

Victoria Weekly Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1895.

PART 1.

Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Baking Powder

PURE

From Miamisburg, Ohio, where
built, only the day before the
Boston Globe.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

Regatta, Naval Review and
Fata Will be the Prin-
cipal Events.

Reading Committees Are Ap- proved and Field Sports Agreed Upon.

There will be a sham fight between
A. and the garrison artillery,
review and a regatta. This is
the programme mapped out by
the committee of the Queen's
celebration. It is not known
that the naval review will
but it is very probable that
Admiral Stephenson will be
present. The sham fight and
will take place any day.
The committee met in the city hall
and this was part of the busi-

ness read from the Y. M. C.
proposing to give an attain-
ment in the evening. The
celebration were fixed for
Friday and Saturday, May
25.

Following committees were cho-

—Charles Hayward, W. H.
Holland, A. C. Flumerfelt, E.
D. R. Harris, J. Keith Wil-
liam, Skiffe, D. R. Ker, John
L. P. P., Gus Leiser, William
Berrymann and W. K. Tull-

—Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, J. G.
Cuthbert, H. McDowell and
—The officers of H. M. Navy
A., Captain Gaudin, Mr. Dob-
M. Dockeyard, Captain War-
Seeley, T. S. Gore, D. Cart-
McGregor, J. S. Yates, H. D.
A. J. Dallan, F. G. White, H.
ay, J. Holmes, A. Watson, E.
hurst, G. F. Askew, Mr. Wil-
Mr. Hayden and Capt. Lang-

R. L. Drury, H. N. Short, Dr.
P. Hinds, B. H. Johns, J. H.
B. Gregory, A. Henderson, A.
J. C. Macleure, J. S. Yates,
roft, William Franklin, D. Mc-
Lorimer, W. Snider, H. M.
and Captain Langley.

—The committee will be a mem-
ber of the other committees. The
journal of the call of the

will be a classical concert at
hall on Tuesday evening next
at Algernon S. Aspland. Among
will assist are Mrs. Sheldon,
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Mrs. May Johnson.

Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills

we take Ayer's Pills for many
and always derived the best re-
sults.

Stomach and Liver

ies, and for the cure of headache
by these dangerous ailments, Ayer's
cannot be equaled. They are easy
to take, and

The Best

and family medicine I have ever
known. —Mrs. MARY JOHNSON, 368 Rider
New York City.

AYER'S PILLS

Sarsaparilla for the blood.

MAIL ADVICES FROM HAWAII

Thurston Knows of no Change in His Official Relations With Gresham.

Hawaii May Yet Have to Seek Pro- tection From Great Britain —Other News.

Honolulu, April 23.—(Correspondence
of the United Press per steamer Aus-
tralia)—Minister Thurston arrived this morn-
ing in company with finance minister De-
mou. Being interviewed this morning,
Mr. Thurston stated that no change had
taken place in his official relations with
Secretary Gresham and that he knew of
no foundation for the newspaper state-
ments on the subject. Foreign Minister
Hatch confirmed the statement, adding
that this government had received no in-
formation about it from Minister Willis.
On being reminded that much had been
said about his personal relations with
Mr. Gresham not being good, Mr. Thur-
ston said he had always declined to dis-
cuss that subject and that he had
come home partly upon private business
which required attention and partly to re-
new personal intercourse with his gov-
ernment.

Col. Ashford has been pardoned out
of prison on condition of leaving the islands
to return. He intended to sail for
Germany by the Australia but has had
to be taken to the Queen's hospital. His
condition is critical. While in prison he
was well cared for in comfortable quar-
ters. He was serving a sentence of one
year's imprisonment for misprision and
treason.

For a week past the dailies which sup-
port the government have been clamor-
ously attacking the chief tax collector,
Shaw, for his alleged offense of taking
work from white printers and giving it
to the Chinese. This grew out of the
appearance of the delinquent tax list as a
supplement to the Chinese News. Shaw
on his part states that he gave no work
to Chinese but did protect the govern-
ment from an attempt by the three dailies,
the Advertiser, Star and Bulletin.
These papers made separate tenders for
the printing at nearly the same rates.
A. J. Dallan, F. G. White, H. ay, J. Holmes, A. Watson, E.
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Mr. Hayden and Capt. Lang-

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B. Gregory, A. Henderson, A.
J. C. Macleure, J. S. Yates,
roft, William Franklin, D. Mc-
Lorimer, W. Snider, H. M.
and Captain Langley.

LATE ALASKAN NEWS.

Supposed Wreck of a Lumber Vessel— Steamer Lucy Sinks.

The steamer City of Topeka arrived on
the Sound from Alaska on Saturday.
Late Alaskan advices are given below:
It is supposed that some lumber vessel
was wrecked some time since at Duke
Island, Queen Charlotte Sound. In-
dians report that a large quantity of fresh
lumber drifted ashore. Several spars,
doors, rigging and other parts of a vessel
came on the beach, but there was nothing
to indicate the identity of the craft
other than the supposition that she was
a large sized schooner or barkentine. The
Indians of Annette island are busy gather-
ing lumber from the sea, and had a large
quantity piled on the shore. Ship-
ping men are wholly unable to surmise
as to the possible identity of the craft.

The Juneau News of April 11th gives
the particulars of the wreck of the
steamer Lucy. It says: "The steamer
Lucy, owned by the Alaska Treadwell
Gold Mining Company, struck on a sun-
ken reef at the entrance to Port Hon-
ghton on the evening of Monday, April 1.
There was a heavy sea, running and as
the tide lowered the steamer careened
on its side and filled with water. Capt.
Furves and crew sought the shore and
camped there for the night. They re-
turned here in a canoe on Saturday, and
the next day went back with the Yukon
to tow the hull from the reef to the
beach, where the damages to the hull
can be repaired to enable the bulk of
the craft to be towed to Douglas City. The
house has been washed off the hull, but
the engine, machinery, and boilers are
not damaged. Capt. Furves left with the
Lucy to find the Yukon, which was over-
dred with a raft of logs, but passed her
undiscovered, anchored safely in the har-
bor. Capt. McCormick brought the logs
in safely for the Douglas City mill, be-
ing delayed in waiting for favorable
weather. Capt. Furves has hopes of
saving the hull and machinery."

The Sitka Alaskan of April 13th gives
an account of the seizure of a large
amount of liquor. The Corwin went to
Dyea inlet with Deputy Collector I. M.
Hofsted, Inspector Paul Kegsted and
Deputy Marshal Matt aboard. This
trio of shrewd officials were put ashore
at Dyea and at once took the trip to
Sheep Camp, where they found ex-De-
puty Marshal Edwards, who shared his
tent with them for a couple of nights.
They climbed up to the summit in the
face of a blinding snow storm, and here,
after prodding around in the deep snow
for several hours, they found 200 gal-
lons of liquor, supposed to be the tail end
of an enormous stock sent ashore a short
time previous. The next query was what
to do with the liquor. They tried to ne-
gotiate with the Indians to pack it to
the ship, but they refused to touch it at
any price unless the officials would first
pack it themselves down to Sheep Camp,
and from there they would take it to the
Dyea for \$10 per keg. As this was too
much of an exaction, they preserved
some samples in bottles and spilled the
balance in the snow by chopping into the
kegs with an axe.

The Juneau News says that Indians
discovered a cache of sixty gallons of
liquor on Sheep Creek and got gloriously
drunk.

At Juneau last Monday night a brew-
ery owned by M. J. Cohn & Co., valued
at \$7,000, was burned and is a total loss.

THE R. C. KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

They Will not Obey the Mandate From Rome to Leave the Order.

New York, April 22.—A special from
Laporte, Ind., says: The Catholic
Knights of Pythias of Indiana have de-
cided not to obey the decree from Rome
that requires them to leave the order as
a test of membership in the church.
There are about 5000 members and they
are unanimous in the decision that, ac-
cording to the fact that the German
Catholic Knights were displeased with
the action of the Supreme Conclave in
deciding that there should be no lodge
work in the German language. The
German Catholic Knights of Indiana
clergy and told their tale. The German
bishops sent their statement to Rome
and the propaganda acted upon it. The
Irish Catholics have also sent their
statement to Rome and it is believed that
there is such a strong sentiment in
argument that the propaganda will rescind
it.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Elaborate Preparations for the Inter- change of Naval Demonstrations.

London, April 20.—The entente be-
tween England and Russia has led to
elaborate preparations for the inter-
change of naval demonstrations. Ac-
cording to the programme a Russian
squadron will pay a visit to Portsmouth
in the fall and a British squadron will
visit Cronstadt or the Black Sea. The
movements of the British fleet will be
governed by the movements of the Rus-
sian fleet as yet unsettled. It is
thought likely, however, that the ships
will go to Cronstadt.

TO VISIT WINDSOR.

President Faure, of France, to Pay a Visit to the Queen.

London, April 20.—It is reported and
the rumor is credited in official circles
that communications are in progress with
the object of arranging for an April
Faure, president of the French republic,
to pay a visit to Windsor. It is under-
stood that M. Faure, who for some time
sojourned in London, is willing to accept
the invitation, which is likely to be sent
immediately after the Queen returns. A
similar reception to the late President
Carnot was under discussion at the
time of his death.

C. P. HUNTINGTON ARRESTED.

For Discriminating Against the Inter- state Law.

New York, April 22.—C. P. Hunting-
ton was arrested to-day on an indictment
found by the Grand Jury of the North-
ern district of California for making un-
just discrimination against the inter-
state commerce law by issuing a free
passage to M. Stone. He was arraigned
before the United States commissioner
and held for a requisition from Cali-
fornia.

CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

Garrison at the Chitral Fort Hard Pres- sed by the Tribesmen.

Calcutta, April 22.—General Sir Robert
Low, who commands the Chitral expedi-
tion, telegraphs from the foot of Jambha-
tic Pass, which he is about to cross, that
disturbing news has reached him regard-
ing the British garrison in the Chitral
fort. The garrison, he says, is hard
pressed by the tribesmen, who on April
10th, carried the lines within ten yards
of the fort. General Gatacre, the com-
mander of the second brigade, who is ad-
vancing upon Dir, is pushing forward
with all possible speed. The news re-
ceived in Simla in the last four days jus-
tifies the fear that the efforts to relieve
Mr. Robertson and his companions in the
front will prove too late.

TO-DAY'S CABLE DISPATCHES

Hon. Wellesley Peel, Late Speaker of House of Commons, Raised to the Peerage.

Atchison Bondholders Agree to Ac- cept the Proposed Plan of Reorganization.

London, April 22.—Sir Robert Hamil-
ton is dead.

Atchison bondholders today adopted
a resolution accepting the committee's
plan of reorganization.

Ex-Speaker Peel of the Commons has
been made a Viscount of the Peerage.
Westminster has been made Dean of
Canterbury.

Paris, April 22.—Five thousand omni-
bus drivers struck to-day for higher
wages and shorter hours.

NICARAGUA NEWS.

Nicaragua will not Doubt Assent to England's Demands.

Washington, April 22.—The Nicaraguan
minister stated to-day that he had
no information from his government as
to the course it will pursue regarding
the rejection by England of Nicaragua's
note, nor has he any idea what the re-
sult will be. Some other diplomats re-
presenting the Latin American countries
are hoping Nicaragua will decline to pay
the indemnity and, forced to do so at
the cannon's mouth.

Secretary Herbert has assigned the
Montgomery to take the Nicaraguan
canal commission to Greytown.

FRISCO'S HORROR.

Preliminary Examination of Theodore Durrant Held To-day.

San Francisco, April 22.—District At-
orney Barrows, in the preliminary exam-
ination of Theodore Durrant for the
murder of Minnie Williams before Judge
Conlan this morning, stated that the pro-
secution would put twenty-eight wit-
nesses on the stand, several of whom had
not testified at the inquest, and that the
examination would last at least three
days, probably more. The prosecution are
keeping back a good deal of cumulative
evidence. The defense, it is stated, will
dispute that the purse found in Dur-
rant's pocket belonged to the deceased,
and that the prosecution says the evidence
on this point is overwhelming in their fa-
vor. A baker named Young, of Ala-
meda, will testify that the celluloid ta-
blet found in the purse was given by him
to Miss Williams on the day she met her
death.

The testimony of witnesses examined
this morning did not materially differ
from that given at the inquest. When
the name of A. E. Williams, the dead
girl's father, was called, a sensational in-
cident occurred. A handsome and well-
dressed young woman who had been
standing all morning on the edge of the
crowd behind Durrant, stepped up to the
witness platform and said: "I shall re-
fuse to say a word until I have spoken
to the defendant." Judge Conlan or-
dered her to step down, but she refused
and exclaimed: "I declare this man true."
As the bailiff took her in hand, she said:
"No one shall touch me until I have
spoken to this man." The woman had
evidently become insane from brooding
over the murders.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Lady Thompson Bids Farewell to Ottawa—The Copyright Bill.

Ottawa, April 22.—In the house to-day
there were a batch of bills introduced
and read the first time. In reply to Ed-
g. Foster said that the Government
had been asked, and intended to send an
officer to discuss the question of copy-
right with the Imperial Government, and
therefore would withhold for some time
the proclaiming of the act of 1889.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen left to-day
for Toronto. Lady Thompson, who has
taken farewell of Ottawa, accompanied
their Excellencies in their private car.

WILL MAKE A FIGHT.

Clarke-Wallace Will Oppose Remedial Legislation at any Cost.

Toronto, April 22.—A Woodbridge dis-
patch says: A confidential friend of Hon.
Clarke-Wallace here told your corre-
spondent that the sovereign grand master
would oppose by voice and vote in parlia-
ment any attempt to pass remedial legis-
lation, no matter what the consequence
may be. He stated that his authority for
saying so was the very best, and that
the controller of customs had determin-
ed to make this one of the fights of his
life.

AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.

A Curious Case of Paranoia Existing in Ohio.

Dayton, Ohio, April 22.—In one of the
wards of the insane asylum here is an
entire family. There are five persons
and beyond the one hallucination they
are bright and intelligent. Their names
are Young. The eldest daughter taught
school for years, though insane all the
time. All of them believe that a great
fortune awaits them in Lancashire,
England. It was left them by their

father and consists of vast estates. It
is surprising how many letters from
prominent men, including ex-President
Harrison, they have. When talking on
this subject their eyes dilate, their faces
become pinched and their hands are
clamped nervously. Experts believe the
family will become violently insane with
homicidal tendencies. It is a strangely
marked case of paranoia.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

The Insurgents are Poorly Armed and Lack Leadership.

Santiago de Cuba, April 22.—Correspon-
dence of the United Press reports that
the insurgents divided into small bands,
mostly negroes and poorly armed. The
leaders are incapable and the encounters
between the Government troops and the
rebels have not thus far been serious.
It is reported that General Masco is
dead.

PANAMA.

Strike of Laborers on the Panama Canal has Terminated.

Panama, April 22.—The Star and
Herald of April 15th says the second
strike among the canal laborers ended
on the 11th. The men yielded. They
struck against seventy cents a day.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Chinamen Convicted of Selling Opium Without a License.

Nanaimo, April 19.—Arrangements
have been made with Seattle's crack
baseball team, to visit this city on May
24th, for a match with the Nanaimo
nine. This will be the first match of
the season.

The concert given in the Opera House
last night by the Silver Cornet band
was very largely attended. The pro-
gramme was exceptionally good, all the
best talent in the city being engaged
for the occasion. The proceeds will be
devoted to the purchase of new instru-
ments.

Two by-laws will be submitted to the
ratepayers on Monday next for their
approval. The first calls for the bor-
rowing of \$1,800 for the installation of
a fire alarm system. Another for the
sum of \$10,000 for school purposes.

The trial of E. Hughes for an in-
decent assault, was completed Wednes-
day. The defendant was bound over in
two securities of \$500 to appear at the
next court to answer to a charge that may be
preferred against him.

Nanaimo, April 22.—The article con-
tributed to the Province, by Bitumen,
has aroused the indignation of several
of the Nanaimo aldermen. Public opin-
ion appears to endorse all the writer has
said regarding the business so far trans-
acted by the present council. In conse-
quence of the unsatisfactory state of
affairs the two by-laws to be submitted
to the rate-payers to-day are sure to be
defeated.

Certain wild statements are being
made as to the manner in which the af-
fairs of the Nanaimo hospital are being
conducted. As usual these statements
have a damaging tendency to the board.
On inquiry it has been learned that the
board transact their business in a way
that it is impossible for any un-
satisfactory state of affairs to exist—for in-
stance, each month the finances are
thoroughly accounted for, and the bal-
ance on hand verified by special pur-
poses, so that the board always know
how they stand financially.

THENCE NO TRAVELER RETURNS

Jonathan Nelson, a B. C. Pioneer, Dies at Boston, Mass.

Jonathan Nelson, aged 92, is dead at
Boston. Mr. Nelson was well-known
in British Columbia, and has a brother
here, A. M. Nelson, of Chilliwack. De-
ceased came to British Columbia in 1858.
He mined at Boston Bar for a year and
did fairly well, but the Indians were
hostile and behaved so ugly that it was
unsafe for a white man to stay in that vic-
inity, and Mr. Nelson left and went to
Port Douglas, where he remained for
two years, carrying on general business.
Next he took up a ranch on Pemberton
Meadows, and worked it for five years,
at the end of which time he abandoned
it and removed to Hat Creek, between
Cache Creek and Clinton, where he en-
gaged in cattle ranching until he left the
province for his old home in the east,
five years ago. For a short time before
settling on Pemberton Meadows he farmed
on Stumas Prairie.

When Mr. Nelson left British Colum-
bia he was in comfortable circumstances.
His declining years were spent with his
daughter, Mrs. Fisher, in Boston. La-
grippe was the cause of his death, after
an illness of only three days, previous to
which attack he was enjoying the best
of health.

No Condition Powders like Dick's Blood Purifier.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Mrs. Johnson of Calgary Was Drowned in Bow River Last Night.

Complete Returns from Haldimand Place Montague's Major- ity at 504.

Montreal, April 22.—McGill University
has received a donation of 35 acres of
land on the top of the mountain at West
Mount for the establishment of a conservatory,
arbor and botanical garden.

It is generally understood here that
Major-General Herbert has resigned his
position as commander-in-chief of the
Canadian militia and that his resigna-
tion has been accepted. No public rea-
sons have been assigned for his retire-
ment.

Toronto, April 20.—The council of the
board of trade has appointed a commit-
tee to consider the advisability of peti-
tioning the Dominion government to ap-
point a board of experts and reference
on customs duties.

The Ontario government has decided
not to grant the request of the Ontario
liquor sellers for the issue of interim
licenses in local option municipalities.
The government will stand by the local
option clauses of the Ontario license law
pending the final judgment of the court.

Winnipeg, April 20.—There is trouble
in the office of the Nor' Wester, evening
paper, here. The Nor' Wester was started
two years ago, but has been a finan-
cial failure from the start. Yesterday
several of the directors secured "mass"
judgments and the paper was sold by
private sheriff's sale, to the exclusion of
several heavy creditors. The purchaser
of the plant was A. Bell of Fort William,
who announces that he will continue the
paper as usual. Among the creditors
who are left without any hold whatever
on the Nor' Wester company are the Ed-
d Paper Company, \$2500, and the G. N.
W. Telegraph Co., \$1150. They will
probably take action in the courts to set
the sale aside.

Toronto, April 22.—While digging a
well a mile from Chester, John T. Hurd
was buried by quicksand, the sides cav-
ing in, and when taken out in two hours
and a half he was dead.

Winnipeg, April 22.—Mrs. Rolfe, of
Saskatchewan, became violently in-
sane and was taken to the London insane
asylum.

Montreal, April 22.—The Grand Trunk
conspiracy case in which Conductors
Mulligan, Duffies and Lambin were ac-
cused of "knocking down" fares, ended
in a disagreement of the jury.

Winnipeg, April 22.—Canon Pentreath
announced to Christ church congregation
last night that he will quit the parish on
June 1st to accept charge of Brainerd,
Maine.

Calgary, April 22.—Mrs. Johnson, sis-
ter of E. Taylor, manager of the Hud-
son's Bay Company, was drowned in the
Bow river last evening.

Colton, April 22.—Complete returns
of the voting in Haldimand county on
Wednesday give Montague 2,015 votes;
McCarthy 1,421.

Winnipeg, April 19.—Crop reports from
points along the Northern Pacific
branches in Manitoba indicate that
wheat seeding is about concluded. The
weather is very favorable for growing
crops except in Brandon, where rain is
badly needed. Some damage has been
done by the high winds.

Toronto, April 19.—Hon. Peter Mac-
laren, of Perth filed a petition at O'Leary
Hall yesterday for the immediate
winding up of the Empire Printing Com-
pany on the ground of insolvency.

London, April 19.—The relatives and
friends of William David Welter, who
was sentenced to death at St. Thomas,
have decided to circulate petitions
throughout Western Ontario praying
that his sentence be commuted to a term
of imprisonment. They contend that
Welter was used as a tool by his fellow
prisoner, John Hendershott, to carry out
his devilish scheme, concocted for his
own personal benefit.

Lieut.-Governor Dewdney left Sunday for
Brisson Hot Springs.

SEND TO-DAY.

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

R. RYAN, 350 Clumour St., Ottawa, Ont.

P. S.—We take P. O. stamps same as
cash, but parties ordering by mail will con-
firm a favor by ordering \$1 worth, as it will
require this amount of the solution to ac-
complish either purpose; then it will save
us the rub of P. O. stamps.

Scott's Emulsion

m of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites, is for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Loss of Flesh, Emaciation, Weak Babies, Crowing Children, or Mothers' Milk, Scrofula, Anæmia;

for all conditions call a quick and effective agent. Send for Pamphlet, FREE. E. Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & 81.

near the mill, will be taken up shortly. Operations over at North Vancouver been suspended for the past week. The first class article arrived from yesterday and work will be resumed further delay. The work here every reason that their efforts will be the discovery of coal in pay.

INTERNATIONAL ICE & STORAGE COMPANY

warehouses on Gore now in running order. The ice rooms are already supplied and work on the manufacture began this week. The fish bark Glenivore, 1084 tons, is expected to be ready for sailing on Monday. She is lumber laden for the mill for Cork. The mill of the Rev. Sangstad in a colony will leave Crookston on Monday, in charge of Agent of the C. P. R. A special train from this city will convey them to the Bella Coola valley.

DAIRYMEN THAT HAVE INSPECTOR ROOPER'S CERTIFICATES

announced that the following have been granted clean bills of health to their cattle by Deputy Minister Anderson of the department under the contagious diseases amendment act, 1895: William, Cedar Hill road; William, Colwood; John Irvine, Cedar Hill; William Holmes, Cedar Hill; Myrick, Glandford avenue; Smith, Beacon Hill; Charles, Hill; J. Sehls, Swan Lake; John, Saanich road; William, Saanich road; Hobbs & Evans, road; George Rogers, George; Muirhead, Victoria West; W. Ross Bay road; Michael Annabally road; Frederick Pennington; Thomas Alexander, Ambrose street; George Coverlinson road; Mrs. Hooper, Ross; Samuel Sutherland, Ross Bay; J. Woodward, Ross Bay road; F. Foul Bay; Alfred Few, Saanich road; Captain McCallum, road; and James Barker, Saanich road. Inspector Rooper adding: "Those of the above-named who supply the city with milk receive great credit for the clean manner in which they keep their cows as well as for the care which they take in seeing that the milk is strained and fit for market."

THE WAYWARD BOYS

Hearing of the Victoria West boys for Obscene Writing.

was a lengthy hearing in police court this morning of the three Victoria boys summoned at the instance of school trustees, two on two charges of the public morals and one for the wilful destruction of property in breaking a window. The youngest of all, pleaded guilty to one of the others to both. The third was placed on probation. It was shown that the boys had been on the wall were. The hearing was private, with witnesses, parents, teachers and trustees there was quite a crowd. Sentence was deferred until Thursday, but beyond the prime, given this morning if only that anything will be done, the magistrate said the trustees had cases into court to hide a discipline in the school, and believed the remedy was in the hands of the teachers. He did not care the lines from the parents of charge of lack of discipline the responsibility upon the boys and their excuse is that one offender does not attend school, that neither trustees nor parents would support them in punishment. They had consulted over and the facts were as clearly as to them as to the court to-day. The decision was to "take" the boys to court. It is hoped that what a decision will have a salutary effect on the boys.

ing out sale tinware at Shore's, 57 Johnson street. Come and see.

ce's Cream Baking Powder is Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

WILLIAM WILSON REPLIES.

He Answers the Letters of Mr. McPhillips and Other Government Apologists

C. P. R. Not a Factor in Increasing the Exports From the Province.

To the Editor:—I have read Mr. McPhillips' reply to my letter, in which I quoted Bradstreet's figures of the failures in 1894 and the first quarter of 1895 to show Mr. McPhillips the inaccuracy of his statement, that the depression in Canada "recently and now being experienced" is "comparatively light" compared with the grave and serious distress existing in other and older countries.

Mr. McPhillips now objects that I have given the figures "at a time when traders who were long staggering have been forced to succumb." This objection is not fair to me, as I dealt with the time Mr. McPhillips himself selected. To show Mr. McPhillips that I have no desire to limit the comparison to the last fifteen months, I now give the percentage of failures in the States and Canada for the boom year 1892 and for the panic year 1893:

Table with 2 columns: State/Province, 1892 per cent, 1893 per cent. Includes States, Canada, and various provinces like Ontario, Quebec, etc.

This extended comparison confirms my opinion that trade is and has been for a considerable time in a worse condition in Canada than in the States. My reason for giving publicity to these statistics is not to belittle Canada but to show that when Mr. McPhillips claims the national policy to be a success on the ground that the present condition of Canada is better than that of the United States his argument is bad, because the depression in Canada is greater than that in the United States. I make this explanation because some silly newspaper correspondents have charged me with running down this country. I am sure that Mr. McPhillips is broad-minded enough to recognize that my argument is legitimate. He undoubtedly expressed the right spirit, which should influence every person in discussing public affairs, when he remarked that "we all want this province to prosper." The aim of everybody in a time of admitted depression should be to throw light on the causes which have produced it, with the object of bringing about a more satisfactory condition of affairs. One of the causes, I believe, is the heavy drain of \$125,000 per month out of this province, which is sent to Ottawa and expended east. This enormous sum is as much a dead loss to the people here as if it were put into a sewer and dumped into the straits.

Mr. McPhillips, when referring to this drain of \$125,000 per month, asks whether I have "stopped to consider the vast sum per annum returned to this province and fully considered the advantages that accrued to the province from forming a part of the Dominion?" In reply I may state that the drain of \$125,000 per month is the estimated sum contributed by this province to the Dominion in excess of the Dominion disbursements in this province. The last annual report of the board of trade gives the amount collected in British Columbia for the year ending 30th June, 1893, as \$1,881,417. Add to this the duties paid on goods purchased from eastern houses, a moderate estimate of which is \$500,000, makes a total of \$2,381,417. Dominion expenditure in British Columbia and expenditure fairly chargeable to British Columbia, is certainly not more than \$881,417 per annum. The difference, \$1,500,000 per year, or \$125,000 per month, is the "great drain" which is impoverishing the people of this province.

The president and vice-president of our board of trade, in their annual report, July, 1894, called special attention to the fact that our contribution to the Dominion is, proportionate to our population, largely in excess of that furnished by any other province. They very properly expressed their opinion that "in view of these figures the province can in all justice claim from the federal government larger appropriations for public works in the province than have hitherto been accorded." This report was adopted by the members of the board of trade at the annual meeting.

At the meeting of the board called specially to meet Messrs. Prior and Earle and inform them of the wants of this province, I moved a resolution asking for a large appropriation from the Dominion for the most important public work in the interest of Victoria ever projected in this province, namely, the British Pacific railway. Messrs. Prior and Earle both spoke against this resolution and influenced other members against it. The resolution, in my opinion, should have received unanimous assent, as it gave practical effect to the opinion expressed in the annual report, "that the province can in all justice claim from the Federal government larger appropriations for public works."

It is difficult to see what is the practical benefit of electing two members for Ottawa to voice the wants of the people of this city, if when they get there they not only achieve nothing but attempt nothing. It should take a new live member only a very short acquaintance with politicians to discover that government appropriations are not thrust upon him, and that if he wants something for his constituents he must ask for it, work for it and bring all the pressure he can bear to obtain it. Without Dominion aid there is no chance of the British Pacific railway being built, and so long as our members decline to ask for such aid there is no likelihood of securing it.

An eccentric individual writing in the Colonist hazards the assertion that my resolution asking for Dominion aid to the British Pacific is "a joke." The British Pacific is too important an enterprise for jest. The person who suggests such a thing is, I fear, capable of any impropriety, even to the extent of poking fun at a funeral.

Mr. McPhillips asks me to state the exact sum "British Columbia has received back" from the Dominion. I wish I could comply with his request. Mr. Prior should know, but does not. A considerable time ago I requested him to move at Ottawa for this information. I believe he did so, but failed to obtain it. Not much attention appears to be paid to our members.

I have not been able, as desired by Mr. McPhillips, to "fully consider the advantages that accrue to the province from forming part of the Dominion." For many years they have been classed among the "things not generally known." They may exist, but they are not apparent. The drawback and effect of excessive taxation is evident enough. Mr. McPhillips' explanation that "the province is in partnership" is unsatisfactory for the reason that one partner is not justified in enriching himself by impoverishing another partner.

Mr. McPhillips is under the impression that the cause of the increase of the exports and imports of this province is the advent of the C. P. R., and to illustrate this he gives what purports to be those of 1886 and those of last year. Mr. McPhillips, quite unintentionally, no doubt, has given the amount of the duty collected on imports, instead of the amount of imports. As the national policy has not yet been perfected to the extent of raising the duty to one hundred per cent, there is of course a discrepancy. The figures of the exports are, however, correct.

I think I can show Mr. McPhillips that the C. P. R. has not been a factor in the development of the industries which furnish the exports of this province; that it has had no more influence upon them than upon the war between China and Japan. As I happen to have by me a comparison already made of the exports of 1888 and 1894, and it makes no material difference so far as proving my contention as Mr. McPhillips can see, I will give the classes of exports for those years, 1894—Minerals, \$3,521,000; double 1888; increase all of coal. Fisheries, \$3,540,000; three times 1888; increase salmon and seal skins. Forest, \$411,000; 7-12 per cent. less than 1888. Animals, products, \$149,000; agricultural \$23,000; miscellaneous, \$19,000; total, \$7,943,000; 15 per cent. less than 1888. The increase of the exports of one hundred per cent. in 1894 over 1888, it will be observed, is made up of coal, salmon and seal skins. Except for the view taken by Mr. McPhillips that the C. P. R. is to be credited with having contributed to the increased exports of this province it would be unnecessary to add that the coal mines are on Vancouver Island, the salmon canneries are at the mouth of rivers from Fraser to Naas, and the seal industry on the open sea. It must be apparent to everybody that the coal, salmon and sealing industries would have developed to the same extent had there been no C. P. R., that the C. P. R. has not been a factor in the increase of the exports of this province. I will only further trespass on your space to repeat what I have previously stated, namely, that the Dominion taxation of the people of British Columbia is excessive, that the excess should be returned to this province in the form of aid to public works which will develop our resources, such as the British Pacific railway, and that our Ottawa representatives are neglecting their duty in not pressing our just claims for such aid upon the Dominion government.

WM. WILSON. PARTRIDGE'S LOSS. He Drops Another Two Hundred Thousand on the 'Change.

Chicago, April 19.—Edward Partridge was forced to cover his "short" line of wheat to-day at a big loss. The "bulls" had the market in their hands for the greater part of the forenoon session. The "shorts" were bled profusely and without mercy, and Partridge was the chief of the victims. His loss is figured at \$150,000 to \$200,000. He was credited with buying from four to five million bushels at an advance of from 3 to 4 cents over what he had sold it for.

THE 'FRISCO MURDER Examination of Durrant to Open on Monday.

San Francisco, April 20.—Eugene Durrant, counsel for Police Judge Conlan and the detectives. It was finally determined to go on with the preliminary examination of the prisoner on Monday morning next.

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

When Emily was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a child, she cried for Castoria. When she became ill, she clung to Castoria. When she had Colic, she gave her Castoria.

BROKE UP VERY ABRUPTLY

Lively Time Between Mayor Teague and Ald. Partridge at the Council Meeting.

Tie on the Librarianship Vote Fends the Flame—Mayor Teague Leaves the Chair.

The city council last night broke up abruptly. The meeting started in with a lively "set to" between Mayor Teague and Ald. Partridge, and wound up by Mayor Teague leaving the chair and declaring the session over without taking a vote. There was a very interesting time, and occasionally the feeling ran high.

Mayor Teague called for the reading of communications. Ald. Partridge objected; it was an adjourned meeting, and the waterworks by-law was the subject to be taken up. The minutes would hear him out.

"What do you want?" Hays you any special business?" asked the mayor. "I want your ruling on what constitutes an adjourned meeting."

"Have you any special business?" again asked the mayor. "The reply was in the negative. "Then we'll take up the communications."

"No, we won't," said the alderman, and there was a lively time. Mayor Teague told the alderman to "sit down and be quiet." Ald. Partridge said about ex-Ald. Dwyer's motion last meeting was wrong. "I'll wager \$50 it was not," replied the alderman.

"No betting; no betting," was the cry of several aldermen. "The minutes are against you," said the mayor; "and the reports in the papers also."

The vote on adjournment was taken and the motion was defeated by one vote. "Let us take up the librarianship," said Ald. Humphrey. "All right," replied the mayor, and that subject was ordered taken up. The motion bulletined, and which is as follows, was read: "Whereas, at a meeting of the city council held on the 15th inst., some sixty applications were received for the position of city librarian; and the names of the applicants were supplied to each member of the council then present, and ballots cast four times for the purpose of electing one of the applicants to the position in accordance with the provisions of section 101 of the Municipal act, 1892; and amendments hereto; and whereas upon the counting of the fourth ballot it was announced that the name of Henry Goward had received five votes, being a majority vote of the members of the council then present, and that he said Henry Goward was therefore elected to the position; and whereas it has since been ascertained by reference to the said ballot papers that the said name of Henry Goward did not receive a majority of the votes of the members of the council then present, and that the declaration that he was elected to the position was consequently made in error contrary to the provisions of section 62 of the council procedure by-law, 1894; therefore be it resolved that the said declaration be nullified, and that the council proceed to ballot anew for the election of a city librarian from the said applicants."

Ald. Partridge asserted that the resolution had been changed since it was put on the bulletin board. The motion was put and carried. On the first ballot the vote stood, Henry Goward, 5; Henry Jewell, 4; Wm. Cullen, 1. Ald. Humphrey wanted the name of Cullen dropped; it was according to the rules of the council to drop the lowest. Ald. Macmillan maintained that those who received no votes at all should first be dropped. Ald. Cameron contended otherwise. No action was taken.

The second ballot was Henry Goward, 5; Henry Jewell, 4; Jas. Mallett, 1. The question of dropping out the lowest number was again brought up. Ald. Cameron contended the one vote should be dropped. Ald. Macmillan was of the opinion that none was a lower number than one, and the "none" should first be dropped. The chair thought none was no number at all. But he decided that the "nones" should be dropped. On the third vote there were only nine ballots marked at all. The vote stood, Henry Goward, 5; Henry Jewell, 3; James Mallett, 1. The fourth ballot stood a tie between Goward and Jewell. Ald. Partridge was on his feet at once. "I want a scrutineer," he said. "In the first vote of this paper there are two votes, one for Jewell and one for Goward. You made a mistake the last night (addressing the mayor) and you might make one again. I want a scrutineer."

A Badly Disfigured Man

HORRID SCARS ON FACE AND NECK!

BLOOD POISONING THE CAUSE WAS IN A VERY CRITICAL CONDITION

Paine's Celery Compound Saves the Life of M. D. Arthur.



No end to the wonderful and almost marvelous cures effected every week by Paine's Celery Compound, the medicine that saves life in time of greatest peril and danger. M. D. Arthur, a well-known young man of Chelmsford, Ont., says:— "With great pleasure, I write about your wonderful medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. I was laid up with scars all over my face and neck, the result of blood poisoning. While in that condition, I could not sleep at night, I had no appetite and could not attend my work. I tested the skill of all the doctors in the district, and used their medicines, but was not benefited. "I think I was miraculously saved at last. My aunt came here from Campbellford, and brought with her some Paine's Celery Compound which she was then using to advantage. She advised me to use the medicine, and I did so to please her. I bless the day I commenced with Paine's Celery Compound. In two weeks I was so much better that I could go out, and in three weeks I was able to resume work again. "I cannot say sufficient in praise of the great medicine. I would not be without it if I were obliged to pay ten dollars a bottle for it. "Now is the time to cleanse the system, to purify the blood, to brace and strengthen the nerves, to make the digestive organs work harmoniously, so that perfect health may be enjoyed when summer comes. Paine's Celery Compound does the good work for every man and woman."

And Ald. Partridge resumed his seat. A few minutes more and the eighth ballot was being taken, the having resulted for Goward and Jewell in the intervening ballots. Ald. Partridge said that on the paper handed him, in the eighth column was a vote already marked. He objected to this kind of doing. Mayor Teague rose in his chair and said: "I don't propose to sit here and see civic matters brought into contempt. I declare this meeting closed in the interest of the citizens of Victoria. We'll settle this matter at the next meeting," and the lively meeting was at an end.

TO VISIT AMERICA. Report That the Prince of Wales Will Cross the Atlantic.

Newport, R. I., April 20.—It is probable that the Prince of Wales will come to this country to attend the international yacht races. A well known man who lives at Newport intimates as much. He received a letter from an Englishman prominent in social and sporting circles in his own country who says that the Prince recently told him that if nothing arises to interfere, he expects to witness the yacht races in this country and that if he does he will make his headquarters in New York, journeying from there to various places including Newport, where he will remain a fortnight. There will be many entertainments in honor of the distinguished visitor.

FIRE AT NICOLA LAKE. Two Guest's at Howse's Hotel Burned to Death.

Kamloops, B. C., April 20.—At four o'clock on Thursday morning, the Driard Hotel, A. E. Howse, proprietor, was burned to the ground. The fire was well advanced when discovered by the inmates, who escaped, some only in their night apparel. Joe Moore, who recently came to the settlement and Alex. Ferguson, engineer at Howse's flour mill, perished. Moore had not left his room and Ferguson's body was found in the bar where the fire evidently started. He was well known in the settlement and was wealthy in the Winnipeg boom days. The inquest was held on Friday but the particulars are not yet to hand.

VENEZUELA TROUBLE. Friendly Relations Restored Between Venezuela and European Powers.

Washington, April 20.—Count Magliano sent by Italy to Venezuela to restore friendly relations between Venezuela and Belgium, which were ruptured by Venezuela giving passports to ministers of those countries because of their strictures upon the administration of affairs in Venezuela, has succeeded in his mission and the matter has been adjusted. President Crispien assured Count Magliano that the action of his government was not intended as a reflection upon the countries represented, but simply to emphasize the dissatisfaction of Venezuela with the minister's criticisms.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. Sold by Geo. Morrison, druggist.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, April 26

LORD SPRINGHILL.

Table listing various items and their prices, including newspapers, books, and other goods.

THE DOMINION SESSION.

When Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper returned to work after his brief "strike," he was said to have done so on the condition that the session of parliament should be made a brief one, and that the Manitoba school question should not be dealt with until a dissolution had given the country a chance to pronounce upon it.

The Colonist seems to have come to the conclusion that Messrs. Earle and Prior constitute the government; at least it has interpreted a Times reference to the two members as applying to the government.

The report of the tariff board of Victoria, Australia, declares that the evidence taken shows a feeling in the colony in favor of moderate protection, but opposed to prohibitive duties.

SERIOUS GUNNING ACCIDENT.

Joseph Phillips Dangerously Wounded by the Discharge of a Shot Gun. Joseph Phillips, son of J. E. Phillips, contractor, was accidentally shot and very dangerously wounded at Goldstream on Saturday evening.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field. CANOEING. WESTMINSTER CLUB. The Westminister Club spring regatta will be held May 11.

THE LENGTH OF THE SESSION

Parliament Will Probably Not Adjourn Before August, If So Soon.

Fitzsimmons' Reinstatement-Appropriations Expected to Win Elections.

Ottawa, April 14.—The parliamentary session opens on Thursday next. The members of the government, their supporters and their organs are predicting a short session. The wish is father to the thought. They know that they have much to answer for, and therefore they are anxious to escape, as far as they possibly can, from the responsibility of their acts.

ALL OVER THE PROVINCE.

Interesting Budget of News From Different Points on the Mainland. Establishment of a Cannery at Kamloops Proposed by Mr. Falconer. VANCOUVER. Vancouver, April 22.—Ald. Gallagher will introduce a by-law at to-night's council to close all tobacconists' shops and fruit stores on Sunday.

1892-93 OLD TARIFF.

Table showing import and duty paid for 1892-93 and 1894-95.

1894-95 NEW TARIFF.

Table showing import and duty paid for 1894-95.

So that between the two tariffs there is very little difference. The people cried aloud for tariff reform and the government managed to give them in the six months referred to 5-100 of a cent, on every 100 reduction. Old political jobs like the Trent Valley canal, the Hudson Bay railway and other such sly schemes should be allowed to stand over for a season.

AMERICAN.

London, April 25.—The new Londoned an evening. There were fifty present who presided, had Eustis, U. S. am General Post office, and on his trial, and on his ing—"To the Qu "The manhood of the manhood of toast, as American party honor the toast "the Ph States," was giv He referred to at all times when try demanded de the voice of our unity know "and we stand the organization of A pean capitals will opinion to the try." Ambassador E conan with his "Our Guests." found against A he said, "is that and no ruins. I occasionally rem

Accident Happened the deceased, who act-

ed as hook tender, was working on two logs lying parallel, which were being hauled out by a donkey engine. The end of one of these logs was imbedded in the ground and some difficulty was experienced in getting it out.

HER CONDITION.

Nothing in this ing, and, unfortun in this Canada of climate—its al summer days of a young fire fadi sine. Its early promise, but just en becomes of a thing to live for, ces signs of busi suddenly stricken empty chairs at hearts left behind the case, however has discovered re sages of decline, far. Recently a brought to our s so much attent that we felt impo more fully and g as wide publicity

NEW WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, April 22.—It is expected that Justice McCright and Bole will again preside at the assize courts here in May next. It is possible that Chief Justice Davie may attend at the opening of the court and if so he will likely be entertained by the local bar.

DONALD.

The samples brought in by Messrs. Henderson, Campbell and Pollock from the McMurdo district, assay \$1,158,885 gold to the ton. If this assay is correct these gentlemen have already \$100,000 in sight on the dump, the result of five weeks work.

KAMLOOPS.

The Inland Sentinel. Mr. J. H. Falconer, of Victoria, left for home on Saturday night, fully convinced that, with the amount subscribed in Kamloops, he will be able to put up a fruit and vegetable cannery here, though the first year's pack may not be large.

HEART DISEASE.

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

AMERICAN.

Causes a Mild S to London, April 25.—stituting the new Londoned an evening. There were fifty present who presided, had Eustis, U. S. am General Post office, and on his trial, and on his ing—"To the Qu "The manhood of the manhood of toast, as American party honor the toast "the Ph States," was giv He referred to at all times when try demanded de the voice of our unity know "and we stand the organization of A pean capitals will opinion to the try." Ambassador E conan with his "Our Guests." found against A he said, "is that and no ruins. I occasionally rem

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast! Langley & Co Wholesale Agents for B. C.

ARMENIA PREPARING FOR WAR

Money to Advance Revolutionary Cause is Poring in a Steady Stream.

Report That the Armenians Have Four Thousand Rifles in Secret Places.

London, April 18.—The correspondent of the Associated Press, writing from Armenia under date of March 17, says: I have travelled many hundred miles in Russia and Persia, and have visited Armenian colonies so far as the Caspian sea and as far south as the city of Tiflis, and have learned, after a most careful investigation and verification of facts, that the Armenian question will soon reach an acute and painful crisis. In fact, Armenia is preparing for war. The revolutionary party has now both money and guns. During the past eight weeks money has poured into the revolutionary treasury in a steady stream from the Armenian colonies in Batoum, Tiflis, Baku, Erivan, Etchmiadzin, and other places in Russia, and from Rescht, Kazvin, Teheran, Tebriz, Khoin and other cities in Persia. The central idea of the plan of campaign is a general uprising of Armenians throughout the Turkish empire some time during the month of May. The leaders have promised the people in the eastern part of Armenia that the chief attack will be made in the city of Constantinople. It is believed that the bulk of the fighting will be done by the Armenian residents therein, but this may be only a subterfuge to encourage the fanatical at Van, Bitlis and Moosh.

The Armenians have at least 4,000 Martini-Henry rifles hidden in secret places in the mountains not a great distance from Lake Van. For a handful of untrained Armenians to begin a fight with the hundred thousand regular troops of the Turkish empire would seem to be folly too colossal for human conception; yet the purpose is not to bring Turkey to terms in a fair fight, but to settle the quarrel by intervention of the European powers. Before the revolution is three months old the powers, it is believed, will be compelled to take a hand in the conflict, for the cruelty, atrocity, the outrage, the blood-lust and butchery of the struggle will be so unthinkable horrible that Christian humanity will interfere. Armenia, it is then hoped, may get her freedom.

For the most part, the revolutionary leaders are of the younger generation of Armenians, who argue that it is no worse that a few thousand Armenians should be killed at one time than that they should be killed separately during a period of a few years. The revolutionary leaders are approved by the Armenian people at large. It is difficult to say. I seriously doubt if those plans are known in detail to more than 5 per cent of the Armenians. Still, there are genuine patriots who believe that to free Armenia from the dreadful depth to which she has sunk they must surrender some of their fellow countrymen to torture, outrage and death.

There is a belief in Europe that Russia desires to make the Armenians Russian subjects by annexing the eastern end of Turkey. Curiously enough, this belief is not shared by the Russians of the Caucasian region. The Georgians certainly would resent any further increase in the Armenian population. The business interests of the Armenians are not generally approved by Georgians and Russians. It is therefore believed unlikely that Russia wants the Armenians, but whether or not she wants the Turkish territory which the Armenians inhabit is quite another matter. For the most part the Armenians are anxious to have some other man fight his battles, and he is willing to believe England and Russia are only waiting for a chance to come in and dismember the Turkish empire. The Armenian newspapers in Russia, Persia and elsewhere, however, contain only denunciations of Turkish tyranny and demands for the reinforcement of the 61st article of the Berlin treaty. The lower classes are less discreet. In Tiflis and elsewhere the streets clamored for an Armenian king. As the time for the revolutionary uprising approaches the words of the Armenian Catholic, Mr. Ghirimiran, have an added significance: "Armenia is in sore distress, but her sufferings will soon be at an end."

ROYAL CITY ESTIMATES.

Appropriations for Expenditure During Current Fiscal Year.

Westminster, April 18.—The estimates for the city of Westminster during the current fiscal year are: Finance, fixed charges (including salaries, etc.), \$5,005,40; interest on debentures, \$42,485; sinking fund, \$7,370; miscellaneous, \$14,798; bridge in contract (incl. \$5,000); parks, \$1,013,33; railway and ferry, \$1,484,79; water, \$5,586; police, \$8,225,69; public library, \$700; fire, \$7,982,41; electric light, \$23,807,10; market, \$500;

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Decrease of Ten Million Dollars in the Trade and Navigation Returns.

Hon. Col. Baker Elected Vice-President of the Educational Association.

DURRANT HELD FOR TRIAL

The Coroner's Jury Find That He Caused the Death of Miss Williams.

Some Statements Made by Durrant Denied by Witnesses—The Verdict.

San Francisco, April 19.—When the inquest in the case of Miss Williams was resumed this morning, Dr. Vogel and E. A. Wolfe were recalled but the testimony developed nothing new. Wolfe accounted for his movements on the night of the murder. Miss Frances Willis testified to seeing Durrant on a train coming back from Alameda on Monday the 8th instant, thus corroborating the statement of Mosgan, at whose house the girl was living. Durrant had denied that he was in Alameda on the date mentioned. Miss Willis further testified that Durrant boarded the train at the Park street station which is about a block from the Mosgan residence. The last witness was Dr. J. S. Barrett, the autopsy surgeon who gave testimony as to the cause of death. In witness's opinion the wound in the heart had been made after death as was also the deep breast wound. The examination had shown that an outrage had preceded the murder. At the conclusion of Dr. Barrett's testimony the jury retired.

After being out half an hour the jury returned a verdict that Miss Williams "came to her death from hemorrhage due to lacerated wounds and asphyxia due to strangulation, and we further find from evidence obtained that the crime was committed by one Theodore Durrant, and we find him guilty thereof." Durrant awoke this morning in a cheerful frame of mind. He laughed and joked with the prison officials, to whom he has shown hitherto a reserve, and when Captain Douglas entered the prison to escort the prisoner to the inquest Durrant greeted "him pleasantly and smiled as the handcuffs were snapped on his wrists. Chief Crowley said today: "The evidence against Durrant is clear and convincing, and I am fully satisfied of his guilt. We shall proceed beyond a shadow of doubt that he met and murdered Miss Williams and I have no hesitation in saying that the evidence in the case of Blanche Lamont is even stronger than in the former case." Coroner Hawkins has decided to hold an inquest in the case of Miss Lamont on Monday morning next.

WERE DRYING DYNAMITE

And as Often Happens, the Cartridges Exploded.

Waterbury, Vt., April 19.—A terrible accident occurred at Jonesville, a few miles from here, yesterday. Several dynamite cartridges exploded, fatally injuring Henry Cosslyn and badly mangleing Chas. Gilman. The injured men were brought to Waterbury, where their wounds were dressed. The last team of the injured men by the remainder of the gang they were working with they were driving cartridges beside a fire. It is thought that one of them dropped a cap in the fire which resulted in twelve cartridges exploding. Cosslyn was thrown forty feet in the air. His injuries are terminal. Gilman was thrown several feet, landing on a sand bank. The men were employed by the Central Vermont railroad in blasting rocks on the bank of the railroad. Cosslyn was foreman. Late last evening he was alive. Gilman whose leg and nose were broken, will recover.

OREGON STAGE ROBBERY.

Stage Held up and Mails and Other Valuables Taken.

Keno, Ore., April 19.—The east bound Ager-Klamath Falls stage was robbed about 12 o'clock last night at the foot of the Topsy grade. The only persons on the stage were driver Low and a drummer. As the stage was about to start up the grade a voice from behind one of three trees close to the road, commanded the driver to stop and ordered the drummer to break the express box with rocks, cut open the mail bags, empty them and drive on. The drummer and driver obeyed the letter, taking nothing with them but the empty mail sacks. The amount of valuables taken is unknown. The shade of the trees and the darkness might have hid a second highwayman.

Offered an Asylum.

London, April 19.—An Allahabad dispatch says: England has offered the first-booter Umra Khan an asylum in India if he surrenders and offers to spare the tribesmen if no further opposition to the British march to Chitral be offered.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is of great value and does not account its excellent promise in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by Geo. Morrison, druggist.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Loss Will Total Over a Quarter of a Million.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 19.—The fire which has destroyed the New York Biscuit Company's bakery on North Front street last night badly damaged the soap and candle factory of William Dreydopel adjoining a row of tenements on Craven street. The following persons were injured: Wm. Sargent, foreman, probably fatal, John S. Collins, Wm. H. Sturges, James McGuigan, and Richard Morrow. Total loss about three hundred thousand dollars.

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"Some have erroneously thought that there is no danger in those schools which are called 'neutral' and that Catholic children can be indiscriminately sent to those schools; but the very fact of such institutions excluding the true, and all other religions, from their teachings inflicts a greater wrong upon religion itself and degrades it from the high position it should occupy in every human life, particularly in the education of the young. It is not right to say that parents can supply privately the religion which should be part of the school routine."

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atches.

fr. Lister: What do you mean by that. In election purposes.

fr. Hagart: Why did you pay for election purposes?

... have paid for election purposes 6 years. I have been subscribing party for 25 years.

... I am very glad that these books have been burnt. I have destroyed your books because you showed some accounts for election purposes. What were the accounts, save them?

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MR. GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ontario.

Well as Ever Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

of a Serious Disease.

... suffering from what is known as disease for five years, and for days at a time he was unable to straighten himself as in bed for three weeks; during that time leeches applied and derived no benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers. I decided to try a bottle. I found

... I had finished taking half of a bottle so much help from taking the first that I decided to try another, and since the second bottle I feel as well as ever by the Geo. Merrett, Toronto, Ont.

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

... Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES

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Hats! Hats!

All the LATEST SPRING STYLES in stiff and soft Felt Hats.

PRICES—"OUT OF SIGHT."

B. Williams & Co.,

Clothiers and Hatters,
97 Johnson St.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Friday's Daily.

The Royal Arthur mail is being held here. She has sailed from Central America and is expected in Esquimalt before the Queen's Birthday.

The funeral of the late Arthur Orr, eldest child of Mr. Orr, of Powderly avenue, took place on Wednesday afternoon. Services were conducted at the house and grave by Rev. D. MacLac.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, who is civil service examiner for British Columbia, received a letter from Ottawa to the effect that the promotion examination usually held in May will not be held this year.

H. M. S. Imperieuse is being fitted out for a foreign station, and it is thought that she will relieve H. M. S. Royal Arthur, the latter's commission expiring shortly. The Imperieuse is a sister ship of H. M. S. Warspite.

Frank Schmidt, a farmer of Duncan's, was brought to the city by the noon train today. He is insane and is in charge of Constable Maitland-Douglass, who has handed him over to the provincial police. Schmidt will be examined by the medical men to-morrow.

The United States cutter Commodore Perry, which sailed from New York last December, bound for Puget Sound, arrived at Acapulco on the 12th instant with all well on board. The cutter is coming around to go on duty at one of the Pacific coast customs districts, possibly Puget Sound.

The remains of Allen McDonald, who committed suicide in Seattle last Saturday because of trouble with his mistress, Lillian Vann, were shipped Wednesday morning via the Canadian Pacific to Toronto, Canada, the home of his parents, for interment. The body was accompanied by Deputy-Coroner Richard Olin.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Martha J. Simpson took place yesterday afternoon from her late residence, Speed avenue. The services were conducted by Rev. Solomon Cleaver, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Hall and Rev. W. C. Bryant. The pallbearers were Messrs. Noah Shakespeare, John Kinsman, David Spencer, Henry Jewell, M. Humber and J. Bullen.

The barkentine Wrester was towed from Esquimalt to Port Angeles today by the tug Mystery. At Port Angeles the Wrester is to be re-rigged and refitted throughout and when the work is finished will go to New Westminster to load her first cargo of lumber. While in Esquimalt she was loaded out on the marine railway and some general work done to her.

W. H. Wheeler died suddenly at 5 o'clock last night at his residence, St. Louis street. He was gardening at the time of death, and without warning fell face foremost dead. A nephew saw him and ran to his assistance but life was extinct. Mrs. Wheeler, who is in California, was telegraphed. Deceased came to the province in 1858, and was well known on the Pacific coast.

At Bowker Park, Saturday, May 25, there will be an attractive racing programme which will include a steeplechase, flat running races, driving races and Indian pony races. R. U. Stanley, the well known horseman, who is about to open a driving school, will have charge. The entries are already numerous and Mr. Stanley promises a good day's racing for those who attend.

Thomas J. Jones, Joseph Hunter and Albert Lindsay, of this city, have incorporated the Nannaimo Electric Light, Power and Heating Company, Limited. The object is to carry on a general electrical business, and the company has power to promote or absorb any other company. The principal office is at Nannaimo, and the capital stock is \$100,000, divided into 5000 shares of \$20 each.

John Cummings created a disturbance in a house on Broad street last night and undertook to clean out the place. He was convicted in police court this morning on two counts of assault. He was fined \$10 or one month at hard labor on each count, and as he will go to jail he will have to serve two months, the court directing that the sentences should not run concurrently.

The Seattle Press-Times of Wednesday says: Under date of April 10, the general land office at Washington transmitted to Register O'Toole, who received it today, the President's proclamation of February 12, permanently reserving Clark's Island, in the Gulf of Georgia, for lighthouse purposes. This island was temporarily reserved for such purposes by an executive order dated July 15, 1875.

The preliminary examination of Harry C. Good on the charge of attempting to murder Officer J. W. Glascock last Monday morning at the corner of 3rd and Marion streets, will probably not come up in the municipal court for a day or so owing to the condition of the wounded man, says yesterday's Post-Intelligencer. Officer Michael Powers, one of Glascock's friends, said last night that his arm was in such a condition that it would not be wise for him to appear in court.

Steps are to be taken in the city council to appoint an electrician to take general charge of that department of the city. It will be necessary for him to devote his whole time to the work, and on that account R. B. McMicking, the present electrician, who would very likely

be given the place but who cannot give his whole time to the office on account of private business affairs, will very likely tender his resignation. There will very likely be a motion from some member of the electric light committee, probably Chairman Bragg, in a few days. The proposal is to pay the new official a salary of \$125 per month.

The San Francisco Call of Monday says: The Easter service in the little church in Golden Gate Valley, known as St. Mary the Virgin, was conducted in the presence of a large congregation by the Rev. W. W. Bolton. A feature of the service was a solemn procession by twenty altar boys, who carried lights and banners, and were preceded by an acolyte bearing a censer filled with incense. This ceremony was in accordance with ideas recently expressed in a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Bolton on ceremonial. The banner borne by the altar boys and the handsome vestments worn by the officiating clergy were made by the ladies of the congregation. The church was tastefully decorated with Easter lilies and callias.

A special from Port Townsend says: Further particulars of the loss of the Indian schooner Dart were received today. She was manned by an Indian crew who were engaged in sealing. They took her under the lee of Ozette rocks and dropped the anchor and then went out sealing in small boats. Saturday night they returned and lying at Quillayute, a few miles distant, they went home, leaving one of their number on shore to watch the vessel. Later it came on to blow quite hard and she parted her chains, drifting out to sea. The currents and southerly wind carried her up to Carmanah point, Vancouver island, a distance of 25 miles, where she went ashore. One of the Indians went to Neah Bay and notified Captain Grant of the tug Discovery, who cruised outside of the Cape all day Sunday, but the weather was so rough that nothing could be seen. The Dart was built at Lummi, Wash., in 1890, and was owned by H. Hudson, an Indian living at Quillayute. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 37 feet; breadth, 12.6 feet, and depth 5 feet 8 inches. Net tonnage, 10.44 tons. The vessel and equipments were worth about \$1000.

From Saturday's Daily.

H. M. S. Pheasant sailed at 2:30 this afternoon for Behring Sea, where she will do patrol duty. She is expected to return about June 1st.

A Panama dispatch says the British warship Scyllite has left for the South. The Royal Arthur and the Wild Swan are on their way to the North.

T. R. Burrows of 183-1-2 Douglas street, has reported to the police the loss of a piece of light worsted clothing containing about 7 yards. It was taken some day this week and very likely by a Chinaman.

A large party of gold miners will, next May, leave Buffalo for British Columbia, where they will engage in mining on the Fraser river on an extensive scale. Each man in the party contributes \$750 to a general fund devoted to the purchase of machinery, which will be obtained in Toronto.

Captain Edward McCoskie, now of Galliano Island, is in the city to interview the educational department with a view to having a school established in his district. He was at the office yesterday and interviewed Superintendent Pope. One difficulty has been that large amounts of land on the island are held by big companies and settlement has not been very rapid.

The Post-Intelligencer of yesterday states: "Rev. Canon Good, for twenty years pastor of St. Paul's parish at Nannaimo, B. C., and father of Harry Good, the young clerk who shot Policeman Glascock last Sunday night, is in the city in the interest of his son. Mr. Good is an elderly gentleman and is highly thought of by his parishioners. He says the young man has had the very best of raising, and may have been crazy drunk to do such a thing. He has secured counsel for his son." Canon Good came up from the Sound last evening and went to Nannaimo this morning.

The schooner Behring Sea, which was reported capsized off the cape yesterday, passed out from the Sound last week and the masters of the vessel who observed her commented generally on her cranky appearance. When skimming over the sea she lay almost on her beam end and looked as though she would be a dangerous craft out at sea. The consensus of opinion among sealing captains at the cape is that all of the crew have been drowned. She was built last winter in Tacoma, by Strand & Johnson, well known shipbuilders of that place, and owned jointly by them and her master, Captain Larson, an old-time skipper on Puget Sound. She was a well-built craft, 73 feet long, 19 feet beam and 7 feet deep. When last heard from the schooner had about forty-five skins on board. She was insured in an amount large enough to pay off all debts and leave a surplus. Her crew were shipped at Tacoma.

The bark Alzburth was towed to Vancouver today by the tug Mogul. She has about 400 tons of freight to unload at Vancouver, after which she will go to Hastings mills to load lumber.

Catarrah Believed in 10 to 30 Minutes—One short puff of the breath through the Blow-off supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrah Powder, dissolves the powder on the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrah, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 50 cents. At Geo. Morris's.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S BANQUET

Chief Justice Davis Guest of the Bar of Victoria—Hon. A. N. Richards Presides.

Speeches of Hon. Messrs. Richards and Davis on the Toast of the Evening.

On Saturday night the members of the bar of the province tendered a banquet to Chief Justice Davis in honor of his appointment to the bench. The Driad was the scene of the festivities and the natural beauty of the dining room was greatly enhanced by tastefully arranged banners and floral decorations. The south end of the room was screened off for the occasion and at the head of the room Finn's popular orchestra discoursed sweet and appetizing melodies. A menu was excellent, the Driad keeping up its reputation for good dinners.

Letters of regret were read from the Lieutenant-Governor, who was ill, and also from Justices Crease, Walkem and Llake, who did not attend. Forty-six members of the profession took their places around the table, which was presided over by Hon. A. N. Richards, Mr. C. C. who had on his right the guest of the evening and on his left Mr. Justice McCright. Mr. Charles Wilson, Q. C., occupied the vice chair.

After the edgés had been rubbed off the appetites of the lawyers the chairmanship proposed the health of the chief justice. Mr. Richards on this occasion was given a rousing reception and there was a proud and merry twinkle in the eye of the Nestor of the British Columbia bar as he looked down the line waiting for the cheering to subside. He commenced by saying that he had known Mr. Davis as a young man and it was his indomitable pluck and perseverance that had carried him through political and legal fields and put him in his present proud position, the highest a lawyer can attain in the province. He would draw to their attention that Mr. Davis was our first chief justice who had obtained his high professional training in the province, having commenced here as a student under Mr. Bishop. He had been through all stages of solicitor and counsel work, as in the early period of his practice he had gone to Cassiar and done the same for some time. In those days the distinction between a barrister and solicitor was more pronounced, whereas now the two practically go together. Later as a barrister in Victoria he had gained much of his success and eminence, and could not be said that he was not conversant with all branches of the law and practice and in which as a judge he would have to exercise his judgment. Subsequently he had entered the legislature and then became a member of the executive of the province, and after that he had then premier. Some people had said he would not make a good chief justice because he was a politician and that they would not be able to get justice from him because they were opposed to him politically. Of course he knew the lawyers did not say it. The speaker did not believe that at all, as from long acquaintance and much professional association with him he had every confidence in his exercising his judicial duties with ability and impartiality. My experience has been that when political matters are brought to the bench they then drop policies; in fact it is customary in all other parts of Canada to appoint politicians to the bench, as witness the recent appointment of Mr. W. R. Meredith, the leader of the Opposition, as chief justice of the common law division of that province and no man in Ontario had dreamt of objecting to Mr. Meredith because he was a politician. I am a lawyer myself and sometimes think I know a little and although at times Mr. Davis and I have disagreed on points of law I have found that he can see a point often quicker than I. I am satisfied he will make a good judge and this demonstration proves that you are so satisfied, too, and the feeling amongst the bar was general throughout the province as was shown by the attendance from the Mainland and Nannaimo.

The chief justice in rising to respond was received with loud applause which continued for some minutes. He said he could not but feel gratified at the demonstration tendered to him, as it was of such a character that a member of our judiciary might well feel proud of. Although possibly not meriting the position still it was gratifying that in fairness to the province that when all things are equal a member of the bar of the province had received the appointment. It was true, as the chairman had stated, his whole legal education had been received in the province, having been a resident here now for 30 years and having been one of the first articled clerks in a solicitor's office here, having been articled to the late Mr. Bishop, a lawyer of prominence in his day. Whilst at that time the advantages for the acquirement of legal knowledge were very limited, there being no law lectures of any kind such as he was glad to note were now being given at Vancouver, yet at the same time there were the advantages of having two at least exceptionally able counsel in the persons of the late Mr. Justice Robertson and his brother McCright, who were of great assistance to the student of that time. He paid a glowing tribute to the late Mr. Justice Robertson, who he said when defending a prisoner was the prisoner's hope and when prosecuting was a terror to evildoers, and it was a sad day when he was lost to the bench on and said after I was admitted to practice I for a time

struggled along in Victoria, and later made my way to Cassiar with little if any means at my disposal; however, there I struck a mining boom and after a short residence there satisfactory from a monetary point of view I decided to return to Victoria, where I have continued to practice until my elevation to the high office which I am now permitted to occupy. This experience in my career inclines me to remark that there are at the present time many such places in which the younger members of the profession might achieve professional success and perhaps open an avenue to political advance should it be desired. In my political life I have trodden on the toes of almost everybody but I am pleased to note that independent of politics all were willing to do him honor and forget all political differences. As far as I myself am concerned all political questions are at an end. The training for the bar was such that no matter how bitter might be the fight while the fight was pending there was always the spirit of fellowship and good feeling amongst them, and when the political arena was left the traditions of the bar and the traditions of the bench were such that it yet remained to point to an instance in British courts where the actions of the bench had been impugned. It must not be forgotten that the strength of the bench was largely built up by the strength of the bar, because if you had a weak bar the bench would also be weak. It was gratifying to him that in the bar of British Columbia there was industry and talent and he felt sure that that industry and talent would result in maintaining for our bench that standing which compares favorably with our sister provinces. It would be unfitting that I should not refer to my predecessor in office, Sir Matthew Begbie, whose memory will always be kept green in the present generation. In him was to be found not only a great legal attainments but one who amongst men of letters ranked as one of the first. He then thanked the bar for their kindly feelings and the many words of congratulations that had fallen from the lips of their worthy chairman with whom he had always been on the most friendly terms and who was a jurist of eminence having attained great prominence at the bar of Ontario as well as in this his adopted province.

Mr. Wilson, Q. C., proposed the health of the judges and Mr. Justice McCright replied.

The chief justice proposed the health of the bar and Attorney-General Eberts replied.

Several other toasts were drunk and speeches were made by Messrs. Bodwell, Davis, Williams, Simpson, Cassidy and Morrison.

Songs were contributed during the evening by Herbert Robertson and H. E. Woodton and the chief justice sang "Sarah's Young Man," with good effect.

A SUSPICIOUS FIRE.

Unoccupied Dwelling on Chatham Street Burned Yesterday Morning.

There was a lively fire which destroyed a vacant cottage completely and badly scorched the adjoining building on Chatham street at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The house burned was No. 151 and belonged to the estate of Mrs. Wannacott, while the adjoining house, No. 149, was damaged, belongs to Mrs. H. Horton. It was unoccupied also. The blaze, which lit up the sky, was seen first by a man on Government street and he gave the alarm by running to the Pandora street engine house, but the building was completely enveloped in flames, and the adjoining house was beginning to smoke. Two streams were laid up to the fire, and when they got to work the end came quickly. The Wannacott cottage was completely destroyed, but the Horton building was saved by directing the streams to it. There were two big chimneys on the former building, and Chief Deasy knowing they would fall, ordered the men from under it. It was fortunate, for they were no sooner out of the way than the first one fell with a crash. Had any one been under it there would have been no escape.

Chief Deasy believes the fire was set by an incendiary, for the house had been vacant since Thursday last, when a family named Brown moved out of it. Who could have fired it is a mystery. The Wannacott cottage was built in 1890 and was not worth more than \$900. It was insured, but the policies were written by J. St. Clair Blackett, who is absent from the city, and the amount cannot be learned. The damage to the house of Mrs. Horton was about \$150.

Henry B. Greaves, of Someones, has been appointed a provincial constable for Cowichan with headquarters at Duncan.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.
A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menstrual system, to relieve all ailments connected with the female system. No aches or pains on or about the time of the period. It is guaranteed to cure. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

Consumption.
Valuable treatise and two bottles of medicine sent free to any sufferer. Give name and full office address. L. A. SLOUGH CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best cure for Consumption. Good Use in all cases. Sold by druggists.

MEDICAL.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST. Certain in its effects and never blisters.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
Dear Sir—Please send me one of your Home Remedies and I will send you one of my own. I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success. It is the best I ever used. I once had a mare that had several spavins and she was cured. I kept a bottle on hand all the time.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with much success. I think it is the best I ever used. Have recommended it to several of my friends who are much pleased with it and keep it.

For Sale by all Druggists, or by Direct from
DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,
ENOBURGH FALLS, VT.



THREE SCORE YEARS & TEN
OLD DR. GORDON'S
REMEDY FOR MEN

127 lbs
134 lbs
151 lbs

ABSOLUTELY
Cures Lost Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Diseases caused by Abuse, Overwork, Indigestion, Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Lack of Energy, Low Memory, Headache and Wakefulness.

Young, middle-aged or old men suffering from the effects of follies and excesses, restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor.

RELIEF TO THOUSANDS BY THIS MARVELOUS REMEDY.

A Cure is Guaranteed!

To everyone who tries this Remedy according to directions, or money cheerfully and unconditionally refunded.

PRICE \$1.00, 15 FRAGMENTS \$5.00.

Sent by mail to any point in U.S. or Canada, securely sealed free from duty or inspection.

Write for our Book "STARTLING FACTS" for men. Tells you how to get well and stay well.

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SOLE AGENT, VICTORIA, B. C.
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\$3 A DAY SURE

Send your address how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure. We will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure. We will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure. We will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure.

Imperial Silverware Co., Box 12, Victoria, B.C.

Chew Tuckett's T & B "Mahogany" and "Black" Chewing Tobacco

Manufactured by The Geo. E. Tuckett & Son Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Debility, Loss of Power, Headache, Indigestion, and all ailments caused by overwork, excess, or disease. It is guaranteed to cure. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

JOHN MESTON,
Sole Agent, Victoria, B.C.

Carriage Maker BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

Ottawa, April 24. Address was continued (Lib.) condemn ed that the Govern ment at law to act in the toba schools. If the was on their own. He ridiculed the idical order being an suggestion. It was mand; the words being used and Man and adjudged to 18 existing prior to 188 accept or decline not in part. He poi follow by reason of two schools in local ants and Catholics ly sufficient to keep sured the Govern late session.

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Col. Prior will in showing the amount each province work ed on public works.

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Ottawa, April 25. them was McCarth object of it is to giv

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union government prevent the importa of foreigners and law to perform la read a first time.

Replying to a ques as yet no contract

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In the house this was introduced by Fraser got a big

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John Costigan as a The report of the mission has been p ment. The evide formed a load for

into the chamber, say that the enact liquor law for the would prejudicially and commercial in and wipe out the nunicipal revenue.

They say if prohibi pension must be siders signed the of St. John presen in favor of prohibi

Hon. Dr. Monta Minister of the Co (Argers) in the Co There is still a Governor Schultz Sifton for going to even go so far as a Governor may as

excitement in the net A Berlin dispatch to-day passed the cur ment bill. The m paragraph adding power to impose ad prinals for hostile d

Victoria Weekly Times.

Vol. 11—No. 37.
WHOLE NUMBER 523.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1895.

PART 2.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Curran Says Warden Fitzsimmons Was Not Dismissed, Was Only Suspended.

Governor Schultz May Demand Attorney-General Sifton's Resignation.

Ottawa, April 24.—The debate on the address was continued yesterday. Mulock (Lib.) condemned the extravagance of the Government. McCarthy contended that the Government was not obliged to act in the matter of the Manitoba schools. If they choose to do so it was on their own political responsibility. He ridiculed the idea of Howells' remedial order being an invitation to act, or a demand that the Government in whole, accept or decline the order in whole, being used and Manitoba being ordered and adjudged to restore the schools as existing prior to 1892. Manitoba had to accept or decline the order in whole, not in part. He pointed out the harm to follow by reason of having to support two schools in localities where Protestants and Catholics combined were hardly sufficient to keep on going. He censured the Government freely for the late session.

Costigan took the stand on the right of the minority to separate schools, but he hoped Manitoba would settle the difficulty. The address passed without a division.

The Government proposes to amend the tariff to admit wines from the Cape and Australia at the same rate of entry as from France.

Mr. McInt. (Lib.) will bring up the prohibition question in a few days.

In the Senate, Boulton opposed remedial legislation against Manitoba and spoke strongly in favor of free trade.

Col. Prior will move for a return showing the amounts collected from each province and the amounts expended on public works.

Mr. Corbould is to move for the report of Judge Drake on the penitentiary investigation.

Labor hall, where the labor societies of the city congregated, was burned to ground this morning. The building is probably covered by insurance. There was a good library of parliamentary papers since confederation and other works belonging to the trades and labor council, which were entirely lost. There was an insurance on the building for one month ago.

McIsaac has arrived and will be introduced to-day.

When the house met to-day Mr. Charlton introduced a bill to repeal the Dominion franchise act. Following the English principle, he made a speech on introducing the bill.

Ottawa, April 25.—A number of bills were read a first time yesterday. Among them was Mr. Curran's N. Y. T. bill. One object of it is to give the assembly power to abolish the office of the French language. It was jeeringly received in some parts of the house. Edgar introduced a bill dealing with the frauds practiced on the government. He pointed out that the bill was to amend the act of 1891, which provided that government contractors, under penalty of fine, imprisonment and forfeiture of their contract, could not contribute anything to the election fund. Edgar's bill extends similar provisions to all directors, officers, etc., of railways who have obtained subsidies, advances or bonuses from Dominion government. Taylor's bill to prevent the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract law to perform labor in Canada, was read a first time.

Replying to a question, Foster said that as yet no contract had been entered into between the Dominion government and the Hudson Bay railway company for the construction of that road.

In the house this afternoon McIsaac was introduced by Laurier and D. C. Fraser got a big reception from the Liberal side.

In the House, Solicitor General Curran told Mr. Edgar yesterday, in reply to a question, that James Fitzsimmons was not dismissed from the position of deputy warden of the Westminister penitentiary. He was suspended during the inquiry by Mr. Justice Drake, went out in October last without prejudice to re-employment in the penitentiary service, and has been reinstated in his old position.

Col. O'Brien introduced Dalton McCarthy's anti-language bill yesterday, and made a vigorous attack on Hon. John Costigan as a placeman.

The report of the prohibition commission has been presented to Parliament. The evidence is so bulky that it formed a load for four pages to carry it into the chamber. The commissioners say that the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law for the whole Dominion would prejudicially affect the industrial and commercial interests of the country, and wipe out the federal, provincial and municipal revenues from the traffic.

They say if prohibition be enacted compensation must be given. Four commissioners signed the report. Dr. McLeod of St. John presents a minority report in favor of prohibition.

Hon. Dr. Montague is acting for the Minister of Agriculture. (Senator Argers) in the Commons.

There is still some talk here about Governor Schultz being dismissed with Sifton for going to Haldimand and some even go so far as to say that the Lieutenant Governor may ask for the resignation

THE NICARAGUAN CRISIS

The Landing Force Will Be Protected by Twenty-Nine Guns From the Ships.

The United States Will Make no Protest Against the Act of Britain.

London, April 25.—Admiral Stephenson, commanding the warships in the harbor of Corinto, has telegraphed to the admiralty that other war vessels are on their way to join his fleet at Corinto, and that he is prepared to land 400 blue jackets at daybreak to-morrow if the British demands are not immediately withdrawn.

The warships are lying close to the shore in order to protect the landing party, which the admiral says he will cover with twenty-nine guns.

New York, April 25.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: From the most trustworthy source it is learned to-day that the president has again upped the policy which Secretary Gresham had outlined in dealing with the Nicaraguan question and has taken matters practically into his own hands. There is to be no protest on the part of the United States against any action Great Britain may take in enforcing her demands for the prompt payment of the \$75,000 indemnity called for by the expulsion of her consul-general, Mr. Hatch, who the Nicaraguan officials believed had conspired to overthrow the existing government and Lord Kimberley will practically carry out his plan, which it now seems certain will lead to complications, and which may bring upon the United States the serious question of demanding the withdrawal of British sailors and marines from Nicaraguan territory. Mr. Gresham's carefully outlined programme was to prevent the landing of troops, the seizure of the customs houses and the seizure of any land which Nicaragua might be willing to transfer to Great Britain in payment of the indemnity. The president has decided, however, that so long as England makes no direct attempt to annex any part of Nicaragua, this country will not interfere with her purpose to receive prompt reparation for Mr. Hatch's expulsion. Lord Kimberley's approval of any intention on Great Britain's part to extend territorial jurisdiction over any part of Nicaragua has satisfied the president that she has every right to adopt what methods she may please to insist on the payment and while this assurance was only a verbal assurance and given to Ambassador Bayard at the time of the landing of the British sailors on the Mosquito strip some months ago, there is a general feeling that if she once lands troops on Nicaragua, she will most probably remain there for a longer time than the president desires.

The exact policy of the administration towards Nicaragua has been somewhat vague for months, but there is no longer the slightest doubt as to its attitude. No instructions have been sent to Ambassador Bayard asking that no peremptory steps be taken by British warships in enforcing the demands, and none have been forwarded to the United States minister at Nicaragua warning him of the British purpose of occupying Corinto.

Minister Gresham, the Nicaraguan representative to this country, has been pacing the corridor of the state department endeavoring to see Secretary Gresham and secure, through him, intervention on the part of the United States.

The minister received information from his government which tends to make him extremely anxious of the outcome of the British intentions this week. It is the opinion here, among both officials of the state department and diplomats, that before the end of the week British sailors and marines will have possession of the little commercial city of the republic and that they will remain on shore until the money is forthcoming or some guarantee given of its payment.

The chronicler says the United States does not appear anxious to interfere in Nicaraguan affairs and declares that the relations between England and America are not in the least disturbed.

Washington, April 25.—Advices from Managua at midnight indicated that Nicaragua will probably not pay the indemnity to-night, when the three days' grace expires, but will allow the British forces to occupy Corinto. This course will probably be taken in the belief that it will afford time for the good offices which Ambassador Bayard is understood to be instructed to exert in London to secure an extension of ten or fourteen days' time, and, if possible, the stipulation for the payment of the indemnity in London instead of at the cannon's mouth in Corinto.

TO-DAY'S CABLE DISPATCHES

Howarth, M. P., Wants the U. S. to Co-operate With England on the Pacific.

London Times Considers Action of Russia, France and Germany Pure Bluff.

London, April 24.—The London Chronicle commenting upon the presence of the English warships at Corinto, Nicaragua, says: "It shows affairs are nearing a crisis. Nicaragua is evidently working the sympathy of the United States, but if the latter country takes these small republics under its protection she must impress upon them the importance of maintaining international observance. The paper declares that the Munroe doctrine is good enough in its way, but it can hardly prevent a European power from obtaining redress for insults."

Paris, April 24.—The Salvadorean agent here states that he has failed to obtain from the British government any modification of the ultimatum to Nicaragua. The matter was confided to him to secure that result, he says, but he was not authorized to offer any compromise.

Managua, April 24.—The British admiral has notified President Zelaya that the three days given Nicaragua to comply with the terms of the ultimatum will expire to-morrow. Failure to pay the indemnity will be followed by the seizure of the customs house at Corinto and the collection of duties by British subjects, presumably an officer of the fleet detailed for that purpose. The note of the British admiral declares that force will be used to collect the money if opposition is made. Great excitement exists. The government, it is reported, will refuse to pay the indemnity and will abandon Corinto as a port of entry. The belief is general that if Britain obtains possession of Corinto she will continue to occupy it, as she has occupied territory in Egypt and other countries where she has obtained a foothold.

Washington, April 24.—Gresham had a long interview with Pauncefote to-day and saw minister Gutzman of Nicaragua, who communicated to him the intelligence he had from his government. Shortly afterwards the members of the cabinet drove out to Woodley, the president's country home where a special cabinet meeting was held.

London, April 24.—At the foreign office today it was officially stated that the British warships in the harbor of Corinto, Nicaragua, are there for the purpose of enforcing compliance with the demands of England.

London, April 25.—Member of Parliament Howarth, in a letter to the Times, advocates a common policy on the part of England and America in regard to far eastern affairs.

The Pall Mall Gazette favors Howarth's suggestion. It says America has received many marks of respect from China and Japan. Joint diplomatic action with the United States would prevent stronger action on the part of others.

Our stake on every side of the Pacific, in China, Canada and Australia forbids us to remain passive.

A dispatch from Paris states that the Costa Rican agent has been instructed by his government to proceed to Madrid and furnish the Spanish government with all the available information with regard to the expedition of the insurgent leader Maceo against Cuba.

A Tientsin dispatch announced that Li Hung Chang recently expressed surprise at the large proportion of the European press taking the side of Japan. The viceroy declared that it would be a long time before Japan would permit Europeans to share her markets.

The Times this morning comments on the dispatch saying that Russia, France and Germany had protested against the provision in the Chinese-Japanese treaty by which China cedes a portion of the mainland to Japan, and says the stand taken by those powers is amusing, characteristic and adds that Japan will no doubt see through it. The paper declares, however, the wisest course for Japan is to yield as a mistake might be fraught with serious results. It is announced that China is endeavoring to float a million pound loan in London on the security of the revenue of the treaty ports.

A dispatch from Glasgow states that a letter has been received from John Gosburg, a native of Russia and a former resident of Glasgow, but an American citizen, who has been incarcerated in jail at Pinskuschla since October without a trial.

In the commons to-day Foreign Secretary Grey said Hawaii was not under the protection of the United States, therefore England could not apply to Washington authorities regarding the imprisonment of the ex-queen. The government are making inquiries regarding the imprisonment and expulsion of British subjects, but have not yet decided what action to take.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION

Durrant, Alleged Murderer, Was Formerly a Drug Clerk in Toronto.

A Detachment of Men From Esquimaux Passed Through Winnipeg.

Toronto, April 25.—Goldwin Smith has advised the university commission that in his opinion the control of the Toronto University should be severed from the provincial government and should be vested in the senate of the university, subject to the ratification of legislative enactments by the lieutenant-governor.

Pictou, N. S., April 25.—Captain Powell's son, 13 years old, when going out for some time, the family afterwards learned the gun going off. A sister, aged 18, who stood just behind, received the charge in the head, dying instantly.

Winnipeg, May 25.—A detachment of men from Esquimaux fortifications passed to-day en route to England.

Toronto, April 25.—Durrant, the alleged murderer, turns out to be a Toronto boy. He was born here 24 years ago, and worked here as a drug apprentice for some time, the family afterwards removing to the west.

Belleville, April 25.—The \$10,000 required to secure Massey's grant of a like amount to Albert College has been secured.

Toronto, April 25.—Rev. Dr. Gregg, professor in Knox College, has resigned on account of old age.

Kineston, April 25.—Information from England states that Rev. Edward Ashurst, vicar of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Gt. Gt. Street, diocese of Durham, has accepted the provostship of Trinity college, Toronto.

Montreal, April 25.—The C. P. R. traffic receipts for the week ending April 21 were \$282,000. Same week last year they were \$284,000.

Halifax, April 25.—For the first time in many years party politics were made an issue in the civic elections, which took place yesterday, the interest centering in the mayoralty contest between J. C. McIntosh, Conservative, and David McPherson, Liberal. McPherson was elected by a majority of 143.

EMMANUEL CHURCH TRAGEDY

The Defense Trying to Connect Rev. Dr. Gibson With the Tragedy.

The Doctor Takes the Stand—Fresh Testimony by New Witnesses.

San Francisco, April 25.—Dr. Gibson was again called to the stand on the re-assertion of the Emmanuel church tragedy this morning. He was asked for a specimen of his handwriting but declined to give it. After some talk with the counsel for the defense the clerical witness wrote his name on a piece of paper and at the request of the counsel also wrote the name of George King, which was on the newspaper in which the rings of Blanche Lamont were inclosed. It was evident from this that the defense is trying to connect Dr. Gibson with the tragedy. The witness identified the chisel and hammer produced by the defense as his property. He testified that they were kept in a drawer in his study. On being questioned as to his connection with St. Andrew's Baptist church, Scotland, witness stated that he could not remember the name of the street upon which it was. He was asked to give the location in the Emmanuel church of the wash basin in which the blood stains were found, and he replied that it was close to his study. He further said he supplied the towels that were used and they were kept in an unlocked drawer in his study. Dr. Gibson corrected a statement made yesterday that the library door was locked with an old lock on his first visit before the discovery of the girl. He also testified that he could not remember the name of the street upon which it was. He was asked to give the location in the Emmanuel church of the wash basin in which the blood stains were found, and he replied that it was close to his study. He further said he supplied the towels that were used and they were kept in an unlocked drawer in his study. Dr. Gibson corrected a statement made yesterday that the library door was locked with an old lock on his first visit before the discovery of the girl. 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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, April 26

A RATTLED ORGAN.

The poor old government organ - has been badly demoralized by the results of the bye-elections, as may be judged from its effusion of this morning. It imagines that "the Times is doing its best to keep up the courage of the Grits." There is involved in this statement a curious confusion of ideas, for the kindly office of encouragement was assumed by the electors of Vercheres, Antigonish and Quebec West. In view of the very auspicious circumstances lately developed the courage of the Grits seems to need no "keeping up." Further evidence of the "rattling" which the poor old organ has undergone is furnished by its wild assertion that there are dissensions and differences among the Liberals - which nobody else has been able to detect. The height of craziness is reached, however, when the organ finds that "there are men who like Mr. John Grant and Mr. Bostock cannot swallow even Mr. Laurier's free trade pill entire." This is exceedingly rich, in view of the fact that Mr. Grant and Mr. Bostock have publicly expressed themselves as in entire harmony with Mr. Laurier's declarations and with the platform of the Liberal party. But much may be forgiven the poor Colonist just at present. When it feels the ground slipping away with startling rapidity from under its feet, its fit of dizziness is not at all unnatural. We trust it may recover some portion of its equanimity and find itself able to face inevitable defeat with a modicum of philosophy.

THEIR GREAT SOLICITUDE.

Conservative papers appear determined to have Newfoundland brought into confederation regardless of conditions. They are so anxious to have the union brought about that they would have Canada shoulder the French shore and all other difficulties without looking at the possible consequences. The Montreal Gazette offers a number of arguments for the alliance, such as the prospective trade advantages, the control of the fisheries, the command of a strong position on the seaboard, the mineral wealth of the island, etc., and concludes with the following:

"Reports from Ottawa hold out hope that the conference just concluded there has had a successful issue. We trust it is so. No better time ever will come for union, and if the present opportunity is lost it may be years before another occurs. Canada has attained a high rank in the world in the last two decades, and her position will be further exalted among the great allied members of the British Empire when confederation is rounded off by the inclusion of Newfoundland."

It is significant that the only possible objection the Gazette finds is the embarrassed financial condition of the island colony, and that, of course, it blows aside with a breath. No mention is made of the French shore complication, though if Canada takes Newfoundland in with that incubus it will inevitably cause her oceans of trouble. The good things enumerated by the Montreal paper are good reasons, no doubt, for looking favorably on the proposed alliance, but we fear they will be purchased too dearly if we accept them along with the trouble. It is easy, though, to see why organs of the Bowell government should be so blindly anxious to secure the entrance of Newfoundland. The National Policy has collapsed, the Conservative cause is discredited, and the various trade and traffic devices so far employed to dazzle the people have failed. Something must be done, therefore, to repair, if possible, the flattered political garments of the Red Parlor's friends.

LET THE GOVERNMENT SPEAK.

With the opening of parliament the Tory organs and politicians exhibit renewed anxiety to have Mr. Laurier settle the Manitoba school question for the government. The desire is perhaps natural, being born of the feeling that the government is pretty sure to meet wreck in the process of settlement, but there is a great want of logic about it. Premier Bowell has been given power and has accepted power and responsibility in connection with this and all other public questions; Mr. Laurier has neither the one nor the other. He seems to have made this very clear and plain in his speech in the debate on the address, as shown by the following summary of his remarks:

"Referring to the Manitoba schools, he contrasted Bennett's language in the house with that of Oulmet, Tupper and others in the elections and he said the remedial order was an invitation to Manitoba to redress the grievances, but was couched in an unfortunate tone and one with great indiscretion. He must not, however, deal with the question at present, but would do so more fully later on. He showed that the ministers read the order in one way in Vercheres and Antigonish. He quoted Montague in Halifax, and the member for Chicoutimi in the house now. The utterances of the ministers were utterly inconsistent and contradictory, and he had yet to learn what the order did mean, and how much it meant. Referring to Tory papers calling upon him to advise the government,

he was prepared to advise the governor-general but not to advise the advisers of the governor-general. He brought down the house in dealing with his position. The ministry did not consult him or ask his advice for the gerrymander act, for the franchise act, and similar acts, and he repudiated the idea that it was his duty to advise them now."

Before the ministers and their friends call on Mr. Laurier it is their duty to put an end to all indefiniteness in regard to their own position. They should say whether the government mean to follow up the "remedial order" by asking parliament for remedial legislation in the event of Manitoba's refusal. They say themselves that they have the power, and they should declare whether they mean to use it. Then the issue would be plain, and the people of all the provinces would be able to pronounce upon it. At present, as Mr. Laurier pointed out, the people of one province are told one thing and the people of another province something else. Even in parliament, as appears from the debate on the address, government members and supporters have different interpretations to offer. Ministers Oulmet and Costigan say the government will re-establish separate schools in Manitoba if the legislature refuses. On the other hand, Controller Wallace, chief whip Taylor, Major Sam Hughes and Dr. Sproule, all strong government supporters, have said outside that they will oppose such action to the bitter end. The government organs in Ontario do their best to keep the people in a state of doubt, as witness the following quotations from the three most prominent ones:

Toronto Mail and Empire: What is the secret of Mr. McCarthy's overwhelming failure? How is it that he ran Dr. Montague's majority up from seventy-eight to 740? The explanation is to be found, not so much in his speeches, or in those of the Manitoba missionaries, as in the logical bearing of his campaign. He would have been on strong ground had he been attacking an exercise of the power of disallowance. But in opposing the course which the government was compelled to take, equivalent as it was to an appeal to Manitoba to settle its own difficulties and to render Dominion interference impossible, he was at war with the constitution as judicially interpreted, and with common sense as well. What is more, in declaring against the remedial clauses, he was destroying the great safeguard provided for by our British and Protestant fellow-subjects in Quebec in the matter of education. Toronto World: What the government may do in the future is a question which may properly be left to the future. Before the government decides to positively interfere with Manitoba they will have to consider what the effect will be in forcing upon the province a school system that would be objectionable to five-sixths of the inhabitants. The government will have to seriously consider the rights which the Protestants of Manitoba have in their future welfare, as compared with the rights of the small minority that relate altogether to the past. If it is evident that interference in Manitoba will result in confusion and disaster to that province, then it will be a question for the government to consider whether the idea of positive interference should not be abandoned and reparations made to the Catholic minority in some other way. However, that is a question for the future. Up to date it has not become an issue, for the simple reason that the government has made no pronouncement upon it.

Hamilton Spectator: Whether or not the government proposes to coerce Manitoba remains to be seen. The evidence on that point is conflicting. It is distinctly asserted on one hand that coercive legislation will immediately follow Manitoba's refusal to grant relief to the minority; it is as distinctly asserted on the other hand that the government has no intention to pass coercive legislation. Which is the correct view remains to be seen. In the meantime the Haldimand election may be accepted as a complete vindication of the action of the government, so far as it has come - there can be no dispute about that.

When all these conflicting interpretations and declarations are replaced by an official announcement from the government it will be time enough to question Mr. Laurier. Halifax Recorder: "Loyalty" with "British Connection" and "British interests" are, as everyone knows, among the staples of the Tory stock in trade. Well, how have these things flourished under the great Tory fetish, the N. P.? The figures speak eloquently. Canada's aggregate trade with Britain under a revenue tariff grew to \$108,088,652 in 1874, a figure which it has never since reached. Twenty years later, in 1893, it amounted only to \$107,228,906. That is progress for you! The aggregate trade between the two countries during the revenue tariff period from 1873 to 1878, those years of an admitted commercial depression extending over the whole world, was in round numbers \$61,300,000. For the last six years it has only been \$56,100,000, or some five millions less.

Some days before the bye-election in Quebec West the Chronicle, government organ, thus indicated the government's preference as between the two candidates: "Mr. Dobell's platform embraces reciprocity with the United States, freer intercolonial trade, and closer foreign trade relations, superinduced by more liberal terms than we now possess. Of course, this is a programme to which Mr. Laurier could interpose no objection, since he

has opinions of a similar nature himself. Mr. McGreevy, we take it, has not lost faith in the National Policy, which he helped to create. Perhaps the voter may be influenced by the commercial policies furthered by the respective candidates." The voters were apparently influenced by the said commercial policies, and by electing Mr. Dobell they declared for the "programme to which Mr. Laurier could interpose no objection, since he has opinions of a similar nature himself."

The following telegram was sent to Mr. Bisailon, the candidate for Vercheres: - Antigonish, N. S., April 11. - Prospects here all I could wish. Antigonish will declare for right and justice and the cause of good government. Our friends most anxious for your success. CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER. The result shows that Antigonish did "declare for right and justice and the cause of good government."

Montreal Herald: The Gazette says Mr. Chisholm in Antigonish had the advantage of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's "invaluable aid." If "invaluable" is the proper adjective to apply to Sir Charles' services, what word would the Gazette use in describing the assistance given to Mr. MacIsaac by Mr. D. C. Fraser.

Thomas McGreevy has been declared member for Quebec West as a result of the recount of votes. This is unfortunate for Quebec West and the country at large, but the government will no doubt congratulate themselves on regaining a distinguished and faithful supporter.

TRICKS OF THE TARIFF - SUGAR.

"Now, the reader who wants to see how impudently mendacious the Times is has only to turn to page 280 of the Trade and Navigation returns to find that in the year ending June 30, 1883, there were imported into Canada 252,474,140 pounds of sugar valued at \$9,628,419, which did not pay duty to the extent of one single cent." Colonist, February 15th, 1895.

This was the evasive reply tendered by the Colonist when the times pointed out that the PEOPLE were still taxed upon their sugar. It is a duty of 2 1/2 cents per pound upon refined sugar the manufacturers exact about \$2,000,000 annually from the consumers of sugar, not a cent of which reaches the treasury. This is the result of a corrupt bargain between the sugar combine, of which Senator Drummond is the head, and the Government.

In his budget speech last session Mr. Foster said: "Three years ago the duty on raw sugar was completely taken off, remitting taxation to the amount that had formerly been collected." This claim explicitly admits that the duties then exacted on sugar for years were taxes paid by the people and the working man earning two dollars per day was taxed just as much upon his pound of sugar as the millionaire was upon his. But it must not be forgotten that these sugar taxes were only removed when the Government were forced to do so by the action of the United States in reducing the sugar duties there.

In 1863 we imported 1,651,670 pounds of REFINED sugar and the duties of eight-tenths of a cent per pound gave a revenue to the treasury of about \$9,000,000. In the same year we imported about 200,000,000 pounds of RAW sugar which, being free, produced no revenue, but the manufacturers refined the raw sugar and exacted from the people every penny that the tariff upon the refined article allowed them to grab. The treasury got nothing.

The value of the products of the refineries according to the census of 1891 was \$17,000,000. If we were allowed to import our sugar free from England we would save just one-eighth of that amount, being the difference between the cost of sugar imported from England and that bought in Canada. If that would mean \$2,125,000. If the duty makes a difference in the price charged by the refiner take it off and give the people a present of \$2,000,000.

TRICKS OF THE TARIFF - ROPE AND CORDAGE.

The patriotic person who manages the Canadian branch of this bloodsucking institution is Mr. John Fitzwilliam Stairs, M. P. for Halifax. A few years ago Mr. Stairs was in ordinary circumstances operating a ropewalk in Dartmouth. Mr. Stairs saw that if he could get into Parliament he could press for a tax upon rope and obtain a monopoly. There was millions in it. Mr. Stairs got into Parliament, devoted his energies toward benefiting Mr. Stairs, and the legislation he effected has taken hundreds of thousands of dollars from the people's pockets and put them into his own.

The customs tax on cordage is 1 1/4 cents per pound and 10 per cent, equal to about 2 1/8 cents per pound. This outrageous impost to a maritime people is a heavy burden. Since Mr. Stairs took his seat in the Commons he has completed his monopoly, and not a pound of rope can be purchased outside the compass known as the "Consumers' Cordage Co." in Canada and the "American Cordage Co." in the United States.

The smaller rope factories were bought up by the combine, their doors closed, their workmen turned drift and their proprietors paid thousands of dollars a year to walk about and enjoy themselves. The rope factories in St. John and Quebec are cases in point.

Having silenced Canadian competition in this way, and having excluded foreign competition by a tariff of 2 1/8

cents per pound, this soulless corporation, with Mr. John F. Stairs, M. P., as its president, fleeces the Canadian consumer of vast sums annually. A small number of cordage of certain kinds not being manufactured in Canada is still imported and the revenue derived by the treasury upon this amount was \$14,000 in 1892, but ROPE is monopolized and Mr. Stairs, M. P., and his partners receive the taxes, not the treasury. This intolerable outrage is sanctioned and encouraged by the National Policy. Is it not time there was a change?

THE EXODUS CONTINUES.

New Brunswick Is Ready to Condemn the National Policy.

A good many people are started to learn from the dispatch of our Ottawa correspondent, published in Thursday's Telegraph, that settlers' effects to the value of \$9,784 went from this port to the United States during the three months ending the 31st December, 1894. These figures were obtained from the office of the United States consul-general. Equally startling is the statement that for the three months ending the 31st of March, 1895, settlers' effects to the value of \$8,658 went from this port to the United States. Thus it appears that during the six dullest months of the year, more business in the United States was depressed to an unusual extent, and when, according to the statements put forward by the government press, business was flourishing in Canada, emigrants to the United States took with them \$18,442 worth of property, which was thus transferred bodily from this city to a foreign country. Such a disclosure is calculated to make every man in New Brunswick who loves his country weep bitterly at the humiliation and disgrace which have fallen upon us which make things possible. This unfortunate country is being drained of its population and systematically ruined by a miserably corrupt, dishonest and imbecile government which taxes our people to death, destroys our industries and reduces us to almost hopeless condition. There was a time when a native of New Brunswick could look with pride at the progress of his province. Now we can only hide our faces in shame and self-abasement, for many of our people have become hopeless of improvement, and have lost faith in their country and in themselves. - St. John Telegraph.

NANAIMO NEWS.

The School and Fire Alarm By-Laws Defeated.

Nanaimo, April 23. - As anticipated, the two by-laws submitted to the ratepayers of this city yesterday were both defeated. Very little interest was displayed for various reasons. The list of eligible voters number 695, and only 233 votes were polled. For the school by-law there were 90 for, 142 against and 1 spoiled ballot. Majority against, 52. For the fire alarm by-law there were 71 for, 160 against and 2 spoiled ballots. Majority against, 89. The Nanaimo rifle association will celebrate the opening of the new rifle range by a grand shooting match on Saturday next. The butts are now completed and Mr. Robins has had the same fixed in a manner so characteristic with all the improvements undertaken by him. A splendid programme will be prepared for the opening and invitations will be extended to the Victoria riflemen to participate in the event.

A large crowd gathered in the council chamber last evening to listen to the council proceedings, as it was anticipated a lively time would reward them for their attendance. The important subject was the appointment of a city clerk. The affair created an unusual stir as Ald. Davison brought charges of dishonesty against Mr. S. Gough and the matter was finally adjourned for one week to allow Mr. Gough to refute the statements.

Nanaimo, April 24. - The defeat of the two by-laws yesterday by the ratepayers, has caused quite an indifference to the future, among the business men. The firemen really feel hurt, and to show their feelings in the matter, they displayed an effigy of an old forty-miler with a bell in hand, at the same time intimating that it is just that system that is desired by the ratepayers to-day.

The Queen's birthday promises to be celebrated this year as it has never been before in Nanaimo. The subscription list exceeds \$700 with a promise of nearly as much more. The committees are doing their utmost to make the affair as interesting as possible. This year the celebration will last two days instead of one as in previous years. Vancouver will send a large gathering over to participate in the sports.

The charge made by Ald. Davison, at the council meeting on Monday night is the talk of the city. The explanation of city clerk Gough is awaited with much interest.

It is understood that the public school trustees will now turn their attention to the necessity for making arrangements for the erection of a frame building, with the \$15,000 provided by the Government, as the want of more accommodation is greatly felt.

RENOUNCES HIS ALLEGIANCE.

General Ballington Booth Will Become a Citizen of the U. S.

New York, April 24. - Gen. Ballington Booth of the Salvation Army has renounced Queen Victoria and in two weeks will become an American citizen. He made a formal application at the county clerk's office in Jersey City yesterday for the necessary papers. His first papers, which he brought with him, were taken out in New York in 1880. Under the law of New Jersey the general's papers cannot be acted upon under two weeks.

THE TARIFF ON DRY GOODS.

A Conservative Merchant Denounces the National Policy.

The Young Men's Liberal Club of Guelph provided a real sensation at their public meeting the other night. Among the speakers was Mr. G. B. Ryan, a leading local merchant. He told the audience that he was a Conservative and that he had helped to establish the National Policy, but was now convinced that its effect upon Canadian industries was detrimental rather than helpful. In opening, Mr. Ryan said that his subject would be "How the tariff affected those who buy dry goods." When the National Policy was adopted they were told that the heavy tariff would be only temporary. It was needed for a short time to give the manufacturers a start, and when that was accomplished it would be taken off. Mr. Ryan's idea then was that there should be reduction every two or three years of 2 1/2 per cent. He found on the contrary, that almost every year since had been in an upward direction. He instanced the glove-making. In 1879 the glove-makers had got a protection of 25 per cent. The coarser kind of gloves were made here, but the finer qualities were mainly imported. He was satisfied that 25 per cent was an ample protection for the encouragement of the industry. He was just importing a quantity a few years ago, when the duty was put up to 30 per cent. He had to pay the additional duty on his importation, his customers, of course, having eventually to bear the less exaction. A year or two later another increase of 5 per cent was effected. These increases led him to believe that either the manufacturers were growing less fit to stand outside competition, or that they were growing greedy. Mr. Ryan says he simply had to take the increases out of the pockets of his customers and hand it over to the manufacturers.

Up to last spring they had been paying 20 per cent and ten cents per square yard, on Brussels and tapestry, carpet 25 per cent, not counting the merchant's profit on the duty, for he had to get a return from the people for the capital he had to invest in duties; on union carpets 20 per cent, and five cents a square yard; on Brussels and tapestry 25 per cent. He did not believe Sir John Macdonald ever intended to make the protective system permanent, but the present government was bound hand and foot to the manufacturers. Forty-five per cent on wool carpets and the merchant's profit would bring the added cost up to 55 or 60 per cent. This enormous duty was imposed to build up carpet manufacturers in this country. Did it pay? He would say that there was a million homes in Canada, and that each home used 85 yards of carpets each year, a low estimate, he believed they would say. This meant an expenditure of five millions annually for carpets, on which was paid either a duty or to the protected manufacturer, two and a half millions of dollars.

"Does it pay the people," said Mr. Ryan, "to be taxed that amount on their carpets in order that a few carpet manufacturers might employ a few hands?" and he answered his question emphatically in the negative. But Mr. Ryan might have gone still further and asked whether a reduction to an ordinary basis and cheaper raw material would affect to any degree the opportunities for employment in the making of carpets. Speaking of prints Mr. Ryan said that if a poor woman came into his store to buy herself a print dress, out of every \$1.35 she laid on the counter \$1 went for the goods and 38 cents to the Government or the Magog print manufacturer, and his appeal to the audience if this was not a shameful exaction was answered by cheers. It was the same in cottons. Suppose that each home in Canada used \$10 worth of cotton, the total consumption would be ten million dollars, of which four millions went as clear profits to keep the cotton combine going. He and his fellow merchants were simply tax collectors for the Government or the combine without salary.

One of Mr. Ryan's most effective statements was that if he sold his goods at what they cost him untaxed, making the usual profits and that the customs imposts were collected by a Government officer stationed in his store for that purpose, there would be rebellion, but under the present system there was such successful concealment of the real state of affairs that the people paid from 30 to 50 per cent. taxes without a murmur. It was scarcely any wonder that stagnation was characteristic of the commerce of the country just now. Since the National Policy had been in operation the people had paid sixty-four millions to maintain the cotton factories, thirty millions to maintain the carpet men, and thirty millions more towards the encouragement of print factories. He declared his belief, founded upon his experience as a business man, that these industries could stand alone. Mr. Ryan's speech is an important contribution from the business standpoint to the discussion now in progress. - Toronto Globe.

TO ABOLISH ALL FEES.

Official Fees to be Abolished in Utah and Salaries Substituted.

Salt Lake, Utah, April 24. - The constitutional convention yesterday disposed of the educational article and goes on today to the consideration of the judiciary article, which it is expected, will give rise to considerable discussion on the proposition to abolish all fees of officials in the state and put all on a salary exclusively.

"But Major -" "Shoot that dog, sah. He has just bitten me, sah." "Major, I -" "If you don't shoot that dog, sah, begad, sah, the brute will have hydrophobia, sah."

FARM TO RENT - Stock to be taken at valuation; or will work on shares. H. Brown, Vevivus Bay, Salt Spring Island. 422

MURDER IN

Additional Evidence for the Marian V.

Henry Hayter Shot Nulls at Cal on Su

San Francisco, A the evidence now as is the statement of who lives at 108 B visited the office of night, and voluntar ment that on the ianias was kept in and woman standing church about twenty Hodgeon fixes the o'clock. His attent by the action of the to be taking liberties and Hodgeon cross woman did not app and he walked off neighboring store. Bartlett Street the sight. Durrant was prison to Chief of night. scrutinizing him, said belief Durrant was that night. He par his clothing, and all unable to fully identify that he thought Du than the man he saw Friday night.

Callahan, Cal., Ap ter was shot to dead by Wm. Nulls, who his cabin on Sugar hard character. H to A. B. Chambers ter) tied up to N came out and told wanted him to sign mining property be other parties. Hayte do it, and Nulls s him if he refused. N Nulls stepped into hi gun. Hayter was no to ride away, when the back. Hayter w away. Hayter said above 200 yards aw fell from his horse, remounted, and rode house, where he died.

When the examin resumed this mornin was crowded to suff near the church at 5 looked haggard and w the proceedings pres difference. Miss created the scene at applied for admission her request was red cal students named H and Dodge, were c called, but their tes portant.

Miss Emma Stuve gris supposed to be near the church at 5 the Williams murder stand. She had n face, and all that v were similar to a shown to her in out Miss Lucille Turne ness. She is the cousin, Dr. Vogel, quest that Durrant submit to an exami place in the church made a vigorous fuduction of her testi permitted it. Miss after the incident a treated Durrant of courtesy to show the Durrant's propoal Vogel, on the day h was found. She h leaves of the churc and had spoken to l cal condition. He medicine which had boldened by this he for an examination.

Stockton, Cal., Ar Edith Elder, who n lover, Frank Quinn months ago, comm

AN ADDITION TO Cape Horn Packet Added to the

San Francisco, A Louisiana, a well jacket which is now plus with a general has been chartered & Sons to carry co Sound and San Fr

FRENCH SHOR

Must be Settled By

Paris, Ap. 22. - Th a statement that an arranged between Newfoundland on the tion, insists that b settled to France Newfoundland ente Canada.

St. John, Nfld., getion who went to the entrapment of Newfoundland arrived in

TRIPLE MUR

Discovery of Three Hoies Through

Salt Lake City, the location Works, is in a t over a triple murd

MURDER IN CALIFORNIA.

Additional Evidence Against Durrant for the Murder of Marian Williams.

Henry Hayter Shot to Death by Wm. Nulls at Callahan, Cal., on Sunday.

San Francisco, April 23.—To add to the evidence now against Durrant, there is the statement of Jas. P. Hodgson, who lives at 108 Bartlett St. Hodgson visited the office of Chief Crowley last night, and voluntarily made the statement that on the night Marian Williams was killed he saw a young man and woman standing below the Emmanual church, about twenty feet from 23rd St. Hodgson fixes the time as about 8:15 o'clock. His attention was first drawn by the action of the man. He appeared to be taking liberties with his companion, and Hodgson crossed the street. The woman did not appear to him for help, and he walked off to get a cigar at a neighboring store. When he returned to Bartlett Street the couple were not in sight. Durrant was taken from the prison to Chief Crowley's office last night. Hodgson, after carefully scrutinizing him, said to the best of his belief Durrant was the man he saw that night. He partly identified him by his clothing, and all that made him unable to fully identify the prisoner, was that he thought Durrant a little shorter than the man he saw on the memorable Friday night.

Callahan, Cal., April 23.—Henry Hayter was shot to death on Sunday evening by Wm. Nulls, who is supposed to be at his cabin on Sugar Creek. Nulls is a hard character. Hayter's dying words to A. B. Chambers were that he (Hayter) tied up to Nulls' cabin, and Nulls came out and told Hayter that he wanted him to sign a deed with him to mining property being transferred to other parties. Hayter said he would not do it, and Nulls said he would shoot him if he refused. They quarrelled, and Nulls stepped into his house and got his gun. Hayter was not armed and started to ride away, when Nulls shot him in the back. Hayter was but 30 or 40 feet away. Hayter said that after he was about 200 yards away he fainted and fell from his horse. Recovering later he remounted, and rode to Jas. Sullivan's house, where he died yesterday morning.

When the examination of Durrant was resumed this morning the police court was crowded to suffocation. Hundreds were unable to get in. The accused man looked haggard and worn, but throughout the proceedings preserved his usual indifference. Miss Williams, who created the scene at yesterday's session, applied for admission this morning, but her request was refused. Three medical students named Partridge and Pukes and Dodge, were the witnesses first called, but their testimony was unimportant.

Miss Emma Stiven, one of the four girls supposed to have seen Durrant near the church at 9:15 on the night of the Williams murder, was called to the stand. She had not seen the man's face, and all that she knew was that the coat and hat worn by the man were similar to those of Durrant's shown to her in court.

Miss Lucille Turner was the next witness. She is the young lady whose cousin, Dr. Vogel, testified at the inquest that Durrant had asked her to submit to an examination, suggesting a place in the church for it. The defense made a vigorous fight against the introduction of her testimony, but the court permitted it. Miss Turner said that after the incident above referred to she treated Durrant only with sufficient courtesy to show that nothing had happened between them. She spoke about Durrant's proposal to her aunt, Mrs. Vogel, on the day Miss Williams' body was found. She had written on the fly-leaves of the church books to Durrant and had spoken to him about her physical condition. He had given her some medicine which had helped her and she boldened by this he had made proposals for an examination.

Stockton, Cal., April 23.—The trial of Edith Elder, who shot and killed her lover, Frank Quinn, in this city a few months ago, commenced today.

AN ADDITION TO THE FLEET. Cape Horn Packet "Louisiana" to be Added to the Coal Fleet.

San Francisco, April 23.—The ship Louisiana, a well known Cape Horn packet which is now loading at Philadelphia with a general cargo for this port, has been chartered by John Rosefield & Sons to carry coal between Puget Sound and San Francisco.

FRENCH SHORE DIFFICULTY. Must be Settled Before Newfoundland Enters.

Paris, Ap. 22.—The Times, referring to a statement that an agreement had been arranged between Great Britain and Newfoundland on the French shore question, insists that this matter must be settled to France's approval before Newfoundland enters the Dominion of Canada.

St. John, Nfld., April 22.—The delegation who went to Ottawa to treat for the entrance of Newfoundland into the Dominion arrived home today.

TRIPLE MURDER IN UTAH. Discovery of Three Bodies With Bullet Holes Through Their Heads.

Salt Lake City, April 23.—Lighthouse City, the location of the Utah Sugar Works, is in a tumult of excitement over a triple murder which has just

come to light there. Otto Hansen, Alfred Johnson and Andrew Nelson, young men living on the shore of Utah Lake, disappeared suddenly about the middle of February. The three bodies have just been found on the lake shore partially under water, all three with bullet holes through their heads. It transpired at the inquest that the step-father of Hansen, an old man named Hayes, had some difficulty with the boys some time ago, and the son of Hayes, who came from California to him, disappeared in February. Suspicion is entertained that he was mixed up in the murder with his father and that he left the country driving the teams belonging to the murdered boys, as the horses and wagon owned by them had also disappeared. Hayes maintains his innocence. He was one of the search-party that found the bodies, and he betrayed no emotion of any kind at the horrible spectacle.

THE CONCLUSION OF PEACE.

The Fervent and Patriotic Proclamation of the Emperor of Japan.

Comments of the European Press Upon the Situation—The Loan.

London, April 22.—The Central News correspondent in Tokio telegraphs a summary of an imperial proclamation issued today. The Emperor says he is convinced that the peace concluded at Simonsen will promote the national prosperity which has ever been his highest aim. The glorious result of the war has been achieved by the harmonious efforts of the whole nation. The ministers, army, navy and the people's representatives in the diet had done everything in their power to make Japan strong and ready to realize the Emperor's aspirations. They had omitted nothing in perfecting the plans of national defense. The soldiers and sailors of the empire had won everlasting glory by their behavior abroad. They had advanced and fought, unmindful of winters of bitter cold and summers of blazing heat and they had triumphed everywhere. They had earned a world-wide reputation for discipline and humanity. No prize was too high for their loyalty and valor.

Much remained to be done in the march towards a higher civilization. It was to be hoped that the loyal subjects of the empire would realize this and would guard against the dangers of vanity and conceit. They should cultivate a spirit of modesty and humility and strive to perfect their military defenses, although without going to the extremes of national armament. They should promote education, seek to know the refinements, but not the effeminacy of life. The Emperor rebuked sharply those who in the intoxication of victory seemed inclined to insult friendly powers and complicate the empire's foreign relations. Now the branches of faith had been repeated, the exchange of treaty ratifications should inaugurate a period of forgiveness and friendship; every endeavor should be made to live in peace and goodwill with the nations of the earth. The Emperor closes the proclamation with the statement that strict obedience to his wishes as indicated in this document will be exacted from all his subjects.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio says that Siro Miyoshi has been appointed special envoy to China for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications. The Japanese legation here has not been informed of any joint action contemplated by the European powers. It is denied by the officials that Great Britain is negotiating independently with Japan for commercial advantages.

The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says that Germany never had any idea of abstaining from intervention in the east. Throughout the war she has been fully alive to the great danger that might arise for Europe, both politically and commercially, as a result of the new order of things in Asia.

A semi-official communication to the Hamburger Correspondent says that Germany desires to see the treaty of peace modified wherever it tends to give Japan commercial advantages over other countries in China. Germany is said to be little interested in political and strategic considerations, even where they take the form of territorial aggrandizement, and she is willing to leave action in those matters to other powers.

The Cologne Gazette says that the Chinese loan of 30,000,000 marks at 6 per cent, which has been concluded with a syndicate of German bankers, is merely a provisional transaction which was arranged some time ago by the viceroys of Nankin. The Chinese government has opened negotiations for an indemnity loan of £25,000,000 sterling, with a syndicate of British, German and French bankers.

IN MEMORIAM. A Reminiscence of the American Attack on Quebec.

Quebec, April 23.—A marble tablet with an inscription has been placed over the spot where the thirteen skeletons of soldiers who fought under General Montcalm were found near Citadel Hill. The tablet was donated by American citizens residing here.

WILDE'S TRIAL. It is Supposed That Oscar's Means Are Exhausted.

London, April 24.—Wilde's counsel today made application for postponement of trial. The court refused the application and fixed Friday as the day for trial. The auction sale of Wilde's effects is regarded as indicating that his means are exhausted.

CABLED FROM EUROPE.

European Trade Will be Unable to Withstand the Competition of Japan.

Oscar Wilde's Geggaws Will be Placed Under the Hammer To-morrow.

London, April 23.—The grand jury returned a true bill against Wilde and Taylor. The prosecuting witnesses are being pressed by the police to prevent them from being mobbed. It is believed Wilde will plead guilty of one offence. Counsel for Countess Russell in her suit to be restored to her conjugal rights, in summing up today, declared she had the right to demand that her husband be cleared of the charges made against him, and she was entitled to ask for maintenance.

Her Majesty has left Nice for Darmstadt. The race for the Great Metropolitan stakes was won by Cornbury, Lady Normanton 2nd; Barbary 3rd.

Counsel for Earl Russell contended the Countess was responsible for the four charges against her husband, and was not entitled to immunity on the ground that she was ill-advised.

Earl Lonsdale apologized in court today for striking a man with a whip. The Great Surrey handicap was won by Freak, McNeill, second; Grig third.

London, April 23.—The Cabinet met today. Rosebery presided. Oscar Wilde's valuable collection of prints, bric-a-brac, etc., will be auctioned to-morrow.

The Epsom spring meeting opened today. The race for the Westminster Plate was won by Floriot, Balmaine second, Plitters third.

Manchester, April 23.—The Guardian says: "A conference will probably be held in London this year for the purpose of putting into effect several proposals which are contained in the report of the Earl of Jersey on his observations at the Ottawa intercolonial conference."

Paris, April 23.—In an interview with the Japanese minister to France upon the results of the China-Japan war, the minister declared that European trade would be unable to withstand the competition of Japan. Japan does not project any conquests. Her ambition is to advance in the path of progress and to develop the trade and industries of the country she has recently acquired. Regarding the fears of Spain that Japan will encroach upon the Philippine islands the minister said they were groundless. Japan is perfectly satisfied with the possession of Formosa.

There is no change in the strike of the omnibus men. Very few vehicles are running. The strikers are quiet.

Foreign Sec. Gray, in commons, announced that the terms of the Japanese-Chinese treaty of peace had not yet been received by the government. Therefore he was unable to make any statement with regard thereto.

Counsel for Earl Russell further stated that the countess was guilty of an attempt to blackmail her husband in writing letters threatening to expose his alleged indecent acts.

In commons to-day the government announced they could not interfere in the matter of the imprisonment of the ex-queen of Hawaii.

Wilde's counsel denies that he will plead guilty. London, April 24.—The jury in the case of the Countess Russell to-day returned a verdict in favor of her husband.

The family of Emily Hall, who is supposed to have died in the "lying-in" hospital in Detroit, Michigan, reside at Haleston, near Birmingham. The girl left home about Christmas and subsequently wrote her parents that she had been engaged to travel with a family.

The Rev. Jonathan Bell, who is accused of driving the girl from home, has disappeared from his home in Blackheath.

Gordon, (Unionist) was returned for Parliament from the mid-division of North Norfolk yesterday over Wilson (Radical).

A dispatch from Rome states that the judgments against ex-Premier Gaglioti, charged with having extracted documents connected with the Banca Romana scandal, have been quashed.

A dispatch from Berlin says advices from Tokio have been received stating that Russian, French and German ministers to-day made representations to the Japanese government in opposition to the Chinese view in the Chinese-Japanese treaty providing for the cession to Japan of territory on the mainland of China.

Julia, the daughter of ex-Speaker Peel was married to-day to member of Parliament Mervin.

The Queen arrived at Darmstadt today.

WHISKEY AT WORK. Drunken Negroes Take Charge of an American Town.

Batu, N.C., April 23.—Two miles from here are the timber mills of the Roanoke Railroad Co., where about one hundred negroes are employed. They are paid off every Saturday night and spend their money lavishly in whiskey, many of them frequently landing in the police station. Last night nearly all the employees of the mill marched to the town, which has a population of 300, determined to take revenge. They filled themselves with whiskey and after overpowering the police ran rampant through the streets breaking into stores, helping themselves to what they wished and threatening to burn the town and murder the inhabitants. The Mayor telegraphed to the sheriff at Washington for aid, and Company G of the N. C. S. G. was ordered out. With the assistance from neighboring farms the mob

was gotten under control late at night and five ringleaders arrested. Sol Laurier, one of the rioters was shot twice, and the Chief of Police and four deputies were injured. The prisoners were transferred to Washington in a sail boat. The negroes pursued the boat but no trouble resulted.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING. Willie Bears of Hope Accidentally Shot This Morning.

Hope, B. C., April 24.—Willie Bears, about 15 years of age, son of J. H. Bears was accidentally shot and killed at 6:30 this morning. He was out shooting and in climbing over a brush pile, must have slipped and fell as the gun was found in front of him. The bullet went in over the left eye and came out at the back of the head carrying away one half of the skull.

IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES.

A. C. Mackay, Manager of the H. B. Co.'s Store at Winnipeg, Dies Suddenly.

Important Discoveries of Gold at Lonely Lake, Rainy River District.

Montreal, April 24.—Three Americans from Boston, with fictitious names were arrested last night. Documents found on them prove they are rogues.

Fredericton, N. B., April 24.—Captain Barker of Upper Kings Clear died today aged 102 years and 6 months.

St. John, N. B., April 24.—John Johnson, for ten years previous to the union of the two cities, chief engineer of the Portland fire department, dropped dead in a tobacco store last evening, while in the act of blowing his nose.

Toronto, April 24.—The Bureau of Mines has received a letter from Jabez Williams, Hudson Bay Co.'s officer in the Rainy river district, apprising them of important discoveries of gold on an island in Lonely lake. This shows that the gold district extends to the northern boundary of the province.

Bloomfield, Ont., April 24.—At West Lakeshore, about 4 miles from here, on Monday evening, Mrs. Harry Rathbone was found by her husband, on his going in from his work on the farm, lying dead in the doorway. The deceased had only been two months married and was a niece of Capt. Hicks. The case is considered mysterious.

Peterboro, Ont., April 24.—The Canadian General Electric Company has decided to close down its works until July on account of its difficulty with its employees.

Winnipeg, April 24.—A. C. Mackay, manager of the Hudson Bay Co.'s store, died suddenly yesterday.

MAY VISIT VICTORIA. Dalton McCarthy Invited To Come Here for the Twelfth of July.

A monster demonstration is to be held in Victoria on July 12th, the officers of the provincial grand Orange lodge being now busy perfecting the arrangements. Members of the order from all parts of the West will be present. Grand Master Sparling has invited Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P., to be present, and as he is anxious to visit the coast it is probable that he will accept and be the orator of the day. If he comes he will probably be accompanied by members of the order from Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Resolutions respecting the Manitoba schools will be proposed.

PAUL SCHULZE'S ACCOUNTS. Shortage May Reach a Quarter Of A Million.

Victoria, April 22.—Receiver Oaks, of the Northern Pacific, said before leaving for the East that the shortage in the accounts of the late Paul Schulze would probably exceed \$100,000 and may reach \$250,000. Mr. Oaks explained the methods of the dead land agent, saying: "As payments were made on land contracts during the last four or five years, the money was not always turned over to the clerks, but was evidently kept by Mr. Schulze, and the holders of contracts were given receipts. The payments on many of those contracts have all been completed, but the books did not show it. The holders became impatient for deeds. Their complaints a few months ago were our first intimation of the wrongdoings. Before we can know definitely how large the shortage is we will have to have returns from every one of the holders of our land contracts. They will produce their receipts for payments, and these will be compared with the books.

"The purchasers will not lose anything. The entire loss must fall upon the company. When purchasers present the evidences of their full payments, whether our books tally with them or not, deeds will be issued and the contracts taken up."

Mr. Oaks said he had positive information that Schulze had embezzled funds of the Yakima Investment Company.

—Spring is full of terrors to all whose constitution is not able to resist the sudden changes of temperature and other insuburities of the season. To put the system in condition to overcome these evils, nothing is so effective as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take it now.

—Idaho settlers are protesting to Washington against the intention of the British Columbia Dredging Company, to break through the Boundary creek. This would back the water upon American land and destroy farm and improvements, it is claimed.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Victious Trade Policy of the Government Arraigned by Patterson of Brant.

Laurier Protests Against Reduction of Space to Cattle on Board Ships.

Ottawa, April 23.—The debate on the address is still in progress, and will probably be concluded to-day.

In the Senate Sir Mackenzie Bowell said he was against separate schools but was desirous of carrying out all compacts that had been entered into at Confederation, and that was one of them. He remarked that if the Catholic minority expected their rights to be maintained they must look to the Conservative party as in the past. The position he took in 1873 was against the establishment of separate schools, but once established they could not be interfered with. The matter was now before the legislature of Manitoba and he trusted that that body would relieve the parliament of Canada from the task that would otherwise devolve upon it. If the members of that legislature were patriots they would do so. When the proper time came for the country to find it quite prepared to assume the responsibility no matter what the result might be.

Among the bills introduced in the House yesterday was one for the reduction of the Governor-General's salary and another for preventing aliens from getting government contracts. The debate on the address was then resumed by the Hon. David Mills, (Lib.), who opposed the taking in of Newfoundland until the French shore difficulty was settled. Sir James Grant (Con.) favored the union of Newfoundland and also supported separate schools for Manitoba. Patterson (Lib.) arraigned the Government's trade policy.

The question of reinstatement of Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons will be brought up in both houses.

Negotiations for the settlement of the French shore question are on the basis of the concession of exclusive rights to France of 50 miles of the west coast of Newfoundland, France withdrawing her present claim to 375 miles of coast.

A sweeping reduction is contemplated in the public service, and many superannuations are talked of.

Mr. McCarthy has re-introduced his anti-Idaho language bill.

The Governor-General's warrant was issued during the recess for \$25,000 for the expenses of Sir John Thompson's funeral.

Sir Charles H. Tupper is seriously ill from gout.

Hon. Mr. Laurier has moved for the production of the Behring sea correspondence.

McMullen resumed the debate this afternoon. He will likely be followed by Dalton McCarthy, who intends speaking principally on the school question.

Montague was introduced by Patterson and Mr. Roome and was received with Government cheers.

Laurier protested strongly against the contemplated action of the Government to reduce the space allowed to cattle on board ships from 2ft. 8 in. to 2ft. 6 in.

Costigan in reply said that in view of the representations made to the government by the cattle men it was decided to allow the space to remain as in the past. The two feet eight inches order-in-council changing the regulations will therefore be cancelled. Laurier: "That will be satisfactory."

McMullen resumed the debate on the address. He denounced the Government for their profligacy and maintained that the time had arrived when the Taylor canal job and such schemes should be abolished. Economy should be practiced in all departments.

Mr. Geoffroy, the newly elected member for Vercheres, is detained in Montreal acting for Archbishop Fabre in a suit the latter has taken against the Canadian Revenue. In the late election the archbishop was issuing pastoral letters against Geoffroy being elected, but now he has called on the lawyer to defend him against the attacks of his enemies in the church.

The recent election in Quebec West gives McGreevy, the Government candidate, a majority of 10.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES. Ex-Treasurer of Tilbury North Arrested For Embezzlement.

Bowmanville, April 23.—The Statesman newspaper office, containing the entire plant together with the plant of the Sun, recently purchased, was burned out last evening. The building was owned by the Simpson estate. It was completely ruined as well as the contents. The newspaper plants were insured for \$3,000.

Winnipeg, April 23.—James Clarke of the provincial police has resigned.

Windsor, Ont., April 23.—Clement Mailloux, who resigned the trusteeship of Tilbury North two months ago, was arrested yesterday charged with embezzling \$5,000. He was subsequently released on \$12,000 bail to appear for trial on Saturday.

Peterborough, Ont., April 23.—All foremen, office clerks, draughtsmen and others in the employ of the Canada Electric Works resigned yesterday in sympathy with 200 workmen who went out on strike some days ago and all work is at a standstill.

"Half a span of angry steel" will produce no more fatal results than a neglected cold or cough. For all throat and lung diseases, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best remedy. It is invaluable in cases of croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, and la grippe.

OFF ON DRY GOODS. Protective Merchant Denounces the National Policy.

Young Men's Liberal Club of provided a real sensation at the meeting the other night. The speakers were Mr. G. B. leading local merchant. He audience that he was a Conservative that he had helped to establish National Policy, but was now that its effect upon Canadian was detrimental rather than in an opening, Mr. Ryan said subject would be "How the the those who buy dry goods." National Policy was adopted he told that the heavy tariff only temporary. It was need-short time to give the manuf- start, and when that was shed it would be taken off. His idea then was that there reduction every two or three 2 1-2 per cent. He found on ary, that almost every chance been in an upward direction, and the cloremaking. In 1879 makers had got a protection of nt. The coarser kind of gloves here, but the finer quali- mainly imported. He was sat- 25 per cent was an ample for the encouragement of the He was just importing a a few years ago, when the put up to 30 per cent. He ay the additional duty on his on, his customers, of course, actually to bear the law ex- 5 year or two later another in- 5 per cent, was effected. cesses led him to believe that e manufacturers were growing stand outside competition, or were growing greedy. Mr. s he simply had to take the nt of the pockets of his custom- and it over to the manufactur-

ast spring they had been pay- 25 per cent, and in the per- rd; on Brussels and tapestry 5 per cent, not counting the s profit on the duty, for he t a return from the people for l he had to invest in duties; e duty 20 per cent, and weav- e yard, on Brussels and 25 per cent. He did not bell- John Macdonald ever intended the protective system permant- the present government was and and foot to the manu- 40 to 50 per cent, on wool, and the merchant's profit would added cost up to 55 or 60 per s enormous duty was imposed p carpet manufacturers in this "Did it pay? He would say was a million homes in and that each home used \$5 each year, a low estimate, he they would say. This meant ure of five millions annually, on which was paid, either to the protectors of the industry, a half millions of dollars.

It pay the people," said Mr. e taxed that amount on user in order that a few carpet urers might employ a few and he answered him. He ally in the negative. But Mr. ght have gone still further and ether a reduction to an ordin- and cheaper raw material lect to any degree the oppor- for employment in the manuf- s. Speaking of prints Mr. id that if a poor woman came store to buy herself a print of every \$1.38 she laid on the \$1 went for the goods and 35 the Government, the manuf- manufacturer, and his appeal to ce if this was not a shame- non was answered by cheers. e same in cottons. Suppose a home in Canada used \$10 cotton, the total consumption ten million dollars, of which ions went as clear profits to cotton combine going. He and y merchants were simply tax for the Government or the without salary.

Mr. Ryan's most effective stat- es that if he sold his goods at y cost him untaxed, making profits and that the customs were collected by a Government ation in his store for that there would be rebellion, but e present system there was eful concealment of the real affairs that the people paid to 50 per cent. taxes without a

It was scarcely any wonder ation was characteristic of rackets which is now loading at Philadelphia with a general cargo for this port, has been chartered by John Rosefield & Sons to carry coal between Puget Sound and San Francisco.

FRENCH SHORE DIFFICULTY. Must be Settled Before Newfoundland Enters.

Paris, Ap. 22.—The Times, referring to a statement that an agreement had been arranged between Great Britain and Newfoundland on the French shore question, insists that this matter must be settled to France's approval before Newfoundland enters the Dominion of Canada.

St. John, Nfld., April 22.—The delegation who went to Ottawa to treat for the entrance of Newfoundland into the Dominion arrived home today.

TRIPLE MURDER IN UTAH. Discovery of Three Bodies With Bullet Holes Through Their Heads.

Salt Lake City, April 23.—Lighthouse City, the location of the Utah Sugar Works, is in a tumult of excitement over a triple murder which has just

come to light there. Otto Hansen, Alfred Johnson and Andrew Nelson, young men living on the shore of Utah Lake, disappeared suddenly about the middle of February. The three bodies have just been found on the lake shore partially under water, all three with bullet holes through their heads. It transpired at the inquest that the step-father of Hansen, an old man named Hayes, had some difficulty with the boys some time ago, and the son of Hayes, who came from California to him, disappeared in February. Suspicion is entertained that he was mixed up in the murder with his father and that he left the country driving the teams belonging to the murdered boys, as the horses and wagon owned by them had also disappeared. Hayes maintains his innocence. He was one of the search-party that found the bodies, and he betrayed no emotion of any kind at the horrible spectacle.

THE CONCLUSION OF PEACE. The Fervent and Patriotic Proclamation of the Emperor of Japan.

Comments of the European Press Upon the Situation—The Loan.

London, April 22.—The Central News correspondent in Tokio telegraphs a summary of an imperial proclamation issued today. The Emperor says he is convinced that the peace concluded at Simonsen will promote the national prosperity which has ever been his highest aim. The glorious result of the war has been achieved by the harmonious efforts of the whole nation. The ministers, army, navy and the people's representatives in the diet had done everything in their power to make Japan strong and ready to realize the Emperor's aspirations. They had omitted nothing in perfecting the plans of national defense. The soldiers and sailors of the empire had won everlasting glory by their behavior abroad. They had advanced and fought, unmindful of winters of bitter cold and summers of blazing heat and they had triumphed everywhere. They had earned a world-wide reputation for discipline and humanity. No prize was too high for their loyalty and valor.

Much remained to be done in the march towards a higher civilization. It was to be hoped that the loyal subjects of the empire would realize this and would guard against the dangers of vanity and conceit. They should cultivate a spirit of modesty and humility and strive to perfect their military defenses, although without going to the extremes of national armament. They should promote education, seek to know the refinements, but not the effeminacy of life. The Emperor rebuked sharply those who in the intoxication of victory seemed inclined to insult friendly powers and complicate the empire's foreign relations. Now the branches of faith had been repeated, the exchange of treaty ratifications should inaugurate a period of forgiveness and friendship; every endeavor should be made to live in peace and goodwill with the nations of the earth. The Emperor closes the proclamation with the statement that strict obedience to his wishes as indicated in this document will be exacted from all his subjects.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio says that Siro Miyoshi has been appointed special envoy to China for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications. The Japanese legation here has not been informed of any joint action contemplated by the European powers. It is denied by the officials that Great Britain is negotiating independently with Japan for commercial advantages.

The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says that Germany never had any idea of abstaining from intervention in the east. Throughout the war she has been fully alive to the great danger that might arise for Europe, both politically and commercially, as a result of the new order of things in Asia.

A semi-official communication to the Hamburger Correspondent says that Germany desires to see the treaty of peace modified wherever it tends to give Japan commercial advantages over other countries in China. Germany is said to be little interested in political and strategic considerations, even where they take the form of territorial aggrandizement, and she is willing to leave action in those matters to other powers.

The Cologne Gazette says that the Chinese loan of 30,000,000 marks at 6 per cent, which has been concluded with a syndicate of German bankers, is merely a provisional transaction which was arranged some time ago by the viceroys of Nankin. The Chinese government has opened negotiations for an indemnity loan of £25,000,000 sterling, with a syndicate of British, German and French bankers.

IN MEMORIAM. A Reminiscence of the American Attack on Quebec.

Quebec, April 23.—A marble tablet with an inscription has been placed over the spot where the thirteen skeletons of soldiers who fought under General Montcalm were found near Citadel Hill. The tablet was donated by American citizens residing here.

WILDE'S TRIAL. It is Supposed That Oscar's Means Are Exhausted.

London, April 24.—Wilde's counsel today made application for postponement of trial. The court refused the application and fixed Friday as the day for trial. The auction sale of Wilde's effects is regarded as indicating that his means are exhausted.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, April 26

THE "BAROMETER" TEST.

The Colonist, following the lead of the Toronto Telegram, quoted the Toronto customs returns for February and March, and argued therefrom that the people were becoming more prosperous. "People who feel poor," quoth the organ, "stop buying what they think they can do without, but no sooner have they a few spare dollars in their wallets than they think of treating themselves to this and that which they have been wanting for some time but could not afford to buy. This increased demand soon shows itself in increased imports, and the trade returns consequently are a kind of barometer which show any improvement in trade and in the financial condition of the people almost as soon as it takes place."

TARIFF REFORM IN THE STATES.

Protectionists in the States tried hard to create the impression that reform of the tariff would play havoc with the manufacturing industry. Even the small reduction proposed in the Wilson bill was certain, according to their assertions, to close up many establishments and throw thousands of workers out of employment. Some manufacturers went so far as to make a feint at closing down or reducing wages in order to produce a scare among the industrial classes, and Congressmen Wilson himself was a victim of trickery of this sort. Evidence has recently been collected by the New York Times to show how false was this cry against tariff reform. Since the passage of the Wilson bill in its mangled form wages have been increased in a large number of industries, including coke workers in Western Pennsylvania, employees of woollen manufacturers in New Hampshire, Philadelphia and Chapinville, Mass.; cotton mills in Fall River, Mass.; Grosvenordale, Conn., and Central Falls, R. I.; linen mills in Fall River and Willimantic, Conn.; iron works at Cleveland, O., Fall River, and important industries in all parts of the manufacturing section. These increases run from 5 per cent. to 15 per cent., and affect tens of thousands of hands. The Times notes that a dispatch from Fall River to the New York Tribune, a high protectionist organ, says: "It is generally conceded that an advance of wages will be given in all the mills of the city. The advance will be in the form of a restoration of the schedule in operation before August 20, 1894, and will mean an increase of about 12 1/2 per cent. over present rates."

The McKinley tariff became a law on October 6, 1890, and the enactment of it was followed by a long list of reductions of wages in the protected industries. Several of these cuts were made in November, and a few were announced on the day of the general election in that month. A majority of the changes took place, however, in the following January, February and March. Our readers may remember that we published lists of them in those months, taking the reports, in a majority of cases, from the trade journals.

The recent increase of 15 per cent. in the Western Pennsylvania coke district may serve to recall the fact that the long and bloody strike of 15,000 coke workers in the same district, against a reduction of ten per cent., began in February, 1891, four months after the McKinley tariff became a law, and a few weeks after Speaker Reed, in public addresses, had urged the same coke workers "to live up to" the new tariff schedules.

WHY A CHANGE—COTTON.

During the last session of parliament Mr. Edgar stated in the house of commons, and his statements have never been challenged, that the price of raw cotton fell, between 1800 and 1893, one cent and six mills per pound. This, on the enormous quantity of forty million

pounds imported by Canada, amounted to a profit in favor of the manufacturers of \$600,000. The wages of the operatives were not raised, and the prices charged to the consumer, instead of being lowered, were raised from 10 to 25 per cent. during those three years. But the dividends and the reserve funds set aside by the combine received all the benefit. Mr. Edgar further stated that thirteen millions' worth of cotton is manufactured by the Canadian cotton combine, and that the duty paid by the importers of cotton goods brought into Canada last year amounted to about 28 per cent. Supposing there was no other profit on that \$13,000,000 than the 28 per cent. paid by the actual importers, who paid that in addition to the freight and profits paid to the English manufacturer of cotton goods, that would make a sum of \$3,640,000 paid by the people to the combine, under the protection given by the tariff. In other words, on the \$4,500,000 worth imported a tax of \$1,260,000 is paid, which goes into the treasury, and on the \$13,000,000 of cottons manufactured in Canada, an equivalent tax of \$3,640,000 is paid, which goes into the coffers of the combine.

Let us glance at the financial operations of this national leech. In 1892 the Dominion Cotton Company, one of the combines which controls the eleven mills of the country, had a capital of \$1,500,000. They decided to double that capital. They issued the new stock to themselves. They only paid of the new stock 10 per cent., or \$150,000, and the balance of \$1,350,000 was watered. On April 14th, 1893, the annual report of that company was published. It stated that the earnings for that year were about 20 per cent on the capital of \$3,000,000, but as on the last \$1,500,000 the shareholders only paid 10 per cent., or \$150,000, while the company paid a profit of 10 per cent. on the whole \$1,500,000, those gentlemen actually received 200 per cent. on all money they paid in.

Is this a legitimate profit? Yet the farmers, lumbermen, fishermen and miners are bled to enable those connected with the combine to ride in carriages and live in mansions. Is it not time we had a change?

The organ seems to think it knows more about the opinions of Messrs. Laurier, Bostock and Grant than those gentlemen themselves. All three have more than once publicly declared adherence to the trade policy set forth formally by the Liberal convention at Ottawa—tariff for revenue purposes only, with trade as free as revenue necessities will allow—yet the Colonist has the effrontery to state that Messrs. Bostock and Grant do not agree with Mr. Laurier. Of course there is no legal enactment forbidding the organ from making any outrageously false statement it chooses, but it would really do well to follow the advice we have more than once given it, namely, that it should lie with discretion if it must lie at all. A falsehood that deceives nobody is useless as well as immoral.

From the discussion ancient recent displays of youthful immorality it would appear that a little too much is expected of the teachers. The latter are certainly bound to keep good control over their pupils while in school and they are also by the regulations given jurisdiction over the children while going to and from school, but they have no warrant for the correction of boys who are not pupils. If they usurped police powers and undertook to punish outside offenders against morality they would in all probability be prosecuted in the police court themselves, and the magistrate would be likely to punish them. It seems absurd to ask that teachers shall step outside the rules and regulations laid down for them and take charge of juvenile morality generally. There is certainly too much obscenity and indecent conduct among the youth of this city, and something should be done to check them. The abuse arises chiefly from want of parental control; if all parents performed their duty to their children it would not exist. When the parents fail in their duty the state must step in, to preserve the public welfare, but what the nature of its interference should be is a somewhat vexed question. It is plain, at all events, that the teachers are not vested with police powers.

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WOMAN'S TIMES.

The Victoria Women to "Run" Both Dailies for One Day.

The Times of May 27 and the Colonist of May 28 will be edited and written by the ladies of Victoria. A committee of the Women's Council has charge of the work, which will be carefully divided and sub-divided between a capable staff of editors and reporters for each paper. The women's edition of both papers will no doubt be looked for with interest. Every phase of "woman's work" is open to discussion, and the committee will be glad to receive contributions for these special numbers of the Times and Colonist.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. S. Keay, of New Westminster, has been elected chief consul of the C. W. A. for British Columbia. W. S. Keay, W. H. Whitaker, of Kamloops, and W. E. Avey, of Victoria, form the provincial racing board.

Messrs. W. J. Smith, W. Snider and R. L. Drury have been elected trustees of the Baseball club meets this evening at W. Duck's office, Langley street.

Letters may be addressed to P. O. Box 279. At an early date full particulars will be published, but in the meantime the women of Victoria are invited to give the novel experiment—one, too, that is eminently calculated to test their executive and literary ability—their active support.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

Degree Conferred upon Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge Last Evening.

The degree of doctor of divinity and the insignia of the same, conferred upon Right Rev. Bishop Cridge by the Presbyterian College of Montreal, were last evening formally received by him at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Bishop Cridge occupied the principal seat on the platform and surrounding him were Revs. W. Leslie Clay, D. MacRae, J. Campbell, P. H. McEwen and J. P. D. Knox. There was an organ voluntary by Mr. Burnett, followed by the reading of the Scriptures and prayers by Rev. J. P. D. Knox. The choir of the Reformed Episcopal and St. Andrew's churches sang Stainer's "They Have Taken Away My Lord." Rev. D. A. MacRae, Dr. Campbell, and Rev. Mr. McEwen spoke of Bishop Cridge's long and faithful service, after which Rev. Mr. Clay handed Bishop Cridge the diploma conferring the honor and placed over his shoulder the insignia of the degree, the red band.

The bishop replied at some length, referring to the degree he had obtained at Cambridge. In receiving the degree which had just been handed to him, he felt that he had been rewarded for waiting. The approval meant much, recognizing, as it did, himself and the body he represented as belonging to the great church of the Protestant reformation. He referred to the standing invitation to those who rejected the rules of the episcopate to return to that fold and gave reasons why he thought the invitation could not be accepted. After thanking the clergy and those present the Bishop closed his remarks.

There were solos by Mrs. McCandless and Mr. Hood, and the Bishop pronounced the benediction.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

LACROSSE.

FULLY ORGANIZED. At the V. M. C. A. rooms last night the Triangle lacrosse club was fully organized. There was a good attendance. President Templeman in the chair. The most important business transacted was the adoption of a resolution to join the British Columbia Amateur Lacrosse association, and the appointment of Messrs. Fullerton, Mackenzie and W. H. Cullin as delegates thereto. The selection of a ground, and the conditions under which either the Caledonia or Oak Bay fields should be engaged, were left to the executive committee. It was also decided that the first match, probably the first of the league series to be played in Victoria, would be played on Saturday, May 25, for which day grounds have been reserved awaiting the decision of the club. The club was also, by unanimous resolution, named the Triangle lacrosse club, the colors of the late Victoria lacrosse club, with the addition of a white triangle on the breast, being selected. The executive will meet to-night to complete details.

GROUNDS SECURED.

The executive to-day completed arrangements with Mr. W. A. Ward, representing the lessees, for the use of Caledonia Park, on terms mutually satisfactory to both parties. The grounds are being put in order, the grand stand will be improved, and altogether the park will be made more inviting than ever before.

ASSOCIATION MEETING.

A telegram was to-day received from Mr. Quigley, secretary, notifying the Triangle club that a meeting of the B. C. Amateur Athletic Association would be held at the Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, on Saturday, April 27.

GOLF.

CLUB MEETING.

A report was presented at last evening's meeting of the Victoria Golf club, showing the club to be in good standing, there being 87 names on the membership roll. It was decided to close the links until further notice owing to the length of the grass. A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Pemberton for the use of the grounds at Oak Bay. The cup presented by Mr. Bostock, for the championship of British Columbia, and won by Mr. W. E. Oliver, will be on exhibition in M. W. Waitt & Co.'s window during the week.

THE KING.

Cincinnati, April 23.—Jimmy Murray knocked Jack Cooney out in the 6th round to-night before the Olympic club. They were to fight ten rounds for \$400. Jim Corbett, who was among the spectators, declined to act as referee. Corbett was given an ovation and made a speech, in which he read a telegram from Fitzsimmons stating that the money was all up for their coming fight.

THE OAR.

Saratoga, N. Y., April 25.—Oarsman Rogers, of this place, has issued a challenge to row Gaudaur a three mile race for the championship of America and \$1000 a side.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. S. Keay, of New Westminster, has been elected chief consul of the C. W. A. for British Columbia. W. S. Keay, W. H. Whitaker, of Kamloops, and W. E. Avey, of Victoria, form the provincial racing board.

Messrs. W. J. Smith, W. Snider and R. L. Drury have been elected trustees of the Baseball club meets this evening at W. Duck's office, Langley street.

MORALS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Magistrate Macrae Confers With Trustees re Erring Victoria West Youths.

Night School Begins September—Mary Lucas Appointed School teacher.

The morals of the school children, night schools and the appointment of a teacher in the stead of Miss Horton, resigned, were the chief subjects taken up at a meeting of the school board last night.

Teacher John Simpson, of the night school, asked leave of absence for one month, on account of sickness. Leave was granted and a committee consisting of the chair and Trustee Lovell was appointed to name a substitute. It was stated that Dr. Hands, the present substitute, was not able to preserve discipline. The boys, said Trustee Lovell, wanted to "run" him. That was the report.

Twelve applications were received for positions as school teachers. The teachers of South Park school applied for promotion, owing to the resignation of Miss Horton. Tabbed.

Dr. Campbell wrote enclosing a paper on moral education by W. H. Bellamy. Secretary Williams read the paper through.

Trustee Lewis asked was the essay paid for.

Trustee Saunders replied that Dr. Campbell had kindly sent in the correspondence. He would like to see a music teacher employed by the board.

Trustee Marchant objected to the employment of a regular teacher, but he advocated that a teacher in each school give instruction in that subject. Trustee Saunders argued for the employment of a competent person. If \$1,000 were paid, the increased taxation would only be the fifteenth of a mill on the ratepayers. Trustee Marchant suggested the matter be referred to the principals of the schools for their opinion. Trustee Glover said the times were hard, and the board should not go to any more expense than was absolutely necessary. The idea of Mr. Marchant prevailed, and Dr. Campbell was thanked.

The chair reported re the question of penmanship that Superintendent Pope thought a uniform system of writing in the public schools would be advantageous, and he suggested the vertical system.

Trustee Lewis wanted the matter left with the Teachers' Institute and the board concurred in the suggestion.

Trustee Marchant in the case of punishment of the boy Cohen by Teacher Salloway reported that the complaint appears to be well sustained, and that Mr. Salloway did use more physical punishment than necessary, and that Mr. Cohen is well satisfied of Mr. Salloway's decision to refrain from undue punishment in future. It is fair to Mr. Salloway to state that he disclaimed having too heavily struck this pupil or any other, that he pointed out that the class of some pupils showed the effects of bruises more than others, and also produced the stick which had been used. The stick was about fifteen inches long and appeared to be the upper end of a bamboo cane. Your committee urged Mr. Salloway to use the extreme care in the future in corporal punishment.

The committee on night schools reported that it is desirable to institute a night school in the city; that such school be commenced on Monday, September 2, and continue until December 31. That each pupil pay at the rate of \$2 in advance at the secretary's office. That a suitable teacher be engaged holding a first-class certificate upon the terms herein specified: (a) The teacher to receive the whole of the fees paid by pupils together with a subsidy of \$1 per month per pupil, provided that the salary (fees and subsidy included) shall not be more than \$80 per month. (b) Teaching hours to be from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week, and any time that may be necessary for correcting papers in addition. The teacher to make monthly reports; the rules laid down by the Council of Public Instruction to be followed as a general guide for the conduct of the school, and that the minister of education be requested to exercise through the inspectors of the province a general supervision of the school. That the school be held in one of the rooms of the high school. The committee pointed out that the school must be of great benefit to a large number of persons anxious to study any particular subject, such as book-keeping, writing, grammar, etc.; to teachers studying for a certificate, and to those children whose parents are compelled through stress of circumstances to utilize their labor in the day time.

Trustee Marchant said the general opinion was that the night school would be of very small cost and would be of incalculable benefit.

Trustee Lewis wanted the time changed to read from November to February, but he had no objection to beginning in September and running through the winter.

Trustee Marchant said four months would be a fair test, and, if the school was a success, they could continue. Trustee Saunders considered it a very popular movement and wanted it started at once. Trustee Glover said many who wished to better their education had all they could do to buy bread. He advocated the continuation of the night school longer than December. Mrs. Grant objected to the limitation to a first class certificated teacher. Trustee Marchant argued that a first class certificated teacher would be needed. The school should have a good staff. Men would hardly care to learn from a young miss only herself just from school, with a third-class certificate.

Trustee Lewis said that without first class certificated men, the night school

Advertisement for PAIN-KILLER, PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER, COLD & CHILLS, SUDDEN.

would be a fizzle. If they had a \$30 a month monitor, persons would not go to the school.

A discussion arose on the place of holding the night school. Trustee Lewis suggested the city hall as the most central place. Trustee Lovell said there would be the expense of fitting up desks, lights, heat, and the janitor's salary, which would be done away with by using the high school. The report was adopted, the only change made being the substitution of the city hall as the place of holding the school instead of the high school.

The chair said Magistrate Macrae was present to confer with them. Magistrate Macrae said he was present in his private capacity. He would to-morrow (Thursday) have to pass judgment on the boys in the police court. He had had long experience in educational work and thought that the school boys should not be brought into the police court unless there was an exceedingly strong case against them, and other remedial efforts had failed. The teachers should be able to deal with such cases. He would like to hear the opinion of the board.

Chairman Hayward said the teachers did not consider themselves as responsible out of school hours. The magistrate's remarks on Saturday would lead them to think that the responsibility should extend outside of school hours.

Magistrate Macrae replied that though the offence was committed outside of school hours, the boy attended school every day up to the time he was brought to court. The conduct of the boy mixing with others would have a detrimental effect. It was a pity the child had been brought to the police court.

Trustee Marchant said children had often defaced the school buildings with unseemly writing, and attempts to find the offenders had proved futile. The offence of the boys brought into the court was the first offence only, in fact it was the first found out. It was a difficult thing to say how far a teacher might interfere with the acts and time of children out of school hours.

Magistrate Macrae agreed that hard and fast lines could not be drawn in this particular.

Trustee Marchant would like to see the good influence of teachers extend outside of school hours.

The chairman said the boys who were not pupils were beyond the control of the teachers, and one of the boys in the police court was not a pupil.

Trustee Marchant argued for immediate suspension in such cases.

Trustee Glover said the boy should have been immediately suspended by the principal of the Victoria West school, as he knew the boy had committed the offence.

Magistrate Macrae advised the board to always support the teachers in their good acts, whether popular or unpopular, when the act was right to be done.

Teacher Duncan Ross thought Magistrate Macrae should retract what he said on Saturday as to what he (Mr. Ross) had said in regard to the trustees. He had only said that the trustees would not support the teachers in case they violated the regulations. He still believed that in case he had punished the boy it would be considered contrary to the regulations.

The chair asked why? Mr. Ross replied the offence had been committed after the boy had left school.

Principal Nicholson denied that he was remiss in the discharge of his duty. He did everything in his power. He said a boy that exhibiting such depravity as did the boy in this case had no more right to be in the school than a child with the smallpox. One of the boys had been in the police court before. The boy was exercising a bad influence, but committed no offence in regard to the regulations while in school. The boy had not been to school since he had been found out and he could therefore take no action in the matter.

Trustee Marchant asked if any of the young boys attended the school now? The reply was in the negative. The boy who exhibiting such depravity as did the boy in this case had no more right to be in the school than a child with the smallpox. One of the boys had been in the police court before. The boy was exercising a bad influence, but committed no offence in regard to the regulations while in school. The boy had not been to school since he had been found out and he could therefore take no action in the matter.

Magistrate Macrae said there was no intention of passing judgment on Mr. Ross. There was no intention of hurting anyone's feelings. He was surprised that the young boys had been brought to the court without other correctives having been applied. Principal McNeill said he was bothered by boys outside the school. What should he do?

Plans were ordered prepared for additional enlargement in the High School, Central School and Victoria West, and Architect Muir was given the job on the second ballot.

Trustee Lewis gave notice of motion that he would introduce a resolution making changes in the Victoria West teaching staff. There was no doubt that the morals of the children were not good, and frequent complaints had been made by the parents. There was something wrong, and he was of opinion that a change might be of benefit.

Mr. Marchant moved that the board appoint a teacher to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Horton, of South Park school, the position to be held for the two months of May and June, and a re-arrangement to afterwards take place. The motion was defeated but in committee of the whole a similar motion prevailed, and Miss Mary Lucas was appointed to the vacancy at \$70 a month. The board adjourned at 11 o'clock.

MR. M

LETTER FROM MR. PHILLIPS TO THE DOMINION

To the Editor: I have been much interested in the article in the Dominion of the 21st inst. concerning the Dominion of Canada, but to show Mr. Phillips claims the success of the Dominion of Canada because the depreciation of the Dominion of Canada is greater than that of the Dominion of the United States. Mr. Phillips shows reason I gave without manifestly improper position upon the Dominion of Canada. Without calling in the Dominion of Canada or the credit in England, I accurate statement that the Dominion of Canada is a success of the Dominion of the United States because the depreciation of the Dominion of Canada is greater than that of the Dominion of the United States.

Mr. Phillips is mistaken in his statement that the Dominion of Canada is a success of the Dominion of the United States because the depreciation of the Dominion of Canada is greater than that of the Dominion of the United States.

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MR. McPHILLIPS ANSWERED.

LETTER FROM MR. WM. WILSON ON DOMINION AFFAIRS.

To the Editor: I regret that Mr. McPhillips in his reply to my letter... I have charged me with "attempts to belittle Canada," as I distinctly stated that my motive for quoting certain statistics was "not to belittle Canada, but to show that when Mr. McPhillips claims the National Policy to be a success on the ground that the present condition of Canada is better than that of the United States his argument is bad, because the depression in Canada is greater than that in the United States."

Without calling in question the stability of Canada or the high standing of its credit in England, I must correct an inaccurate statement of Mr. McPhillips that the Dominion ranks "first among the colonies. The following extract from the London Times of the 6th instant quotes the prices of colonial government securities and proves Mr. McPhillips is mistaken: Canada 3 1/2... 107 3/4 Cape 3 1/2... 112 Natal 3 1/2... 113 Home corporations stand far higher than colonial securities. For example: Croydon 3 1/2... 123 Hull 3 1/2... 123 Metropolitan 3... 110 3/4

Mr. McPhillips when dealing with trade failures in the States and Canada did not, because he could not, improve his figures. I quoted, which show that business men in Canada are in a worse plight than those in the States, but he accepts them with bad grace. It is unfortunate for himself that he is so much stronger in adjectives than in arguments. Bradstreet's figures as I employed them do not please him, because they disagree with him. They are everything that is bad. Not only "erroneous" and "unreliable," "fallacious," and "worse than all," "vicious." Of course in all forms is objectionable and to be condemned. It surprises me that Mr. McPhillips has discovered it in a few columns of figures. Surely when he expresses himself in such a strain as this he is allowing his feelings and political opinions to get the better of his reason.

Mr. McPhillips should strike a more sensible attitude. If things are not as we wish them, common sense suggests that we endeavor to discover the cause and then try and improve them. I pointed out one cause of the depression unfortunately existing in this province, namely, the excessive Dominion taxation and the heavy drain of cash to Ottawa, and I suggested as a partial remedy substantial aid by the Dominion to the British Pacific railway. Mr. McPhillips, I regret, questions my "sincerity." What answer can I make to this? A man owes something of his own self-respect. The only comment I will make upon such an accusation is that it is unworthy of him.

Although Mr. McPhillips does not deny that in proportion to population more traders in 1894 and the first three months of 1895 failed in Canada than in the States, he asserts that a factor I did "not take into account which must be dealt with in order to make a fair and just comparison and which is not even considered by Mr. Wilson in his vicious percentage system, is the proportion Canada's traders bear to her population as compared with the proportion the United States traders bear to the United States population."

Why does Mr. McPhillips make such a statement and leave it to be inferred that I omitted so as to make an unfair comparison? If he will turn to my letter in the Times of the 11th instant he will find that I stated the numbers in business in the States and Canada and that in both countries the number of business firms to the population is about the same, namely, about one in sixty-five. That is the proportion. I may as well say right here whilst it strikes me that I am not striking by any quick quibble or equivocation to "make the worse appear the better reason." My sole motive is the strong desire I have to see British Columbia prosper and everybody who has cast in his lot here. When I quote figures I endeavor to give them accurately. If I make a mistake I will frankly admit it. My inferences therefrom are, of course, a proper subject for criticism by Mr. McPhillips or anybody else, but I strongly object to the imputation that I am intentionally dealing unfairly with them.

Mr. McPhillips is of opinion that when forming an estimate of the relative prosperity of the States and Canada, as indicated by the percentage of business failures, the relative liabilities of falling business firms in the two countries, taking into account the volume of business, should also be considered. With this I agree. The difficulty is to ascertain the relative volume of business in the States and in Canada in proportion to population. I have no knowledge of any other data which indicate this than Bradstreet's report of the bank clearances. An examination of a number of these shows that the volume of business is a long way over forty times as great in the States as in Canada. That is to say in proportion to population—13 to 1—it is more than three times as great in the States as in Canada. I do not look upon these clearances as proof positive, because they cover speculative and other transactions in both countries and do not include the retail trade cash transactions. It is the volume of trading we would like to get at but cannot. My impression is that the clearings fairly indicate the proportionate volume of business in the two countries, and that the trade of the States is, according to population, about

three times that of Canada. So far, however, as Mr. McPhillips is concerned, I will make a liberal concession and assume that in Canada the trade is as large for the population as in the States, and on this basis will compare the amount of liabilities of failing traders in both countries.

Mr. McPhillips amused me by imagining something by supposing one failure in the States for a million and three in Canada for two thousand each and then constructing therefrom an argument. This is absurd. There is no need to imagine anything when the facts are before us. I will take 1894 for the period described by Mr. McPhillips "recently" and the first three months of this year as "now being experienced," and give the figures of liabilities of failing traders in Canada and compare with those in the States. This will be fairer than taking a day or a week, and will give a reliable average.

Liabilities in Canada, 1894, \$17,724,000.

Liabilities in Canada 1895 to end of March, \$4,253,000.

Multiply by 13 to give a large proportionate liabilities in the States, \$230,412,000.

Actual liabilities in the States, only \$149,505,000.

Multiply by 13 to give a large liability in the States, \$53,290,000.

Actual liabilities in the States, only \$46,910,000.

I find the seven years from 1888 to 1894 inclusive show a result in favor of the States, but I need not trouble you to print the figures. What I have given you ought to convince Mr. McPhillips that the liabilities as well as the trades falling prove a worse condition of trade in Canada than in the States.

Unless conditions were more favorable in Canada there would not be 750,000 Canadians in the States. People migrate to improve their position. If they had found times worse in the States than in Canada they would have returned home. Mr. McPhillips' experience ought to have been sufficient to teach him that the British Columbia is the best portion of the Dominion of Canada. If the Dominion would only give this province fair treatment it would be as prosperous as any portion of the United States.

With respect to Messrs. Earle and Prior's action in regard to the British Pacific at the Board of Trade meetings, Mr. McPhillips states that the members of the Board of Trade are as much hostile to it as Messrs. Earle and Prior. I do not think so. There were but few members present when I brought up my resolution—only about fifteen. The majority absent probably favor it. A Colonialist correspondent, "Onlooker," declares that I was patiently listened to by 50 or 60 members. I feel sorry for "Onlooker; his vision is defective.

Mr. McPhillips is of opinion "that Messrs. Earle and Prior have the true interests of the British Pacific at heart, as they have publicly declared time and again." If this be so why have they confined themselves to words declarations here and there? They have been for years at Ottawa as our representatives to carry out their promises and pledges made to their constituents. They know the people want the British Pacific, and they know that unless the Dominion gives a substantial guarantee capital cannot be obtained to build this much-needed-for long-promised railway. Why, then, at Ottawa have they ignored it utterly? They have done nothing and have not attempted to do anything. A more barren pair of legislators could not be found throughout this wide Dominion.

If aid is to be obtained from the Dominion government for the British Pacific it should be this session. The charter calls for an expenditure on construction of not less than \$200,000 in the year commencing 1st of May, 1896. If that is not made the act declares that the charter and land grant "shall cease and determine." How can the capital be obtained for next year's construction unless the Dominion guarantee is secured this session?

The charter for this railway, which we all want, was first granted in 1889 and the provincial land grant in aid of it in the same year, and yet Messrs. Earle and Prior, McPhillips and a few others after an interval of six years speak of approaching the Dominion for assistance out of the excess contributed by this province as a premature move! It seems almost as if these gentlemen were not very much in earnest in their desire for the British Pacific but use it merely for political effect at public meetings. This may content an insignificant minority, but the great majority of the people are completely dissatisfied. They want this railway pushed ahead and bona fide construction commenced as speedily as possible. Postponing it year after year on the shallow plea that it is too soon to move for Dominion aid is disappointing and disgusting nearly everybody. For all the good done or attempted at Ottawa by Messrs. Earle and Prior Victoria might as well be without representatives.

Mr. McPhillips seems to be in ignorance of the danger of the British Pacific being sidetracked by a C. P. R. narrow gauge line from near Ashcroft to Cariboo. An act was passed last year reconstituting the Ashcroft & Cariboo Railway company under the name of the Cariboo Railway company. Wealthy C. P. R. contractors are interested in this company, and naturally all the influence of the C. P. R. will be employed in its favor. Some of the mainland Ottawa members who advocate this road will press its claim for aid upon the Dominion government and probably obtain it, whilst our members are quietly sleeping. If this line takes Cariboo and the central interior before the British Pacific makes a move its chances of being built will be thrown into the next century, for the most attractive and strongest feature of the British Pacific is that it will open up the golden wealth of Cariboo and the farming lands of the interior and give

railway connection with the seaboard.

Mr. McPhillips states that "Mr. Wilson insists that British Columbia has not been the gainer by admission into the Dominion," and adds: "I am sorry to see that in Canada almost as many as I hear this statement made." So does mine, for I never made that statement. What I did say was that "for many years the advantages have been among things not generally known. They may exist, but they are not apparent. The drawback and effect of excessive taxation is evident enough." My remarks referred to the last six or seven years, to the time when large Dominion expenditure ceased and taxation enormously increased. Since then this province has been plundered and impoverished under the pretext of protection.

Another erroneous charge Mr. McPhillips makes against me is "decrying the C. P. R." That is not the fact. What I said and proved was that the industries which furnish the exports of this province were not developed by the C. P. R.

I do not care to continue this discussion, as Mr. McPhillips does not appear to comprehend what I write. The fault may be mine, although I have endeavored to say what I mean. Even to avoid misrepresentation, it is unpleasant to have to correct misstatements of my arguments and opinions.

I must ask "Conservative," "Federalist," and "Onlooker," who so kindly dressed me up on Sunday to excuse me answering their interlocking letters, as I do not wish to monopolize a newspaper. Their opinions are acknowledged with thanks. They are altogether flattering, but it is well sometimes "to see ourselves as others see us."

"Conservative" made a valuable suggestion, namely, that the Dominion grant a subsidy of \$3,200 per mile for an extension to Comox. I hope even against what Messrs. Earle and Prior will take it up "when the proper time arrives," and join with "Conservative" in the wish that "it may be soon."

My vanity was not increased by "Onlooker's" letter, which was more personal than complimentary. What pained me was the evidence it contained that exact speaking is not one of his accomplishments.

WM. WILSON.

THE NICARAGUAN EMBROGLO.

Admiral Stephenson Arrives at Corinto To Enforce England's Ultimatum.

Managua, Nicaragua, April 23.—Three British warships arrived at Corinto to enforce the British ultimatum. President Zelaya has called the English foreign secretary, Lord Kimberley, asking him to defer hostile demonstrations until a proposition of compromise sent by Nicaragua through the Salvadoran minister in London, can be considered. A much surprise is expressed that there is no American warship at Corinto.

Washington, April 23.—Notwithstanding the presence of the English war vessels at Corinto, it is regarded as unlikely that any action will be taken by the British because of Nicaragua's failure to comply with its ultimatum.

The Nicaraguan minister had a secret conference with Greenham to-day. It is stated that he presented Greenham with a statement of the latest developments in Nicaragua which the secretary communicated to the President at to-day's meeting of the Cabinet.

As far as can be learned neither the state nor the military departments were aware of the English intention to send their entire available Pacific squadron to Corinto at this juncture.

British Admiral Stephenson, commanding the vessels at Corinto, Nicaragua, is an experienced officer. He has a very large landing force and should be able to promptly enforce England's demands. The British vessels there are the Royal Arthur, Satellite and Wild Swan. The United States coast defence vessel Monterey arrived at Acrahuca yesterday. She could easily make the run to Corinto in case of need. The Alert, at Panama, and the Ranger, at Buenaventura, could also reach Corinto quickly in case of emergency.

SHOOTING IN SPOKANE.

Two Stockmen Fight Over Cattle. One Will Die.

Spokane, Wash., April 24.—W. V. Stubbledorf and J. S. Dillman, stockmen living near Coulee City, fought over some cattle yesterday. Dillman drew a revolver and shot Stubbledorf twice. He will die. Dillman gave himself up.

FORGED CHINESE PASSPORTS.

Sing Bow, an American Chinaman, Arrested in Havana.

New York, April 23.—Some weeks ago Sing Bow, the government Chinese interpreter at this port, went to Cuba to investigate the operations of the Chinese passport forgers who were said to be in league with the Chinese consuls there. Yesterday word was received at the special treasury agent's office, in the customs house that Sing Bow is virtually a prisoner in Havana, as the Spanish authorities have refused to let him go aboard a vessel bound to New York, or go anywhere until he produces his papers showing him to be a naturalized citizen of the United States. For more than two weeks nothing has been heard from Sing Bow and the Chinese inspector thinks he must be in need of aid if he is in a position where he cannot depart. As soon as the news was received at the special treasury agent's office steps were taken to provide him with the papers necessary to secure his release, as he is a naturalized citizen.

Of Interest to Breeders.

In a few weeks horses and cattle will be put on grass and the greatest care is necessary to prevent the sudden change of diet having very serious effects. Dick's Blood Purifier tones up the whole system, and the animal goes on thriving instead of being set back by a change.

A HEARTLESS CRIME.

Louis Pomerlow, French Canadian Murdered for His Money at Vancouver.

Up to the Present the Crime is Completely Shrouded in Mystery.

Vancouver, April 25.—The city was startled yesterday morning by the report that Louis Pomerlow had been murdered. Pomerlow was well known here owing to his numerous misfortunes. Last winter he was nearly kicked to death in a street row but he gradually recovered only to be stricken down with heart disease. His friends then asked the city council for a pass to send him to his home in Quebec, as he was destitute. The council declined and were afterwards appealed to again with the same result.

Yesterday the police were notified that Pomerlow, who had been living with a man named Andrews, in a shack on False creek, has been missing for six days. He had then received from his friends in Quebec \$75 to take him home. The police thought he had committed suicide owing to his numerous troubles. Andrews, his shack mate, this morning discovered the remains of Pomerlow scarcely twenty yards from the shack. The body was horribly mutilated; the head had been split open with an axe; it had been raised from the ground by a stone, around which a fire had been kindled. The flames had burnt the hair from the head before they had been prematurely quenched by a shower of cold water. The murderer had evidently hoped to dispose of the body by burning it up. The remains were much decomposed, having lain where they were found for six days. A man who knew Pomerlow intimately, and who disappeared from the city a week ago, is suspected of having brutally murdered the unfortunate man to secure the \$75 sent him by his Quebec friends. The evidence against the suspected man, though circumstantial, is said to be so convincing that when Pomerlow was murdered he was in ill health and weak, so that no resistance was made, and he fell an easy victim to the fiendish brutality of the murderer.

A coroner's jury was summoned on the case at eleven o'clock, which adjourned after viewing the body until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning. An autopsy was held this afternoon. That Pomerlow was murdered is beyond the shadow of a doubt. There are several deep gashes in the head made by a hatchet. The blow that caused death was on the top of the head. The hatchet by which the murder was committed has been found. Andrews, the murdered man's shack companion, said that Pomerlow came from St. Bernard, Que. He did not say he had suspicions, nor would he talk of any suspicions as to who the murderer was.

A curious crowd-hunted Lockhart's modernistic establishment from early morning till late at night, anxious to view the ghastly remains. Newspaper reporters, city officials and police officers were the only ones admitted. A more shocking sight than the hacked and deep gashes in the head of the man as it lay on the slab in the morgue could not well be conceived. The features were hidden by huge clots of blood, through which the horrible gashes on the head and face could scarcely be seen.

To add to the distressing sight, the clothes were almost entirely burnt from the bones and the flesh was raised in red welts all over the body where the fire had done its work.

The police would say nothing and those living in the vicinity of the scene of the murder had evidently been warned by the police, as they were not very communicative.

Without mentioning names, enough evidence has been obtained to give strong color to the theory that two men murdered Pomerlow while he lay in a weak and helpless condition. The remains were but ten feet from the nearest shack, covered with blankets, and it is strange that the fact was not known by those living in the immediate vicinity.

It has been casually mentioned in the police court that some bad boys had found or stolen \$30 from the shack and divided it amongst them. Did the boys know anything of the murder; did they steal the money, and if it was it given them? Thirty dollars, if two committed the murder, was one man's share of the \$60. Andrews, who has been living in the shack with the murdered man and reported the finding of the body to the police, has been detained as a witness. The other very much wanted witness is abroad. His name will be disclosed after the inquest.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN.

Files a Demurrer Picturing Himself a Gay Deceiver.

San Francisco, April 24.—E. J. Baldwin, better known as "Lucky" Baldwin, the millionaire horse owner, mining man and landed proprietor, has filed a most remarkable demurrer to the suit of Miss Lillian Ashley against him for seduction. Baldwin has been so many times the object of similar suits that, as he said, he no longer worries about a little thing like that. The latest suit against him is that of Miss Lillian Ashley, formerly of Boston, who alleges that while she was visiting in Los Angeles the aged millionaire won her affections and betrayed her. Now she wants \$50,000 as compensation. Some time ago Baldwin filed a demurrer to the complaint, alleging that it did not set forth sufficient facts for action. This demurrer was overruled, and to-day another was filed in Judge Slack's court.

In the second demurrer Baldwin pictures himself as a gay deceiver, and says that his reputation is so well known that no woman of experience

BRISTOL'S PILLS

Cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Sluggish Liver and all Stomach Troubles.

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Are Purely Vegetable, elegantly Sugar-Coated, and do not gripe or sicken.

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Act gently but promptly and thoroughly. "The safest family medicine." All Druggists keep

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would trust him. The demurrer sets forth that Miss Ashley is a wise woman acquainted with men and the ways of the world, and should be able to distinguish between sincerity and deceit. He states that she knew he was a married man and unable to keep a promise of marriage. Consequently, she did not place any reliance in him, though she declares she did.

The demurrer says that, knowing Baldwin was a married man, she ought to have understood that the protestations were insincere, and that his expressed sentiments of affection were but the means to an end. Miss Ashley knew the general character of her bettwer better, and should not have permitted herself to be led from the path of virtue by such evidently insincere protestations of love.

The demurrer alleges that no promise of a money consideration for the anticipated betrayal can be held to be good in law, and that it does not appear from the face of the complaint that any other promise had been made.

LATIN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

To Resist European Aggression Approved of in South America.

New York, April 24.—A special to the New York World from Caracas says: Steps have already been taken to bring about an alliance of all the Latin-American countries against European aggression. A number of governments, it is said, have approved of the plan, and a general congress will be called in July to consider the matter.

Spaniards residing in Mexico are raising a subscription to aid Spain in the campaign against the revolutionists in Cuba. The whereabouts of General Maceo, the noted insurgent leader, from whom so much was expected, is unknown. According to one story, his body was found in a putrefied condition near Palmarita, province of Santiago de Cuba, where the members of his expedition were beaten by the Spanish troops. Rumors are current that Maceo committed suicide in consequence of the failure of his movement, and because he had been sick ever since landing in Cuba. Maceo's party is said to be disorganized, fourteen members of the expedition having been captured and all but four of the remainder killed.

FOR ALASKA.

A Scientific Expedition Starts for the North.

Philadelphia, April 24.—A scientific expedition in the interests of the Academy of Natural Sciences started for Alaska last night, to be absent four or five months. Dr. Benjamin Sharp and John M. Justice make up the party. They will leave on the United States revenue cutter Commodore Perry, which is the flagship of the American fleet in the Arctic waters. The expedition is in search of botanical specimens, birds, mammals and marine vertebrates.

Port Townsend, April 24.—The steamer City of Topeka, for Alaska, took with her William Hamilton, assistant commissioner of Alaska education, who goes to Unalaska to join the revenue cutter Bear and proceed to Point Barrow to inspect the government reindeer stations. The Bear will cross over to Siberia and purchase from the natives two loads of deer, and distribute them among the natives of the Arctic coast of Alaska for breeding purposes.

THE CURRAN BRIDGE BOODLER

Disfigures the Face of Mr. Speaker LeBlanc.

Montreal, April 22.—Speaker LeBlanc of the Quebec legislature, is laid up with a somewhat disfigured face, the result of a set-to with Emmanuel St. Louis, the government contractor, whose name has been unpleasantly mentioned in connection with the Curran Bridge job. On Saturday afternoon the two, who are both big men, had words over the Verchères bye-election, which resulted in blows. The Speaker being promptly knocked out. A duel with weapons is spoken of.

IN CHAMBERS—Decisions by the Divisional Court.

Crease, in the supreme court, this morning heard the applications:

Loose vs. Eastern Assurance—Irving, for defendants, strike out, Losee as a party I'll contra. Order made, in out as plaintiff and adding.

Muirhead & Mann et al.—Ordn plaintiff's application for in desks in use at the public

London & Canadian Fire Insurance—Fell, for the plaintiff, discovery by officers of the company. Barnard contra.

Terra Cotta Company—This for the purpose of consideration of the appointment of a but was adjourned to be before Mr. Justice Walker, or several wage earners, apayment of their wages but this adjourned.

Dispositional court yesterday dismissed defendant's appeal in Ward vs. Clark is in custody under a ca applied for his release on the at his maintenance money had paid in advance as required application coming on before Mr. make, was dismissed, and de- low appealed. The plaintiffs a sheriff sufficient money to next week's board, but through understanding as to the state of his the sheriff said he had suf- in hand and declined to money. The court held that the sufficient and dismissed the W. J. Taylor for the appellant Luxton for the respondents.

endants in Attorney-General vs. Mann and Evon are ap- on Mr. Justice Drake's judge full court. Argument will Monday next.

Dispositional court, consisting of the and Justices Crease and are today hearing the ap- given vs. Fell from Mr. Justice order allowing a jury. The brought to set aside a transfer D stock certificate in the Can- Hotel Company, transferred to Yorklock & Co. The ap- for the amount of his solicitor's costs. The defence contends issues to be tried are of an nature and are not questions.

Gordon Hunter for the ap- H. D. Helmcken, Q. C., for.

Dispositional court last night allowed in Emerson vs. Irving, in is one brought against Cap- Irving for damages for mal- and others. The defend- appear at Vancouver and sub- examination on an affidavit, adant attended but refused to questions until paid his conduct which plaintiff refused to pay, ly defendant applied for a venue and used on the ap- affidavit on which defendant to be cross-examined and Mr. rease made an order as asked, appealed on the ground that the could not be read. Appeal al- ch costs. J. J. Godfrey for ap- and E. V. Bodwell contra.

Dispositional court yesterday, consist- chief justice and Justices Mc- heard the appeal in the case of v. Thain and others. The ap- for a sum of \$500 for services by the plaintiff in locating a line and that when the defend- a company to work such that was to be a first charge on of the company. The defend- that any company was ever dispute the amount of such This appeal is brought by dants from an order made by ce Drake refusing an applica- trial of the action before a common jury. The defendants that the action involved cer- and were therefore entitled to The court allows the appeal and ordered that the defend- a common jury and that they require a special jury that no- such shall be served on the de- within four days and pay the between the cost of a common al jury. Mr. J. J. Godfrey for W. J. Taylor for respondents.

ING A LOST BROTHER.

ereabouts of Theobald Mauch recently Desired by Relatives.

Frank Mauch, of South Bend, endeavoring to locate a brother, Mauch, of whom he has not a number of years. Their Germany has some money is dividing and is anxious to missing son, or his legal heirs belonging to him. Theobald has not been heard of by his for about seven years. On evening, Sept. 18, 1881, at St was married to Miss Helene hmann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. pelmann, at the bride's home, east Farel street, San Fran- he last heard from him was in 1888, when he was in Vanco- ish Columbia, his address being Charles Nach. Previous to Jan. 2, 1888, his address was 13, San Francisco. If and one location of Mr. Mauch they er a favor on his brother by ry Davis' Pains-Killer.

ets are almost instantaneous relief from the most intense soothes the irritated or inflamed It gives rest and quiet to the It is eminently the people's and everyone should have at in where they feel their itle in the dark if need be. Get it, Big 2, oz size.

SOUTH VICTORIA DISTRICT.

The Report of the Committee in Reference to Road and Bridge Matters.

Interesting Interview With Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

The following embodies the full text of the report of the committee of ten persons, voters in South Saanich electoral district, appointed at a public meeting held in Colquitz Hall on the 15th of March last, together with the scheme adopted by the committee and by them recommended to the government. The reply of the chief commissioner is also given, and a brief account of the interview had with the chief commissioner by the committee.

Colquitz Hall, Carey Road, South Victoria District, Thursday, 21st March, 1885. The undersigned begs respectfully to present herewith report of committee on road matters for above district, the mem- oranda prefacing which affords full expan- sion as to the origin and purpose of such committee. I am requested in connection herewith to say that the members of the committee—whose signatures will be found attached to this report—feel assured that the honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and the executive Govern- ment of British Columbia, will give the suggestions contained in such re- port the very serious consideration that their great public importance would seem to demand. I am, sir, your obedient servant, DAVID STEVENS, Secretary of Committee.

MEMORANDUM.

At a well advertised public meeting held in Colquitz Hall, Carey Road, on the evening, 15th March, 1885, convened for the express purpose of discussing the matter of Road Appropriations, and whereas there was assembled a very large and representa- tive body of the electorate of South Victo- ria, and whereas also the several sections of the district were well represented, a com- mittee of ten persons, voters in the district, was appointed by the meeting for the purpose of formulating, adopt- ing and finally presenting to the Honorable the Executive Government of the Province a scheme for the more satisfactory, fairer, and better distribution throughout the dis- trict, and the more economical expenditure of all moneys granted for the public road and bridge service throughout the district, such committee so appointed was as follows: Edwin John, sr., East Saanich Road; John Sluggert, West Saanich Road; William Thompson, South Saanich Cross Road; David Stevens, West Saanich Road; George Deans, Cedar Hill; James Todd, sr., Cedar Hill; John Russell, Colleskine Road; Robert Porter, Burnside Road; Edward Lineker, Burnside Road; John F. Chandler, Wilkinson Cross Road.

The committee named in the foregoing memorandum met at Colquitz Hall on this day, Thursday, 21st March, 1885, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Chairman elected, John F. Chandler; Secretary, David Stevens. A letter from Hon. D. M. Eberts, Attor- ney-General of the Province, of which let- ter the following is a correct copy, was read and ordered to be submitted in this report.

15th March, 1885. My Dear Sir,—I will not be the meet- ing to-night, as Dr. Davis, in whose ar- gument I am, has advised me not to expose myself too much to the night air. I have, in the road matters you spoke of yesterday to me in your office, I beg to say that personally I am and always have been ready and willing to be guided by the majority of the electorate of South Victoria as to where and how the appropriations for roads should be spent. (Signed) D. M. EBERTS, Attorney-General.

The result of the letter was followed by several hours of most earnest delibera- tion, resulting in the drafting of the sug- gestions outlined hereto, all of which re- ceived the unanimous and hearty approval and sanction of the committee. This committee after much serious con- sideration is of opinion that when teaming labor is necessary for the purpose of fish- ing or repairing of the public roads throughout this district, or when mechanics are required for making culverts, repairing bridges, or for doing other work along such roads, such work should in all cases where possible, be considered to be the privilege and opportunity of and rightly be- long to the people living in the district, due regard being at all times had to the necessity for proper discretion on the part of any or all persons having charge of the expenditure of public moneys in the district shall be shared as evenly as possible with the interests of the whole people living in South Victoria. We respectfully suggest that we firmly believe that a very large majority of the electorate of South Victoria are convinced that a permanent salaried overseer is en- tirely unnecessary in connection with the road and bridge service throughout this district.

In regard to the proper distribution of the road and bridge appropriations the committee advises—

- (a) That South Victoria District should be divided into four well defined sections. (b) That the Government should appoint four responsible persons, namely, one from each such section, selected from amongst the voters of South Victoria, to act as road commissioners, the following persons being respectfully recommended, viz: John Sluggert, farmer, South Saanich; Samuel Jones, farmer, Lake District; George Deans, layman, Cedar Hill; John Russell, mechan- ic, Toimie's. Such commissioner to have power to appoint a secretary in addition to their numbers. (c) The duties of such commissioners to be: 1. To inquire into and ascertain the needs of the several sections of the district in regard to its roads and bridges. 2. To advise the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works as to how and where the road moneys should be expended. 3. To recommend to the Government a section forum for each such section, such foreman to be selected from amongst the voters of South Victoria, his pay to be \$2.70 per day for such time only as when actively employed and his duty being to act as ways under the direction of one or more of such commissioners. All of which is respectfully submitted.

- EDWIN JOHN, JOHN SLUGGETT, WILLIAM THOMPSON, GEORGE DEANS, JAMES TODD, JR., ROBERT PORTER, JOHN RUSSELL, E. LINEKER, JOHN F. CHANDLER, Chairman. DAVID STEVENS, Secretary.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Victoria, B. C., March 29, 1885. Sir,—Referring to your letter of 21st inst., handed me by the Honorable Mr. Eberts, I have the honor to inform you that the government have under consideration the report of the committee on road matters

for South Victoria District and all the points therein touched upon have been carefully weighed. The Government fully con- cur with the views expressed by the com- mittee relative to its being the right and privilege of the people living in the vicinity where work is being done to employ teaming therein in preference to others.

With regard to the mode of carrying out various works desired to point out to the committee that it is provided by law that the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works shall direct the construction, main- tenance and repair of all public works in progress or contemplated at the expense of the Province. In order that he may be able to intelligently manage such matters it has been found from long experience that it is necessary to employ competent persons to act as road superintendents in the various districts throughout the Province. The superintendents selected are men pos- sessed of experience and technical knowledge which fits them for the performance of their duties in connection with the execu- tion of public works. It would afford much pleasure to meet a delegation from the committee at this office at any conven- ient date to discuss these matters and to ascertain from them the nature and local- ity of any particular works they may wish to recommend.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, (Sd.) GEORGE B. MARTIN, Chief Commissioner of L. & W.

In connection with the foregoing I desire to state that for the benefit of the people of South Victoria, the above committee met the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at his office on Thursday, 11th April, inst., the Attorney-General, Hon. D. M. Eberts, being present. The inter- view. The committee persistently urged the advisability of the abandonment of the scheme proposed as above, and brought before the Chief Commissioner various weighty reasons for the abandonment of the very wasteful and unsatisfactory methods in vogue at present, in regard to the ex- penditure of the road and bridge appropria- tions. This interview covered very much ground, too lengthy to give in detail. The whole matter may, however, I think, be summed up in the very few words uttered by the Chief Commissioner himself, which were about as follows: "I think myself that it is a matter to be decided almost en- tirely by the representative of the district; if he favors the scheme adopted by the committee, I do not see why the Govern- ment should object to its adoption." The committee still have hopes, therefore, that Mr. Eberts will see it advisable to leave the matter in the hands of his con- stituents in the manner proposed by the committee, and so promptly that it may apply to the road and bridge service for this season. DAVID STEVENS, Secretary of Committee.

THE NORTHWEST.

The School Question—A Ham-Strung Paper—Lady Drowned.

Winnipeg, April 22.—J. S. Ewart, Q. C., counsel for the Roman Catholics in the school case, will reply to Rev. Mr. Pedley's argument on the question, the trustees of Mr. Pedley's church have given him permission to hold the meet- ing in the church.

Mr. George Ham to-day resigned his position as managing editor of the "Northwest." At a meeting of the unsecured creditors, held this morning, it was decided to contest the validity of the sale of the paper on Friday last.

A melancholy drowning accident oc- curred in the Bow River, Calgary, last night, about 7.30 o'clock. The body of Winnipeg, sister of Mr. Taylor, manager of the Hudson Bay store, was seen in the river. The deceased was walking with a lady friend on the ice and coming to an opening walked into eleven feet of water. The strong current at once took her under the ice.

BITTEN BY A CAT.

A sad Case of Hydrophobia Develops in a Little Boy.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 22.—Henry, the 12 year old son of Chief of Police Benruter of this city, developed decided symptoms of hydrophobia and last night his life was despaired of. Six weeks ago Henry was attacked by a large black cat while visiting relatives in Jacksonville, accompanied by a younger brother. He was terribly scratched and bitten on the face and hands by the cat. The injuries were cauterized and the boy seemed in his usual health until yesterday. While playing in the yard with other children the boy began to act strangely and manifested a disposition to scratch his playmates. His parents were called and when they appeared Henry came to them meowing like a cat. He was seized and confined, and doctors were summoned, but they have not been able to relieve the child. At times he would become quiet and pure and then a violent paroxysm would come and he would act like an enraged cat and use his fingers as claws. His case is considered hopeless.

GUARD THE SECRET.

Iradians of Mexico Guard Their Mines.—All Investigators Killed.

San Luis Potosi, Mex., April 22.—C. L. Debenroth, a mining man who left here six months ago on a trip through the territory of Popet in search of fabu- lously rich gold mines that are said to be worked here by the Indians, was killed in the mountains near one of the Indian villages. It is supposed the crime was committed by the Indians. A number of expeditions to these gold fields have been undertaken during the past four years and they have resulted in the death of all the members at the hands of the Indians, who jealously guard the treasure.

POLYGAMOUS MORMON.

A Millionaire will be Arrested for Hav- ing Three "Plurals."

New York, April 22.—A special from Salt Lake City says: A warrant is out for the arrest of John Beck, the Mormon mining millionaire, on a charge of unlawful cohabitation with three women, whom he claims as wives. Beck is in Eureka on business but is expected home to-day. The warrant will also be arrested. Beck's first wife died but four months ago, and it is claimed that he has been living with his "plurals" by turns, both before and since her death.

ALL OVER THE PROVINCE.

GALIANO ISLAND.

Galiano Island, April 22.—A very suc- cessful dance was given in the school house last Friday evening, when about thirty couples were present, and a very enjoyable time was spent until an early hour in the morning.

The body of the late Mr. Perkins, of Saturna Island, has not as yet been recovered. The drags are still kept at work.

Rev. G. Menzies, of Pender Island, has added another station to his already ex- tensive field. Presbyterian services are now to be conducted by him on Galiano Island every Sunday evening at 6 p.m. The first of these services was held on the 21st instant when a numerous con- gregation was present.

After some years absence Mr. T. Hut- cheson has returned to his farm on this island. A very unanimously signed peti- tion has been forwarded to the attorney- general praying for the release of J. W. Rudd from jail and for the government support of his wife and numerous family of little children.

Arrangements are being made for the celebration of the Queen's birthday on a more extensive scale than in former years.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, April 22.—J. Barnett, formerly assistant ticket agent in the C.P.R. station, was killed this morning at Spence's Bridge by a derrick falling on him while engaged on construction work. Mr. Barnett was a young Eng- lishman and was well known in Van- couver.

The total assessment of Burnaby is \$1,040,052. Frank Overmann is missing. He left Vancouver for Victoria some time ago and disappeared altogether. Overmann's parents reside at Manchester, England. The coroner's jury in the case of Chief Capilano, found drowned, brought out in the evidence that a man called "Cloudy" provided Capilano with whisky, and while drunk the chief must have met his death. Cloudy has been sent to jail, Squamish Joe will succeed the late chief George as head of the Capilano tribe. Chief Capilano will be quietly buried to-morrow by the tribe.

KOOTENAY CROPPINGS.

A Steamer Sunk—C. P. R. Extension—Work Among the Miners.

The Ledge. Macder & Anderson have started work on their quartz claim, on Cariboo creek. They intend to ship as soon as they have a carload ready. The owners of the Trio, a promising claim on Cariboo creek, have refused a bond of \$5,000 on their property.

The Le Roi Mining company will put in new hoisting machinery on their prop- erty. The hoist will be capable of hand- ling 100 tons per day. One of E. A. Cameron's horses with a pack on its back toppled over the Moun- tain Chief trail yesterday, and rolled a couple of hundred feet into the creek. Strange to say the animal suffered only a couple of slight cuts.

The Butte and Boston Smelting com- pany, of Montana, and the Kansas City Smelting company are after the War Eagle Trail. The amount to be handled is placed at \$1,000,000. Twice that much ore is in sight on the property now.

New Denver will celebrate Her Majes- ty's birthday with acclam this year. It is supposed to make the celebration a monstrous affair.

Part of the material for the new steamer to be built by the C. P. R. Co. for the new building here has arrived from New Westminster. Work will commence on it as soon as the Lytton is cleared away. Capt. Troup says the new boat will be ready to launch in six weeks from the date of commencement. In the meantime the Kootenay is handling the business between the Wigwag and Robson.

Passengers in from Nakusp by Tues- day's train stated that the little steamer Arrow had been sunk in the Upper Co- lumbia. She was on her way to Revel- loke with passengers, when she struck a sunken snag, tearing a bad hole in her hull. The crew managed to keep the boat afloat sufficiently long to enable all hands to get ashore. Not much damage was done, and the vessel can be repaired with little difficulty.

It is a settled fact now that the C. P. R. will extend the Nakusik & Slovan rail- way to Sandon this summer. C. Osley, who was engineer in charge during the construction of the main part of the line, will look after the extension. He is now visiting his family in Ontario, but will soon come out to run the lines of his new work. Superintendent Marpole came in Tuesday to inspect the N. & S. R. and size up the situation for the Sandon branch. This will not be over five miles in length and will have a good grade.

When coming over from Nakusp yester- day, Superintendent Marpole, of the C. P. R., displayed to a friend a letter that he had received from a financial man in New York. In it the New York- er stated that he thought the Slovan was a safe field for investment. This opin- ion was shared by a large number of his association in that city, the shipments of ore during the past winter having sub- stantiated all reports. During the next two years with a certain price for silver, the Slovan, and in fact all West Kootenay, would not lack for capital, as there was sufficient money in sight to flood the country.

THE TREATY OF PEACE

Extends to All the Powers the Same Commercial Concessions. Tokyo, April 22.—The Japanese Gov- ernment announces that the commercial concessions obtained from China through the treaty of peace are not ex- clusive, and extend to all treaty powers. The government says the concessions were obtained for the good of all powers, and Japan expects her efforts to be ap- preciated by the powers.

MILK GRANULES

The perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk

It is the solids of pure cow's milk of the best quality so treated, that when dissolved in the proper amount of water, it yields a product which is practically identical with Mother's Milk in composition, reac- tion, taste and appearance.

It is absolutely free from Starchy Matter, Glucose and Cane Sugar, and contains nothing that is not naturally present in Milk, and lacks nothing that is in Breast Milk of good quality.

If your grocer or druggist do not keep it send direct to

The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Underground Railway for Smug- gling Chinamen Into the United States.

Navigation Opening at Port Arthur —Lord and Lady Aberdeen at Toronto.

Montreal, April 23.—A gang of Chinese smugglers has been unearthed here, and more are to be arrested this evening. There are said to be thirty or more of them in different parts of the country acting in collusion. Chinamen come from Vancouver to Montreal, whence they are shipped in batches of six to Quebec, where they are dressed up as women. In this disguise they are forwarded to St. John, N.B., and are kept in hiding for a day or two. Ventilated coffins are now provided, and these corpses are shipped out to Vancouver, Maine, where they are claimed by another of the gang, who ar- ranges for their distribution throughout the United States.

Dr. Charles Cameron, a prominent physi- cian here, has been arrested at the in- stance of an American variety actor named Edgar Melton on a charge of hav- ing robbed him (Melton) of a \$4,000 stamp collection. The affair is causing a sensation here.

Port Arthur, April 23.—The ice is on the move. This morning's north-wester coupled with this afternoon's south-easter is making things lively. It is already piled forty feet high on Bear point. Navigation may open any day.

Toronto, April 23.—The governor-gen- eral and Lady Aberdeen arrived in this city last evening in their private car to attend a meeting of the Women's Coun- cil, which will be held during this week.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S REPORT.

Toronto, April 23.—Prof. Goldwin Smith has a letter in the Globe denying the correctness of some statements in a preface by the Governor-General, Lord Aberdeen to the "Life of Sir John Thompson" compiled by Mr. Castell Hop- kins. His Excellency said, speaking of the French campaign by Mr. Mercer in the election played off in 1891: "As much can hardly be said of the as- sistance which Mr. Goldwin Smith tried to render. His letter to the New York Times of February 8, stating that the Tories seek to make Canada the engine of the Conservative aristocracy of Great Britain for averting the triumph of de- mocracy in the new world, was merely regarded as a renewed effort to prej- udice American public opinion against the Liberal party. His aid was an injury, indeed, to the opposition in this campaign as it might have been to the Conserva- tive party had the distinguished English writer remained after 1878 a supporter of protection and followed Sir John A. Macdonald."

In his reply to this Prof. Smith says: "I have repeatedly denied and it is utterly untrue that I ever advocated or voted for protection. Nor had I ever been a follower of Sir John A. Macdonald. I gave an independent vote for his restora- tion to power in 1878, being myself at- tached to no party but regarding Sir John as the ablest of public men and hoping that the Pacific railway scandal had cured him of corruption. Till the election was over he disclaimed protec- tion and described his commercial policy as a readjustment of the tariff, of which I, as a moderate free trader, recognized the need. I had a personal interview with him a few days before the election and learned from his own lips that he fore- saw the evil consequences of an applica- tion of protection to a country like Can- ada as clearly as I did myself.

"In the campaign of 1891 I abstained from taking any active part, and cannot by my aid have inflicted any injury up- on the opposition. The fiscal platform of the opposition was unrestricted reciprocity; mine was commercial union. It is consonant to the taste, I suppose, of the governor-general to say that I was the object of 'intense dislike' to Sir John Thompson. No doubt I was not only a continental unionist, but as an oppo- nent of the Jesuits' bill, Sir John admit- ted in the house of commons that he had rewarded with an appointment in the department of justice a printer who had learned from his own lips that he fore- saw the evil consequences of an applica- tion of protection to a country like Can- ada as clearly as I did myself.

"As Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Ardrien provoked criticism by his os- tentatious patronage of Home Rule. He now appears as governor-general of Can- ada liable to be drawn into identifying

himself with an expression of party feel- ing. Neutrality becomes his office."

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Terms of Union To Be Submitted to the Legislature.

St. John's, Nfld., April 23.—The steam- er Grand Lake, which sailed from here to-day for 300 emigrants to the United States. The feeling against con- federation is growing here. The govern- ment delegates are reported to be apprehensive of defeat if the question should be submitted to the people. The mon- ey employed on the relief works of Sir Her- bert Murray, the British commissioner, struck to-day for an increase of wages. They have been receiving fifty cents per day, but they claim that this is not suf- ficient to obtain the necessities of life. The legislature opens on Thursday next, when terms will be submitted. The gen- eral belief is that the question will be settled without reference to the elector- ate.

THE WALLER CASE.

Similar to That of British Consul Pak- enham in 1883.

Washington, April 23.—An inspection of the diplomatic records shows that the case of ex-consul John L. Waller, who was summarily deported from Madag- ascar after sentence by a French court martial to twenty years military imprisonment for inflicting the Mala- gassy of French intentions, is similar to others that occurred during the former occupation of that island by the French in 1883. At that time there were no interests of American citizens in Madag- ascar and this country was not con- cerned in the affair, but British citizens were rudely treated, and British prop- erty was destroyed. The French cam- paigns were for a time fruitless. The British consul, Pakenham, at Tamatave, al- though on his deathbed, was expelled from the country, and among others im- prisoned under martial law was an English missionary, who was after- wards paid \$5,000 by France for illegal detention during a period of two months. For about that length of time the British warships in Madagascar were kept cleared for action and a col- lision between them and the French cruisers was imminent. The French action was high handed in the extreme, and the British threats as well as peaceful propositions were ignored on the ground that the French alone pro- tected Madagascar and the citizens of no other country could acquire legal rights there except under French suf- ferance. The case of the missionary who was subsequently indemnified was similar to that of Waller. He was cen- sured by the court of revision, and the French cruisers were imminent. The French action was high handed in the extreme, and the British threats as well as peaceful propositions were ignored on the ground that the French alone pro- tected Madagascar and the citizens of no other country could acquire legal rights there except under French suf- ferance. The case of the missionary who was subsequently indemnified was similar to that of Waller. He was cen- sured by the court of revision, and this tribunal released the missionary, as it may Waller.

THE RELIEF OF CHITRAL.

The Ameer has Granted an Asylum to Umra Khan.

London, April 23.—A dispatch was received at Simla from Sir Robert Low, commander of the British expedition against Umra Khan, confirming the an- nouncement that Chitral had been re- lieved by Col. Kelly. Gen. Calverley's relieving column has reached Deir, and the main body is following rapidly. A sensation has been caused in mili- tary and other circles by the discovery that Sir Robert Low, at Miankhal of a letter to Umra Khan from a firm in Bombay, offering to supply him with every kind of modern weapons, and en- closing photographs of quick-firing guns.

A dispatch to the Times from the Brit- ish camp near Barwa says that it is reported that the Ameer of Afghanistan has granted an asylum to Umra Khan, the invader of Chitral, and has given him two villages near Asmar.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extra- ordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed an exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Man- ufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

Tallahassee, Fla., April 24.—Henry Burmeter, the 12 year old boy who was bitten by a cat six weeks ago died yester- day morning after suffering two days from hydrophobia. The boy became paralyzed before the end came and his last moments were not characterized by the horrible agonies which marked the earlier stage of the malady.

BRITISH LOCALS

Mr. J. D. Graman has been appointed government agent at Itevestoke, vice John Kirkup, transferred to Rossland.

Full returns from the Cowichan-Alberni district give Wood Hill, Huff 101, Alberton 100, almost solid for Huff.

The board of the British Columbia Corporation, Limited, have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum for the half year ended the 31st of March.

Coast papers report that the whale-lack City of Everett has been chartered to carry supplies to the Panama railroad and will run between San Francisco and Central America.

Work has been commenced in earnest on the new government buildings. This morning about fifty stone cutters started work dressing stone for the new building.

The work of laying the foundation will commence shortly. A gold watch, chain and locket were found this morning in the vicinity of the wreck of the tug Velos.

At the last meeting of the B. C. Medical Association a resolution was passed which principally affects physicians of secret societies.

The funeral of the late William Wheeler took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 13 St. Louis street.

The police are looking for a young man named Davis, who, it is alleged, has been insulting women in the Work Estate.

The mischief brought the news on Saturday that the Theresa had a catch of 30 skins.

Dr. Perrin, bishop of British Columbia, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

The Theama sealine schooner Behring Sea was not lost off the west coast, as reported, and it must have been some other vessel.

Magistrate Macrae, in the provincial police court yesterday, allowed George Bingham, who charged J. C. Prevost with refusing to pay wages, nine days' wages, instead of 19 as claimed.

The schooner Dart, which was recently wrecked at Ceram, has been sold to a party of Indians at San Juan.

There was a rumor in circulation today to the effect that two men from Victoria who were attempting to land a load of opium on the Hawaiian Islands had been shot.

The congregation of Calvary Baptist church have not been long in securing a pastor, immediately after the resignation of Rev. Mr. Baldwin's resignation a call was extended to Rev. Ralph W. Trotter, of Toronto.

At the vestry meeting at Christ Church Cathedral last evening, Canon Beauland, the chairman, on behalf of himself, the church wardens and church committee, presented Mr. Herbert Kent with a very handsome gold and silver plated piano lamp as a recognition of his services as choir leader at the cathedral for the past eight years.

There was a large congregation at the ordination services at St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, on Sunday morning.

William Shevan and Wilkerson Hinckle had an argument yesterday in which the name of a lady fair was concerned, and Shevan landed on Hinckle's eye, changing it from light blue to jet black.

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Bay, Fulford Harbor, Ganges Harbor, Beaver Point and Galliano, Mayne, Saurna, San Juan, James and Sidney islands. She will visit some of the ports twice a week at first but will make daily calls at Salt Spring Island points.

In reference to the Shuswap & Okanagan railway, the Canadian Gazette has received from the Toronto General Trust Company (the trustees for the bondholders) a statement of earnings and expenses for the six months ended December last.

The annual vestry meeting of Christ church cathedral was held last evening, Rev. Canon Beauland presiding.

The following officers were elected: Rector's warden, Mr. Percy Wollaston; people's warden, Mr. Henry Goward; sidesmen, Messrs. John Ward, E. H. Hiscock, J. E. Crane, W. Marvin, F. B. Kitto and A. Crease; and church committee, Messrs. J. E. Crane, A. W. Vowell, E. H. Hiscock, H. Croft, W. Marvin and R. Godding.

The latest move in steamship circles on the Pacific will, if rumor prove true, be a vitally important one.

The fruit growers Association and Horticultural Society held their quarterly meeting at Mission City on May 7th.

Boys and girls remember that Saturday next is the last day for you to win \$5 in Partridge's military ad. competition.

Mr. T. D. Conway has commenced work on the Dominion government telegraph line between Wellington and Alberni.

The United States survey steamer Patterson left Seattle yesterday for Alaska with E. K. Dickens and his survey party.

Provincial Constable Hoosen, accompanied by Warburton Pike, has gone to Plummer Pass to search for the body of young Perkins, who was drowned a few days ago.

Joseph Phillips, who was accidentally shot at Goldstream on Saturday, was better this afternoon, and there is little doubt that he will recover.

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age there while the weather outside was too boisterous for fishing.

The Empress of Japan sailed outwards last evening at 8:30 o'clock, carrying away a large cargo of freight and a number of cabin and steerage passengers.

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August of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report



Manufacturing company, limited, with a capital of \$50,000, is being formed for the purpose of manufacturing oil and fish guano from dog fish at Quatsino sound.

Mr. Trevelyan Sharpe, of the Victoria Conservatory of Music, and Miss May Cook, of Portland, were married at Portland on Sunday.

During last evening's meeting of the Victoria Whedmen's club some unknown party took a light racing wheel belonging to Mr. E. W. Bradley, which had been left outside the place of meeting.

Mr. T. Piper, after winning 33 consecutive games in the chess tournament, met with defeat yesterday at the hands of C. Dubois Mason, who was in receipt of a knight from the champion.

Mr. Piper opened with his usual skill, but his attack was very ably met by his opponent, who succeeded in forcing a checkmate at the 24th move.

The cyclist lay stunned on the ground, and the provincial police went for a stretcher and Dr. Davie was called.

The police last evening arrested Charles, an Indian, for having a number of tools, supposed to have been stolen, in his possession.

The total agency of the Pacific Coast Steamship company has not yet received confirmation of the report of the withdrawal of the Farralon from the sound.

The Northern Pacific steamer Sikh sailed at 2 o'clock this afternoon for the Orient, taking a full load of freight and a number of passengers.

The preliminary hearing of Harry C. Gooch, who shot Officer Glascock of Seattle, may have to be postponed for some time, the officer being still very weak.

Mr. H. Dumbleton has ordered the machinery for a portable saw mill, which he intends to operate in the districts surrounding Victoria.

Mr. H. Worlock has resigned the agencies of the Wells-Fargo Co. and the Great Northern Express, and the transfer of the Great Northern Express will take place this afternoon.

Benjamin Haigh, for five years connected with the Times, leaves for South Africa to-night.

James Gordon, charged with burglarizing the house of Minnie Clayton, 55 Chatham street, will be tried summarily before Mr. Justice Drake on Monday.

It has been found that no further calls need now be made by the Church of St. Saviour for assistance out of the home mission fund, the church now being self-supporting.

The fund for the relief of Mrs. Law has reached \$1023.50, Mr. D. Cartmel having collected \$20.75.

The British Pacific Fertilizer and

it is his intention to contest the election should the recount go against him.

According to the latest returns the contest was a tie, each candidate receiving 172 votes, and the returning officer giving his casting vote for Mr. Wood.

Principal Paul of the Victoria High school has received a letter from Thos. Lees, brother-in-law of the late Nell Heath.

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THE ORIENTAL

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London, April 26. direct information sources as to the negotiations between Germany and Russia.

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CURED BY TAKING AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I was afflicted for eight years with Salt Rheum. During that time, I tried a great many medicines which were highly recommended, but none gave me relief.

Free from Eruptions as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cash-drawer, requires me to be out in cold and wet weather, often without gloves, but the trouble has never returned."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Admitted at the World's Fair. Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

Advertisement for PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER, MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Advertisement for NEWS OF THE ACTUAL WORK HAS BEEN RED MOUNTAIN MIDWAY. Actual, not colored, commenced on the 1st way. Grading camp for four miles out of the initial camp with the Nickel Plate. The Le Roi bill about the Le Roi wood port wagon road. D hard up, but some get money when it of building railways. Mr. W. A. Wat known mining agent from a trip to Eng to interest capitalists.