in Rio de Sul has telegraphed confirmation of the news of the taking of Gen. Durn by the revolutionary forces.

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BEHIND THE TIME.

Our criticism on the course pursued by the Vancouver dailies with respect to the British Pacific railway has not met with the approval of those periodicals. The World particularly takes offence at our remarks, and in Tuesday's issue publishes a characteristic rejoinder.

We are surprised that the World has not seen long ere this that its style of journalism is out of date. Thirty or forty years ago the village newspaper was the receptacle of the village gossip, and it discussed men and things in the village gossip style and from the village gossip standpoint.

It is a pity that the World should have been so backward as to say that the abandoned wreck who had the audacity to call in question the infallibility of the village editor. Not only was the offender himself punished for his presumption and audacity, but his ancestors, his contemporary kindred, and everything belonging to him, were ridiculed and reviled.

Happily, in most parts of the Dominion the village gossip style of journalism has disappeared, and we do not see why it should linger in Vancouver. The newspapers of Canada, even in the smallest villages, now attempt, at any rate, to discuss public questions on their merits, and they have, to a very great extent, abandoned vituperation.

Our contemporary stigmatizes the British Pacific project as "a bladder" and with elegance and exactness speaks of "probing" it. It is also, looking down from the heights of affluence, reproaches the promoters of the railway with being the possessors of "depleted pocketbooks" and of never having a "banking account."

What does all this prove? Saying that the scheme is a bladder does not make it one, and sneering at men for being poor does not make them unworthy of confidence. The British Pacific must stand or fall on its merits and its promoters must be judged by their works.

It is not calculated to advance the prosperity of the Province, it is welcome to its opinion. But it should show that it has some ground for that opinion and not insult the intelligence of its readers by speaking contemptuously both of the enterprise and its promoters without advancing a particle of proof to show that they deserve to be so spoken of.

Our contemporary objects in a very emphatic manner to "the people of this Province being saddled with an incubus that will hang like a mill-stone round their necks for centuries to come."

It is in truth, speaking in the dark about the whole matter. It knows nothing whatever about the terms to be proposed, and still it condemns them in its own special way. Such talk is simply rant; it does not bear the least distant resemblance to reasonable discussion.

With regard to the foolish and untruthful things that the World says about the Colonist, all we have to say is that the virago who loudly rails at a passer-by, should show who her hear what she is, but she does the passer-by no harm whatever.

THE LABOR CASES.

The United States Circuit Court has confirmed the decision of the Ohio Court in the Ann Arbor case. The effect of this decision, if sustained by the Supreme Court, will be to make boycotts illegal in the United States. A temporary injunction was asked for by the Ann Arbor Road to restrain Chief Arthur from issuing a boycott order.

As to Arthur, the amendments charge that he, as chief of the Brotherhood, exercises a controlling influence upon its members in all matters treated by its rules and regulations; that one of its rules requires all its members in the employ of any railroad company, whenever an order to that effect is given by the chief officer, to refuse to receive, handle or carry cars of freight from any other railroad company whose employees members of said association, have engaged in a strike; that such strike was

declared against the complainant by members of the brotherhood with Arthur's consent and approval; that Arthur now publicly announces that unless the complainants submit to the demands of the striking employes he will order the rule enforced; that the rule is in direct contravention of the Interstate Commerce Law, and intended to induce the employees of the defendant companies to violate that law and the previous order of the court, and that Arthur with others is conspiring to that end.

It is evidently the opinion of this judge that the boycott, as far as railroads are concerned, is illegal. Judge Billings, of the United States Circuit Court, a few days ago, rendered a very important decision in the case of the United States vs. the Amalgamated Council of New Orleans, growing out of the general labor strike of last November.

The decision of Judge Billings maintains a distinction between interstate and foreign commerce, and states that interstate commerce is within the statute of July 2, 1890, as well as combinations by and between employees.

A combination among laborers to allow no work to be done in moving goods and merchandise which was being conveyed through the city of New Orleans from State to State and from foreign countries, until the demands of employees on certain kinds of business were complied with, is within the prohibition of the statute; and that such a combination is none the less unlawful because the interruption of commerce it attempted did also compass the interruption of all other kinds of business.

This aims at sympathetic strikes, and shows that no class of men has a right to impede the commerce of the country. Judge Billings was particularly clear on the subject of intimidation. Here is an extract from his decision on that subject:

The evil as well as the unlawfulness of the act of defendants consists in this, that until certain demands of theirs were complied with, they sought to prevent, and did prevent, everybody from moving the commerce of the city. It was the successful effort of the combination of the defendants to intimidate and overawe others who were at work in conducting or carrying on the commerce of the city in which the court finds their error and their violation of the statute.

The New York Daily Tribune states the principle on which the Ann Arbor decision is based in the following terms: The true question underlying the Ann Arbor case is therefore this: Whether the public has any right to protection in the courts against the orders of a labor organization, where those orders are calculated to impose additional burdens upon all other laborers and all other citizens.

These United States decisions are important, not only in the United States but in Canada. They make the relation between labor combinations and the general public very clear; and the general principles on which United States law is based are almost identical with those that underlie the laws of all British countries. It will generally be found that on a grave question like this one under consideration what is good law in the United States is good law in the Dominion of Canada.

STILL UNDISCOVERED.

The News-Advertiser and the World have again attempted to discuss the postponement of the Redistribution Bill. Having had ample time for inquiry and reflection they are wholly unable to show that to defer the enactment of the law for twelve months or so will do harm to any one in this Province. The failure of these two journals to show that putting off the passing of a Redistribution Bill will be productive of the slightest injury to the Province places them in a very peculiar position.

They are crying out that they are hurt, but when asked to point to the sore place they cannot save their lives show where it is. Their inability to prove that there is any real ground for complaint compels them to discuss the question of Redistribution itself. But the nature of the changes that are required to be made have nothing whatever to do with the postponement of the measure. The bill, when it is brought down next year, after inquiries have been made and information obtained, may be all that our contemporaries desire. It may be as fair and as wise a measure as the wit of man can devise. No one has any reason to conclude that it will not be in every sense a better bill than could have been submitted to the House this year.

The only question to be discussed now is: If the Government are of opinion that they are not in possession of sufficient information to frame a satisfactory measure, are they justified in postponing its enactment? As no conceivable injury can be done to the Province by the delay, we think that it is impossible for a fair-minded and a sensible man to give any other answer to this question than that the Government are perfectly justified in putting off the consideration of the bill until they are better informed. In fact if the Opposition really want a good measure they would advise the Government to take all the time to consider it that can be had before the next election.

It is very evident that our contemporaries feel that it is an exceedingly hard thing to manufacture a grievance out of nothing. They know that in an ordinary matter of business a postponement of this kind would be agreed to without a moment's hesitation. When, as in this case, it can be shown that no person or no interest would be injured by giving the party requiring it a little more time to fulfill an engagement it would be considered unreasonable to make any objection or to throw any obstacle in the way.

Of course it would be different if it could be shown that an extension of time would cause loss or increase risk. Then the parties injured or likely to be injured would have reason to complain, and no one would regard them as unreasonable if they protested against the delay. But in this case no one will suffer loss, and the delay does not risk the measure being ill-digested or unjust. We do not wonder that our contemporaries are a little cross. They must feel that they are making themselves ridiculous, and no one likes, even in the interest of his party, to place himself in that position.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

The Municipalities Bill seems to be a measure on which every practice legislator can try his hand. It is out and carved and patched in a way that makes it a kind of curiosity in legislation. Mr. Keith yesterday thought that his time had come to stick on his patch. This was not a clause to compel persons like fortune tellers, astrologers and clairvoyants, who are guilty of an indictable offense, to pay a license, but one that is intended to add very materially to the taxes of the already heavily burdened owner of real estate in a municipality. Our esteemed correspondent "Watchman" very properly directs attention to this amendment. It is one that should not be inserted in the Municipalities Bill at a venture. It should be examined closely and deliberated upon carefully. Its probable effect upon the welfare of the municipalities should be fully considered. It certainly should not be a hasty amendment inserted in the Bill when the members are sick and tired of it, and anxious to get it out of the way as soon as possible.

It is a pity that the World should have been so backward as to say that the abandoned wreck who had the audacity to call in question the infallibility of the village editor. Not only was the offender himself punished for his presumption and audacity, but his ancestors, his contemporary kindred, and everything belonging to him, were ridiculed and reviled.

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BLIGHTED AMBITION.

Mr. Cotton's first attempt at leadership turned out to be a complete failure. He was unable to retain the support of the Independents, and he strengthened the support of the Government. The majority decided that the Government in postponing the Redistribution Bill has not forfeited the confidence of the House, but has acted in the best interests of the Province. The division of twenty-one to ten in favor of Mr. Home's amendment must have been a sore blow and a great discouragement to the ambitious member for Vancouver. He must have known that the Government had not done anything worthy of censure, and he must now see that in making the withdrawal of the Redistribution Bill the ground of a motion, of want of confidence he committed a huge mistake. The good sense of the House and of the country is on the side of the Government, and Mr. Cotton must have been blind not to have seen that the members of the majority would not stultify themselves, even to make him the leader of a third party. If he had as much knowledge of parliamentary usage as a man in his position ought to have, he would have known that merely postponing a measure not urgently required by the country is not sufficient or proper ground for a vote of censure. The Dominion Government during the session just closed dropped two measures mentioned in the Speech from the Throne—one a bill to improve the Franchise Law, and the other to amend the Civil Service Act—and yet the Opposition did not say a word about the withdrawal or postponement. And it is to be presumed that the Hon. Wilfred Laurier understands the duties of Opposition leader almost as well as Mr. F. C. Cotton.

A TIT-BIT.

A late number of that entertaining publication Tit-Bits contains the following paragraph: "In Canada, too, new towns are springing into existence all along the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway, while the rise of Victoria, British Columbia, thanks to this same railway, has been little short of marvelous."

Victoria, the writer ought to have known, has been long before the Canadian Pacific was built or thought of, and there are those who say that that railway has not contributed very largely to its growth. Victoria certainly has not been favored by the Canadian Pacific, and it has grown and prospered rather in spite of the influence of the management of that road than on account of it.

THE BRITISH SITUATION.

The motion for the second reading of the Home Rule bill has been made. The prospect at this moment is that the measure will be successfully engineered through the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone's majority is larger than was expected. At the last important division, on Mr. Balfour's vote of confidence motion, it was forty-seven, and sanguine Home Rulers predict that Mr. Gladstone's bill will be carried by a majority of fifty.

It is difficult to say how Home Rule is looked upon by the country. The bye-elections have not proved a very satisfactory test. The Government has sustained in some discouraging defeats, but it has also had some unexpected successes. There are so many influences that have weight in an isolated election that are not felt in a general appeal to the people that it is always unsafe to take the results of a few bye-elections as a test of political feeling and public opinion.

There can be no doubt that in Ireland the feeling adverse to Home Rule has become stronger and more intense; at any rate, its manifestations are more striking than they have hitherto. The people of Ulster believe that they will be deprived of religious liberty if Home Rule carries the day and Ireland has a Parliament and an Executive of its own. They are appealing strongly to their fellow-Protestants in Great Britain, and it would be wonderful if they were met with no response. The welcome that Mr. Balfour met in Ireland and the speeches which were made while he was there, must, one would think, convince the people of England and Scotland that the Protestant danger is hanging over them. The evidence of their earnestness and sincerity is too strong to be doubted for a single moment. It seems unreasonable to believe that the electors of Great Britain will conclude that the fears of the men of Ulster are only imaginary, and that their apprehensions are groundless; and that when the time comes they will help to place over the heads of their Ulster co-religionists an authority which they dread so much and hate so bitterly. We would not be at all surprised to hear that a sympathy in favor of the Ulster men has been evoked in Great Britain so general and so strong as very materially to affect the elections when they shall be held.

It is generally admitted that there will be another general election on the Home Rule issue, and that, too, before very long. It is certain that the Lords will reject the Home Rule bill. When it is thrown out of the House of Lords, Mr. Gladstone will not accept defeat. He will appeal again to the people, and then it will be found whether or not the sympathy for the Ulster Protestants is general and active.

The political party that much depends upon the continuation of Mr. Gladstone's

Some encouragement, for he continues the practice. Indeed, the sermon has come to be a prominent feature in the weekly edition of the Herald.

THE NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The arrangement for a monthly steamship service between British Columbia and Australia is a strong indication that the importance of this Province is being properly estimated by the business men of the world. A few years ago it would have appeared almost as feasible to obtain a line of balloons to the moon as a line of steamships between this Pacific Province and the Australian Colonies. Those who talked about such a line were regarded as harmless visionaries whose dreams would not be realized within a century or so. But progress is rapid in our day, and what but a few years ago appeared almost immeasurably distant is now within our grasp.

The new line will not doubt be most advantageous to this Province as well as to the whole Dominion. When it is established Victoria will be really nearer to Australia than Great Britain was less than fifty years ago to Halifax, Quebec, Montreal and New York. It took the sailing ships of those days much longer to cross the Atlantic than it will the steamer of the Australian line to traverse the Pacific, a good deal more than twice the distance.

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AN UNLOOKED FOR RESULT.

The people of the State of Michigan are beginning to find that abolition of the death punishment is being followed by inconveniences which were not thought of by the merciful legislators. Murderers imprisoned for life, knowing that they are already suffering the extreme penalty of the law and that nothing worse can befall them, no matter what they do, take the lives of their keepers whenever an opportunity offers. Not long ago a man named Cuddy was murdered by a life convict. Another miscreant named Latimer, who was undergoing imprisonment for life for the murder of his mother, in order to facilitate his escape from prison murdered one of his guards. For this second crime he can, under the Michigan law, receive no other punishment than that to which he was sentenced for killing his mother. This fortnight when he gets into half a dozen jailers without forfeiting his worthless life. The problem which the Michigan legislators have to solve, is how they are to punish a murderer already under sentence for committing an indefinite number of murders. If the prison officials do not take the law in their own hands and kill the convict who attempts the life of any one who is in charge of him, it is hard to see what is to be done without going back to the old-fashioned way of riding society of cold-blooded murderers.

New York, April 5.—The steamer Borio, which arrived in this port last evening, has on board the Derby winner, George Frederick, imported by the well-known Canadian sportsman, J. P. Dawes, of Montreal, who will be ridden by the Canadian, the great steeple-chaser, Charlemagne, and Ross, some years ago, and later of Red Fell, Belle of Orange, and other good performers. J. P. Dawes, an old horse owner, having won the Derby in 1874, when he was the property of Mr. Cartwright. There were twenty starters, and the winner was ridden by the Canadian. Mr. Dawes will place the horse in the stud in Canada.

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Easter Week.

An Easter week meeting was held at St. Luke's, Cedar Hill, on Wednesday evening, presided over by the rector, Rev. M. C. Browne. Capt. Cartell, Messrs. S. Tolmie, H. King, and L. Brown were elected church wardens for the ensuing year, but the election of lay delegates and the church committee was postponed, owing to the pressure of business. Steps were taken for the erection of a suitable rotatory, and the improvement of the glebe lands.

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Colonist, April 14, 1893.
The meeting of the Grand Chamber...

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Sixth Par.
Session.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

Thursday, April 6, 1893.
The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock...

MUNICIPAL BILL.

On the motion to adopt the report of the committee on the Municipal Bill...

THE GAVREAU EXPEDITION.

Hon. Mr. VERNON presented a return to an order of the House for copies of correspondence re the Gavreau expedition...

CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD.

Hon. Mr. BEAVER asked the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works if he was the intention of the Government to build a road to the head waters of the Yukon...

FRASER RIVER BRIDGE.

Hon. Mr. DAVIS presented a message from the Lieutenant-Governor returning the Fraser River Traffic Bill...

THE GAME BILL.

The Game bill was read a third time and passed.

PROVINCIAL VOTERS ACT.

Dr. Watt moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Provincial Voters Act...

THE HOUSE ADJOURNS.

The House adjourned at 5:30 p.m., until 2 o'clock Friday.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

Friday, April 7, 1893.
The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

CARIBOO STAGE ROBBERY.

Mr. SMITH, from the select committee appointed to inquire into the Cariboo stage robbery...

FRASER RIVER TRAFFIC BILL.

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LILLOOET RIVER NAVIGATION.

Mr. SWORD moved: "Whereas the navigation of the Lillooet River (Maple Ridge) is at present impeded by sand-bars...

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

Mr. CORROU moved, seconded by Mr. Keith, that the Government, by neglecting to bring down a measure...

CONFIDENCE.

Mr. CORROU said he had never experienced more reluctance and embarrassment...

the Province, he reverted to the state of things existing when the last Redistribution bill was brought down in 1889-90. Then the Government held that it was impossible to obtain sufficient information as to the distribution of population in the Province...

that statement. Well, sir, having enunciated the necessity of such an action, he proceeded to say that there would be no possibility of changing the representation, as the House could not be dissolved until next year...

trials were producers, and where there was one producer, there were ten to twenty consumers. The representation must, therefore, be on the basis that due regard be had to the proportion which the number of producers bore to the consumers...

every one, so far from the Government, as a duty, so far from the Government, as a duty, so far from the Government, as a duty...

ment members had about 10,000 to 12,000 polled by the Opposition and Independents combined. The best of the imagination run away with him; but on facts, which could be proved at any time any hon. member wanted to look things up...

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Advertisement for Cream of Tartar Powder, featuring an image of a woman and child, with text: "The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder—No Ammonia; No Alum."

must necessarily bring in a vast population which, with the development of its magnificent mineral deposits, would necessitate two or three additional members for West Kootenay at next election. Had the Government brought in a Redistribution bill this session and gone to the country a great injustice would have been done to this district. Therefore under the circumstances we have heartily endorsed the action of the Government in postponing the Redistribution bill until next session.

Hon. Mr. BEAVER condemned the present system of representation, one defect of which was seen to-day, when by the opposite course of action of the two representatives of Vancouver, that city would have practically no voice in the question at issue. Looking at the Province as a whole, with its hundred thousand population, he thought no one could say that thirty-three or thirty-five members were not sufficient to fully represent every part of it. He claimed that he had years ago told the House that the information to be obtained from the Dominion census was not of a slight estimate value, and he held that the census had been simply made an excuse for putting off redistribution until after the next general election. He said that the first speaker in this regard (Mr. Grant) had had a free hand in the House, having told the electorate that he would support any good measure and oppose any bad one brought up, he would be glad to know which members could not do the same, and how these Independents differed in position from the members of the Opposition. He said that the Independent members of the Opposition represented a larger portion of the population than did the members supporting the Government, and criticised the course of the Government in giving their support to the present ministers, and thus permitting them to remain in power. The promise of a redistribution bill made in the Speech from the Throne meant that if such a bill was brought down it would deprive of his seat either the Attorney-General or his colleague from Cowichan, and he therefore was surprised that members of the House had been so glibly as to suppose that the bill would be brought down. He thought it would be a good thing for the Province if there was another Government in power. For instance a great part of the legislation of this year would go into the waste paper basket.

Hon. Mr. POOLEY—Preserve the Municipal Bill (Laughter).  
Hon. Mr. BEAVER continued that it would be a good thing if a bill of this year did go into the waste paper basket. He had introduced the bill, but did not feel disposed to accept the responsibility. He did not endorse what he had heard from the Opposition, but would support the motion moved by that hon. gentleman.

Hon. Mr. HORN'S amendment was carried on the following division:—  
Ayes—Messrs. Baker, Davis, Vernon, Elberts, Stoddard, Booth, Naeson, Pooley, Turner, Martin, Croft, Hunter, Rogers, Anderson, Fletcher, Watt, Horns, Kellie, Pynchon, Gray, Smith, and Croft.  
Nays—Messrs. Milne, Beaven, Brown, Forster, Keith, Cotton, Kitchen, Sword, McKenzie, Semlin—10.  
Mr. Hall absent.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.  
Hon. Mr. TURNER rising to a question of privilege, drew attention to a dispatch under the following heading from the Post-Intelligencer. The dispatch was read as follows:—

A SECESSION SCHEME.  
AMBITIOUS POLITICIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA HATCH A PLOT.  
PROVINCE TO BE DIVIDED.  
THE PATRIOTS SLATE THEMSELVES FOR THE PROPOSED NEW OFFICE.  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL JONES HOLDS THE STATE LAND COMMISSION BILL TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL—TRIAL OF ROBERT AT SUZMAN CITY—EVARETT POLITICS.

Mr. Brown in explanation said it would be the intention of the House to put a bill on the safety valve. In the present case the Niger might get hurt, as used to be the case sometimes.

MR. GRANT asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the Liquor License Regulation Act by allowing saloons to keep open on Sundays, except during the hours of 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Leave was granted, but the first reading was negatived on a vote of 17 to 11.

CANADA WESTERN REPRESENTATION.  
Mr. SWORD moved, "That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying him to cause to be sent down to this House copies of all correspondence as to the proclamation relating to the proposed extension of the Canadian Western and Northern Extension and Aid Act, 1892, including copies of the securities given to the Government, as required by section 4 of said Act."

Mr. ROBERTS introduced a bill to amend the Cattle Act. Bill read a first time; second reading to-morrow.

CORRESPONDENCE RE-CENSUS.  
Mr. BROWN moved, "That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying him to send down to this House copies of all communications between the Honorable Minister of Finance and the Department of Agriculture with the Dominion with regard to the census."

IRREGULAR SURVEYS.  
DR. WAZZ asked the hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following question:—"Is it the intention of the Government to issue any portion of the survey to surveyors throughout the Province to survey those sections of Yale, Kootenay, Lillicoet, and Lower Cariboo districts, or any of them, in which irrigation is required for the successful prosecution of agriculture, in order to show how lands now comparatively valueless may be supplied with abundant water for purposes of irrigation; and if such surveys are made, whether they will show the source of water supply, its amount, the direction, length, capacity, and cost of the necessary irrigation works, the expense which will in this way be incurred?"

Hon. Mr. VERNON replied: "The matter has not been considered by the Government."

CANADA WESTERN SECURITIES.  
MR. SMELIN asked the hon. Minister of Finance the following questions:—"What amount of securities has been deposited with the Government by the promoters of the Canadian Western railway? 2. "What is the nature of such securities?"

Hon. Mr. TURNER replied as follows:—"1. \$50,000. 2. Bonds, R. P. Bithel, \$50,000, and collateral bond Frank Baker and others, to the Minister of Finance, deposited in 17th National Bank Chicago, September 17, 1892."

LAND SURVEYORS ACT.  
Hon. Mr. VERNON introduced a bill to amend the Land Surveyors Act; bill read a first time, second reading to-morrow.

THE HOUSE went into committee of the whole on the Mineral bill, Mr. Croft in the chair.  
The bill was reported complete with amendments.

CANADA WESTERN RAILWAY.  
Hon. Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill respecting the Canada Western railway. Bill read a first time; second reading to-morrow.

CONSUMERS' WATERWORKS ACT.  
Hon. Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill respecting the Consumers' Waterworks Act, 1892. Bill read a first time; second reading to-morrow.

ROCKEY CENTRAL R.Y.  
There was a prolonged debate on the motion to refer to a committee on the Kootenay Central Railway bill.

Mr. Croft's motion to insert several clauses was rejected.

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From the DAILY COLONIST April 4. THE CITY.  
Major Nicholson's Successor.  
It is announced on good authority that the position in the B.C.E.G.A. vacated by the resignation of Major Nicholson will be filled by Mr. J. B. ...

Reference was made in the COLONIST a short time ago to a paper read by Dr. Dawson, C.M.G., before the Royal Colonial Institute, London, on the subject of British Columbia. The full text of the paper appears on page five (in the supplement) of this issue, and will be found very interesting reading.

Senator McInnes is back from the Dominion capital, in good health and spirits, and expresses himself as satisfied with the appropriations for British Columbia. He says that some of the Eastern members appeared to be jealous of the apparent liberality shown by the Government in dealing with this province and city; but added the Senator it is only what we should have got years ago. It surprised many of them to hear that we contributed more per capita to the "exchequer" than any other province in the Dominion. The figures quoted astounded many of them.

As I write this it is raining great big invoices of eastern rain of the wet kind, and yet a hospitable man has his open vicar at the door for me to go riding for the purpose of adding to my collection of scenery.

Hospitality is one of the best products of the human heart, and there is no danger of overproduction, but I am so thoroughly gorged with scenery from the Natural Bridge in Virginia to the Golden Gate that when any one says scenery to me I wither. Orange orchards are rare and beautiful sights, but when I can sit in this warm room gathered about a big coal fire and see miles of them from the window, why should I put on my fur overcoat and a makintosh in order to freeze and cry out with assumed delight every half mile while I gradually get Pomona on the lungs!

At Riverside I met my old friend W. J. McIntyre. Years ago he was the agent of the government at the seal islands. He said that with his family for years among the Aleut Indians and studied the whole seal industry. He made a long and careful report, showing how the government might with a thorough, careful supervision kill 100,000 seal per year and not damage the plant. This report took all his spare time while there. He returned in fur garments, he and his wife and little girl, and with a head of whiskers that people came hundreds of miles to see.

The New York press was eager to get some of the matter contained in his report, but he said, "No, it belongs to the government." So, although he was not rich, he was loyal. He took the report to his chief and offered it to him.

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NYE IN CALIFORNIA.  
He Rooms at Large in Its Lustrant Orange Groves—He Will Not Visit the Fair.  
About a Big Hotel and How It is Located—Meeting an Old Friend.  
(Copyright, 1893, by Edgar W. Nye.)

The contrast between Maine and southern California as rival winter resorts is very great. Here the orange is picked during the entire year, and it is estimated that enough oranges fall off and are plowed under as fertilizer each year to supply the new state of Wyoming completely the year round.

It is estimated that established orange orchards of a good quality yield 10 per cent on the investment. Of course poor brands of oranges, just like ill chosen orchards of poor, miserable apples, yield much less. A young orchard not only does this after it is in bearing, but increases very greatly in value each year.

This information I got from old and tried friends and not from agents, and I speak especially of Riverside, where the orange is found in its greatest perfection and free from disease.

The budans grows in southern California, but would rather not. It is induced to try this country by the large profits which flourish here and loves to dust off one's chest with his hairy legs.

An amateur Cleopatra here used the tarantula with great effect in taking her own life in the closing scene, but the bite of the arantula involved so much skit dancing and calisthenics that the scenic effect was good and did much to revive "Cleopatra" on the coast.

As I write this it is raining great big invoices of eastern rain of the wet kind, and yet a hospitable man has his open vicar at the door for me to go riding for the purpose of adding to my collection of scenery.

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myself I give utterance to a sentiment which every one who has experienced. The Coronado Beach hotel, near San Diego, is about the largest hotel at which I ever put up so much as I did when I came away from the place. The surf is heard beating with a low San Diego boom against the beach. This boom costs one \$2 per day. Food, lodging and boom each \$2. Still that is cheap for a boom.

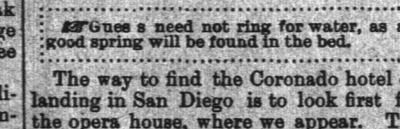
I remained three-quarters of a day at the San Diego hotel and then resumed work. I hate to be idle. The Coronado cost a very large sum of money but did not pay, to a creditor bought it for \$100,000, and while he was thinking what he would do with it was offered \$1,600,000. He accepted it at once, as he already had another hotel.

It was full when I was there at living rates, say \$6 to \$66 per day. The courtyard contains 80 acres of land, which is very valuable, as people are constantly settling up in the neighborhood—if they can. The dining room is bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner at a sideboard; thence running 8 poles 2 chains and 3 links to a palm tree; thence south 11 poles 2 chains and 4 links to a fireplace; thence west 47 degrees 8 poles 3 chains and 2 links; thence north 10 poles 1 chain 2 links to place of beginning.

Invalids are admitted if they will agree not to die in the house. In one room, under the bell bush, the following statement was made:

"I need not ring for water, as a good spring will be found in the bed."

The way to find the Coronado hotel on landing in San Diego is to look first for the opera house, where we appear. The following is a drawing of it from memory:



It represents the auditorium, B. pro centum. It is a large, ornate building with a prominent entrance and a balcony.

Inquire there, and you will be shown the Coronado, which you will recognize by the rates which come into view long before the hotel is reached.

Carriage hire and Mount Hood are the two highest things on the coast aside from that.

San Diego county is larger than Massachusetts, but not so thickly populated. It is a barren, rocky country, and the climate and bay are so soft and equable that most every consumptive has a nice big palm over his grave.

This statement is not intended to rest on the climate. Many consumptives come here and live as long as they care to. Still it is a lovely spot.

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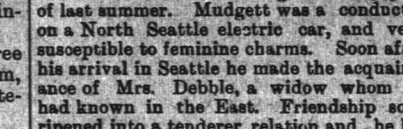
industry and thrift of the older states is here. It explains why, sometimes, strike an old deserted village in the far east, where only the old or incapacitated are to be met with. The young are here. Booms may come, and booms may go, but California will go on forever.

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BOARD OF TRADE.

Interesting Proceedings at the First Quarterly Meeting in the New Building.

The Marine Hospital—The Approaching Banquet—Boying the Channel—Pilotage and Towage Charges.

The first quarterly meeting of the B. C. Board of Trade in the new Board of Trade building was held yesterday afternoon.

President Hall took the chair at 3 o'clock. The members in attendance were: Messrs. H. E. Heisterman, C. E. Renouf, W. Morris, H. B. Conroy, J. E. Cooper, D. R. Perrin, Robert Ward, W. R. Wilson, L. H. Northey, L. H. Webber, J. H. Todd, S. Leiser, D. R. Ker, W. Seymour, H. J. Scott, A. C. Flumerfelt, F. B. Gregory, M. Strous, R. H. Swinerton, B. Rogers, J. Sehl and G. Lester.

Mr. Flumerfelt reported verbally as to the proposed banquet. A substantial sum had been guaranteed; if the amount guaranteed would be sufficient, they could proceed with the banquet.

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THE SONGHEES TRIBES.

Superintendent Vowell Explains to Them the Position of the Government.

The Tribe Has Increased and Not Diminished Since the Census Seven Years Ago.

Indian Agent Lomas, who came down from Nanaimo on Thursday, spent the greater part of yesterday on the Songhees reserve, where he was busily employed in preparing a census of the Songhees population.

Chief Charlie Freese and all the head men of the tribe were on hand to meet the superintendent, and listened intently to his remarks.

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THE BAWMORRE AFFAIR.

Captain Woodside Delivers the Dynamite's Machinery to the Police Authorities.

Detectives Working Up This and the Attempt on the Ethel and Marlon.

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A STRANGE STORY.

What One of the Post Office Carriers Saw and Heard While "Doing His Round."

It May or May Not Bear Upon the Mysterious Death of You and Ho! Wong.

A corner's jury on Wednesday decided that You On and Ho! Wong, the two Chinese domestic employed by Mr. F. H. Worlock who were found dead some two weeks ago, came to their untimely end through inhaling carbonic acid gas.

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THE SONGHEES TRIBES.

Superintendent Vowell Explains to Them the Position of the Government.

The Tribe Has Increased and Not Diminished Since the Census Seven Years Ago.

Indian Agent Lomas, who came down from Nanaimo on Thursday, spent the greater part of yesterday on the Songhees reserve, where he was busily employed in preparing a census of the Songhees population.

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HOME RULE.

Discussion Resumed in the Imperial Parliament.—Rt. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain's Objections.

Inconsistencies of the Gladstonians and Their Measure.—Great Risks With Small Advantage.

LONDON, April 10.—There was but a thin attendance in the House of Commons to-day when the discussion was resumed on the motion for the Home Rule bill.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the bill proposed to establish a brand new constitution for Ireland. The Prime Minister asked when the controversy would be settled, if the measure should be rejected.

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CAPITAL NOTES.

Classed as Ship's Stores—Canada's Mammoth Cheese—Chicago Weighs Twelve Tons.

The Bisle Team—Death of a Well Known Ministerial Private Secretary.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, April 10.—The Controller of Customs has decided that coal oil and tobacco may be properly classed as ship's stores and entered free of duty ex-warehouse.

The exhibit of fruit for Chicago from the Experimental Farm left to-night. It consists of six hundred bottles and is a grand collection. Prof. Robertson expects to ship the mammoth cheese to Chicago on Monday next.

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CABLE LETTER.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Visit to Rome—More Anarchism in Spain—Dock Strike at Hull.

Health Matters in Russia—Another French Crisis Anticipated—Christian Massacres in Armenia.

LONDON, April 10.—One hundred and fifteen petitions signed with 30,000 names, all in opposition to Home Rule, arrived in London this morning from Ireland, and more petitions of the same kind are on the way.

The best shown by the Hon. Mr. Phelps, Counsel for the United States, in the Behring Sea dispute, is a surprise to the English who met him while he was American minister here, and who remember him as a man of moderate diplomatic views.

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COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

Serious Mining Disaster at Pontypridd, Wales—Many Lives Lost—Scenes of Sorrow.

Great Difficulties in Getting to the Scene of the Explosion.—Serious Risks.

LONDON, April 11.—A frightful mining accident occurred to-day at Pontypridd, Wales. The gas in a coal pit near Pontypridd caused the gas to explode.

The condition of affairs in Armenia is becoming more serious daily. Constant arrests of Armenians are reported in private letters. It is estimated that between 1,800 and 2,000 Christians are now in Turkish dungeons.

Emperor Franz Joseph has been advised by his ministers to defer his visit to Budapest until the celebration in connection with the unveiling of the Honved monument shall have been concluded.

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BBB

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BUSINESS, MATRISM, DICE,

BLOOD.

Regular action, accumulations of filusore.

Its good effects in our case? Colic

B B B

PLORATION.

Colonel W. H. ... another trip to the ... geographical pole but the ... seeking funds to ...

Commissioner ... The United States ... arrived here this morning ...

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The Colonist

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1893

A REMARKABLE CHANGE.

The way in which the Toronto Globe speaks of Mr. Mercier's annexation speech is a good indication of the altered position occupied by that Quebec Liberal politician.

Mr. Mercier opened his address in a manner that promised a momentous declaration, but what followed was by no means calculated to set the St. Lawrence on fire.

Bad as Mr. Mercier is, and low as he has fallen in the esteem of his former admirers, he is, in this matter of Canadian Independence, either more honest or more clear-headed than the men who try to make the people believe that Canada, as long as its position relatively to the United States is the same as it is now, can ever become really independent.

The debate in the House of Commons on Uganda and the Division which followed it showed very clearly the public opinion in England is overwhelmingly against the abandonment of that country.

It is very easy to raise peddling objections to any kind of forward policy in East Africa. It is just as easy to raise them against the colonization of America or Australia.

The Government has been alive to the necessity of being prepared for a visitation of deadly and contagious diseases. They have placed before the Legislature a well considered Health Bill and we are glad to see that it was carried by good majorities and with very little opposition.

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The policy of the Gladstone Government in conferring the appointment of Sir Gerald Portal as Commissioner to Uganda and leaving the instructions he had received

from Lord Salisbury unchanged, is very properly attributed to Lord Rosebery. His foreign policy is, in the opinion of many Radicals, a good deal more than tinged with "jingoism."

This Province needs nothing more than it does railways. Without railways, and many of them, its resources cannot be anything like adequately developed.

We are glad to see that a bill has been introduced by the Government to give aid in the shape of a guarantee to the Nicola Valley Railway Company, to the Nakusp and Slocan Railway Company, and to the Chilliwack Railway Company.

Although this is the case the Government guarantee is of the greatest use to the different railway companies, for without it they would find it exceedingly difficult—perhaps impossible—to float their bonds.

It cannot be said that during the present session the representatives of the people have been idle. There has been plenty of work out for them and they have performed it diligently and energetically.

The Government has consistently pursued the policy of doing its utmost to effect internal improvements. Aid has been promptly and judiciously extended to those parts of the country that urgently need increased facilities for intercommunication.

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STRIKES IN BELGIUM.

The Movement Spreading—Working Miners Attacked in Coal Pits—Socialistic Disappointment.

BRUSSELS, April 12.—The strike movement is spreading. The metal workers, printers, lithographers and wood-workers have struck in several of the suburban factories, and these factories have been closed.

The strikers finally dispersed, fearing that if they resisted the gendarmes would resort to the use of force. Further trouble from the strikers is apprehended and a strict watch is kept on all their actions.

Immediately after the assembling of the Deputies to-day an excited crowd gathered around the Palais de la Nation. The incessant accession of a small group soon swelled the group until it pushed out into the park and up and down the Rue Royale.

At four o'clock the workmen of the Palais de la Nation, who were on strike, were driven back and the men tried to push up the steps. The mounted reserves charged and dispersed by the police, the rioters tried, with repeated showers of stones, but eventually were forced back and partly dispersed.

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MORE ABOUT THE CYCLONE.

MEXICO, Missouri, April 12.—During the terrific storm of last night, the Missouri Military Academy was damaged to the extent of \$10,000. Several of the inmates narrowly escaped with their lives.

VALPARAISO, April 12.—President Montt has signed the decree formally declaring the province of San Diego, Valparaiso, Aconcagua and O'Higgins to be in a state of insurrection.

LONDON, April 12.—The Duke of Newcastle will sail to-day on the steamship Trave from Southampton for New York. The Duchess, who is indisposed, will defer her voyage for a week or two.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS. WINNIPEG, April 12.—(Special)—E. A. Watson, mining engineer of Ottawa, and a news agent were the only ones injured in the C.P.R. accident at Port Arthur on Monday.

BRITAIN, April 12.—The Imperial infantry and cavalry bands of Germany, comprising 100 men, each of whom stands 6 feet or more in height, sailed to-day for New York under special permission of the Emperor.

THE PARIS EXPLOSIONS. PARIS, April 12.—The trial of the anarchists, Francois Briou and Mary de Lange, for having caused the explosion at the Cafe Verdy nearly a year ago, was continued to-day in the Assize court of the Seine.

AMERICAN NEWS. SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The whaling vessel Mary D. Hume will leave to-morrow for the North on a whaling voyage. The vessel will be commanded by Captain Leavitt.

EXPLOSION IN SPAIN. MADRID, April 12.—There was an explosion in the Sala Caladina Company's mills, in Maturo, this morning. The roof of the building was blown off and struck the ground more than a hundred yards from the foundations.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Company Formed to Purchase the Phosphate and Mica Mines of Ottawa District.

Intercolonial Grain Rates—Mounted Police Movements—The Lumber Outlook—"Third Party" Robbed.

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WAR TO THE KNIFE.

STOKANS, April 12.—There is war at the boundary line. It is between a big mining company and a little frontier town. Each declares the other shall be destroyed, and claims that the method of destruction has been selected and is sure to be effectual.

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NEWS

Electric Train. The Union Fish Curing. The Lumber Outlook.

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The Colonist

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1893

A CORRECTION.

We in Sunday's issue inadvertently made a mistake in the statement of the enfranchised population of the Mainland and Vancouver Island.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Population. Includes Mainland gross population (31,946), Vancouver Island gross population (31,025), and enfranchised population (28,219).

To find the enfranchised population of the Mainland we must deduct the Chinese from the white population, as follows:

This gives the Island enfranchised population 1,623 more than that of the Mainland. The reader sees that the mistake we made was not at all material.

This is the result we obtain by distributing the representation on the basis advocated by many of the Opposition.

AN EXODUS. Canadians who are continually decrying their own country and proclaiming its inferiority to the United States...

It appears that it was Ivan Petroff, who is known as a good man in this Province, who led the American Government astray with respect to the resources of Alaska...

It is almost unfeeling. The newspapers and reviews discuss and discuss fearfully and thoroughly, subjects of nearly every kind.

work was given him to do, and the information obtained from him was embodied in the American case and important arguments were based upon it.

It appears that Petroff's dishonesty ruined the whole American case. After the data which he had supplied were eliminated there was very little left that was of much value.

We received by Sunday night's mail the first number of a newspaper bearing the title of "The Colored American."

This colored man's paper has a wide field, and it ought to succeed. It says in its leading article: "We have here a population of eighty thousand colored people."

In such a community as this, to say nothing of the contiguous states and the nation, there is plenty of room for a race paper to live and thrive in.

This is a fast age. We live fast, we think fast and we travel fast. The rapidity with which we travel both by land and by sea...

It is greatly to be regretted that men engaged in advancing a project that all admit would be of the greatest benefit to the Province should be obstructed and discouraged by distrust and suspicion.

The freedom of discussion in Great Britain is almost unlimited. The newspapers and reviews discuss and discuss fearfully and thoroughly, subjects of nearly every kind.

paragraphs from that remarkable article. The Gulf which divides the Ulstermen from the southerners in race, creed and form of civilization is both wide and deep.

The six counties cannot defeat England any more than all Ireland could; but defeating England would not be their object, but to make such a resistance that England, stirred to its depths with sympathy...

The temperance mass meeting on Sunday afternoon was a great success, and attended not alone by the various temperance organizations of the city, but by numerous friends of the cause.

On Sunday morning last, Mrs. Arthur Lee passed away quite unexpectedly. Deceased, who was but 26 years of age, had been ailing for a brief period, and the announcement of her death was a great shock to her many friends.

The Cariboo Election Petition. Mr. Justice Drake had before him in chambers yesterday the case of Morrison vs. Watt, when respondent was called upon to show cause why judgment for costs should not be given against him.

An excellent concert was given in Institute hall last evening, under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Society. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the attendance was not as large as might have been expected.

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Table titled 'SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE' showing various government departments and their expenditures, such as Public Debt, Administration of Justice, and Education.

THE NEW RIVER. The red river is the blood, like other rivers it sometimes becomes impure, but unlike other rivers it only needs blood.

THE CITY.

A Credit to Spanish. The new temperance hall on the East Spanish road about ten miles out of Victoria, is now about completed and will be formally opened this week or next.

A Soldier's Bed. Staff-Sergeant T. Redding, of C Battery, R.C.A., and Miss Katharine Hope Gabriel, were united in marriage on Saturday evening last by Rev. Canon Beaudry.

The annual Sunday School union was held in Christ church cathedral on Sunday afternoon last. The Rev. Canon Beaudry presided, and there were about five hundred children, with their teachers present.

On Sunday morning last, Mrs. Arthur Lee passed away quite unexpectedly. Deceased, who was but 26 years of age, had been ailing for a brief period.

The temperance mass meeting on Sunday afternoon was a great success, and attended not alone by the various temperance organizations of the city, but by numerous friends of the cause.

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THE CITY.

A Temperance Lesson. The Victoria West amateurs will present the great temperance drama in four acts, "Ruined by Drink," at Victoria West hall, on the evening of April 19, in aid and under the auspices of Victoria West Lodge No. 29, I.O.G.T.

Buchanan & Gordon. Mr. B. Gordon, formerly of this city, has entered into partnership with Mr. W. Fred Buchanan, of Winnipeg, formerly H. B. Co. buyers of Columbia street capital, the firm being known as Buchanan & Gordon.

The Famine in China. The China Mail, just at hand states that the famine in the North of Shanai appears to be considerably worse than was at first supposed.

An Old Resident Dead. Thomas Smith, one of the original settlers at McPherson's, died at Cowichan on Monday morning last.

At a well-attended meeting of the Sons of St. George held on Monday evening, it was decided to open a new lodge for the ladies, the Daughters of St. George.

The fourth annual conference of the Young Men's Christian Association of British Columbia was held at Vancouver, April 14-16. An interesting programme including speakers from at home and abroad has been arranged.

News was received in town yesterday by Mr. T. M. Henderson of the death at Montreal of his friend, Mr. D. A. Macpherson, assistant secretary of Public Works, Ottawa.

The amendments to the statement in the case of Morrison vs. Watt, called for by Mr. Justice Drake in Chambers on Monday, yesterday handed in, so that the petition could now be considered as dismissed.

In Chambers, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Drake, the case of Gray v. McCallum (by counter claim) and McCallum v. Gray, both cases having to do with an application on behalf of E. M. Gray, was heard.

The Wanderers' Cycling Club will meet this evening at the rooms over 45 Government street, to consider the proposed formation of a business of the following communication:

It is proposed that the bicycle club of the Province organize a Provincial association for the purpose of furthering the interests of cycling, protecting the rights of cyclists on the roads, promoting amateur racing and establishing championship races.

Mr. R. B. Gordon, of the committee on manufactures, submitted the following report, which was read and received:

The Toronto University baseball club has accepted an invitation to compete in the World's Fair baseball tournament on Queen's Birthday. The club starts on the most extensive tour ever undertaken by an amateur sporting club in America.

Mr. R. B. Gordon, of the committee on manufactures, submitted the following report, which was read and received:

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BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL.

The Proposed Location of New Dominion Public Buildings in This City. Mr. Prior expressed his opinion that the proposed location of the new Dominion public buildings in this city was a very good one.

Marine Hospital Discussed—No Opening for New Curious Works. The principal debate arising during yesterday's meeting of the Council of the B. C. Board of Trade was in connection with the selection of the property bounded by Government, Wharf and Courtenay streets as the site for the new Dominion public buildings.

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PROVINCE.

The Speaker. The bill grant bridge was read on the 10th inst.

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TRADE COUNCIL.

Meeting of New Domestic Buildings in the City.

Discussed—No Openwork Cornice.

Meeting during week of the Council of the E. C. in connection with the party bounded by Courtney streets as Dominion public buildings.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Sixth Parliament.

Forty-sixth Day.

Monday, April 10, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 11 o'clock.

FRASER RIVER BRIDGE BILL.

The bill granting aid to the Fraser river bridge was read a third time and passed.

COMPANIES BILL.

The House went into committee on the Companies bill, Mr. Anderson in the chair. The bill was reported complete with amendments; report was adopted, bill read a third time and passed.

LAND SURVEYORS BILL.

Hon. Mr. Vernon moved the second reading of a bill amending the Land Surveyors Act. The intention of the bill was explained, and it was passed.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS ABSTRACT.

Hon. Mr. Frobisher presented the abstract of public accounts to the 31st of December, 1892.

CANADA WESTERN RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. Davie in moving the second reading of a bill relating to the Canada Western Railway Co. desired to make some explanation of the measure.

Last year an act had been passed by the Legislature extending the time for the commencement of the road on the understanding that before the expiration of the term the Government would be prepared to take the road over to the extent of \$50,000.

It was stated that the bill was intended to give the Government the power to take the road over to the extent of \$50,000, and that the Government was prepared to do so.

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will be provided to complete the construction of at least one thousand miles of the railroad; operations to be commenced at a very early date.

The plan which we have to suggest is the following: We propose to issue bonds of from five to ten covering various sections of the road as completed. In order to provide for the payments accruing on such bonds, a portion of them at least, we propose that the Government should guarantee interest on these securities to an amount not exceeding \$15,000 per mile of road as constructed.

It is expected, of course, under this arrangement, we are in hopes, with the development of the country which will result upon the construction of the railroad, that the Company will at no very distant period be able to raise the money to take care of its own interest.

In order to secure the Government, however, for any deficiency in the payments due on the bonds, it may be called upon to make good under the guarantee we propose to give the following securities:

(a) A floating security by way of second mortgage upon such portion of the company's assets as may be available upon it.

(b) To provide a sinking fund into which there shall be paid a certain percentage of the moneys arising from time to time the arrangement which we have suggested shall receive under its Land Subsidy Act.

We think that the plan which we have proposed to your Government is one which will meet not only with the approval of the Executive but of the Legislature and the people of the Province generally, inasmuch as the carrying of this line is a very important and successful line in this territory, in which the whole country is so very much interested.

We shall be very glad if an appointment can be made with you or some other representative of the Government, in order that we may go fully into the details, and discuss in detail the bearing the proposition which we have outlined here.

If such an interview is granted we are prepared to lay before you every communication we have had upon the subject, and all documents in our possession relating to the matters in question, in order that you may be fully convinced of the bona fides of our proposals, which we have put on paper, and also of the fact that the people with whom we are now negotiating are perfectly competent if a satisfactory arrangement can be completed with the Government, to furnish the capital required for the building of the railway.

While we can hardly hope that the Government will be able to take this period of the session to formulate any definite legislation on this question, yet we venture to suggest that power should be taken by the Government to authorize the company as the work may be commenced, as we are able to meet your views upon the preliminary matters which will have to be dealt with.

We have since July last expended upon this enterprise the sum of about \$25,000, and we have every confidence that their earnestness, their personal sacrifices, and the heavy outlay of money incurred by them will be duly and fairly considered, and that a reasonable opportunity will be given to our company to complete this very important work in which we are so much interested.

As you are no doubt aware, many difficulties have been encountered in this matter. They have arisen to a certain extent from the fact that this is an enterprise that concerns the people of a large territory, in a new country, and about which a lack of reliable information at present exists, and which has given rise to serious opposition to the carrying out of certain persons whose interests were inimical to ours, and who have been constant in their endeavors to defeat our plans at every stage of the negotiation.

We have had the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) R. P. BAKER, Esq., Solicitor for the Canadian Western Central Railway Company.

This letter was dated April 6, and was received by the Hon. Mr. Davie on April 10, which covered a note from Mr. W. C. Mackenzie, the manager of the Bank of B. C. in this connection. The second letter and enclosure read as follows:

"VICTORIA, B. C., 6 April, 1893. To the Hon. the Attorney-General, James Bay, Victoria, B. C."

Sir, We have the honor to enclose for your information a note which we have just received from Mr. W. C. Mackenzie, of the Bank of British Columbia, containing a copy of a cablegram telegraphed from their head office to-day from London.

This, Sir, is a matter of which we had the honor to make in our last communication respecting the meeting of the Company in London, and the receipt of the call upon the shares. It is probably necessary that certain notices should be given there and that a few days should elapse before the call is payable in cash.

We have wired for further information in respect to the matter through the Bank of British Columbia, and will enclose the communication to you as soon as it is received.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) R. P. BAKER, Esq., Solicitor for the Canadian Western Central Railway Company.

"VICTORIA, B. C., April 6, 1893. DEAR SIR: We have just received the following wire from London: 'We (Bank of B. C. London) have been notified by Mr. W. C. Mackenzie, of the Bank of British Columbia, that they have received applications for 2,250 shares of £10 in the British Columbia Railway Land Finance Corporation.'

He (Mr. Davie) had read these letters for the purpose of showing him members of the House that the promoters of the company were endeavoring to get the concerns of the company on a satisfactory financial basis. Mention was made in the first letter of the financial aid that was expected to come from the Province; but, as he had said on a previous occasion, until such time as the company was in a position to make a definite proposition to the Government in this matter, it would be premature to discuss the question. When that time came, the Government and the House would be in a position to consider if the Government should give any aid or not, and if so, how much.

It was stated that the bill was intended to give the Government the power to take the road over to the extent of \$50,000, and that the Government was prepared to do so.

condition when it was competent to discuss this question. In the meantime, however, it was advisable that the House should place the arrangement in a position to deal with the company so that the charter should not be permitted to die a natural death, while there was any substantial reason for believing that the efforts to get the necessary capital would be successful.

This bill was proposed to give the Government power to change the name of the company, as the promoters were of opinion that the bill would be passed, and there were any other communications which would be brought down to the House would give just read. It would be observed by the House that security to that extent had been given that \$50,000 would be spent in the arrangement of the road, which would be day of April, 1893, after the 28th day was given in compliance with the act, he had thought himself that the amount of money spent upon the road, no doubt, as the company had spent \$25,000, as stated in the letter, that the promoters were not to be held responsible for the future take upon the bond would be wholly governed by the nature of the proposal to be made as indicated by the House, which was now being formed in London, and which was to help along the construction of the road and not to make a cash-out of the promoters or demand the return of cash which might be demanded if the entire agreement had not been carried out. If the company was formed as proposed, it would be to build; these people should receive the consideration of the House. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. BEAVER said that this was one of those questions which, if it was to be dealt with, should have been dealt with at an earlier date. He stated that the present bill should have been brought down before the end of the first month of the session, and that all hon. members of the House, he was sure, would have been glad to get the railway construction go ahead in the country. But at the same time all were anxious to get the railway construction go ahead in the country. But at the same time all were anxious to get the railway construction go ahead in the country.

Hon. Mr. BEAVER continued that it was not directly before the House, but indirectly it was. There was no getting over it. Hon. Mr. BEAVER said that he would not be surprised if the bill was dropped, and that he would not be surprised if the bill was dropped, and that he would not be surprised if the bill was dropped.

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The Colonist

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1893.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

W. H. BAZZAN, A. G. SANDERSON, Managers.

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For One Month (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) \$1 00

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THE "VIVA" WANTS DAMAGES.

Her Master Has a Claim Against the Japs and Government Owing to Medication Police.

Tokio, Devastated By Fire—Half a Thousand Houses Completely Destroyed.

Victoria Sealers in Yokohama Harbor—The Cargo of the In-bound "Mogul."

The C.P.R. Steamship Empress of Japan will proceed to Vancouver this evening unless further sickness makes its appearance to-day.

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CRITICISM OF PUBLIC MEN.

To THE EDITOR.—Public men are public property, and consequently they are amenable to a fair and free criticism of their public acts.

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WORLD'S FAIR STRIKE.

General Movement of Workmen Employed on the Buildings at Chicago.

Numerous Encounters Between Strikers and Non-Union Men—The Police Invoked.

Chicago, April 10.—A few non-union mechanics went to work at the World's Fair this morning.

This morning the emissaries detailed to spread the news of the order for a general strike at Jackson park were on hand at the various entrances to the fair grounds.

Delegates were quickly strung along the entire front from Fifty-Seventh to Fifty-fifth streets in regular picket line formation.

George Garry, president of the bridge men, acted as marshal, with willing assistants had the work of detailing well done.

Each side of the street leading to the grounds was well picketed to make the advance of the incoming workmen as complete as possible.

"Are you a union man?" was the question each dinner pail carrier was asked, and if they answered in the affirmative the order of the day was communicated.

Very few union men disobeyed the order. If the subject of the examination proved a non-union man a short statement of the condition of affairs was given and his membership in the union solicited.

No threats were made of bodily harm if he showed an inclination to work.

An 8 o'clock approach was made by some delegates mounted the boxes at the gates and shouted "Attention, union men, or some such salutation, to attract notice."

At 7:45 a party of half a dozen delegates started at Sixty-fifth street gate to make a tour of the grounds.

Donna Realy, a non-union carpenter, denounced the strike and was instantly beaten into insensibility by a union man.

One thousand union men quit work with the prospect that 4,000 might join in the stampede before night.

It was the culmination of most controversy over what is claimed to be an agreement between the World's Fair officials and representatives of union labor, by which all disputes between employers and employees on exhibition work were to be settled by arbitration.

The men contended that some of the exhibition officials deny point blank anything asked and that this has not only been the case in the carpenters' troubles, which have been pending for some time.

The exhibition matters were, it is alleged, declined to sign the scale proposed by the carpenters.

To-day was named by the business agents of the building trades council as the final time to which the arbitration must be accepted.

If a strike were to be averted, the jubilant crowd of strikers began cheering and throwing hats in air, but were soon quieted by the leaders, who recognized the danger of overdoing the matter and the possibility of the demonstration becoming riotous.

An order for dispersal was given and laughingly obeyed.

At 8 o'clock about 2,000 men were sold to quit work.

An hour later 1,500 electrical workers went out. Decisive action was taken by the construction department and the exhibitors.

The exhibitors issued a statement to the effect that the union officials were to be notified to remove the delegates found actively soliciting men to quit work.

From that time on patrol wagon were pretty frequent. These promptly removed any men who were seen to be in the streets.

Some of the exhibitors were seen to go to work. Finally a squad of officers was called out, who ordered the men to either go to work or leave the vicinity.

At 8 o'clock the men were allowed to obey, and as a result several received some hard rap from the policemen's clubs.

The police, after half an hour's work, succeeded in forcing the men across the street where they were held by patrolling up and down in front of them.

Before 1 p.m. fully 4,000 men were out, including probably over a dozen different trades. To make matters worse, at this juncture a third of the employees of the installation department, 300 in number, declared a strike and promptly stopped work.

Men engaged as watchmen have been receiving \$1.00 per day, and this morning made a demand for \$3 per day, which was refused, whereupon a strike was ordered and the men stopped as quick as the drop of a hat.

MUST BE ITALIAN.

Vienna, April 11.—Conflicting reports have been circulated regarding the attempt made yesterday to assassinate Cardinal Vassary, Primate of Hungary.

The first report of the affair had it that the attempted murder was the work of a fanatic who was opposed to the Cardinal because of the stand the latter took in regard to the questions at issue between Church and State.

This report proved to have been erroneous. From the best informed sources it is learned that the attempt was made upon the Cardinal in his palace in Pesth, and that his assailant was named Chollos, who had been employed in the palace as a celler man, but who had been discharged.

It appears he was desirous of being reinstated in his position and, to gain his end, prepared an application, which he presented to the Cardinal in his office in the palace.

The Cardinal read his application; then, being ignorant of the merits of the case, informed Chollos that he must consult with the household officials before he gave a decided answer to the request.

Chollos had evidently counted upon the Cardinal deciding the matter off hand, and when his Eminence indicated that he would have to look into the case Chollos became intensely enraged.

He drew a carving knife which he had concealed about his person and made a desperate lunge at the Cardinal, who had been standing at his desk, but who had arisen during the conversation.

The Cardinal was thrown through the air as the would-be assassin was in his movements the blow aimed at him by springing around the corner of the desk.

Rev. Dr. Medardus Kohl, the Cardinal's secretary, was sitting at the desk, and the moment he realized that an attack had been made upon his Eminence he sprang for