

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, March 29

THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

The Dominion government has passed an order-in-council declaring that the Manitoba legislature should recall its enactments of 1890 and restore the separate school system as it then existed in the province. It is further declared that failing remedial action on the part of the legislature the parliament of the Dominion will be in duty bound to take such action, though the exact nature of the remedy it will be asked to supply is not fore-shadowed. The Ottawa government has been wise, enough to discard all ambiguity and to leave no room for uncertainty as to its intentions. "If Manitoba does not supply a remedy we shall," say the ministers in effect. This line of conduct is not only more honest but safer than that which some of the government's friends and supporters advised it to take, for further juggling with this question would have been easily seen through and would have availed nothing. What are to be the consequences of the action decided upon? In all probability the legislature will ignore the mandate, and then the government and parliament of the Dominion must step in. That action will satisfy the majority in Quebec and the minority in Manitoba, but it will displease a great many others, including even Controller Wallace, who in a public address before the Orange grand lodge at St. Catharines declared against Dominion interference with Manitoba in this case. How far the resentment of those who think with Mr. Wallace will affect the fortunes of the government is now uncertain, but there are not wanting good judges to predict that the government will be wrecked. It is in a crisis such as the present that the party sorely misses the skilful guiding hand of Sir John Macdonald, who would have been able to hold his Ontario followers in check while pursuing a course distasteful to them. What with this vexed question with the failure of the National Policy and with the general discredit atached to its administration, there is a sure prospect of defeat before the present Dominion government.

WHY A CHANGE?

Rev. S. Cleaver stated at the public meeting held in the city hall on November 6th that he had been told by an unmarried postal clerk that after he had paid his bill in a very moderate style of boarding house he had seven dollars left to clothe himself and maintain a respectable position in society. "But," said Rev. Mr. Cleaver, "how about the married men? Take a married man with a family of say four children and \$29.10 a month to keep them and himself upon. Allow \$5 a month for house rent—and those of the people who were present who had seen a \$5 a month house in Victoria could tell easily what could be got for that sum. That is the lowest possible price. Allow \$3 a month for fuel. At the price per ton for coal in Victoria it could readily be imagined how much heating could be got out of three dollars per month. Lay aside \$19 a year for each member of the family for clothing of all sorts (a healthy boy would wear out \$10 a year in boots alone). Allowing for all that, the man has just nine cents a day for each member of the family to live upon; three cents a meal. And they call them government servants; he thought government slaves the proper name for them. What would that pay for? That does not mean that you could have meat; that would be out of the question. No; it means just a quarter of a pound of bread and a cup of milk a meal for each member of the family three times a day, and then they are running in debt all the time. And that is what we call government servants. The reverend gentleman thought that this was a disgrace to a Christian country."

Rev. Joseph Hall, at the same meeting, moved, seconded by Ald. Munn, and it was unanimously resolved:

"That this large and representative meeting of all classes of the citizens of Victoria, at a meeting convened by the mayor, irrespective of political leanings, emphatically and indignantly protest against the unjust treatment meted out to the meagrely paid employees of the postoffice department in this city, and demand that they be re-instated and that the salary with the provisional allowance, be promptly paid."

IN DIFFICULTIES.

Controller Clark Wallace is said to be consulting his friends as to whether he should retire from the Dominion government because of the action taken in regard to the Manitoba school question. His retirement would seem to be a logical outcome of the position he took at St. Catharines, when he told the Orange grand lodge of Ontario West that

he was opposed to any interference with the Manitoba legislature and government by the federal authority. La Minerve, the chief French-Canadian government organ, told him this very plainly in the following words:

"Mr. Wallace has disclosed without authorization the policy of the government, of which he is a member, with regard to the Manitoba school question, and by so doing he is guilty of an act which makes a demand for his expulsion imperative. * * * Mr. Wallace had no right to take part in the deliberations of which the object could not have been anything but the criticism of the ministry of which he was a member, but even if he did so, the most elementary principles of decency and loyalty would surely call upon him to either defend his colleagues, or else to place his resignation in the hands of the prime minister before participating in the discussion."

Mr. Wallace has placed the government and himself in a rather awkward position. If he remains in office he will discredit himself with his own particular following, and his presence will be a constant offence to the people who think with La Minerve. On the other hand, if he retires he will take one strong prop from under the government. Nothing much short of a miracle can bring the government ship through this Manitoba storm in safety.

BURRARD DISTRICT.

The Vancouver World of Thursday says: "A cablegram was received this morning by Mr. J. H. Kerr from Rev. Geo. R. Maxwell, who is still in Glasgow, Scotland, in response to a dispatch and letter sent to him some weeks ago, signifying his acceptance of the opposition candidature for the House of Commons, in the Burrard electoral district, at the approaching general election should it be tendered him by the convention." This is a most important announcement to the Liberals of Burrard district, and in fact to the people of the whole province. The testimony of both friend and foe is that Mr. Maxwell will make an exceptionally strong candidate; in fact prominent Conservatives have admitted that it would be almost impossible to defeat him. Liberals have every reason to feel satisfied with the way in which the campaign is progressing in this province.

A SAGE OF MACCLESFIELD.

To the superficial reader, possibly to many of those of a keener critical sense, the characters in Dickens appear to be rather caricatures than portraits. No person indeed can read any single one of the works of that great writer without feeling that a vein of exaggeration runs through his treatment of most of his characters. Nevertheless, as we grow older and know the world better we become inclined to the opinion that the exaggeration is more in their grouping than in the characters themselves. This merry world of ours has its Pickwicks and its Wellers, its Tapleys and its Swivellers, its Gargers, its Pecksniffs and Steerforths, and even its Quilps, its Fagins and its Sikeses. We might, to illustrate our meaning, instance the sketch in which the Eatonwill Gazette and its editor figure so largely. What a screaming farce it is, to be sure, and at the first blush how absurd to imagine that in an enlightened country a public could be found who would be influenced by the lucubrations of the Gazette editor or even treat him seriously. We would indeed as soon believe in the reality and substantiality of our current esteemed contemporary, the Arizona Kicker. Yet within this day or two we have had reason to question whether we have not been all wrong, and whether the editor of the Eatonwill Gazette had not been drawn from life. For it really seems as if there are people ready to swallow anything if the party telling it only does so with a straight face and in an emphatic way.

A successor to the Eatonwill Gazette has indeed been recently found in Macclesfield, an unimportant town in England. We hardly know to whom is to be awarded the credit of discovering and introducing to the Canadian public this humorous journal and endeavoring to impress upon a confiding public that its statements are to be taken seriously. For in that free trade country, from one end to the other of which no reputable politician or responsible journal can be found who would not at once unhesitatingly affirm that protection in England is a dead issue and that for Great Britain the freest trade is the best, this obscure paper which no one ever heard of before is a howling protectionist. Our protectionist friends here wish us to close our ears to the evidence of every English statesman of the last fifty years, to the united opinion of Liberal and Conservative journals alike, to shut our eyes to the facts of history as patent, as well known, as plainly proved as historical facts can ever be, and set up on a pedestal to be the oracle which only is to be believed, the unknown editor of a poor little paper published in a town which but few people ever even heard of and scarcely a dozen people in Canada can

locate. Really this is worse than the three tailors of Tooley street.

Now it seems to us really a pity to treat this Macclesfield economist seriously. If there were anything in the fellow's talk about free trade ruining the farmer in England we surely would have heard long ago of the matter from that parliament which more than any representative body in the world is composed of land owners. And when he wants English manufacturers protected against foreign competitors by a tax one wonders whether in addition to his being a most consummate ass he is not also a madman. The protectionist journals who try to palm off his silly and empty babble on intelligent Canadians as public sentiment in England set a very poor value on the intelligence of newspaper readers.

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

The News-Advertiser seeks to avoid the charge of distorting a sentence from the Times by asking some questions and offering a series of rambling statements relating to the tariff. As that seems to be its own peculiar way of pleading guilty to the charge we suppose it must be let off on suspended sentence. For our contemporary's benefit we repeat our assertion that there is nothing in the Liberal platform to warrant the statements made by friends of the government for the purpose of prejudicing farmers against the Liberal party. Any person who wishes can satisfy himself on that point by reading the resolutions passed by the Ottawa convention. But as the News-Advertiser is so anxious to keep the British Columbia farmer "protected" it will kindly point out how much good high duties do the farmers of the neighboring states? If ineffective there, how long are they likely to be effective here? And when the "protective" action with which they are credited ceases, where will the farmers find relief from the burdens which a high tariff must impose on them? What does the protectionist News-Advertiser think of the spending of Canadian public money to bring in Australian products to compete with those of the men about whose protection it professes to be anxious? Where are the farmers to find "protection" against the products of the Northwest, since the latter cannot be kept out by a tariff wall? The News-Advertiser is doubtless well aware that in many instances Northwest products are given an advantage in the way of cheaper freight rates to the coast than those of British Columbia inland districts. How much "protection" is there in that? It is evident from the News-Advertiser's tone that it realizes how rapidly the British Columbia farmers are finding out the farcical character of the "protection" with which they are to be blessed in future under Tory rule. For its comfort we may say that it can no more keep back the rising tide of public opinion than Mrs. Partington could keep back the Atlantic ocean with her mop.

A paragraph recently went the rounds of the Conservative press to the effect that American woollen cloths were being landed in Bradford, England, and introduced into European markets by British houses, whose own manufactures were being superseded. Grave comments were made upon this announcement by the protectionist papers, in whose sight it appeared as a severe condemnation of free trade. It is rather curious that the protectionist journals of the States should now come forward to demolish the statement which has afforded so much pleasure to their brethren in Canada. They say boldly that the report, which came from United States Consul Meeker at Bradford, is a "fake" intended to show that the Wilson tariff was already had beneficial results. Therefore a rather comical situation is developed. Democratic and tariff reform papers in the States seized on the story as an evidence that high protection is bad and a revenue tariff good, Canadian protectionist papers paraded it as an evidence that protection is good and free trade bad, and now the high protection papers across the line denounce it as a "fake" invented by the tariff reform advocates.

Sir William C. Van Horne has ordered his faithful ministers to call parliament together for the dispatch of business before the general election is held, and the session is to open on April 18. There seems to be no good reason why a decision should not have been arrived at long ago, relieving the country from the uncertainty and uneasiness which has caused so much trouble in trade circles. The people have a right to complain of Sir William C. Van Horne's delay in making up his mind.

"In place of asking noble lords opposite to state a country where agriculture is better than it is in Great Britain. I would rather ask them to state a single spot in the whole civilized world where agriculture is in a flourishing state at the present time. I would even go fur-

ther, and ask them to name a country where, melancholy as the depression in agriculture is in this country, agriculture flourishes more than it does here."—Lord Rosebery.

Conservative papers have been parading A. F. McIntyre, Q.C., of Ottawa, as a convert from the Liberal to the Conservative side of politics. Mr. McIntyre, it seems, was a good Liberal, until he failed to receive from the Ontario government a county crown attorneyship or some similar office. Conversions through pique are generally looked upon with a good deal of suspicion—and rightly so.

Minister Patterson, it seems, is to retire and the militia portfolio is to go to Mr. Dickey, who in turn is to be succeeded as secretary of state by Dr. Montague. Why is our Col. Prior ignored in this shuffle? Did that resolution of the Conservative association fail to reach Ottawa?

"A free government cannot long endure where the tendency of the laws is to concentrate the wealth of the country in the hands of a few, and to render the masses poorer and dependent."—Daniel Webster.

NEWS OF THE INTERIOR.

Okanagan Fruit Growers Endeavoring to Get Fair Rates from the C. P. R.

Prominent Citizens of Kamloops Canvassing in Mr. Bostock's Interest.

Vernon News.

At a meeting of settlers on the west side of Okanagan lake held on Thursday, March 7th, a committee was appointed to draft a petition to the government, applying for a grant in aid of building a wharf on the lake, opposite Kelowna, and a road through the settlement. Messrs. J. McLennan, A. McLennan and Marshall were appointed a committee to circulate and have the petition signed by all the settlers. A number of fruit growers met on Friday evening to discuss freight rates. It was moved by Mr. Ellison, seconded by Mr. J. W. Fuller, and carried, that a committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed: Messrs. D. Graham, M. P. P., I. Haun, E. Kelly, A. Postill and the chairman. This committee will endeavor to obtain reliable information as to the amount of produce consumed on the coast and in Kootenay during the year, and sources from which it is imported, and how much is exported to the transportation committee of the provincial horticultural society, who will bring the matter to the attention of the C. P. R. company.

Fall wheat in the neighborhood of Enderby is looking remarkably well and promises to yield a big crop this season. Speaking of the advantages which this district offers for the culture of small fruit, Mr. I. E. Haun informed us the other day that last year he had picked and marketed from 1000 strawberry plants, which were planted two years before, 800 pounds of fruit. The space occupied by the plants was about one-fourteenth of an acre and the price realized was ten cents per pound. This means an income of \$1130 from an acre of good ground in strawberries. Allowing for damaged fruit, low prices, etc. there still remains a large margin of profit in the small fruit business, which will certainly become one of the principal industries of the country before many years.

Mr. W. H. Whittaker, of Kamloops, was in this city last week on a political mission. He is canvassing the country in the interests of Mr. Bostock, the Liberal candidate, and is hustling in a manner that shows he means business. It appears that the Spallumcheen municipality is likely to have trouble somewhat similar to our own. Councillor Jackson (or Smiley) was elected under a name which is not legally his own, and the advice of the attorney-general has been asked for in the matter. A number of the cattlemen have been busy for the past week or so branding calves. There has been a smaller percentage of loss among cattle this season than has been the case for a number of years.

The new wagon road between Pentice and Kettle river will be put in thorough repair this spring. The worst piece of the road is the rock cut at Vasseaux lake, where the roadbed is made of large sized pieces of rock and considerable filling in will be necessary to make it pos-

WHENEVER A BOX OF Matches is remarkable for the certainty of each Match therein producing a light, for the absence of sulphurous smell, and for the uniform high quality of its contents this box is sure to contain E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

able to haul heavy loads over it. A gang of men will shortly be put to work at this point and the road will be leveled off and covered with gravel the entire length of the cut.

Mr. Thomas G. Earl returned to his home at Lytton on Saturday. It would arouse faith in the most skeptical to hear Mr. Earl talk of the capabilities of this district as a fruit-growing country, and long experience in the business has given him an opportunity to know of what he speaks. The district is to be congratulated upon being represented on the Provincial Board of Horticulture by so faithful and energetic a member as Mr. Earl.

MIDWAY.

The Last Chance mine has passed away. By this we do not mean that it is dead, but rather that it has passed away from the prospector into the hands of capitalists, Captain Burbage, accompanied by a Mr. Reed, who came in from Spokane the beginning of last week, being the purchasers. The claim was owned by Messrs. Cook and McCormick, and in making the deal the purchasers bought out McCormick's half interest, for which they paid cash, and bonded Cook's interest, paying the sum of \$500 down on the bond.

Mr. T. E. Crowell, the contractor on the new government buildings, arrived down from Vernon on Monday last, and is now busily engaged upon the work of construction. The building when completed, although small, will be quite an ornament to the town, as the plans and specifications call for the best of material and workmanship.

On last week's trip out the mail carrier took with him a very numerous signed petition from the people along the mail route, praying the government to extend to the lower country a tri-weekly mail. What effect it will have remains to be seen.

In the Cariboo mine, Camp McKinney, a shaft is being sunk on the lead, which will prove the property at a depth of 100 feet below the present workings. This mine has been a paying proposition from the grass roots down, and is at the present time returning handsome dividends to its shareholders. About one hundred feet in depth will represent many thousands of tons of ore, and if it retains its richness, as at present, and there is no reason why it should not do so, then the prospect of future dividends should create quite a pleasant feeling in those fortunate enough to hold shares in the same. There is some talk of the stamping capacity of the mill being increased, and no doubt this will be carried out some time this summer.

Messrs. Conkle & Donald are busily engaged erecting quite an imposing log house on their pre-emption on Kettle river. When the pre-emption is under fence and cultivation, and the water brought to it out of Rock creek, there will be few finer ranch properties in the district.



As Well as Ever After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease. "I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." Geo. Merrett, Toronto, Ont. Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

GETTING NEARER

Japs Make an Attack on Pore Islands and One of Them

Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen, Dyer, Bristol Elect

London, March 22.—The German chamber of Deputies has been summoned to meet on May 4th to discuss the project. The Maunheim change is organizing a society for the interests of the grain growers the agrarian government. A dispatch from Berlin says a storm on Lake Kuratoria, twenty-eight drowned.

Six weeks ago summoned for Francis M. Colwell, by Granville Wright, the now in prison for forger with the Liberator by funds; Messrs. Dibley and the auditor of the convictions of conspiracy and say the magistrate who monses fully committed trial and fixed their bail. In the House of Lords Ripon's bill to repeal the on the Australian colonies the imposition of customs passed to the committee.

A parliamentary by-election in East Bristol yesterday left vacant by the death Weston, Liberal. W. H. arvin candidate, was returned 3,740 votes against 3,000 opponent, Mr. Gore. At election Sir Joseph W. opposed. A Fall Mail Gazette of Japanese are making an Pescadore Islands and the largest of the group. He situated between Formosa and sea mainland. Sir Henry Ponsonby, Queen, is dying.

CHARGES AGAINST

Furnished New York Pa

ter for Article

Washington, March 22.—That Thurston, Hawaiian case, in addition to giving having instigated newspaper New York papers attack traction. Thus brings it all fours with the celebr case, which caused so during the administrative Grant. Catacazy was a ster here, and it had been by the testimony of the concerned that he furnished for articles published York World attacking the of the administration, and terly the attitude of the toward Russia, then in vester dispute with Great I lster specifically denied the publication, although edly brought home to fore it was revised the fore it was printed. Th grievances against the out of the allegations of improper conduct toward claim, then pending, altho ters were not made pr complaint, and the secretary rection of President Gra minister to Russia to inf government that the con tacacy, both officially and been for some time past high usefulness to his gover der intercourse either social purposes disgre these circumstances the countries would be prom lations placed on a sure Russian legation here was

SPAIN ACTING

Contrast to Gresham's for an Apol

Washington, March 22.—naval commander at Ha investigating the firing up States steamship Allian ally said that Spain will to Gresham's note until mander now investigating shall have reported to sign affairs. It is state authority that Spain has ed States that she is disp ly and that a detailed made to Gresham's dispo ment the government to speak intelligently. S ever, will be made until hat it is proper that she

IN THE HOUSE OF

Number of Questions An ing Foreign Re

London, March 22.—F Grey in the commons to government had been in Armenian ecclesiastics no Turkey would be release that they swear to beha Grey said in reply to whether the holders of U curities must send a sta income to the American fore April 15th, said the come tax as it stood had published. For details e be sent to the British York. Grey said in regard to matter that the governm communication with Nic

GETTING NEARER FORMOSA

Japs Make an Attack on the Pescadore Islands and Capture One of Them.

Sir Henry Ponsonby, Secretary to the Queen, Dying-East Bristol Election.

London, March 22.—Delegates from the German chamber of commerce have been summoned to meet at Berlin on May 4th to discuss the money question and Count Kanitz's grain monopoly project.

A dispatch from Berlin says that during a storm on Lake Kummerow, Pomerania, twenty-eight fishermen were drowned.

Six weeks ago summonses were issued for Francis M. Caldwell, M.P., and Harry Granville Wright, the solicitor who is now in prison for forgery in connection with the Liberal building society funds.

A parliamentary bye-election was held in East Bristol yesterday to fill the seat left vacant by the death of Sir Joseph Weston, Liberal.

W. H. Wills, the Liberal candidate, was returned, receiving 3,740 votes against 3,008 cast for his opponent, Mr. Gore. At the last general election Sir Joseph Weston was re-elected in the House of Lords yesterday Lord Ripon's bill to repeal the restrictions upon the Australian colonies in regard to the imposition of customs duties was passed to the committee stage.

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ing the expulsion of the British vice-consul and other British subjects at Bluefields, but until Nicaragua's reply had been received he thought it unfair to make public the terms of England's note.

MAXIM'S LATEST.

Projectile to Carry an Explosive through Ordinary Armor.

Washington, March 22.—At Indian Head proving grounds to-morrow tests will be made with a projectile, which its inventor, Maxim, of Maxim gun fame, says can carry a high explosive safely through armor of ordinary thickness before detonating.

ANTI-CONFEDERATIONISTS.

Protests Against Newfoundland Detachments Going to Ottawa.

St. John's, Nfld., March 22.—The Anti-Confederation league held a public meeting in British Hall on Tuesday night, four thousand people attending.

TIRIED OF LIFE.

Prominent Indiana Politician Commits Suicide.

Laporte, Ind., March 22.—Joseph Jackson, a Democrat, well known in state politics, retired from public office on Dec. 1, and with no prospect of further employment became despondent.

WARSHIPS IN COLLISION.

Seamen Drowned from the British Flag-ship Centurion.

Hong Kong, March 22.—Advices received from Wei-Hai-Wei, state that during the recent storm in that harbor, while the British fleet were going to anchor, a big wave boarded the flag-ship Centurion and drowned a seaman.

THE REINA REGENTE

Little Doubt but That the Story of Her Loss is True.

Madrid, March 22.—There no longer seems to be any doubt that the story of the wreck of the Spanish cruiser Reina Regente is true.

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GROVER'S PRESENT TO LILL.

Consisted of a Copy of the Report of the Public Works of Chicago.

Washington City, March 22.—The Honolulu Advertiser, which has just arrived here, clears up a mystery which has long puzzled officials here as to an entry in ex-Queen Liliuokalani's diary, stating on the day specified that President Cleveland's present had been received by her.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood attacking the fibrous tissues of the joints. Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

THEY OBEYED VAN HORNE

Conservatives Know That They Can Never be Returned to Power.

Hon. J. C. Patterson to Retire From Ministry—Writes for Bye-Elections.

Ottawa, March 22.—Van Horne is getting great praise here to-day for his having forced the government to have a session. They took his advice and will hold on to power as long as they can, knowing they never will get returned.

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CARLISLE IS RETICENT.

He Refuses to Discuss the Statements of Sir Charles Wilson.

Washington, March 22.—Secretary Carlisle's attention was called to the dispatch from London containing an interview between himself and Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, representative of the British bondholders of the Union and Central Pacific railway in which Carlisle is said to have stated that he would rather not touch a cent of this debt, but that it depended upon the next congress whether the government would exact its pound of flesh from the Southern Pacific.

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JAPAN WILL HAVE FORMOSA.

Peace Conference at Simonoseki Will Last for at Least a Fortnight.

President of the Reichstag Resigns Because a Proposal of His Was Rejected.

London, March 23.—A Hogo dispatch says the peace conference at Simonoseki will last a fortnight. The cessation of Formosa to Japan is inevitable.

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able for the certain producing of sulphurous form high quality is sure to con-

heavy loads over it. A will shortly be put to work and the road will be leveled with gravel the entire

G. Earl returned to his on Saturday. It would the most skeptical to hear of the capabilities of this fruit-growing country, and in the business has given unity to know of what he district is to be congratulated represented on the Prefect Horticulture by so faithful a member as Mr. Earl.

MIDWAY.

way advance. Advance mine has passed is we do not mean that it rather that it has passed a prospector into the hands Captain Babbage, account. Reed, who came in from beginning of last week, b-sers. The claim was owned Cook and McCormick, and had the purchasers bought S's half interest, for which he, and bonded Cook's in the sum of \$500 down on

Drowell, the contractor on ment buildings, arrived on Monday last, and engaged upon the work. The building when ough small, will be quite to the town, as the plans on call for the best of workmanship.

's trip out the mail car him a very numerous from the people along the saying the government to over country a tri-weekly effect it will have remains

to mine, Camp McKinney, g sunk on the lead, which property at a depth of 100 present workings. This a paying proposition from down, and is at the pressing handsome dividends to rs. About one hundred will represent many thousand ore, and if it retains its present, and there is no should not do so, then the sure dividends should cease feeling in those for to hold shares in the same, talk of the stamping cap-ill being increased, and ne be carried out some time

de & Donald are busily en- quite an imposing log- pre-emption on K-stre river- pre-emption is under- tivation, and the water out of Rock creek, there ar ranch properties in the



Geo. Merrett Toronto, Ontario.

ell as Ever

g Hood's Sarsaparilla

a Serious Disease.

ing from what is known as for five years, and for days at a in unable to straighten myself for three weeks; during that applied and derived no bene- its Sarsaparilla advertised in- ded to try a bottle. I found

OD'S Sarsaparilla

ures

ad finished taking half of a bot- help from taking the first ed to try another, and since d bottle I feel as well as ever

Geo. Merrett, Toronto, Ont.

are prompt and efficient, yet sold by all druggists. 25c.

MOUNET-SULLY.

The Celebrated French Actor.



The features of Mounet-Sully are familiar to Canadians, as the great actor, during his American tour, played to delighted audiences in this country. Mounet-Sully mingles the passions to the life, and there is a subtlety, an intellectuality in his delineations which places him in the front rank of great players.

THURSTON'S WITHDRAWAL.

He Admitted That He Made Mistakes in Publishing Certain Matters.

Washington, March 23.—The precise complaint which was forwarded to the Hawaiian government in the customary manner through Minister Will's upon which Thurston's recall was requested stated that he had made statements to the press reflecting upon the American minister at Honolulu and intended to discredit him and impair his usefulness.

FIGHTING IN PERU.

Three Days Battle Between Rebels and Government Troops.

Barenico, Peru, March 21.—The rebels and government forces have been in battle in Lima three days. The attack by the rebels began Sunday morning. The rebels were commanded by Chief Pierola, assisted by Durand Ore and others. All communication with Lima is cut off, and it is impossible to learn the strength of either party.

SPANISH CRISIS.

Believed in Washington That a Conservative Ministry Will be Formed.

Washington, March 23.—Considerable curiosity is felt here as to the complexion of the new Spanish ministry. It is regarded as not unlikely that the Conservative Canovas del Castillo will form a cabinet. This would result in all probability, in the resignation of the Spanish minister at Washington as the minister is a Liberal and could not serve under a Conservative prime minister.

CANTEN BURNED.

Mounted Police Barracks Has a Narrow Escape.

Regina, N. W. T., March 23.—The N. W. Mounted Police canteen at the barracks was burned yesterday. The stock, valued at \$3000, was all lost. Insurance, \$2000. Only the heroic efforts of the policemen prevented the flames from spreading and destroying perhaps the whole barracks. The origin of the fire is unknown.

LAURIER BETTER.

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, March 29.

FREE TRADE AND THE SAGES.

We tender to the esteemed Colonist the assurance of our distinguished consideration. We desire to convey to our justly indignant contemporary such apologies as may be its due for that we did not at once and without any hesitation whatever give it full credit for introducing to the western world the Sage of Macclesfield. We hasten to acknowledge its share in the discovery of the modern Eatonville Gazette. We trust that by at once admitting our error and making such ample reparation as is involved in giving the Colonist's connection with the affair the benefit of the wide circulation of the Times, we shall have earned its forgiveness.

We may be pardoned if in passing we confess failure to appreciate the convincing nature of the argument with which the Colonist accompanies its pleasant and humorous references to the Times. From a variety of sources our indefatigable contemporary has secured evidence that hard times exist in England—which we do not hesitate to say we are convinced as that such is the fact. We are assured further that England has had fifty years of free trade, a statement for which the Colonist has also excellent authority. We suppose, however, it is due to the innate depravity or the stupidity or some other objectionable characteristic of the Times that we cannot see the connection which with the sage of Macclesfield the Colonist believes to have been established between the hard times and British free trade.

The reductio ad absurdum is a method of proof with which our learned contemporary is doubtless familiar, and in our clumsy and foolish way we will try to make such an application of it as seems to suit this case. So we say: Destitution prevails in the great agricultural state of Nebraska; in South Dakota the settlers are suffering extreme hardships and in a very large section of the state it is impossible for the people to pay their bills; in Kansas there is a mortgage debt of \$500 for ever man woman and child in the state; in Pennsylvania strikes and lockouts prevail to an alarming extent; half the factories and mills in New England are shut down and the other half are running on short time; labor riots prevail in New Orleans; in Chicago last year United States troops were called out to preserve property and life against strikers. All over the United States there is a cry of hard times. The United States has for thirty years had a protective tariff. Therefore protection causes hard times. But the Colonist has proved that free trade causes hard times. Therefore protection and free trade both cause hard times, which we appeal to the Colonist to admit is absurd.

We trust the Colonist will pardon us for attempting in our own poor fashion to reach by reasoning a conclusion which we regret is at variance with its own.

ELK LAKE GATHERING GROUND.

Under the heading of "The Engineers' Report," the Colonist calls the attention of the council to that part of the report of the two experts to whom the filter bed plans were referred bearing on the available quantity to be obtained from our present source of supply, and expresses regret that the city council did not last year engage the services of a first class engineer to look into and report upon the whole matter of the water supply. Messrs. Haskins and Keating say in this connection:

We notice in the official instructions the area of the watershed is given as 2177 acres, exclusive of the lakes, and that the annual report for 1893 places the average rainfall for the past 20 years at 23.96 inches, and the minimum rainfall at 18 inches. While it is impossible from this information alone, and without some knowledge of the nature of the gathering grounds, to estimate with any degree of accuracy the amount of water which can be depended upon from this source, yet in our judgment it seems unlikely that the city can obtain more than about two million gallons per day in any year when the precipitation may be below the average, and in seasons of minimum rainfall it appears doubtful if so large a quantity would be available. While we have not been called upon to consider the question of the capacity of the works, we deem it our duty to suggest that before incurring any large expenditure, which appears now to be contemplated, it would seem advisable to investigate the possibilities either of adding to the watershed or of raising the lakes so as to impound all the water that the drainage area will yield, or as much of it as practicable.

Our contemporary seems to labor under the belief that the capacity of the Elk lake watershed is an unknown quantity, and that the present and past councils were "going it blind" when they proposed to improve the water works by securing the land around Elk lake and by constructing filter beds. The eastern experts have simply corroborated the opinion of City Engineer Wilmot and of a former water commissioner, Mr. Summerfield, who in reports to the city council pointed out that the average capacity of Elk Lake was about two million gal-

lons per day and that it would be prudent for the council to consider additional sources of supply to meet the requirements of a larger population. In March, 1894, Mr. Wilmot said in his report to the council:

By referring to the record of rainfall (published in the annual report of the corporation for 1893) which extends over a period of twenty years, it will be seen that the average per year is nearly 30 inches. Assuming the rainfall at Elk lake to be about the same as at Victoria, that amount each year applied to the area of the watershed, and allowing for evaporation and absorption by the soil, would approximately afford a sufficient quantity of water for the annual supply of the city, estimating the consumption and waste at a daily average of two million gallons. Consequently, if the rainfall next year should equal the average, viz., 30 inches, and the whole quantity desirable from the watershed stored, the supply and demand would be about equal, but as will be seen by a glance at the accompanying diagram, plotted from the official meteorological records, the rainfall is very irregular. If there should follow in succession several years with a rainfall in each less than the average, the supply would be insufficient. By raising the dam four and a half feet the increased storage capacity of the lake so obtained would be available during a season of excessive rainfall, or collecting water which would otherwise go to waste. The benefit to be derived from this increased storage would be appreciable when a year of excessive rainfall should immediately precede a succession of low cycle years.

The aldermen who have given this subject attention, as well as the engineers, know quite well that there is a limit to the supply from Elk Lake, and they also know that the present limit may be increased by raising the dam and stopping the waste now going on. The present supply, however, is 500,000 gallons per day greater than the consumption when the water of Elk Lake has been improved by filtration, and the capacity of the lake has been increased to an extent to retain the maximum rainfall, as recommended by Mr. Wilmot, it will be in order for the city to consider the question of additional supply for the increased population of the future. For the present, however, the duty of the council is clear, the perfection and conservation of the Elk lake supply. The proposed work has those objects in view, and when completed—say a year hence—it will be the duty of our city rulers to consider the probable demands of the future and to provide for them. For the present, however, the city must utilize what it has got.

The frank admissions of Mr. Cassidy, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, have been rather embarrassing to the government, and particularly to Minister Foster. Some years ago the idea of revising the tariff as directed by the Red Parlor might not have appeared to the people as altogether wrong, but at the present day they are decidedly opposed to it. Therefore it is that these sentences in Mr. Cassidy's report cause the government many disconcerting thoughts:

It is but an act of justice to the committee (of the association) to direct attention to the large number of changes that have been made in the tariff along the lines suggested in the recommendations, and that in many instances the language used in both is substantially identical. This is particularly noticeable as regards the iron schedule, the duties upon textiles, the duties upon drugs, chemicals, alcoholic preparations, etc., as well as upon an extended list of miscellaneous articles, and large and most important additions to the list of non-dutiable articles.

In many instances, where the recommendations suggested that no change be made in the duties upon articles therein enumerated, no changes were made. It required the best generalship on the part of Mr. Foster and his protectionist colleagues and supporters to withstand the onsets of the free trade enemy. Quite a number of amendments were made to the tariff bill, and before its passage it became modified to an extent that gives much satisfaction to the country—certainly to the friends of the government.

Montreal, October 24, 1871. Messrs. DICK & CO., City.

Dear Sirs:—I used a box of your purifier and found it an excellent article. My horse improved so much in appearance, that I have since sold him to American buyers, making a first class sale. I also had a horse that got badly sprained in the knee. A Veterinary surgeon told me to try Dick's Blisters, which I did; and the result was that, in less than ten days, I was driving him as well as ever.

Yours truly, THOS. McLEAY.

TRIED TO BURN CHURCHES.

Two Washington City Catholic Churches Discovered on Fire.

Washington City, March 22.—Attempts were made yesterday to set fire to two of the largest Catholic churches in the city—St. Patrick's and St. Donnick's. In both cases the fire was discovered and extinguished before material damage had been done. Before the fire was discovered in both cases a tall woman dressed in black was seen walking down the aisle and out of the church in a nervous manner. Police and detectives are searching the city for the guilty party. All the Catholic churches in the city are being guarded. The incendiary is supposed to be some fanatic whose brain has been affected by constant attention to religion.

LIBERALS MEET AT NANAIMO

Addresses by Residents of Nanaimo and Other Portions of the District.

Comox is Ready to Work for the Candidate Chosen by the Liberals.

Nanaimo, March 25.—The Liberal meeting in the Co-operative Hall on Saturday night was not as large as was expected, due to the inclemency of the weather. Mr. R. Smith occupied the chair and briefly alluded to the fact that the meeting was intended for the purpose of accepting the nomination of the Liberal party for Vancouver Island district. He regretted that the nomination had not yet taken place, which was due to the unexpected pressure from various parts of the district. Speaking of the Liberal chances in the constituency, the chairman claimed they were 50 per cent better now than four weeks ago. He was glad to state there was a general move in favor of Liberalism throughout the province. This increase was due to the fallacy of the present policy of the government which could only be looked upon as a fraud. He dwelt upon the necessity of guarding jealously the right of the provinces to deal with all questions relative to the provinces.

Mr. Harvey, of Comox, gave the Liberals a great deal of encouragement, stating that a majority of the farmers of his district would support the Liberal candidate. Many of the young men coming from the East are Liberals and were doing much to change the opinions of the older residents regarding the tariff. The Liberals of Comox would do their share when the campaign commenced.

T. B. E. McInnes said it was to be hoped the Liberals would take advantage of the additional time allowed by the elections being put off. He regretted that a candidate had not been selected at the convention last night, but a suitable candidate would no doubt be forthcoming within the next few weeks. He alluded to the National Policy, and criticized it severely, showing where the emigration was turning towards the United States. He had been engaged in the legal profession in Ontario and had become acquainted with the cast iron agreement which was crippling the farmers of the Dominion and placing a mortgage on nearly every farm. He dealt with the financial position of the country and produced figures to show that year after year there was a big deficit in the revenue. The policy that would retain our population was not the present one.

Mr. W. Marchant, of Victoria, was received with applause. He reviewed the work being done by the Liberals throughout the province which augmented well for the cause. He then went on to allude to the misdoings of the Conservative government in the expenditure of public monies. Sir Adolphe Caron was scored by the speaker for his attempt to rob the postmen of Victoria and his connection with the bootleggers. He alluded to the heavy tax contributed by the people of British Columbia which he characterized as robbery, and the sooner a Liberal government was elected the sooner justice would be done them. It was shown in the speaker's opinion, for the manufacturers to claim that free trade was a detriment to them. He said the government had done one generous thing for the capitalist, and that was placing the small tax of \$50 per head on Chinamen coming into the country. He asked: "What is a Chinaman's life worth?" That is the way to look at it: It is worth twenty years at \$20 a year against your life. The speaker said it had been argued that a higher protective tariff was necessary for the salvation of the farmers, but he proved the fallacy of this statement and showed how they would be benefited by a good free trade policy.

He referred to the visit of Messrs. Foster and Angers, and explained the object of their tour. They had met the manufacturers and promised great things to the people, and they accordingly had made a reduction in the tariff from 32 1/2 to 32, or a relief of three one-hundredths of a cent. (Laughter.) Col. Prior censured the government for reducing the duty on agricultural implements from 35 to 20 per cent. Mr. Marchant closed his remarks by an eloquent appeal to his audience to work strenuously in the Liberal cause and they would have the pleasure of seeing a Liberal being elected for this constituency. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

THE DEBS APPEAL.

Argument on Behalf of the Petitioners Opened.

Washington, March 25.—The petition of Debs and others for release on habeas corpus was called in the Supreme Court of the United States this morning and argument begun. The court was filled, among those present being ex-Senator Boutwell, Senator Vilas, and an unusually large number of ladies. Counsel for the petitioners attracted considerable attention, the senior being ex-Senator Trumbull, of Illinois. He asked that the court permit three counsels to be heard and that the time be extended in order to give all sufficient opportunity to express their views. Attorney-General Olney interposed no objection and the request was granted. Argument was begun by S. S. Gregory for the petitioners. He will be followed by Trumbull and the case closed by C. S. Darrow, who has been connected with the case from the beginning for the government, Assistant Attorney-General E. F. Whitney, Special Assistant District Attorney Edwin Walker and Attorney-General Olney will speak.

SOLID COMFORT IS IN A Cup of Johnston's FLUID BEEF. Palatable, strengthening, Grateful, Satisfying.

WOUNDED BY AN INSANE JAP

Li Hung Chang Shot in the Face While Walking in the Streets of Tokio.

Physicians Unable to Extract the Bullet—Serious Results Not Expected.

London, March 25.—The Central News correspondent in Tokio says that an attempt was made to assassinate Li Hung Chang in a street of Simonski yesterday afternoon. Li was returning from the peace conference, in which he conducts negotiations on behalf of the Chinese mission, and was accompanied by several of his suite. When he was a short distance from his apartments, a young Japanese ran up to him and fired a pistol in his face. The young man was seized and disarmed by the police. At the station house he gave his name as Koyama and his age as 21. The wound received is more serious than at first reported. The bullet entered the cheek below the eye and the physician has not yet been able to extract it. The condition of the Chinese envoy is critical.

Immediately he heard of the shooting the Emperor sent two of his principal surgeons to attend the Chinese envoy and also sent his principal aide-de-camp with messages from himself and the Emperor. The Japanese parliament passed a resolution deploring the attempt to assassinate Chang.

The surgeon attending Chang has telegraphed the Emperor that the wound is in good condition and there is no cause for anxiety regarding the results. The assailant of Chang is believed to be insane.

The Emperor of Japan and Imperial minister have publicly deplored the act of the would-be assassin of Chang and he must be punished.

SERIES OF FATALITIES.

Five Children out of a Family of Six Killed Within a Few Minutes.

London, March 25.—Press advices per steamer from South Africa contain a story of an extraordinary series of fatalities that occurred near Johannesburg, and whereby a prominent resident lost his entire family in the space of a few minutes. Three of his children, aged respectively, 8, 10 and 12 years, left the family farm house to go to their father who was in a field about half a mile distant. On the way each of the three put their right hand in a crevice of a rock for the purpose of searching for birds' eggs. The crevices, however, happened to have been taken possession of by a deadly snake, and each of the children was bitten before it could withdraw its hand. Two died almost immediately, while the third managed to crawl back to the house and raise an alarm. The mother, frantic with grief, mounted a horse with a view of going for help. She placed the child in front of her, but forgot to securely fasten it, and she had hardly gotten out of the yard when it fell over to the ground, sustaining a fracture on the skull, which caused instant death. The mother re-entered the house with the body, only to find that in a few moments her fourth and youngest son was drowned by falling into a cistern. The mother is now down with brain fever, and of the original family of six there is only the father to tell the remarkable story.

"I suppose," observed the tramp, bitterly, "you would like to have me get off the car, but I cannot." "Have you tried soft soap?" asked the woman in the blue gingham dress, disparagingly.

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

VICTIMS OF THE

Tag Velos Wrecked Last Trial Island and Men Drowned

Mr. Adams, Contractor of Buildings, the Number

Survivors of the Disaster a Night of Terrible Trial Island

From Saturday's Issue

The tug Velos was wrecked on a gale last night, including Frederick Adams' buildings, were

The dead are: FREDERICK ADAMS, married.

ARTHUR BLOWERS, 28, single.

WILLIAM LAW, 30, married.

ROBERT SMITH, 31, single.

FRANK DUNCAN, 21, single.

Of the crew of the Velos

Anderson and First Mate

tensions escaped. The fore

hours on a reef, and in a

would very likely have die

ed by those who landed

island.

The twenty-four men w

large Pilot, in tow of t

forcibly escaped the fate o

rowly men. The Pilot

shore on Trial island as v

on the only piece of sandy

rocky menace to navigati

on board of her

a landing. Some of

believe that one of the

on the Pilot was drowned

is not known, and the id

erally credited. Only one

William Law, who perish

ure, perched high up abo

the water on the towing b

was recovered. The r

time the Velos became

out beyond Trial Island,

came with relief from the

memorable one for all th

The first news that any

usual nature had happen

city through George M

Bay. Early this mornin

walking about Trial Isla

seemed unusual he made

survey. On the extremi

at the point closest to O

see a mast sticking out o

farther over the bow of

parently a tug. He con

was a sunken vessel. E

city, and reported to t

lie, who notified the c

ties and Capt. John Irvi

er Maude of the latter's

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VICTIMS OF THE SEA

Tug Velos Wrecked Last Night Off Trial Island and Five Men Drowned.

Mr. Adams, Contractor for Government Buildings, Among the Number.

Survivors of the Disaster Spend a Night of Terror on Trial Island.

From Saturday's Daily.

The tug Velos was wrecked on Trial island in a gale last night, and five men, including Frederick Adams, of the government buildings, were drowned.

The dead are: FREDERICK ADAMS, aged 55, married.

ARTHUR BLOWERS, chief engineer, aged 28, single.

WILLIAM LAW, assistant engineer, aged 30, married.

ROBERT SMITH, cook, aged 30, single.

FRANK DUNCAN, deck hand, aged 21, single.

Of the crew of the Velos only Captain Anderson and First Mate Andrew Christiansen escaped.

The twenty-four men who were on the barge Pilot, in tow of the Velos, narrowly escaped the fate of the five unfortunate men.

The Pilot did plunge ashore on Trial island as well, but it was on the only piece of sandy beach on that rocky menace to navigation.

On board of her easily made a landing. Some of the survivors believe that one of the men who was on the Pilot was drowned, but his name is not known.

The idea is not generally credited. Only one body, that of William Law, who perished from exposure, perched high up above the level of the water on the towing bits of the Velos was recovered.

The night from the time the Velos became unmanageable out beyond Trial island, until morning came with relief from the city, will be a memorable one for all the survivors.

The first news that anything of an unusual nature had happened reached the city through George McNeill, of Foul Bay.

Early this morning he saw men walking about Trial island, and as that seemed unusual he made a more careful survey.

On the extremity of the island at the point closest to Oak Bay he could see a mast sticking out of the water, and farther over the bow of what was apparently a tug.

He concluded the first was a sunken sloop. He came to the city and reported to the provincial police, who notified the customs authorities and Capt. John Irving.

The steamer Maude of the latter's fleet lay at the wharf with steam up, and he decided to go at once to the wreck.

Accordingly at 11 o'clock with Captain Irving, Provincial Constable McKenna, Mr. McNeill and a Times man aboard the Maude left for Trial Island.

As she approached that dangerous rock, with its arms of jagged reefs, it was evident that something unusual had happened.

The pilot could be seen high and dry on the beach and then the submerged tug was made out.

All hopes that the crew of the stranded vessel had escaped with their lives was dissipated when a boat from the Maude reached the Velos.

As the Maude reached the Velos, a strident cry of alarm was heard from the body of a man, which afterwards proved to be that of William Law.

He had clung to the mast of the submerged deck only to perish from cold and exposure in the seas that swept over him for hours.

It was a scene that the rescuers gazed upon with awe. The boat pressed on to the shore, where the survivors awaited her, and the story of the wreck was quickly learned.

The Velos in tow passed out of the harbor last evening at 9:30 o'clock bound for Haddington and Nelson islands.

Capt. Anderson, knowing how stormy it was outside did not want to leave, but his wishes in the matter, which were not particularly determined, were overruled.

His own desire was to leave at 6 o'clock to clear the very island upon which the vessel was lost, but he did not get the crowd together until 9:30 o'clock.

Those aboard the Pilot were as follows: Thomas Huson, Wm. Edwards, Wm. Clarke, John Conroy, John Nibleck, Geo. Bingham, Robert McClure, J. Clark,

And five Italians, all bound for Haddington Island, David Ross, Tom Kelly, E. Dubois, James Hurley, Joseph DeRoches, Alex. Patrigan, Louis Cruikshanks, Pat Haggerty, Andrew Shaughnessy, William Berryman, and Ah Ki, bound for Nelson island. Total 24.

Around the point beyond the Outer wharf the tug and the tow got the sweep of the wind, and it became hard work to keep her course.

However, she struggled beyond and passed Trial Island in safety. Two miles beyond the latter island the vessel reached open water again and the full force of the wind.

The sea was running very high too, and Capt. Anderson found it very difficult to manage the tug, let alone the heavy Pilot.

The latter dragged, badly, and as the Velos was towing into the teeth of a southeast gale, she made very little progress.

Capt. Anderson finally decided to turn and run for Victoria. He got the boat around, but almost immediately afterwards the rudder chains parted or got foul, for she refused to answer her helm.

She drove ahead before the gale, the lumbering Pilot coming after her, sometimes close up and sometimes with her tow line taught.

The night was very dark, and it was impossible to say where they were going. Those aboard were not long in doubt, for when a crash the tug drove upon the reef and the end came quickly.

Seas swept over her, and she began to settle down in the water. Then another danger presented itself.

The Pilot drifted in and struck the Velos with terrible force. The connections on the steam pipes aboard the Velos were broken and the roar of the escaping steam could be heard on the Pilot.

When the Pilot crashed into the Velos First Mate Andrew Christiansen seized hold of the tow line and hauled himself up onto her deck.

He saved his life by his action, and had others of his crew been as quick or as daring they might have been saved.

He knew that the tug was doomed, and felt that his chances were better on the bigger boat.

The chance to thus escape came but once, for the tow line swung away instantly.

The order in which the men met their death is hard to say. Frederick Adams was last seen in the galley, which stood on deck, and very likely met his death by being washed overboard.

The galley was carried away shortly after the vessel filled, but it is quite likely that Mr. Adams came out on deck.

Blowers and Smith told Capt. Anderson that they were going to chance it in a swim ashore. He warned them that if they did not perish in the icy water they would be dashed to death on the rocks.

Capt. Anderson believes they did take the chance and lost. How Frank Duncan went to death is not known, but it is believed that he was washed from the deck.

The tug did not hold where she first struck, but worked around to the south and east into the passage way between the reef and the island.

She also drew a little closer to the reef. Captain Anderson and William Law, the former encased in a life belt, took refuge on the towing bits, which remained firm in its place.

Every wave swept over them, wetting them to the skin with icy water. They could not long remain there and the captain told the engineer their only chance was to await a favorable time and swim ashore.

The time came, and telling Law to follow him, he quickly sprang into the water. He rose on the crest of a wave, took a few strokes, and in a minute or so was thrown against the rocks.

His strength was exhausted, and with violence enough to cut both of his legs and otherwise lacerate his body, but managed to hold on.

More dead than alive he crawled up on the reef, and lay down. Law did not follow him, perhaps lacking the strength, but clinging to the bits, clung to them with all his strength while alive, and was still clinging to them after death.

It was 11 o'clock when the Velos struck, and Captain Anderson says it was about 12 o'clock when he made shore.

Those aboard the Pilot spent a night of terror. They knew that the Velos was lost, that they were close to danger, and that at any hour they might have to take to the water, and that they were powerless to help themselves.

A tow line connected them with the stranded tug, and it was a toss-up whether to cut it and go adrift or remain as they were. They watched for any chance to help the crew of the Velos, but after Christiansen sprang aboard they were never very close again.

They knew the fate of the men by the silence of their cries for help. There was once that four different voices could be made out, calling for a boat, but the number decreased to one. That was very likely Law.

They heard him pleading and begging for mercy, crying out loud before his strength waned, and then so low that the wind drowned the sound of his voice.

An attempt was made to launch the only boat on the Pilot, but it was smashed to pieces. The Pilot struck several times, and each time the fears of those aboard increased.

She would careen over in the wind and the sea would sweep clear over her. She finally drifted around into the cove to the left of the channel between the island and the reef, and drove ashore stern on.

She listed slightly to port, but remained fairly firm. A plank was put out and everybody got ashore. There were two lanterns aboard, and with these a sort of search was made along the beach for any of the survivors of the crew of the Velos or any bodies.

The shore line is rough and broken, and drift wood is piled up several feet high in places, so it was impossible to move around much in the darkness. Every man was wet through, some were without shoes and all of their clothing, and until a fire was made they suffered acutely.

It was a long time until daylight broke and the sun broke on a desolate scene. The Velos was submerged to the line of her bulwarks and a broken mast, cylinder head, bow, towing bits were all that was visible. Wreckage floated about

everywhere. On the beach were the broken boats, boxes, parts of the houses, all of which had been swept clear of the decks, bedding and life preservers. The body of Law hanging in the bits could not be seen very distinctly, although many believed they could make it out.

One of the boats was patched up and Captain Anderson was taken in from the reef. He was unconscious and in an hour would very likely have been dead.

His feet were badly swollen and even after he was revived he could not stand up. He was given some whiskey, and after being dried and rubbed, dry clothes were put on him.

He was taken to the cabin on the island for shelter. The men from the Pilot tried hard to attract the attention of the watch on the Charmer when she went out, but failed.

Then they signalled the Rosalie, but she too passed by. They did manage to attract a passing fisherman later in the morning and J. Clarke came off to the shore with him.

Mr. McNeill, of Eowl bay, had, however, already brought the news to the city and the Maude had started before the sloop arrived.

The Velos was on fire for a short time, after she struck. Those on the Pilot who were watching her saw flames ascending from the engine room.

It was only for a few seconds however, for the sea quickly extinguished the fire. This morning charred wood floated away from the wreck.

The body of William Law was brought to the city on the Maude and removed to Storey's undertaking establishment. He was attired just as he left the engine room in overalls and blue shirt.

The Velos was owned by Alex. Egan and was valued at \$7000. She was insured, but for what amount it was not known.

The Pilot was owned by J. C. Prevost. She is badly damaged. Her bow is damaged below the water line, there is a hole in her bottom, and her rudder is twisted out of place. She is very likely insured.

A search was made for the other bodies, but as there was a heavy tide and current setting in around the wreck, and several tide rips in close proximity, it could not be very thorough.

THE DEAD. Frank Duncan has two brothers in British Columbia, one in Vancouver and the other in Westminster.

They are both bank clerks. Duncan's sister-in-law is at the present time on a visit to Victoria friends and is staying at the house of Captain Foote, James Bay.

Mr. Adams was a native of England, aged about 55 years. He came to Victoria from Lanark county, Ontario, where he had been following his business of contracting.

He had also done work in other portions of Ontario, in Quebec and the United States, being the contractor for several large buildings on both sides of the line.

He was foreman during the construction of the Metropolitan Methodist church, and built a portion of the Cook street, surface drain. His latest and largest contract in Victoria was the new parliament buildings.

He leaves a widow and four sons, Ambrose, Fred, Harry and Albert. The sons are all married.

Bob Smith, aged 50, the cook, had been aboard the Velos for five months. He was well known in town, and has occupied several different positions.

Wm. Law was a brother-in-law of "Hal" Johnston, the wharfinger. Mr. Johnston married Mr. Law's sister.

From Monday's Daily. The news of the terrible marine disaster at Trial Island was a shock not only to those who had relatives and friends on the Velos but to the community at large.

There was a big crowd at the wharf on Saturday afternoon when the steamer Maude returned with the survivors, and all afternoon and evening knots of men could be seen standing about the streets discussing it.

The greatest sympathy was expressed everywhere for the families of Frederick Adams and William Law and the relatives of the other men who were lost.

There was the greatest anxiety felt by many who had friends on board until they saw them in the flesh.

At the home of Andrew Christiansen it was reported early in the day that he was drowned, and the joy of the mother when she saw her son so readily be imagined.

She is still mourning the loss of her son James Christiansen, who was drowned on the Estelle at Cape Mudge.

There had been all sorts of rumors in circulation from the time the wreck was reported early in the day. After the survivors, who with their baggage had been very kindly brought in by Captain Roberts, were put ashore on Saturday afternoon, the Maude made another trip to Trial Island with a party, including J. C. Prevost, aboard.

The water had receded considerably, and it was discovered that the bottom had fallen out of the tug, letting the machinery fall through.

Another curious discovery was made when the hawser from the Velos was hauled in. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting it out of the water, and when the task was completed the captain from the Pilot was found made fast to it.

It had been wrenched out when the barge was carried astern, and illustrates the terrible force of the wind and the sea. Messrs. Bingham and McClure, who stood by the Pilot after the Maude left the first time, were taken off.

The scene of the wreck was visited by a large number yesterday. Many sail boats and small boats were out and many people viewed the scene from the shore.

Diver McHardie, who took the contract to recover any of the wreckage of value, was busy at the wreck all day, and recovered the boiler. He had the tug hauled and a screw derrick to carry forward his operations.

A careful search was made for the bodies around the reefs and island and along the shores of the bays between Beacon Hill and Oak Bay, but without success. Many friends of the drowned men, and a large

number of the E. C. B. G. A. participated in the search. At Foul Bay two sections of the bottom of the tug were found on the beach.

The salvage operations will be carried forward speedily. A large amount of the machinery of the Velos can be saved, but the hull has been simply ground to splinters.

The Pilot will very likely be repaired before an attempt is made to get her off the beach.

There has been a great deal of talk as to responsibility and all manner of criticisms have been offered.

It is argued that the tug should never have left port the night she did, and that once past Trial Island she should not have turned back but should have made around Gonzales Point or been kept head into the wind, even if she did not make as much.

However, Steamboat Inspector Thomson said this morning that beyond holding an inquest on the body of William Law, he did not believe there would be any official inquiry.

The carrying of passengers on the Pilot was a clear violation of the law, which provides that in such cases an inspection must be made of the barge and tug and permission obtained from the inspectors.

The owners of the tug and barge, and the captains of the same are liable to a fine up to \$200 each. The Velos was licensed to carry 15 passengers, but the Pilot had no passenger license at all.

The argument is advanced that if the Velos had not had the Pilot in tow or could have cut her loose she would have been saved, but on the other hand there are captains who assert that the Pilot should have been cut adrift at once, that she would have gone ashore in Shoal Bay, and that in fact it was the logical thing to do.

Many, however, disagree with the views expressed above and say that if the Velos had been held into the gale she would have been swamped and sunk, and that Captain Anderson did his duty in staying by his tow.

A peculiar coincidence in connection with the death of Mr. Adams was the fact that the day he was drowned he made his will. Mr. Adams and H. D. Helmecken, the lawyer, were talking together in the office of Mr. Helmecken.

They were fixing up the books in the Howell assault case that had been tried two days previously. Mr. Helmecken asked Mr. Adams if he had made his will. The reply was in the negative.

"Then you had better do it at once. A man in your business may meet with an accident any day," said Mr. Helmecken. "All right, make it out," replied Mr. Adams.

The will was soon written and was signed there and then. Within 12 hours the Velos had been wrecked and Mr. Adams was dead.

When the steamer Maude arrived on Saturday afternoon Captain Anderson was removed at once to Jubilee Hospital for treatment. He needed rest more than anything else, having had only a few hours sleep since Thursday night and being weak and exhausted.

There were several cuts on his legs that needed dressing, and his feet, which were badly swollen, required attention. He will be in the hospital several days, but he reports that one of his legs would have to be amputated if entirely without foundation. The case is by no means serious.

Arthur Bloor, chief engineer of the Velos, was a native of Shropshire, England, where his parents now live. He had one sister, Mrs. Confort, and two brothers in this city, the latter being married.

Arthur Bloor left England fourteen years ago and came to Bloomington, Illinois, and worked there for six years. Some of his friends leaving there and coming to Victoria, Mr. Bloor soon made up his mind to come too.

His age was 35 years. He was well known in this city and well liked by all who knew him. Wallace E. Duncan, brother of Frank Duncan, who was one of the victims of the disaster, arrived here last evening from Vancouver on the Charmer, and will take part in the search for his brother's body.

The opinion is now expressed that Duncan attempted to follow Christiansen up the tow line to the deck of the Pilot, but was washed from the rope by the sea which swept over it.

It is a point, however, that will very likely never be cleared up. It is understood that Mr. Adams had \$1500 in money on his person when lost. It was being taken to Haddington Island to pay the men employed there.

The funeral of William Law, one of the victims of the Velos disaster, will take place from the Salvation Army barracks at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Law is a member of the Salvation Army and is a woman of whom the Army officers speak in high terms. She has hardly a dollar in the house, and three little children are now dependent upon her for support.

The grief of the poor widowed woman is very keen. Ever since the sad news was broken to her she has been in a dazed condition. She sits in one corner of a room in her humble home and does not seem to hear what is said to her.

She refuses to eat, and all efforts to console her have proved ineffectual. Adjutant Archibald will take charge of the remains after the inquest this afternoon. The members of the Salvation will turn out in a body.

The signals made by the survivors of the wreck were seen by the watch on the Charmer when she passed shortly after 3 o'clock, but it was thought that a party of Indians had landed on the island. They signalled by waving their lanterns, but the crew of the Charmer never suspected for an instant that assistance was wanted by anyone.

The contract of the government buildings was still in the hands of Frederick Adams the time his death although arrangements were being made to secure the assistance of some local contractors in completing it were being made.

It will very likely be done now by the sons of Mr. Adams acting with the contractors in question. There have been a variety of reports in circulation and the above statement is made on the authority of a gentleman who is interested.

Coroner Hassell began an inquest on the body of William Law this afternoon, but after viewing the body and hearing the evidence of Andrew Christiansen, it

will be adjourned for a week to permit the attendance of Captain Anderson. The adjournment would have been taken immediately after viewing the body but Mr. Christiansen has to leave the city tomorrow.

SIoux CITY FIRE.

Loss Estimated at Half a Million Dollars.

Sioux City, Iowa, March 22. One of the most serious fires in the history of Sioux City completely destroyed the warehouse of the Western Transfer Company yesterday, together with the contents, entailing a loss of more than \$200,000.

The high wind which was blowing blew the fire to the lined oil mill across the street, and it was partially destroyed and the greater part of its contents consumed, making a total loss of \$400,000.

The wind, which had been from the southeast, now changed and increased in velocity, blowing for a time directly from the east. This communicated the flames to the two big tanks owned by the lined oil mills, and the platform on which they rested began to burn.

Thousands of people congregated by this time and when they saw the tanks on fire they made a wild stampede.

The storage building was an immense structure 500x60 feet, including the brick storage annex. The main part of the elevator was five stories high and had a capacity of 150,000 bushels. In the bins at the time were stored 100,000 bushels of flax seed, and on the lower floor 700 tons of lined oil cake was ready for shipment.

In the annex the oil was in huge tanks, having an estimated capacity of 120,000 gallons. In the back end of the transfer company's building was a mammoth frame structure six stories high, covered with corrugated iron.

The iron aided the flames, as it kept water from reaching the wood work. The huge four-story basement warehouse, 100 x150, was filled from top to bottom with farm implements and machinery, estimated at about \$200,000.

The machinery was owned by about twenty implement companies in different parts of the United States. The contents of the burned warehouse carried insurance aggregating \$31,000. The warehouse itself was protected by \$30,000 insurance.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

WEAK-MAN. Cure yourself in fifteen days. I will send free (used) the prescription and full particulars of a new and positive remedy for all weaknesses in young or old men.

Cures lost manhood, nervous weakness, impotency in fifteen days. I will also furnish remedies if desired. Enclose stamp and address P.O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont.

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

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

When the Snow Comes and Horses and Cattle are taken off grass, they should have a tonic until they get accustomed to the change of feed, or they will lose flesh and condition very quickly.

To neglect this may keep an animal poor all winter and it may die in the spring. DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER will be found the very best condition powder to use. Its action is quick and sure and satisfactory results are guaranteed.

This tonic for Horses and Cattle, if properly used, will add 50 per cent. to the selling price of any animal, and it only costs 50c.

Dick's Blood Purifier, 50c. Dick's Blisters, 50c. Dick's Liniment, 25c. Dick's Ointment, 25c. DICK & CO., P.O. Box 482 Montreal.

CURE FITS! Valuable treatise and bottle of medicine sent free to any address. In Express Post Office orders. H. G. BOOT, M.C., 186 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

FORT Palatable, Strength giving, Grateful, Satisfying.

WHEAT.

Surround Its Culture and Shipment.

Beerboom from Mr. W. Jones Ayres, contains the heat export in the Argentine increased fast, but the transition stage, and I to submit a few remarks of shippers that may to those who have only seen of River Plate cargoes, now that, in spite of comments in the past few months of grain handling, and is not regulated.

Difficulty of shippers comes proper storage accommodations and select quality also from want of rail-sufficient to carry and empty in a few months of these difficulties will arise, but meanwhile are a shipper who has to heat of various qualities out 3400 railway stations range cargoes for vessels.

It may be that several to load on the same rail-car of special quality, a block at the wharves; ships arrive unexpectedly, and weather may send ship-rail days and cause delays.

part of the crop can be elevators, and the great to be shipped direct and the original bays durability is not altogether a flood, though average need if the work is always.

Selection is difficult nations, and weighing still then steamers are loading.

able to "grade" wheat with of the United States, but prices are not sufficiently classified, and practically so act on his individual.

the province of Santa Fe, sufficiently well known, to or Santa Fe, and is similar quality whatever ally have been used. This led to be "Barletta," as from "Frances" (soft wheat French seed) or "Andean" (red for macaroni), but over-weather there are differences of quality, and always get what they.

the province of Buenos Ayres, owing to greater variety and soil, but whatever is a strong tendency of duce what is known as although the name may inaccurate meaning in Buenos Aires when they come from mixed that it is difficult they should be called "Frances," and there is some difficulty in drawing in Barletta and "Autome

Intelligence. This morning a application McGraw vs. Davis & Co., re Mr. Justice Drake. The made by the defendants H. Langley of this city.

The application was order was made for pay- of the amount due by the defendant. In the case the trouble Miss McGraw (n) had with reference to which were shipped to the like instead of going to the Langley claims a lien on for's fees in rescuing the S. P. Mills appeared for Mr. A. L. Belyea for the

are still hearing the ap- & Mayo, vs. Wilmot tion.

It quickly cures Burns, Bruises, Blisters, Bunions, Cuts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Measles, Pimples, Scalds, Eruptions, Dislocated Joints, Contracted Muscles, and all Lameness and Sorrows.

Preparations for B. C.

THE ORDER TO MANITOBA

Report of the Committee on Manitoba School Question Which Was Adopted.

The Matter Practically Sent Back to Manitoba Government for Action.

Ottawa, March 22.—The "order to Manitoba," generally referred to as the "remedial order," was signed by the governor-general yesterday afternoon in the presence of most of the ministers. The minutes of council recited the whole history of the Manitoba school case, from the first act of 1890 until the present time, and then proceeded:

"The committee therefore recommends that said appeal be allowed, and that Your Excellency-in-council do adjudge and decide that by two acts passed by the legislature of Manitoba, on the 1st day of May, 1890, intitled respectively 'An act respecting the department of education,' and 'An act respecting public schools,' the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority of the said province in relation to education, prior to 1st of May, 1890, have been affected, by depriving the Catholic minority of the following rights and privileges which were enjoyed by them on the 1st of May, 1890, such as to-wit:—

(A) The right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided for by said statutes which were repealed by two acts of 1890 aforesaid.

(B) The right to share proportionately in any grants made out of the public funds for the purpose of education.

(C) The right of exemption of such Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to, the support of any other schools.

"And the committee also recommends that Your Excellency-in-council do further declare and decide that for the due execution of the provisions of section 22 of the Manitoba act, it seems expedient that the system of education embodied in the two acts of 1890 aforesaid should be supplemented by a provincial act or acts which would restore to the Roman Catholic minority the said rights and privileges of which such minority has been deprived as aforesaid, and which would modify the acts of 1890 so far, and so far only as may be necessary to give effect to provisions of the rights and privileges in paragraphs A, B and C hereinbefore mentioned.

"The committee desires to add that their lordships of the judicial committee state in their judgment: 'Bearing in mind the circumstances which existed in 1870, it does not appear to their lordships an extravagant notion that in creating a legislature for the province with limited powers, it should have been thought expedient, in case either the Catholics or Protestants became preponderant, and rights which had come into existence under different circumstances were intertered with, to give the Dominion parliament power to legislate upon matters of education, so far as was necessary to protect the Protestant or Catholic minority, as the case may be.'

"In the opinion of the committee, the Manitoba act as construed with regard to the present case by the judicial committee of Her Majesty's privy council, so clearly points to a duty devolving upon Your Excellency-in-council that no course is open consistent with both the letter and spirit of the constitution other than that recommended. To dismiss this appeal or grant a smaller measure of relief would be not only to deny to the Roman Catholic minority rights substantially guaranteed to them under the constitution of Canada, but in truth such a course might involve a declaration on the part of Your Excellency-in-council that this provision of the constitution for the protection of the rights of certain of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba should not in any case be acted upon; and further, the committee do not perceive upon what principle, consistently with a declaration that effect is not to be given to this appeal, the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority in Quebec or Ontario could ask corresponding provision under section 93 of the British North America act in case of a provincial act or decision affecting their rights or privileges. If Your Excellency sees fit to approve of the foregoing recommendation, the committee desires to state that it follows that refusal or neglect on the part of the legislature of Manitoba to enact the remedial legislation which Your Excellency-in-council seems requisite will confer upon parliament to pass such a law. In this connection it was urged by counsel on behalf of the province that should parliament legislate under these circumstances its enactment would be absolute and irrevocable so far as both parliament and provincial legislature are concerned.

"The committee, without necessarily adopting this view, observes that section 22 of the Manitoba act may admit of that construction. The committee therefore under the constitution the provincial legislature be requested to consider whether its action upon the decision of Your Excellency-in-council should be permitted to be such as, while refusing to redress a grievance which the highest court in the empire has declared to exist, may compel parliament to give relief of which under the constitution the provincial legislature is the poorer and primary source, thereby, according to this view, permanently divesting itself in a very large measure of its authority, and so establishing in the province an educational system which, no matter what changes take place in the circumstances of the country or the views of the people, cannot be altered or repealed by any legislative body in Canada.

"The committee further, and for the reasons hereinbefore stated, recommend that if Your Excellency-in-council should

be pleased to approve of this report, Your Excellency-in-council do make an order in the premises in the form and to the effect set forth in the draft herewith annexed, and that a copy of this report and of the said order be transmitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba for his information and that of his government and of the provincial legislature; also that a copy of this report and of the said order be transmitted to Mr. Ewart, Q. C., of Winnipeg, as representing the Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in Manitoba.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting of the Local Branch Held Last Evening.

From Friday's Daily. The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held last evening at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. President Shakespeare occupied the chair and seated about him on the platform were the following: Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. W. L. Clay, Rev. S. Cleaver, Rev. Thomas Baldwin, Rev. D. McDae and Rev. J. D. P. Knox.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, secretary pro tem, read the following report from the executive committee: "The executive committee of the local branch of the Bible society beg leave to thank those who have in any way aided this most important branch of the Church of Christ. The aim of the society is to give to all men in their own language the Word of God, 'without note or comment.' This society is not sectarian, but universal; not denominational but cosmopolitan in aim and principle. Roman Catholics and Protestants, churchman and dissenter, can find room on the broad platform of the Bible society, and may unite their labors and their prayers without any compromise of their individual convictions or ecclesiastical principles. Much has been already done to give the Bible to the world, but what has been done is a very small fraction of what still remains to be done, both at home and abroad, before the Bible will take the place of the Koran, and the Cross the place of the Crescent. But God has promised, and shall fulfill the promise that:

The beam that shines from Zion hill Shall lighten every land; The King who reigns in Salem's towers Shall all the world command.

"Before the Reformation only England, Germany and Bohemia of all the world had the Bible translated into the language of the people, but through the instrumentality of this society, it is translated into the language of every country of Europe, many of Asia, Africa, America and the Islands of the Sea. It may well be said that the gift of tongues has fallen on our age, for we hear every man speak in his own language the word of God. As Christians let us rejoice that at least once a year we are enabled to lay aside all differences which separate branches of the Church of God, and unite in the glorious work of spreading the Bible throughout the world."

The secretary reported that the contributions for the year had fallen off in comparison with the previous year, not from lack of interest but from depression. St. John's and St. Saviour's churches had not yet taken up their collections, and some of the churches had not reported. The statement was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Church Name and Amount. Includes Padora Methodist, Centennial, Galvary Baptist, St. John's, St. Andrew's, St. Saviour's, First Presbyterian, St. Paul's, Cedar Hill Presbyterian, James Bay Methodist, St. Paul's, Vic. West Methodist.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Campbell, seconded by Rev. Barber, the officers were elected. A vote of thanks to the pastor, officers and people of St. Andrew's church was passed, the mover being Rev. Mr. McDae, and the seconder Rev. Knox. A collection amounting to \$15 was taken up and the meeting closed with the Doxology and benediction.

NICARAGUAN INDEMNITY.

Pall Mall Gazette Blames the bondholders for not Securing Themselves.

London, March 22.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that without doubt the Nicaraguan indemnity will be raised by the issue of coffee bonds. The Gazette blames the bondholders for not securing the already sufficient export duty on coffee to cover the interest upon the outstanding debt. It also condemns the council for its management of the debts of Central America for not making a reasonable settlement, and for making excessive demands. The result, the paper says, that the bondholders will eventually have to accept infinitely less than might have been obtained a few years ago.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

A "HOODOOD" SHIP.

Chapter of Accidents on the Ship Linthgowshire.

A Port Townsend dispatch says: It is so seldom that a "hoodooed" ship comes into port that a craft of that reputation naturally attracts much attention among marine observers. The sailors along the water front all unite in declaring that the British ship Linthgowshire, now in port, has been "hoodooed." Indeed, the record of fatalities on the vessel in the last six months is remarkable.

Archibald Clark, a young Scotchman, of good parentage, about 22 years old, the third officer, met a tragic death on Monday morning aboard the ship, while engaged in discharging ballast. He was the third one to lose his life within the past few months. The ship was out in the middle grounds discharging a few hundred tons of ballast preparatory to going to Hadlock to load a cargo of lumber for Port Pirie. The ballast was being taken out in tubs and Clark was superintending the work. While his attention was otherwise engaged the sling to which the tub was attached swung back over the vessel's starboard side, striking him a terrible blow on the head, knocking him down through the hatch to the lower hold. The blow and fall caused instant death. His comrades rushed below and picked up the lifeless body. The only visible signs of life that were apparent were a few gasps, a muscular contraction of the frame and the quivering of a few muscles of the face. Sad, indeed, were the expressions of his fellow voyagers as they gently and tenderly carried the body on deck.

Clark was a good seaman, well liked by the crew and his brother officers. He was a member of the Masonic order. He belonged to a Glasgow, Scotland, lodge. The vessel was chartered by the Seaman's Union from the Seaman's Bethel. Every sailor in town, and there are nearly 100, will be in attendance by the crews of two English vessels now in port.

The record of the Linthgowshire's voyage reads like a romance. She left Leith, England, for Melbourne, Australia, in command of Captain Jas. Black, and then proceeded to Newcastle and loaded coal for Valparaiso. It was while bound for the latter port that the tragedy occurred. His comrades rushed below and picked up the lifeless body. The only visible signs of life that were apparent were a few gasps, a muscular contraction of the frame and the quivering of a few muscles of the face. Sad, indeed, were the expressions of his fellow voyagers as they gently and tenderly carried the body on deck.

The first officer, David Lawson, then succeeded to the command of the ship, and in due time sailed for Portland, Or., to load grain for England. Hardly and the crest of the Andes mountains been dipped beneath the white caps of the southern ocean when he evinced signs of insanity. A week after the voyage began, one evening as the sun was disappearing in the Occident, Capt. Lawson came on deck, ordered the officers and crew from below, then dramatically bowed to the assembly, stepped on the rail and plunged into the sea before any of the crew could arrest a fatal effort.

The life boats were immediately lowered and the ship hove to. A long, thorough and unsuccessful search was made for the body. The only signs of life in the sea was a constant snapping of a school of sharks that had been following the ship for days.

The first mate then took charge and continued the voyage. A storm arose and shifted the ballast, necessitating the vessel going into San Diego for more ballast. There the owners sent William Anderson, the present master, down from San Francisco, to take command. The voyage was resumed, but a succession of calms caused her to get into Portland one week too late to take advantage of a profitable charter. She was then sent to this port, and while off Cape Flattery the second mate accidentally fell between decks to the lower hold and by a miracle his life was saved, though his limbs and body were badly injured and paralysis may set in yet. Then the ship reached Port Townsend and was safely at anchor when yesterday's fatal accident happened.

CONVENTION ADJOURNED.

Nanaimo Liberals Decide not to Nominiate Their Candidate at Present.

Nanaimo, March 23.—The Liberals decided last evening not to nominate their candidate for Vancouver Island district at present. There were delegates from all parts of the district and it was upon their recommendation that the convention was adjourned. W. Marchant, R. Smith, Dr. Walker and others addressed the meeting. The doctor announced that he had been completely converted to the Liberal cause.

—Edwin Bell, Indian agent at Clinton, has applied for permission to divert for irrigation purposes, 300 inches of water from Fountain creek for the use of the Fountain reserve Indians.

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and give nerve, bodily and digestive strength, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Yacht Ailsa Again Defeats the Britannia and Other Fast Ones at Nice.

Executive of the Lacrosse Club to Arrange the Season's Programme.

Nice, March 23.—The Ailsa, Britannia, Valkyrie and Corsair started in the 30-mile race to-day. The winner gets five thousand francs offered by the city of Nice. The Ailsa crossed the line ten seconds ahead and increased her lead to three minutes shortly after crossing the starting line. The Ailsa showed her superior sailing qualities over the Britannia in every point and steadily widened the breach between them almost from start to finish. She won in 30 minutes.

THE GUN.

LIVE BIRD MATCHES. The long talked of live bird shoot between Tacoma and Seattle came off yesterday afternoon in the baseball grounds in West Seattle. There was an enthusiastic crowd, much excitement and a large variety of weather—more kinds probably than have been seen before in this region in any one day. The first match was shot in the rain, the second in the pleasant sunshine of early summer, while the sweepstake snooting came off in a driving snowstorm.

Shortly after ten o'clock Jackson of Tacoma and Churchill of Seattle were called inside the line, and work began. It was a match for \$22 a side, 100 birds for each man. At first Jackson led but soon Churchill caught up and matters were even for a while and there was plenty of excitement. Then the gentleman from Tacoma had a streak of bad luck, letting Churchill get far ahead. Jackson worked pluckily away, but his opponent was in too good form to fall down, winning on his ninety-seventh bird. Jackson having missed nineteen out of ninety-six, could not reach a tie. There was a good deal of money in sight. The City of Seattle came to the front in the next match, however, which was between W. A. Eberly of Tacoma and Capt. E. P. Minor, fifty birds and \$75 a side. Things went evenly at first, but as the match progressed the captain seemed not in training, and was put out on the forty-fifth bird, having killed but thirty-four to his adversary's forty-two.

Next came a miss-and-out shoot in which were Stimson, Stevens, Purdy, Charles, Schumpf, Wallingford, McKee, Graff, Jackson, Eberly and Mac Morton. Mr. McKee won gracefully, and was hilariously congratulated. The last event was a sweepstake, in which the following gentlemen took a hand: Purdy, Schumpf, Stimson, Charles, Stevens, Calhoun, McKee, Minor, Graff, Jackson and Wallingford. Schumpf and Stimson shot for birds only, McKee, Minor and Wallingford divided first money, and Calhoun, Stevens and Purdy second money.

THE RING.

CHICAGO TOURNAMENT. Chicago, March 21.—The six-round contest between Joe Choynski and Dan Creedon was a draw, no decision being given by the referee. The conditions provided that if both men were on their feet at the conclusion of the sixth round no decision would be given. Choynski had all the best of it except in one round. He knocked Creedon down twice, brought the blood from his nose in a stream, and had his man very tired through the ear, nose and body.

This afternoon a report came to Kent that Black was penned near Orillia. Bob Crow and John Shephish with Winchester rifles started up the Northern Pacific track. About a mile north of Kent they saw a man coming toward them down the track from Orillia, but had no idea the stranger was the desperado they were after and got within ten feet of him before real danger developed itself. The stranger walked along without saying a word, and finally Crow and Shephish yelled: "Throw up your hands there. Black drew a Colt's 38-calibre five-shot revolver and opened fire. Two shots were fired from the revolver and still the desperado was unharmed. Then the men with the Winchester commenced pumping bullets into their antagonist. After the smoke had cleared away the desperado lay on the track lifeless. His body was taken to Kent and held awaiting orders from the sheriff. Sheriff Vanderwater brought the dead body of Black to this city to-night and an inquest will be held to-morrow.

POTASH AND MATCHES.

Printer's Apprentice Severely Burned Under Peculiar Circumstances.

Robert Dods, an apprentice in the composing room of the Province, was the victim of a most peculiar accident this morning. He was at work near the forms when he discovered his clothes to be on fire. His cries brought foreman W. M. Chapman and others to his side, and he was hustled over to the sink and the fire put out. He was quite badly burned about the right thigh and his hands, with which he grabbed the burning clothing, were also burned and blistered. Medical assistance was speedily called and after a temporary application of cooling lotions the boy was sent home in a carriage.

The cause of the fire was a complete mystery until it was discovered that the boy had been carrying chlorate of potash tablets and sulphur matches in the same pocket, and that the combination of chemicals had produced a flame. By a strange coincidence some one in the office had only a few days before read an extract from some newspaper telling of a case of a similar nature, and there had been considerable talk over the matter. An examination of the clothing showed clearly that the chlorate of potash had been on fire.

An Exceptional

BY JAMES PA...

"Facilis descensus Aver... sink into sin! The ph... divines are at one upon the ways of vice, and ro... far-reaching, but ro... push with a finger does it... almost unconsciously in... leads to the sea. But w... different; not necessarily... a fraction of the lawyer t... the man who smuggles a... P. Schnitz library into B... wrong thing to do), or... woman who declares he... younger than he is in ord... buy a railway ticket fo... things are not, save in... crimes.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

The After Effects of Acute Diseases Of ten More Serious Than the Original Trouble—How They Can be Avoided. The after effects of acute diseases such as fevers, etc., often produce more disastrous results to the system than the original disease. An apt illustration is the case of Mrs. J. E. Griffin of White Head, N. B. Mrs. Griffin says: "Twenty-two years ago I contracted typhoid fever, which left in my system the seeds of disease which all these years have caused me much suffering and inconvenience. The trouble appeared to be mainly in the form of hip disease, making me very lame. This in time produced severe nervousness and frequently I passed sleepless nights. I tried many remedies but always without any marked benefit until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have used in all ten boxes of this grand medicine, with the result that my lameness has disappeared the feeling of nervous despondency is gone and I now always get sound refreshing sleep. I feel very thankful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me and I now always recommend them to my friends who may be ailing."

Those who are recovering from fevers, grippe or acute diseases of any nature require a tonic and blood builder to fully restore the system to its normal condition and in such an emergency our remedy is so successful as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They act directly and promptly on the blood, giving it a strong, healthy tone, and in this way brace up the whole system, giving the patient renewed health and vigor. Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail. Hence the marvellous popularity of this medicine. Refuse all imitations and substitutes.

BLANK SHOT DOWN.

The Seattle Murderer and Jail Breaker Shot by Deputy Sheriffs.

Seattle, March 21.—Thomas Black, the murderer and jail breaker, is dead, shot through the head and body by the bullets from the Winchester rifles of J. Shephish and Robert Crow, deputy sheriffs. The encounter took place on the N. P. track, about a mile north of Kent, at 5:30 this afternoon. About 16 shots were fired, and when the smoke cleared away Thomas Black lay lifeless and J. Shephish lay with wounds in his left shoulder and wrist. Black was shot through the ear, nose and body. This afternoon a report came to Kent that Black was penned near Orillia. Bob Crow and John Shephish with Winchester rifles started up the Northern Pacific track. About a mile north of Kent they saw a man coming toward them down the track from Orillia, but had no idea the stranger was the desperado they were after and got within ten feet of him before real danger developed itself. The stranger walked along without saying a word, and finally Crow and Shephish yelled: "Throw up your hands there. Black drew a Colt's 38-calibre five-shot revolver and opened fire. Two shots were fired from the revolver and still the desperado was unharmed. Then the men with the Winchester commenced pumping bullets into their antagonist. After the smoke had cleared away the desperado lay on the track lifeless. His body was taken to Kent and held awaiting orders from the sheriff. Sheriff Vanderwater brought the dead body of Black to this city to-night and an inquest will be held to-morrow.

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An Exceptional Case.

BY JAMES PAVIN.

"Facilis descensus Averni." It is easy to sink into sin! The philosophers and divines are at one upon that point. The ways of vice are ready greased for lurching; a tap with a mallet, nay, a push with a finger does it; and we slide almost unconsciously into the river that leads to the sea. But with crime it is different; not necessarily with the mere fraction of the law, for that is done by the man who smuggles a volume of the Trenchin Library into England (a very wrong thing to do), or by the young woman who declares her boy to be younger than he is in order that she may buy a railway ticket for him at half price (a very mean thing to do), but these things are not, save in the moral sense, crimes.

A man may take commission on bargains when he has no right to them, or even adulterate the liquor he sells, and yet may so conceal from himself the baseness of his act, under the shibboleth of "the custom of the trade," that his conscience is not tainted beyond that point. He would hesitate as much to commit an actual crime almost as much as an honest man.

It is quite possible, indeed it often happens, that a man who lives prosperously and dies "respected" has deserved to be a Newgate more than many a man who is there; but in the latter's case there has been at least a certain respectableness which has been wanting in that of the former.

Case, as a student of human nature, have always been my views, and the story I am about to relate is no contradiction to them, but only the exception which proves the rule. If I had not held them with such force of conviction matters would not perhaps have gone so far toward the bad as they did go, but, on the other hand, there might not have been any story to tell.

I live in the country now, but I have been a Londoner all my life. Perhaps I retired from business a little too soon—in defiance of the wise saw that warns us not to put off our clothes till we are ready for bed—but, at all events, business did not (as too often happens) retire from me; and now that I have little else to do I amuse myself by changing my investments. My old friend Brown, whose humor it is to enlarge on my little weakness, is always asking how the Artificial Rain Company's shares are getting on (it is curious by-the-by, that this very project, which, in the novel of "Ten Thousand a Year," is now within the sphere of commercial practicality or making a pretence of interest in the welfare of the "Bottle Sea Air Association," whereas as a matter of fact, I am a most prudent though a rather frequent investor).

Brown was staying with me a few weeks ago, to my great content, and brought down with him an odor of the rurlous of the Stock Exchange that quite freshened me up. "Young" Jones, the son of another old friend, was his fellow guest, and a greater contrast than there was between these two could hardly be imagined. The latter's countenance, though in a different way, a handsome high spirited lad, who I had every reason to believe had kicked a little over the traces at home, and who in a month or two was to be exported to the bush, where his love of open air pursuits, and his talents would have a better chance for development than in the office where he had been placed for a few years in the city. I did not sympathize with him of course, with this alteration of his plans for it and him, and besides he had not come down to stay with his godfather at Chesam Manor to be scolded but to be put in good heart. Brown thought I rather spoiled the lad, but a hard life lay before him, and the opportunity of enjoyment might not again come to him for years. He was full of practical jokes, but had too much respect for his godfather to play them on him; this I thought a sign of grace, but Brown (on whom he did play them) thought the contrary.

"An uncalculating joker," he said, "would play them on everybody, but Master Reginald has a very shrewd countenance on which side his bread was buttered."

A hard conclusion surely to arrive at on one so young, in any case, but peculiarly so in that of Reginald Jones. For Reginald as he was called, was thoughtless and unpremeditated even to recklessness as he had good cause to repent of; while his manner and appearance were frank and youthful even for his years. However, it is always useless to argue with my friend Brown when he enters a prejudice, and I did not attempt to do so.

One day, when I had received a consignment of scrip from my brokers, I opened in his presence the secret drawer of my desk, and placed it there, as it was my custom to do so since I had left town. It was as safe there as it would have been at my bankers', and much more convenient for exchange and the cutting off of the coupons.

"Now I think that is a risky thing to do," observed Brown.

"But my dear fellow, you have known of the drawer," I replied, I smiling, "and have never taken an improper advantage of it."

"I have known of it!" he answered, gravely, without taking any notice of the implied compliment, "but Master Reginald did not know of it, and now he does know."

"It was true that Reggie had been in the room, but I paid no more attention to the circumstance than to the fact of my fox terrier having also been present, and I said so, perhaps a little tartly, for I was vexed at Brown's unworthy suspicions.

"Yes, but your dog has not a bad name, and your young friend—" "He has nothing of the kind," I inter-

rupted hotly. "He has only been a little wild and wayward, and shown an incapacity for business. Why, if he took that scrip—which you must forgive me for saying is a notion that should not have entered your mind—he would have no more idea of how to dispose of it than I should of a Chaldean manuscript."

"Nevertheless, I should put it somewhere else till his visit was over," replied Brown, coldly; "you can't be too careful with transferable securities."

There the subject dropped, as I was not going to quarrel with my old friend on account of Master Reggie Jones, and the subject could no longer be pursued without heat at least on one side. In a few days Brown's visit came to an end, and the day after the boy left me.

It was just as I was starting for my usual morning walk, and ere I did so I am ashamed to say that I looked in to see that he had not gone off with my securities. I need not say they were all there safe enough, and I made up my mind that when my godson came to take a final leave of me, as he had promised to do, I would add to the send-off present I had intended to give him, a little satisfaction for the wrong my suspicion had done him. As for Brown (who was my senior by at least two years), my reflection was "There is no fool like an old fool."

The next week I went up to town, as I gave out and tried to persuade myself, on business, but my time was largely consumed in seeing old friends and dining out. One of my hosts was Ellderale, who, like myself had retired from business; we had been at college together, but though I often talked about him we had had no communication together for years; and our meeting on this occasion was as the Scotch say, "more by good luck than good guidance," we ran against one another in the street and he had insisted on my coming home with him. After dinner we discussed our undergraduate days, and renewed our youth (like the eagle) over a bottle of port.

"By-the-by," he remarked suddenly, "I was glad to oblige your friend by giving him an introduction to my stockbroker, Selderly."

"My friend? What friend do you mean?"

"Why, the man you wrote me about, I forget his name, but I've got your letter somewhere."

"You must be thinking of somebody else," I said. "I never wrote to you about anything of the kind."

"Indeed you did; and now I remember the name. It was Mr. Reginald Jones."

When he mentioned the name you could have knocked me down with a coupon. Before 10 o'clock the next morning I found myself at Mr. Selderly's office. That gentleman received me with civility. He had had the pleasure of doing business with my friend Mr. Jones, to the extent of several thousand pounds, and he had the connection would continue. "A very young man to be engaged in such transactions, but with all his wits about him," and it was his opinion since I was doubtless interested in him, "that he would make an excellent man of business."

I replied that I was very much interested in him since the scrip he had negotiated was my scrip, and in short I told him the whole story.

Master Reggie was to sail for Australia on the ensuing Thursday, and to wish his godfather good-bye on the previous day. I returned home at once to find two things, neither of which surprised me, (1) that my transferable securities were no longer in my secret drawer, and (2) a letter from Reggie himself lamenting that he would be too pressed for time to pay me his promised visit. In the meantime he was in the bosom of his family, which, I could very easily understand, was very much agitated by his approaching departure.

I was agitated, too, and could with difficulty restrain myself from going down to the rectory and mixing my tears with theirs. But the rector was an old friend of mine and a most excellent fellow, and I had no desire to break his heart by the revelation of a matter which he detected. I was, who had accompanied me from town, assured me might be settled in another and more quiet fashion.

From inquiries at the docks we found that Mr. Reggie's boxes were already on board the good ship Adelaide, and these were taken possession of by an officer in charge, who had also a warrant in his pocket for the apprehension of the young gentleman himself.

It was with little anxiety, but with much distress of mind that I took the train to Blackwall on Wednesday evening, upon receipt of a telegram which must have puzzled our country post-mistress not a little: "Your bird is caught; the seed is in the cage."

"I felt that must be how it would turn out," said the detective, who accompanied me. "He dared not leave his bag behind him this time."

This was an allusion to the trick that Master Reggie had played upon me by leaving my house; he had returned in his fly in five minutes (when I had started on my walk) for his bag, which he had purposely left behind in my study, and taken that opportunity to abstract the scrip. My servant (as the boy had doubtless calculated) had not thought it worth while to mention the fact, nor, indeed, had he done so, should I have attached any significance to it. Perhaps the lad had overheard some of my talk with Brown upon the matter, and had indeed it possible (as it actually had happened) that I should look in the drawer after my departure. The incident gave me a much better opinion of his intelligence than I had of his morals.

On board ship I found my young friend in custody and very much cast down.

"I am come for my scrip," I said (though I could see he knew well enough) "I have not got your scrip," he answered audaciously enough, but looking as pale as death.

"You had better not make me angry by adding lies to theft," I said. I felt 3-10 was trembling with rage, and the detective, who was in full possession of my

intentions in the matter, here judiciously put in his oar.

"The young gent is right enough, sir, in saying he ain't got no scrip, but he's got the money as he sold it for, and that's what we means to have you know. It's in these two boxes now, I dare say, marked 'cartridges,' is it not officer?"

"Yes, sir, it is." For he had not put his prisoner to the personal inconvenience of giving up his keys.

Then Master Reggie threw himself on his knees, and the mercy of his godfather.

"How could your father's son have sunk to be a thief?" I inquired sternly.

"It was a sudden temptation, the seeing you put the bonds in that secret drawer," he sobbed, "so overwhelming that I could not resist it."

The reply was much more efficacious than he had any idea of, because it corroborated the theory I had formed on the matter; for though many people are deaf to sentiment, there is nobody who does not like his theories to prove correct.

"Well, sir," I said, "unless I hear of your wrong again, I shall not prosecute you for your present offence, nor say anything about it to anybody."

And I never did (while the story could hurt him)—not even to Brown.

Brown asked me one day whether I had had no cause to repent my imprudence on showing "that young scapgrace" my secret drawer. And I was able truthfully to reply:

"Why, of course not."

Indeed, I bought back the scrip, as it happened, at a reduced price, and so even made a little money by it. The whole affair, indeed, including Master Reggie's deviation from honesty, may be described as an Exceptional Case.

WILL DEMAND WORK.

Unemployed of Cleveland Want Work or the Workhouse.

Cleveland, March 21.—A handful of socialists and Populist reformers have begun the formation of the Workhouse Club. The idea is to obtain as members all of the unemployed workmen and begin operations at the opening of the outdoor work in the spring. It is declared that they will first march in a body to the city hall and demand of the director of public works that he give them work. If he says he is not able to do so, which they anticipate, they propose marching in a body to the police court and request the judge to send them to the workhouse that they may have work and food, clothing and lodging.

If the judge refuses which they consider probable, they will declare war and begin operations at the opening of the outdoor work in the spring. It is declared that they will first march in a body to the city hall and demand of the director of public works that he give them work. If he says he is not able to do so, which they anticipate, they propose marching in a body to the police court and request the judge to send them to the workhouse that they may have work and food, clothing and lodging.

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import sugar and rice, estimate that this duty is equivalent to 80 per cent., and that in consequence of it the Rice Milling Co., which employ only from 50 to 70 hands, get from the people of Canada annually \$250,000 in taxation, while the revenue from cleaned rice obtained by the Government was only \$44,295 last year.

As to cottons, with two exceptions, the Montreal Cotton Company, of Valleyfield, and the Merchant's Manufacturing Company, of St. Henri, all the mills in Canada, now engaged in the production of white cottons, are the property of the Dominion Cotton Company, more generally known as the Cotton Combine.

In September this company doubled its capital stock from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000, issuing the new stock to the old holders on the payment of ten per cent. This \$1,500,000 worth of stock was added, though the cash addition to capital was only \$150,000. The other \$1,350,000, which was added,—forty-five per cent. of the new stock—was not water in the ordinary sense of the term. It represented, so it has been stated on behalf of the company, the difference between the actual value of the mills, and the amount paid for them.

The cotton mills during the Mackenzie regime made steady progress; and in 1879, when the tariff was being amended, the Government was informed by the cotton men that a duty of 20 per cent. would be sufficient. Instead of that excessively high duty being imposed, the result was that cotton mills were built everywhere, and there came a period of over-production followed by the collapse and ruin of nearly every company in Canada. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were lost to the original investors.

The cotton duties were changed in the last revision, but they were lowered but little if at all. During the first three months of the financial year 1893-4 there was imported into Canada various cotton manufactures valued at \$2,038,889 on which a duty of \$257,596 was paid or 27 per cent.; but in the first three months of the present financial year, under the new tariff, total duties of \$231,901 were paid on importations of \$820,941, or 29 per cent. This can hardly be called a reduction. The duty collected last year from cottons was \$1,226,843, and when it is borne in mind that for every yard of cotton imported there are three yards made in the country on which there is, if the manufacturers are to be believed, a private tax of at least 30 per cent., some idea of the immense amount of money indirectly paid to this combine may be obtained. Certainly two or three millions would be a mild calculation.

In agricultural implements the N. P. has been fatal to all the weaker manufacturers. They had either to go out of business or allow themselves to be absorbed by the bigger companies, and this course of absorption which they considered probable, they will declare war and begin operations at the opening of the outdoor work in the spring. It is declared that they will first march in a body to the city hall and demand of the director of public works that he give them work. If he says he is not able to do so, which they anticipate, they propose marching in a body to the police court and request the judge to send them to the workhouse that they may have work and food, clothing and lodging.

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KOOTENAY MINING NEWS.

Items of Interest Culled From the Press of the Great Mining District.

Development Work on Some of the Properties that Have Been Lying Idle.

NELSON.

D. W. McVicar, manager of the Britannia Mining Company of Nova Scotia, has taken up the option on the No. 1 mine lease and concentrator, and is negotiating for the purchase outright of the mine, which is owned by the Revelstoke Mining Company. The lease was held by Carter & Clark, and the mill was also owned by them. Since beginning work, Manager McVicar has shipped 150 tons of ore from the No. 1 mine to the smelter at Pilot Bay, and there are 40 tons of concentrates at the mill. About thirty men are employed at the mine and mill. The mine shows from one to three feet of ore in the face of every drift.

The concentrator at Three Forks is likely to be closed down for a while, owing to the breaking up of the road from the Alamo and Idaho mines, the lower end of which is in bad condition. The engine and boiler that was used temporarily to furnish power will be taken out and sent back to Nakusp, as the Genelle sawmill is to be started up on an order for lumber for the new C. & K. S. N. Co. boat. If the road gets in condition, the concentrator will be run by water power, there being ample water in Howson creek in the spring.

A specimen of ore from the Jeff Davis claim, in Ainsworth district, was assayed recently and gave a return of 3200 ounces of silver. William Alpe-son, the owner of the claim, hurried from Spokane and is now on the ground looking to see if there is enough of the high grade stuff to make a carload shipment. The Jeff Davis is to the east of the Spokane and Trinker claim, and is on the townsite of Ainsworth.

While not definitely decided on, it is not unlikely that the owners of the Alamo, Idaho and Cumberland mines, in Kootenay district, will build tramways to connect these mines with the concentrator near Three Forks. The main one will be between two and three miles long and will probably be a rail tramway. The branches to the different mines will be wire rope tramways.

The lower tunnel in the Slocan Star is in ground that shows stringers of minerals, and the footwall is likely to be cut almost any day. Slocan mining men say that if the Slocan Star vein is good and strong in the lower tunnel it will add 100 per cent. to the value of ever mine in that district. May the vein be good and strong.

Robert O. Jennings, who is prospecting placer ground on White Horse creek, in East Kootenay district, has a shaft down 120 feet and thinks -- is not far from bed rock, as he is working among large boulders. If Mr. Jennings strikes pay, a large area of ground in the neighborhood will be worked.

The Blue Bell mine has shipped over 8000 tons of ore to Pilot Bay in the last three months, the bulk of which has been run through the concentrator. The ore is not high grade, but that shipped of late is said to contain 11-2 per cent. of nickel.

The only work on which Chinese are employed in Kootenay is that carried on by the reclamation company on Kootenay river. It seems that the Chinese are employed through a "tyee," who draws the pay for the men. Recently Manager Alexander paid the "tyee," and as the payment was by check, he told the men that he would have to go to Victoria to get the check cashed. He went and he is now in China. The men are penniless and without food, and many of them are straggling into the placer camps on the creeks near Nelson. It can be said to the credit of white men at work on these creeks, that the Chinese are not allowed to get hungry.

A. L. Davenport is expected in from Portland, Oregon, by April 1st, when it is likely the Poorman ten-stamp mill on Eagle creek will be started up. A force of men have been employed all winter at the Poorman mine taking out ore by contract.

Quebec, March 22.—The Quebec and Lewis Trades and Labor Council have resolved to petition

Startling Prices

Boys' School Suits, \$1.50, \$1.60, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, etc.
Men's Business Suits, \$5, \$6, \$7.50, \$8.50, etc.
15 Cases just to hand.

B. WILLIAMS & CO., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

Exceptional Values

NEWS OF THE INTERIOR.

Day Labor Saves the Province Several Thousand Dollars on One Job.

Interesting Budget From Correspondents and Papers of the Districts.

THOMPSON VALLEY.

From our own correspondent.
Ashcroft, March 23.—The Lytton bridge was completed in time for St. Patrick's day. It Hon. Chief Commissioner Martin does not call it St. Patrick's bridge, he does not expect Mike Sullivan to act as off-wheel horse when his political car is stuck in the mud. This bridge is a grand structure, and is a standing proof of the wisdom of using day's labor of our own people, instead of letting contracts to San Francisco companies. A great deal of credit must be given to Superintendent Stevenson and Foreman Trodden for the speed, economy and workmanship of the bridge. Mr. Stevenson constructed the bridge at two thousand dollars less cost than the estimate, and railway bridge builders and engineers say if it had been let out at contract it would not be tendered for at less than six thousand dollars more than it has cost. Now, let me suggest to my friend, Mr. Martin, that he use this saving of two thousand dollars, but preferably the six thousand, in extending the wagon road from Lytton toward Lillooet. Here is the first farming settlement found in our great interior, left without a road after thirty-three years. Extend the road up to the last farm on East side at least, and then consider the rest, but make a move this year. The more money spent in roads and bridges the less temptation to waste it on ornamental extravaganzas. The farmers along the valley are considering the feasibility of starting canning factories for tomatoes, corn, etc. If the agricultural department would publish plans, estimates and the way canneries are started in Ontario and California it would serve a useful purpose. John Murray, of Spence's Bridge, is writing his recollections of early days, and I would suggest to all old-timers to write him their stories of the old times, so that they may be preserved for future readers. If the government when they appointed a librarian had given the post to a man like Murray, the library would have served the purpose of a history of this province. But they needed a chief trumpeter.

The Ashcroft bridge is finished, and it is an improvement on the old one in the matter of stability. But it is to be hoped that the government will never send out of the country again for men to build its bridges. Ashcroft is full of people, and they keep coming, and then onward to Cariboo. The prospect for a golden harvest is great, but poor men should remember that they need beef and potatoes with the prospects to make a good meal. In the valley the turn-over against the government is wonderful. It is true that governments as with men: As you sow, so shall you reap. We are to have a newspaper published at Ashcroft shortly.

REVELSTOCK.

Revelstock Mail.
The work of improving Kootenay rapids for the benefit of steamer navigation, which has been going forward under the direction of Mr. F. C. Gamble, Dominion engineer, for some time, has now been practically finished. It consisted of about one thousand feet of crib work with rip-rap on the outside to protect it from the wash of high water. The work done this winter was in connecting previous cribs by new work and in extensions, and has been going on nearly four months. The cribs are located on the edge of deep water to prevent steamers drifting on the bar at places where the rapids are strong. If any further improvement is projected, it will doubtless be a deepening of the channel where rocks on the hard clay of the river bed need blasting out for the advantage of navigation in low water. The party that left Kootenay rapids last week came up the river in small boats. They found several miles of ice, over which they had to drag their canoes, and the upper end of the lower lake and in the narrows. The steamer Lytton since made an attempt to reach the upper lake, but was turned back by the ice.

The arrival of a carload of wire the first of the week was the signal for an increase of activity along the river bank. Timbers, pierced with strong iron bolts had been already placed on the river bed, and a large force of men was at once put to work carrying the brush and distributing it across these timbers. The wire was strung under and over the brush, other timbers will be fastened over it, and weighing down all will be the tons of rock which are being hauled from the quarry. With the energy which has been shown this week in pushing the work it will be finished in a short time.

LYTTON.

The inland Sentinel.
The government bridge across the Thompson river at this point is now completed. It is without doubt the finest wooden bridge in the province. The farmers are now able to bring in their produce without the extra cost of ferrying, and they are taking advantage of it. Mr. Stevenson will move his outfit to Ashcroft this week, it being the next place there is work to be done. The Finch mining company's scow is

at present at work on Mormon bar. We hear very favorable reports of their success, but Mr. Youngs, the manager, does not seem inclined to tell the result of the last clear-up. If you can rely on what the hired men say, it was at least satisfactory. The Indians are taking advantage of the low water and are strewn along the bars with their rockers. The average day's work is from \$1 to \$3.

NEW DENVER.

The Homestake, at Trail creek, owned principally by S. M. Wharton and C. Teasdale has been bonded for \$10,000 to Stephen B. Elkins, secretary of war at Washington, D. C.
To satisfy a debt held by C. E. Taylor against W. A. Flager, Deputy Sheriff Robinson will sell the Black Bird, Manitoba, Gorman and Nonpareil claims at Nelson on the 29th. The claims are in the dry ore belt, near Bear Lake, and are good properties.
The Duluth syndicate, represented by Captain Moore, expect to ship three thousand tons of ore before crying quits for the season.
Last week the Surprise shipped by way of Kaslo, 22 1/2 tons of ore to Aurora, Ill., and 76 tons to Everett. It was valued at \$9850.

ANOTHER RAILWAY SCHEME.

C. P. R. Talk of Running a Line to New Denver.

The Ledger.

Not many days ago a prominent C. P. R. official was visiting at Three Forks, and while there got into conversation with a business man who knows a thing or two about New Denver. The talk centred upon the building of the proposed Kaslo & Slocan railway, and its effect upon the country. The railway man came out bluntly and stated that the C. P. R. would never let a foreign road cut them out of their own territory. He stated that it was tacitly understood at headquarters that so soon as dirt commenced to fly on the Kaslo road, just as soon would the C. P. R. commence operations on this side. An extension would be run from the N. & S. R. through this town, bridging Carpenter creek, and reaching the higher levels on the other side. The road would then follow up the pass, close to the Mountain Chief mine, and head for Sandon and Cody creek—giving a better grade, be less liable to slides, and affording the big mines an opportunity to ship their ores in bulk without sacking or extra handling. The present track was on the wrong side of the pass, and unless the north fork of the Carpenter gave some evidences of shipping ore the road from here up would be abandoned. From here the main line of the Crow's Nest road would run down to the lake shore to tap the camps along the Four, Eight and Ten Mile creeks; follow the Slocan river, and connect with the C. & K. railway at Slocan crossing. By the uniting of the latter road with the N. & S. R. railway at Nelson, through transit could be had direct to the smelters. Ore would be loaded on the cars at the mines and taken to its destination direct. New Denver would then be made a divisional point, or junction, and it was far too important a town to be overlooked as it had been. Though attention would necessarily be directed to the extension of the road northwards to the main line of the C. P. R., yet the first move would be to make connections to the south.

The above statements are vouched for by the party furnishing the data to The Ledger's Young Man. But this is only one of the surprising events of the future, for there is even now a shadow looming up of equal import to New Denver.
WAR IN THE EAST.
Japanese Continue the Attack on the Pescadores—Peace Negotiations.
London, March 25.—A Simonoski dispatch says Li Hung Chang will refuse to cede territory to Japan, but will offer a greatly increased sum of money as indemnity instead. It is believed, therefore, that the peace negotiations will not be successful, there evidently being some secret force behind China.
Shanghai, March 25.—The Japanese attacked the forts north of Makong, Pescadore, on Saturday and Sunday both by sea and land. Communication by telegraph with Formosa has not been restored this morning and the land lines communicating with the Pescadores are still interrupted.

STEAMER BELFAST WRECKED.
Known to be Saved.
Greenock, March 25.—The British steamer Durham City from Newport, News March 24th, for Glasgow, arrived to-day with four of the crew of the British steamer Belfast, which is ashore on Iona Island, and which will probably become a total wreck. Sixteen of the Belfast's crew are missing.

VICTIMS OF THE EXPLOSION.
Funeral Services Held at Evanston Yesterday Afternoon.
Evanston, Wyo., March 25.—The burial of the 61 victims of the Red Canyon coal mine disaster took place yesterday. It was first intended to have all the bodies placed in the church at once during the service but this was found impracticable and the coffins were arranged in rows around the edifice.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION

The Little Scheme Devised by the Ottawa Government Did Not Work Well.

Events Prematurely Compelled Them to Make Known Their Position.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 17.—When Dalton McCarthy was pressing the cabinet to get a few days time to prepare his brief in the Manitoba school case before they commenced to hear it, the premier and his colleagues would not consent because it was said that meantime the Manitoba legislature would be out of session and the matter would therefore have to stand over for another year without anything being done. Mr. McCarthy wanted to get an extension of time from Monday until Thursday. This was refused by the cabinet. The consequence was that he had to make the best of it, and go on without much information which he otherwise would have been able to get. At that time the government had everything arranged between the French ministers and the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Quebec to pass the remedial order, and then bring on the elections. The arrangement was such, as the government and their friends thought, would dish the Grits. It was to be separate schools, and nothing but separate schools that was to do the electioneering work down in Quebec, and the word was to go forth among the faithful in the lodges in Ontario that nothing of the kind was to happen and if needs be the senate would be brought into play to thwart any remedial order that might be passed through the commons. By a plan of this kind would need a master hand like the lamented premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, to see it through. The dilly-dallying of the government and the blundering actions of the members of the administration gave the whole thing away, and today Sir Mackenzie Bowen and his colleagues are sitting upon an avalanche praying that Premier Greenway may propose the Manitoba legislature or that something else may happen to give them an excuse for once more shelving the whole school question.

The hearing of the case closed a week ago Thursday last. A shorthand note of the proceedings was taken daily and the government instructed that it be printed and placed before them in pamphlet form every morning. This was done. It was not only intended, but it was given out in the government press, that on the following Saturday (that is a week ago last Saturday) the cabinet was to meet to pass the remedial order. The meeting was called and adjourned until Monday without anything being done. From Monday an adjournment was made until Friday last, when the premier sent out notices for all the members to be present. That meeting was countermanded on Thursday and the cabinet met yesterday (Saturday) for the purpose, as one of the members said of discussing and transacting routine business.

The cause of all this is that the double-dealing of the government has been found out. In the first place they did not expect that the Manitoba government would put in any defence before the cabinet. In this they were disappointed. The presence of Mr. McCarthy in the case, and the reports of the proceedings before the cabinet, stirred up the ultra Protestants and the Orangemen in Ontario. It was plainly seen from the opposition which the ministers gave Mr. McCarthy and the way they siled with Mr. Ewart that a remedial order was intended. Following the hearing of the case came the meeting in Toronto which passed resolutions for non-interference. This was bad enough, but not so bad as what followed. At the annual meeting of the grand Orange lodge of Ontario west, held at St. Catharines, the president, James Hughes, brother of Sam Hughes, M. P., who spells Roman Catholic with a small "r" and a small "c", illustrative of the contempt in which he holds them, had an address prepared which was intended to assist the government in its campaign. In the first place Mr. H. Hughes denounced separate schools, as he has always done, and said it was the duty of all Orangemen to see that they were not extended in the country. He then proceeded to review the recent judgment of the judicial committee of the privy council and held that the Roman Catholics were entitled to separate schools in Manitoba. It might be said here that Hon. N. C. Wallace, controller of customs, and grand master of the Orange order in Canada, accompanied Mr. Hughes to the meeting in St. Catharines and was present when he delivered up his address. The clauses in the address regarding the schools threw a bomb into the camp, and the McCarthyites and the P. A. branches of the order became terribly indignant. The result, at any rate, was not only to strike the clauses out of the address of the president but resolutions were passed condemning separate schools and asking the government to have the British North America Act amended so as to do away with them altogether. Until this was done Controller Wallace kept a discreet silence but when he saw that defeat stared him in the face he joined quickly with the majority and in favor of the abolition of separate schools.

Now it is impossible for Mr. Wallace to hold these views and remain in the ministry. Indeed, the government cannot retain him if he has the indecency to remain drawing his \$5000 salary. Although not in the cabinet he is nevertheless of the government and when his

views do not accord with the government he must necessarily resign. Mr. Wallace has gone further than declaring against interference with Manitoba in this particular case, he has declared against separate schools in Ontario. The leading French Conservative newspaper, La Minerve, very quickly tells the government that Mr. Wallace cannot remain in the ministry. So that the government is daily getting deeper and deeper in the mire. The lines have now been drawn so tightly in Quebec that they will have nothing from the government out the voice of parliament on the school question. They will not trust the government nor accept an order-in-council on the matter. In other words they say that if the government wants their votes they will require to deliver the goods. If they don't do this they can't get their support. In Ontario the prospect is that Mr. Wallace will now head the Orangemen against interference, but if there is a possibility at all of his remaining at the head of the customs he will do so. At all events the government, in its double dealing in this matter has brought down upon it a fine state of affairs. SLABTOWN.

CLERGY ARE NOT RETICENT

Methodist Ministers of Winnipeg Preach on the Remedial Order Yesterday.

Rev. Henderson Says it is Coercion of Manitoba by Federal Authorities.

Winnipeg, March 25.—The Ottawa government's order for remedial school legislation has stirred up the Protestant clergy in this city much more than the Greenway government. In the Methodist churches yesterday sermons were preached on the school question. The remarks of Rev. Henderson, in the Zion church being several times applauded by the congregation. The tenor of the preachers' remarks were that the present law was just to all classes and creeds, yet there would be no serious objection to some modifications to more fully meet the views of Roman Catholics. The mandate of the Ottawa government was the practical restoration of separate schools as they existed from 1870 to 1890. It meant the coercion of Manitoba by the Federal authorities at the command of the Roman Catholic clergy of Quebec. This would not be tolerated.

Catarrah Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes—One short puff of the breath through the Blow-er supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrah Powder, diffuses this powder over 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. 60 cents. At Geo. Morrison's.

Johnny who has jammed his finger — "Plague take it!" — "Teacher—Oh, Johnny, you shouldn't say that!" — "Johnny—You'd oughter hear my papa when he hurts himself!"

A New Shortening

If you have a sewing machine, a clothes wringer or a carpet sweeper (all new inventions of modern times), it's proof that you can see the usefulness of new things.

Cottolene

Is a new shortening, and every housekeeper who is interested in the health and comfort of her family should give it a trial. It's a vegetable product and far superior to anything else for shortening and frying purposes. Physicians and Cooking Experts say it is destined to be adopted in every kitchen in the land. This is to suggest that you put it in yours now. It's both new and good. Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

Consumption.

Valuable treatment and two bottles of medicine sent Free to any sufferer from Consumption. Full address: T. I. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

MEDICAL.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Certain to effect a cure in all cases. Read proofs below:
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
Box 15, Carleton Place, Ontario, Can., Ill., Feb. 24, '94.
Dear Sir—Please send me one of your Horse Books and oblige. I have used a great deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success. It is a wonderful medicine and I can assure you that I keep a bottle on hand at all times.
Yours truly,
G. L. POWELL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.
Dr. R. J. Kendall Co., Canton, Mo., Apr. 3, '92.
Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with much success. I think it the best Liniment I ever used. It removed one Curb, one Blood Spavin and killed one Bone Spavin. I have recommended it to several of my friends who are much pleased with the result.
S. E. HAY, P. O. Box 214.
For Sale by all Druggists, or address
Dr. R. J. KENDALL, COMPTON ST., ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.



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

127 lbs. 134 lbs. 147 lbs.
BEGINNING FIRST MONTH SECOND MONTH
ABSOLUTELY
Cures Loss Power, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Diseases caused by Abuse, Over Work, Indiscretion, Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Lack of Energy, Lost Memory, Headache and Wakefulness.
Young, middle-aged or old men suffering from the effects of liquor and excess, restored to perfect health, manhood and vigor. RELIEF TO THOUSANDS BY THIS MARVELOUS REMEDY.

A Cure is Guaranteed!
To everyone using this Remedy according to directions, or money cheerfully and conscientiously refunded.
PRICE \$1.00, 6 PACKAGES \$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 only. Tells you how to get well and stay well.

ADDRESS: D. E. CAMPBELL
Family Chemist,
SOLE AGENT, VICTORIA, B. C.
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PENNY ROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies and gentlemen. It regulates the menstrual period, purifies the blood, and relieves all ailments arising from impure blood. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all cases of nervous debility, headache, and general weakness. Price 25 cents per box.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TEST. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Loss of Appetite, and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes cure when all other medicines fail. One box 50c. Six boxes \$2.50. Manufactured by FERRIS & CO., Windsor, Ont. Sold by all druggists.

Leave Doubtful Seeds alone. The best are easy to get, and cost no more. Ask your dealer for FERRY'S SEEDS

Always the best. Known everywhere. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1895 tells you what, how, and when to plant. Sent Free. Get it Address: D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

\$3 A DAY SURE

Send your address how to make \$3 a day absolutely. In the locality where you live, send us your work we will pay you the money. Remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work. Absolutely true. Don't fail to write today. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 15 Windsor, Ont.

Seed Potatoes.

Now is the time for farmers to change their seed. Ashcroft potatoes for sale cheap. Write for quotations to the Ideal Provisory Store, 90 Yates street, Victoria, or Major & Eldridge, Vancouver. m13-1m-w

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandor Streets.

Vict

Vol. 11—No. 15.
WHOLE NUMBER 519.

FALLING TO P

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Victoria Weekly Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1895.

PART 2.

FALLING TO PIECES

Tupper Resigns Because Bowell Accepted Van Horne's Advice Instead of His.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster also on the Verge of Deserting the Government.

He May Be Saved By Being Given the Leadership in the House.

Ottawa, March 27.—It is reported that Sir Charles H. Tupper has resigned his position in the cabinet. He has not attended a meeting of the cabinet since it was decided to have a session. Tupper was in favor of a general election. A gentleman thoroughly posted in political affairs said that it is understood that Sir Charles takes the ground that the course the government should have adopted was to immediately appeal to the country on the school issue, that being in his opinion the correct constitutional course to follow. On the other hand it is said that Sir Mackenzie Bowell differed from this opinion, and it being one of the prerogatives of the premier to decide when dissolution shall take place, he took the course which commended itself to his own judgment.

Ottawa, March 27.—Tupper was closeted in the house all day and refused to see anyone. Late reports in government circles is that Foster also may resign. He was more strongly for an election than Tupper. However, with promises of the leadership in the commons, he may remain.

None of the ministers of the crown who were interviewed by your correspondent to-day will deny the statement that Tupper has resigned from the cabinet, neither will they confirm it. It is correct that he has not attended a cabinet meeting since it was decided to hold a session before the general election. Tupper all along has been determined for elections, although he saw defeat. He was riding for a fall, so that Laurier would have had such a legacy on the school question, finances, etc., that would bring down unpopularity on the Liberal party. Now he sees the government will have to go on with these matters and meet parliament without a leader in the house and come out of it all so badly defeated as not to be recognizable. The fact that Foster is to be made the leader in the commons is also another reason for Tupper's dissatisfaction. He was not in favor of Patterson's retirement. It is said that his resignation has not yet been accepted.

Dr. Montague was sworn in secretary of state at the council last evening. Hon. J. C. Patterson retires.

THE EMPEROR AND BISMARCK.

Press Comments on the Action of the Reichstag.

Friedrichsruhe, March 26.—In proposing Bismarck's health at luncheon, Emperor William said: "The eightieth birthday of your serene highness coincides with the 25th year of the German Empire. The congratulations of the army, rendered sacred to the memory of the mighty struggle, I was able to offer you before the troops. It is not to the great statesman, but to the officer that my fervent wishes go out to-day. Three mottoes appear to me to be especially appropriate to this day. First, the constitution verse, 'Whatever we do, do it heartily as to the Lord and not unto men.' This betokens the immovable trust in God by which your highness accomplished your mighty task, and which, moreover, the army has never denied. The second motto is the word 'nevertheless.' This was the expression of the brave Count Mansfeld when boldly, with sword in his mailed hand, he confronted an overwhelming amount of foes. Your highness often proved the truth of this motto, especially in that time of weighty resolutions for my grandfather, when he proudly pointed to his officers. The third motto, 'Spectemur Ugento' (let us be judged by our actions), which my English dragoon regiment wrote proudly on its standard when, after riding down the enemy's square, they captured their colors. This motto can serve as an answer to everything that your highness' enemies and envious may say or do. But we, who joyfully and admiringly feel your highness' desire to complete the splendid work commenced under the glorious old Kaiser, one and all join in the cry which all Germany, from the snow clad Alps to the dykes of the Baltic, where the breakers thunder and roar, will shout with glowing hearts."

Berlin, March 26.—It is learned that the Kaiser during luncheon at Friedrichsruhe to-day referred to the political situation. He said that he was fully determined to dissolve the reichstag and that

CUBANS STILL DETERMINED

The First Authentic News of the Rebellion That Has Been Received.

Many of the Inhabitants Ready to Join the Rebels—Some Skirmishes.

Tampa, Fla., March 26.—The steamer Olivette arrived Sunday night from Havana, bringing a number of passengers from the eastern end of the island. They were able to give more authentic accounts of the Cuban insurrection than any heretofore received. Among them was Juan who had been at Manzanillo from January 8 to March 17, excepting occasionally visiting the interior. He states the uprising occurred simultaneously throughout the province of Santiago February 24. The next day Gen. La Chambre arrived at Guantanamo from Santiago with 200 Spanish soldiers, returning to Santiago on the 26th with a part of the same troops. His reason is unknown, but it is supposed he feared a trap. The chief of the rebels around Guantanamo is Henry Brooks, nephew of R. Brooks of Santiago. Since the first outbreak he has been joined by Pesque Perez, a very good soldier. They have 600 men at Guantanamo. In Santiago province there are 6000 men under arms. The opinion is that would Puerto Principe rise, as planned upon the Olivette's departure, this would bring a strong force of determined men, increasing the insurgents to about 10,000. Mirabel, a band of Strands, returned the child to his parents on March 16. Mirabel claims to hold a commission of Colonel from the Cubans. He commands a strong, dangerous band. At Santiago some young men who were in sympathy with the cause did not join the movement, fearing that the negroes were the principal directors. This inference was drawn from Guillermo's statement that his chief was Guanalber Gomez. About thirty miles from Santiago, near El Cobre, 400 Spanish troops were on March 15th ambushed by an insurgent band under command of Pallas. The Spanish loss was exceedingly heavy. They were routed, and the Cubans notified the Spanish authorities to send for their dead and wounded. The number of the Cuban band is not known. Guillermo, who has been in the vicinity of Cristo, was seen by the passenger interviewed. He is a leader of strength and the government forces fear and watch him. He hovers near Manzanillo, commanding 500 well drilled cavalry. About March 16 he sacked Champuega village, which consists of about seven hundred inhabitants, and which was being guarded by 50 Spanish soldiers. The commanding lieutenant was captured, while absent from the garrison, the fortification was surrounded, and upon the promise of life being spared the arms and the barracks were surrendered. This happened in midday. That night, after the insurgents had gone, five Spanish troops arrived. The surrendering lieutenant was arrested by them and sent to prison. A great many ex-Spanish soldiers are with Guerrero and Masson, four miles from Manzanillo. Guerra captured the arms from the plantations. As a rule the plantations are unattended, but a Spanish plantation is not permitted to work. In Manzanillo the volunteers and citizens are constantly fearing capture. The entrances to the city are guarded, and no one is allowed to pass the gates at night. Those entering during the day are compelled to surrender their arms. The streets are constantly patrolled at night. Some of the richer stores have erected opposite their stands small turreted towers with their round bodies projecting into the streets from the corners, so that loop holes command the four directions from the street. These towers are ten feet high and twelve feet in diameter. The latest reports are that the insurgent forces have withdrawn into the interior, to plan an attack, it is thought, upon Santiago. Col. Santocilla has arrived at Manzanillo from Santiago and is in command of the Manzanillo section of Spanish troops, of about one hundred soldiers, who, after a fight at Baire, started for the interior. When passing Bayano and about five miles distant he was ambushed by nearly 400 insurgents. The fire was so fierce that they were compelled to form a hollow square to protect themselves. The Spanish ranks were fearfully mowed down, while the Cuban losses were not insignificant. Among the latter Rodriguez, an aide of Masson, was killed. Had it not been for the timely arrival of Spanish troops from Bayano the band of Spaniards would have been a total loss. Around the Canto river section the whole country is in a state of rebellion. A strong band of insurgents are on the northern coast, daily expecting an expedition from the United States. The insurance movement does not appear to be received with favor by the people, who are moving into the cities. All kinds of work is suspended. The cutting of high grade timber has stopped, from the fact that numbers of the cutters are with the insurgents and others are not to be had to take their places. The insurgents do not allow of the movement of a fettle, keeping them in their regular pastures. In the latter part of April the rainy season begins in that section. The roads will become impassable, making all kinds of movement difficult and expensive, especially

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Orange Grand Lodge of Manitoba to Meet at Winnipeg This Afternoon.

Desperate Attempt of Three Criminals to Escape From the Woodstock Jail.

Winnipeg, March 27.—The Orange grand lodge of Manitoba opens this afternoon. It is expected that important resolutions on the school question will be passed. Quebec, March 27.—It is understood the writ for the by-election in Quebec West will be issued to-day or to-morrow. Either Dobell or McGreevy will be the government candidate.

Delta, Ont., March 27.—The Liberals of South Leeds have nominated W. H. Fredenburg for the commons.

Halifax, March 27.—J. A. Macdonald, M. P. Victoria, has been re-nominated for the commons by the Conservatives.

Owen Sound, March 27.—There is intense excitement at shallow Lake over the mysterious death of John Flynn, who was found in the wood shed at Cruikshanks' school house with several wounds on his head.

Woodstock, Ont., March 27.—David McGee, James Munroe and Thomas Perry, three prisoners confined in the jail here awaiting removal to the Central Prison at Toronto, made a determined attempt to escape yesterday. They made a savage attack on Governor Cameron, knocking him down and injuring him severely and then escaped to the yard when the alarm having been given, they were captured as they were attempting to scale the wall with the aid of planks.

Toronto, March 27.—John Waldie has declined the Liberal nomination in Hamilton.

Charlottetown, March 27.—The provincial auditors report was tabled in the legislature yesterday. The year's expenditure is \$302,632; receipts, \$282,468.

Montreal, March 27.—Sir Donald A. Smith has accepted the presidency of the committee of management of the international exhibition which it is proposed to hold in Montreal in 1896. An influential delegation has been appointed to ask the Dominion and provincial governments for assistance.

Quebec, March 27.—The arbitration court has rendered judgment in the matter of the city of Hamilton's coupons connected with the unsettled accounts between the provinces. The province of Ontario has been ordered to pay the sum of \$16,000.

Toronto, March 27.—In the legislature yesterday Hon. Mr. Bronson introduced a bill prohibiting Sunday traffic on any electric road extending more than one mile beyond the limit of any city, town or incorporated village. The bill will likely become law.

Ottawa, March 27.—In the specifications for the steam service between Canada, France and Belgium, which the department of trade and commerce is inviting, it is provided that the vessels must have cold storage accommodation.

Eleven tenders have been received for the Peterboro to Lakefield division of the Trent canal.

A recent customs ruling states that horse and hair clippers are dutiable as "tools N. E. S." at 35 per cent.

The exports from Canada to Great Britain of hay last month amounted to 450 tons as against 1136 in February of last year.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and neuralgic radicular pains. In 10 to 15 days, its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Geo. Morrison, druggist.

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JAPAN EXPRESSES HER GRIEF

The Russian Who Shot Li Hung Chang Receives Severe Punishment.

Imperial Rescript Published in a Special Issue of the Official Gazette.

New York, March 27.—A special to the Herald from Shanghai says: "The following is a translation from an imperial rescript, published in a special issue of the Japanese official Gazette in connection with the attempt upon the life of Li Hung Chang. 'China is now in a state of war with our country, but she has, with a due observance of the forms of international etiquette, sent an ambassador for the conclusion of peace. We, on our part, named our plenipotentiaries, who were instructed to meet him and negotiate at Simonski, thus it was incumbent upon us, in pursuance with international usage, to afford the ambassador treatment consistent with the national honor and to accord him a suitable escort for his protection. We consequently gave orders to all functionaries to use the utmost diligence and to therefore, with profound grief that we now have to express our regret, that a Russian should have dared to inflict personal injury upon the Chinese ambassador. The culprit must receive the severest punishment provided by law. Our official subjects must respect our wishes to preserve the glory of this country untarnished, and must provide against the recurrence of such violence. The rescript is signed by the Emperor and countersigned by his ministers. Simonski, March 27.—The condition of Li Hung Chang is very favorable. His physician has warned his attendants of the necessity of a free use of antiseptic applications. The far enemy has been free from fever. London, March 27.—A Yokohama dispatch says the Japanese Diet closed its session this morning. The Diet passed resolutions deploring the assault upon Li Hung Chang. The greatest care is being exercised in the treatment of the Chinese envoy's wound, lest blood poisoning should supervene.

GREAT BIG STEAL. Officers of the Whiskey Trust Charged With Pocketing Rebates.

Chicago, March 27.—To-day's disclosures of the extraordinary management of the whiskey trust under the Greenhut regime was quite as startling as anything that has heretofore been developed by the examination of the books and papers. The inspectors appointed by the reorganization committee have, it was said, discovered that nearly \$400,000 was paid by railroads, presumably for the benefit of the trust, but not one dollar of it appears among the credit items on the books. The money was paid on rebates on shipments, and the men who received it, it is alleged, were among the highest officials of the trust. Only the outlines of the story were allowed to leak out. In its entirety it was preserved to be presented to the reorganization committee at its meeting in New York, and by the committee to be used, as a basis for its future action in court against certain officers of the trust. The experts, it is said, accidentally hit on a clue, which, followed up, disclosed to

MINISTERS ON THE RUN.

Messrs. Tupper and Foster Fail to Appear at the Cabinet Meeting To-day.

Ottawa, March 28.—There was a meeting of the cabinet this afternoon, called to consider the action taken by Tupper. It is needless to say that Tupper was not present. It was given out that he had left for Montreal, but this is understood only to be an excuse for his not attending the council. He is said to be still hiding at his house, waiting to see what the government will do in his case. Foster was not at the cabinet meeting either. In his case it is said at the department that he has got a bad cold. He has not been there since Tuesday. Tupper left his department at the same time as Foster left and neither has returned since. Some even go so far as saying that dissolution may yet come. The report is current here to-day that Clarke Wallace's resignation was before to-day's cabinet meeting. The story published that Lord Aberdeen has been recalled is fiction.

CLAIM A VICTORY. Rebels Defeated at Boyaca After a Hard Fight.

New York, March 26.—A special to the Herald from Panama says: "The Government has issued a bulletin claiming a victory over the rebels at Boyaca. It was a costly one, however, for out of the 3000 troops under General Reyes, which formed the expedition, 1500 dropped off through fatigue or disease during the march and of the remaining 1500, which gave battle to the rebels, 700 were killed before victory rested with the government.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Liberals Anxious That Mr. Marchant Should Contest the Constituency.

Nanaimo, March 27.—For several months past the New Vancouver Coal Company have been engaged in prospecting in the Protection main slope. At different times veins of coal were met with only to be lost again in a few days. Now the company have been rewarded by the recovery of an excellent seam of coal which cannot be surpassed in quality from any other pit on the island. The vein is from six to seven feet thick and has every appearance of being in abundance. The discovery is of the greatest importance to the people of this city who depend solely upon these mines. The company are carrying on several other prospects which may turn out well in time.

There is a general wish among the Liberals of Nanaimo that Mr. W. Marchant should contest this constituency in the Liberal interest. Mr. Marchant has made himself deservedly popular by his addresses before the Liberal club and it is the opinion of many that wherever he addressed a meeting in the constituency his nomination would be readily secured. It is a well known fact that the present member would rather face any man in the city on a public platform than Mr. Marchant.

The fire wardens have allowed the repairs to Patterson & Buckle's store to be proceeded with. The subject has called for much comment and the work for a time was stopped pending the decision of the fire wardens.

Ald. Davison has introduced a by-law having for its object the purchase of the present water works.

Ald. Plants has introduced a by-law for the purpose of erecting a new school on a more modern plan. There are several other loan by-laws to be introduced this year all of a progressive nature.

Nanaimo, March 28.—It is intimated that should the corporation persist in their endeavor to control the water works the company will decide to settle the matter by arbitration.

Frank Smith, charged before Judge Harrison yesterday, under the speedy trials act, with receiving stolen goods at the recent fire on Commercial street, was acquitted. Smith was ordered to return the goods to C. E. Stevenson & Co.

The city council propose changing the amount of hotel licenses. Hotels which now pay \$300 a year to the city will only be required to pay \$200, while saloons will be called upon to pay \$400, or \$100 more than at present.

The final act is said to be enacted between the E. & N. railway company and the Newcastle townsite disputants. L. H. Solly, of the E. & N. land department, and A. P. Luxton, solicitor for the company, are here with a view of seeing that P. Brodie and the Hoggans are ejected from their holdings.

WAS BADLY TREATED. Sybil Sanderson Not Very Well Satisfied With Her Reception in America.

New York, March 27.—Sybil Sanderson, prima donna, sailed for Paris on the La Gasconne last Saturday. Another passenger is Don Antonio Terry. Miss Sanderson is reported to have said to a close friend before her departure that she would never again return to this country, her native land, where, she says, she has been terribly abused. It is also said that she will retire from the stage.

KASLO LIBERALS. Organization Complete—South Kootenay Will Go for Mr. Bostock.

Kaslo, March 21.—A meeting of Liberals was held in the reading room here last night. George O. Buchanan in the chair and E. E. Chipman secretary. An association was formed of all such as wished to endorse the Liberal platform of the national convention of 1893, and the candidature of Mr. Bostock. About thirty-five of those present signed the roll. G. O. Buchanan was elected president; E. E. Chipman, secretary; A. Carney, vice-president; A. Goodenough, treasurer. Kaslo, and in all probability the whole of South Kootenay will go Liberal.

al Values

MRDICAL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

L'S SPAVIN CURE

L'S SPAVIN CURE

L'S SPAVIN CURE

CORE EARS & TEN

GORDON'S

TELE

is Guaranteed

D. E. CAMPBELL

ROYAL WAFERS

LINE PRESCRIPTION

Y SURE

Potatoes.

MESTON,

ge Maker

SMITH, ETC

Street.

WHEN ENGLAND WAS "PROTECTED."

We are sorry to observe the esteemed Colonist "crawfishing" in respect to the British free trade question, for we had supposed it was prepared to hold its position, like Fitzjames in the "Lady of the Lake" poem. It is satisfactory to observe, however, that our choleric neighbor is able to cover its backward movement with the usual copious flow of vituperation. Not to excite the Colonist's bad temper too much, we may point out that its admission is not large enough when it concedes the point that free trade is not the cause of whatever depression prevails in Britain. Though it may be ignorant of the fact, other people know that Britain had at one time a policy of "protection," and they know that it did the country an enormous amount of injury. Let us once more call our worthy neighbor's attention to the following facts, which relate to the corn law period of Britain's history:

During these thirty years (of protection) the landlords thrived. They took sixpence out of every shilling the workman earned.

Town and country laborers earning five to seven shillings a week had to pay from tenpence to eightpence for a four-pound loaf.

The people starved; they went mad with misery.

There were riots and rick-burnings. At Leeds the pauper stone-heap amounted 150,000 tons.

In Dorsetshire a man and his wife had for wages 2s. 6d. a week and their house; and the ablest laborers had but 6s. or 7s.

In 1839, in Devonshire, the whole of a poor man's wages would scarcely produce dry bread for a family of four or five children.

As to meat in those times, it was scarcely ever touched.

In 1840 Lord John Russell told the House of Commons that the people were in a worse condition than the negroes in the West Indies.

In 1842, in Bolton, there were 6,995 applicants for relief to the Poor Protection Society, whose weekly earnings averaged only 13d. per head; 5,305 persons were visited, and they had only 463 blankets among them, or about one blanket to every eleven persons.

In one district in Manchester there were 2,000 families without a bed.

In Glasgow 12,600 people were on the relief funds.

In Accrington, out of a population of 9,060, only 100 were fully employed.

The reports of the factory inspectors showed that 10 per cent. of the cotton mills and 12 per cent. of the woollen mills or Lancashire and Yorkshire, were standing idle, and that of the rest only one-fourth were working full time.

As Cobden showed, in answer to Sir Robert Peel, the stocking frames of Nottingham were as idle as the looms of Stockport; the glass-cutters of Stourbridge which were punished by imprisonment and death.

During these thirty years the state of the country was something awful.

At one time one out of every eleven of the population was a pauper.

In 1816, at Hinckley, Leicestershire, the poor-rate was 52s. in the pound.

In 1817, at Langdon, Dorsetshire, 400 out of 575 inhabitants were receiving relief; while in Ely three fourths of the population were in the same plight.

In 1819, 1820, and 1822, agriculture was in a state of universal distress, and petitions for relief were presented to parliament.

During the time these laws were in force there were no fewer than five parliamentary committees to inquire into the cause of the distress.

Farmers were ruined by thousands.

One newspaper in Norwich advertised 120 sales of stock in one day.

In 1820 the workhouses in some parts of the country were so crowded that, at times, four, five, or six people had to sleep in one bed.

against free trade. There are a few men in England who hint in a tentative sort of way that the country would do well to go back to the "protection" system, but the great body of the people persist in looking upon them as slightly tainted with lunacy. With the Colonist it seems to be a case of distance lending enchantment to the view.

PROTECTION AND LEAD

It seems that the Nelson Tribune has been saying something about the necessity of protecting the lead industry which requires an answer. The Canadian lead market ought to be kept for the Kootenay smelters, by putting on a heavy duty and keeping it on. Everybody who fails to see the full practicality and virtue of this scheme is to be crushed out of existence by dubbing him a "fert and priggish economist." In order to escape this cruel fate if possible we have anxiously examined the question from all points, and we regret to announce that the inquiry has been rather depressing. We find that Canada in 1892-93 imported for consumption just 5,341 tons of lead in the various crude forms, pig, scrap, block, etc. This may fairly be assumed to be about the average annual importation, and if it were all kept out by a high duty the Canadian market would perhaps be sufficient to keep one Kootenay smelter going for three months. The duty would of course have to be made high enough to overcome the enormous freight rates over the C. P. R. to Toronto and Montreal.

Perhaps it takes a "pert and priggish economist" to see that the Canadian market, if kept as a close preserve, would give little "encouragement" to the lead industry in Kootenay. The smelters must needs sell a large proportion of their product abroad, and an economist of any order would naturally conclude that to be able to do so they should be allowed to produce as cheaply as possible. The last device to be adopted in that view is the clapping on of heavy duties. People who surrender their judgment at the bidding of the Red Parlor and its friends cannot be expected to take this view.

FOUND NEW LIGHT

There are many things said about political conversions in these days, but it is not often that newspapers are pointed out as converts. A very notable case in this line is that of the Orange Sentinel, published in Toronto as the organ of the Orange order. Its publisher is Edward F. Clarke, one of the most prominent Conservatives of Ontario, and of course it has always favored the Conservative policy. Of late, however, it has had new light, which leads it to conclude that there is something wrong when Canada makes such poor progress. After pointing out the failure and mentioning various causes the Sentinel says: "But the chief reason after all for the slow advancement of Canada is found in the trade conditions that exist. Here is a natural boundless territory which, as we have said, is fairly bursting with natural riches. What is the first and greatest want of such a territory? A market. We want consumers for the products of our fisheries, forests, mines and farms far beyond the capacity of this country to supply. This want could be supplied, to a certain extent, by the United States; but the terms on which this advantage is offered by our neighbors—free trade with them and discrimination against the Mother Country—are such that no loyal section of the empire could think for one moment of accepting. Besides, there is open to us another and better means of supplying our great want. Across the sea, in the British Islands is a market for all and more than all, we can produce. Great Britain imports \$45,000,000 worth of horned cattle every year; \$55,000,000 worth of bacon and hams; \$25,000,000 worth of beef; \$60,000,000 worth of butter; \$22,000,000 worth of cheese; \$124,000,000 worth of wheat; \$21,000,000 worth of barley; \$25,000,000 worth of oats; \$90,000,000 worth of flour; \$18,000,000 worth of eggs; \$13,000,000 worth of fish; \$6,000,000 worth of apples; \$10,000,000 worth of hides; \$11,000,000 worth of lard; \$30,000,000 worth of leather; \$19,000,000 worth of copper; \$13,000,000 worth of iron ore; \$17,000,000 worth of fresh mutton; and \$92,000,000 worth of timber. Why do we not furnish a larger proportion of these supplies? Because it is a natural law of commerce that trade cannot all flow one way; one nation cannot sell to another without buying something in return; there must be return cargoes for the ships that carry produce from the shores of one country to another if trade is to be profitable, and as we, in Canada, by an almost prohibitive tariff on British goods, restrict our purchases in Great Britain, we by that act restrict our sales to that country also. What should be done, therefore, is to make a sweeping reduction in the customs duties now levied on manufactured goods imported from the United Kingdom."

It must be supposed that the Sentinel is prepared to be classified as a "Grit" by the indignant organists of the government.

ALL IN VAIN.

The Colonist seems to be extremely anxious to write itself down an ass if by doing so it can peradventure advance the interests of a certain water works com-

pany. Otherwise it would not affect to regard as something new the comments offered by the Toronto and Hamilton engineers on the Elk lake gathering ground, while as a matter of fact all they have said has been an old story to the people of Victoria for years. It would save our neighbor a great deal of trouble if it could only remember that the citizens easily saw through its tactics on former occasions.

A MORIBUND GOVERNMENT.

Sir Hibbert Tupper has apparently administered a parting kick to the poor old Conservative lion. Ottawa reports attribute his desire to withdraw from the cabinet to a difference of opinion with Premier Bowell on the dissolution question, but it is hardly probable that he would drop a portfolio for so trifling a reason. Sir Hibbert has a shrewd eye to the "main chance," and it is more than likely that he has coldly calculated the comparative disadvantages of deserting and clinging to a sinking ship. His choice of the former course does credit to his shrewdness rather than his civility, but then Victorians know that this latter quality has small place in Sir Hibbert's composition. With Patterson agreeing to seek refuge in the Manitoba governorship and Tupper sneaking away on a flimsy pretext, the Bowell government loses all chance of hanging together. There does not appear to be the slightest prospect of its getting safely through the coming election.

GREAT BRITAIN'S PROGRESS.

In 1842, when the population of England and Wales was only 16,000,000, there were 1,429,000 paupers—one in every eleven of the population. In 1894, when the population was 30,060,733, there were 812,441—one in every 38.

The adult able-bodied paupers, consisting, generally speaking, of men willing to work and unable to get employment, numbered in 1849, 201,644, while in 1894 they numbered but 116,478.

Under protection in England and Wales in 1842 16,000,000 people gave 22,733 convictions for serious crime, while in 1893 30,000,000 people gave but 9797 convictions.

In 1846 the deposited savings of the masses of the people in Britain were £31,700,000; in 1890 they had increased to £111,300,000.

Every set of statistics that can be quoted show an immense improvement in the condition of Great Britain since the days of the corn laws. The Colonist now enters the strange plea that the improvement is not due to the change of trade policy. Yet the Colonist and other friends of the Red Parlor are constantly conjuring up imaginary improvements in Canada's condition and attributing them to the Tory trade policy. There is a great deal of unintentional humor about the sayings and doings of protectionists.

IN PROTECTIONIST FRANCE.

Within the past few months Sir Hibbert Tupper and other "patriots" of the same stripe have had much to say about the way in which the British people are taxed under the free trade system. As this, of course, was with the view of scaring Canadians away from all proposals to reform the tariff in the interest of the consumers. These "patriots" will doubtless enjoy reading the following summary of the report of United States Consul Wiley, at Bordeaux, relating to the manner in which the French are taxed. France, he it kept in mind, is a "highly protected" country. Of Consul Wiley's report a Washington correspondent says:

He shows that every form of legal paper, checks, notes and documents, bills of lading, even lithographed posters, must have a revenue stamp affixed. From this source the treasury draws its principal revenue, amounting last year to \$140,000,000. The spirit and wine tax amounted to \$120,000,000. The custom house receipts were \$100,000,000. Tobacco, matches, playing cards and other government monopolies included \$180,000,000. Sugar paid an internal revenue tax of 0.52 cent per pound—\$29,000,000 in all. The land tax brought \$39,000,000, and personal property \$28,000,000. If a clerk occupies a hall room he pays a tax of \$2 per annum, while his landlady not only has to pay for her poeulle, but for every door and window in the house.

As the treasury receives \$12,000,000 per annum for windows alone, the architect who can design a house with the least possible amount of ventilation does the best business. If you own a horse, carriage, billiard table or bicycle you are taxed. The government collects \$6,400,000 annually for permitting such luxuries to exist, and a bill was recently introduced in the chamber to tax the wearing of corsets. Business licenses bring in \$24,000,000 per annum.

The "patriots" of the Tupper and Montague type are not able to show that any such burdens as these are imposed on the people of free trade Britain. If they could their patriotic souls would expand with delight even to the point of bursting.

George Taylor, M.P., the chief Tory whip, says now that the Dominion government is taking the right course in interfering with Manitoba. A week ago at the meeting of the Orange grand lodge in Gannanogue he said: "If the govern-

ment interfered with Manitoba he would feel it his duty to oppose them on the question. The subject was one for Manitoba to settle. A year ago he had notified his leaders he could not support them if they introduced legislation to curtail the action of Manitoba." Mr. Taylor has been converted with extraordinary suddenness.

New Westminster Columbian: The News-Advertiser says that, "the more closely that matter is considered, the stronger will be the conviction that the government has shown much prudence and sagacity in deciding not to dissolve the House at once." We opined as much. At least, the government undoubtedly thinks it is acting with "much prudence and sagacity" in postponing the fatal plunge to a loped for warmer day. But the News-Advertiser goes on to suggest that the reason for the government's decision not to dissolve the House at once, and the "prudence and sagacity" of it is the desire to be in a position to deal without delay with the negotiations looking to Newfoundland's admission into the Dominion, and other questions "connected with the internal affairs of Canada." The suggestion is a very kind and charitable one; but people will ask, notwithstanding the obvious and pertinent question: Why did the Dominion government make every preparation up to within a few days ago, for a general election at once, and then suddenly decide to call a session? It certainly looks a good deal more like political expediency, than statesmanlike "prudence and sagacity."

A letter from Aid. Macmillan, which was refused insertion in the Colonist, appears in this issue of the Times. Our policy is to give the public the use of our columns for the discussion of questions of public interest, and so long as the writers do not abuse this privilege no contribution will be refused. Our contemporary, on the other hand, seems to entertain a very different idea of the functions of a newspaper. It conceives itself to be an "organ" of a party, or a company, or an individual, and whenever a letter criticizing its friends reaches the editor it is summarily rejected. For a paper that is merely an "organ" that is, perhaps, the proper policy, but it is surely a very narrow conception of the true mission of a public journal.

"Let the honorable minister look at the neighboring republic and he would find that the (protective) policy of that country had swept their flag off the seas and given to others the carrying trade of the world."—Sir Charles Tupper in 1874.

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THE COTTON LORDS.

The Dry Goods Review for March says: A dividend of eight per cent. was declared during the first week in February by the Montreal Cotton company. This is the usual dividend, and amounts to \$112,000, the capital stock having been increased last year to \$1,400,000. Last year a surplus of \$50,000 was carried over for contingencies, and this year the surplus is over \$85,000, according to report. The gross profits were thus \$197,000, or a profit of over 14 per cent.

During the past year the surplus has increased as stated above, and now amounts to \$800,000. The assets of the company have increased during the same period from \$2,361,981 to \$2,855,124, and the 7 per cent. bonded debt of \$300,000 has been extinguished. The capital assets, including mills, land, power, etc., have increased \$166,000 by additions and improvements.

It will now be in order for the government to reduce the duties on certain lines of cottons. Fourteen per cent. is too high a dividend for any protected concern, although it would not be open to criticism if there were no protective tariff on the particular line of goods produced. The duty on silicles, cambrics, satens, etc., were reduced last session from 32.1-2 to 30 per cent., while the duty of 25 per cent. on scrims, muslins, etc., was left unchanged.

From the above figures it would seem that these rates could be reduced still further, without injustice to established manufacturing investments, so far as the Montreal Cotton Company is concerned. Protection may be justifiable to protect an infant industry, the existence of which is desirable, but on no consideration can it be justified when its existence enables manufacturers to make 14 per cent. on their investments. If the Montreal Cotton Company would divide all earnings over ten per cent. among its employees, it might be left with a greater degree of protection. This 10 per cent. would pay a dividend of 7 per cent. to the stockholders and leave 3 per cent. for a sinking fund or surplus.

TORY LUXURIES.

The Tory orators are telling the electorate that the N. P. imposes fall chiefly upon the luxuries. During the month of December last \$5,305 worth of rice was imported on which the duty was \$4,198, or over 78 per cent.; 37,145 tons coal with a duty of \$142,524, or 24 per cent.; \$13,077 cotton clothing with a duty of \$4,280, or 30 per cent.; \$75,637, cutlery, hardware, tools and implements with a duty of \$22,480, or almost 30 per cent.; \$16,173 boots and shoes

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A CORRECTION.

To the Editor: I see by your paper of the 23rd instant that "Loyal Fraser Valley Lodge I. O. O. F. has been incorporated in the city council in general and an assent by the House at once." We opined as much. At least, the government undoubtedly thinks it is acting with "much prudence and sagacity" in postponing the fatal plunge to a loped for warmer day. But the News-Advertiser goes on to suggest that the reason for the government's decision not to dissolve the House at once, and the "prudence and sagacity" of it is the desire to be in a position to deal without delay with the negotiations looking to Newfoundland's admission into the Dominion, and other questions "connected with the internal affairs of Canada." The suggestion is a very kind and charitable one; but people will ask, notwithstanding the obvious and pertinent question: Why did the Dominion government make every preparation up to within a few days ago, for a general election at once, and then suddenly decide to call a session? It certainly looks a good deal more like political expediency, than statesmanlike "prudence and sagacity."

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THE COTTON LORDS.

The Dry Goods Review for March says: A dividend of eight per cent. was declared during the first week in February by the Montreal Cotton company. This is the usual dividend, and amounts to \$112,000, the capital stock having been increased last year to \$1,400,000. Last year a surplus of \$50,000 was carried over for contingencies, and this year the surplus is over \$85,000, according to report. The gross profits were thus \$197,000, or a profit of over 14 per cent.

During the past year the surplus has increased as stated above, and now amounts to \$800,000. The assets of the company have increased during the same period from \$2,361,981 to \$2,855,124, and the 7 per cent. bonded debt of \$300,000 has been extinguished. The capital assets, including mills, land, power, etc., have increased \$166,000 by additions and improvements.

It will now be in order for the government to reduce the duties on certain lines of cottons. Fourteen per cent. is too high a dividend for any protected concern, although it would not be open to criticism if there were no protective tariff on the particular line of goods produced. The duty on silicles, cambrics, satens, etc., were reduced last session from 32.1-2 to 30 per cent., while the duty of 25 per cent. on scrims, muslins, etc., was left unchanged.

From the above figures it would seem that these rates could be reduced still further, without injustice to established manufacturing investments, so far as the Montreal Cotton Company is concerned. Protection may be justifiable to protect an infant industry, the existence of which is desirable, but on no consideration can it be justified when its existence enables manufacturers to make 14 per cent. on their investments. If the Montreal Cotton Company would divide all earnings over ten per cent. among its employees, it might be left with a greater degree of protection. This 10 per cent. would pay a dividend of 7 per cent. to the stockholders and leave 3 per cent. for a sinking fund or surplus.

TORY LUXURIES.

The Tory orators are telling the electorate that the N. P. imposes fall chiefly upon the luxuries. During the month of December last \$5,305 worth of rice was imported on which the duty was \$4,198, or over 78 per cent.; 37,145 tons coal with a duty of \$142,524, or 24 per cent.; \$13,077 cotton clothing with a duty of \$4,280, or 30 per cent.; \$75,637, cutlery, hardware, tools and implements with a duty of \$22,480, or almost 30 per cent.; \$16,173 boots and shoes

with a duty of \$4,033, or 25 per cent.; \$53,034 coal oil with a duty of \$48,822, or over 92 per cent.; \$8,885 of soap with a duty of \$3,111 or over 34 per cent.; \$18,125 of woollen clothing with a duty of \$6,123, or 33 per cent.; \$119,553 of dress goods with a duty of \$35,733, or almost 30 per cent. It may be possible to convince the people that rice, cottons, tools and implements, boots and shoes, coal oil, soap and clothing are "luxuries," but it will be found a rather up-hill job.—Toronto Globe.

A CORRECTION.

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The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, March 29

MR. MACKENZIE'S VIEW.

Good Conservatives will hardly think the Colonist for resurrecting the following sentence written in a letter by the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie in 1878, just after the Dominion general elections: "We always find that the advocates of a customs union, or Zollverein in the United States (which system really means a political alliance with that country) are greatly encouraged by the result of the elections." The "result of the elections" of which Mr. Mackenzie spoke was of course the return of the Conservatives to power, with their policy of high tariffs, which they had confessed to borrowing from Washington. It was natural for the commercial unionists in the States to suppose that the elevation of the Canadian tariff would end in its final assimilation with that of our neighbors. Perhaps, too, they had in mind the days of 1867-70, when the Conservative government through Sir John Rose offered to conclude a treaty by which Canada would assimilate her tariff with that in force across the line and would establish free trade in natural products and a limited number of manufactured articles. The commercial and political unionists in the States in those days readily recognized their natural allies in the Conservative leaders of Canada, just as Francis Wayland Glen recognizes them at the present day. And Mr. Mackenzie in 1878 easily perceived the true tendency of the high taxation policy was towards annexation, just as Mr. Blake did in 1891 when he penned these sentences in his letter to the West Durham electors: "The Conservative policy has failed to accomplish the predictions of its promoters. Its real tendency has been towards disintegration and annexation, instead of consolidation and the maintenance of that British connection of which they claim to be the special guardian."

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

The News-Advertiser does us the justice this time of reprinting our remarks instead of selecting a sentence and twisting it out of all resemblance to the original. It is hardly necessary to say that we shall be entirely satisfied if our contemporary sticks to its reformed method and refrains from misrepresenting our utterances. This latter, by the way, is a peculiarly Colonialistic practice, and we were sorry to find the News-Advertiser adopting it. As our Vancouver friend has reproduced the Times article in refutation of its assertions we need pay little further attention to the latter. It is necessary only to repeat that Mr. Laurier has not said that he proposed to at once throw off all duties and establish complete free trade. Nor is any such programme laid down in the proceedings of the Ottawa convention. Mr. Laurier does say that he hopes to see in the future trade made as free as revenue exigencies will permit, and the nearer to the British standard of free trade the better. But, as we have pointed out, the farmers of this province, like the farmers elsewhere, will find in the course of a year or two that "protection" is for them a delusion, a fraud and a snare. They can see that fact now in the reluctance of the protectionist organs to touch our question: Of what benefit is protection to the farmers of Oregon and Washington, since they have so many "cheap products" to dispose of? They must necessarily ask themselves how long it will be before "protection" falls here as it has failed across the line, and whether it will be satisfactory then to have the high duties all against them. In our former article we asked the Vancouver protectionist to say what it thought of the spending of Canadian public money to bring in Australian products to compete with those of the men about whose protection it professes to be anxious. To this the News-Advertiser does not venture a direct answer; but from its remarks two facts are evident. One is that our contemporary, though an ardent protectionist, does approve of bonussing Australian competition with our farmers, and the other is that it is extremely nettled over our presentation of so awkward a question. We also ask: "Where are the farmers to find 'protection' against the products of the Northwest, since the latter cannot be kept out by a tariff wall?" To which the News-Advertiser answers: "Apparently our contemporary is not yet aware that British Columbia has entered the Dominion or it would not make such a silly remark." We leave it to our readers to say where the silliness comes in. The News-Advertiser must have felt very badly cornered when it condescended to boyish nonsense such as we have quoted.

The Colonist alleges that it refused to publish Ald. Macmillan's letter "because

it was nothing but a tirade of abuse, which did not deserve a place in any newspaper pretending to be respectable." It then adds: "The Times, we see, has published it." Our neighbor does well to announce that it "pretends to be respectable," because otherwise the public might infer from its actions and utterances that it aimed at being a gutter-snipe. Really respectable newspapers can afford to let their respectability speak for itself.

Montreal Herald: It is announced by the Journal de Fabrics "that the Montmorency Cotton Mill has declared a dividend for the past year, and this mill is running exclusively on cottons that are shipped to China, in competition with England, the United States and Germany." There can be no doubt that the shareholders are to be congratulated sincerely upon the evidence of the soundness of their investment. In a market to capture which the cotton spinners of the world are bending their energies, Canadian skill and Canadian pluck have won a secure place. This in an achievement of a sort which should quiet much talk about the inability of the Canadian manufacturer to live and prosper in open competition with the world.

ALD. MACMILLAN'S LETTER. To the Editor:—I see by this morning's Colonist that my letter was refused admission as not deserving "a place in any newspaper pretending to be respectable." To speak frankly, my letter was not intended to be complimentary. I consider myself in honor bound to treat a gentleman as a gentleman, but I distinguish between a gentleman and an anonymous coward; and while I respect and admire the knowledge and ability of the gentleman who is editor of the Colonist, I think my letter quite as respectable as much of what purports to be editorial in the columns of the journal over which he presides. There are two ways by which corporate monopoly may deter the representatives of the people from the defense of the public interest. First, by slander and misrepresentation to which the opportunity of reply is refused, and second, by punching them in the month. Although either may be decidedly unpleasant, we owe it to ourselves as the representatives of a free people to see to it that they are not effectual. There are occasions when even conventional respectability is of less consequence than fidelity.

JOHN MACMILLAN. Victoria, March 28.

LIBERALS AT LANGLEY.

Mr. Sword Explains What Protection Does for the Farmers. At the Liberal meeting held at Langley, Mr. C. B. Sword, a representative farmer, spoke at some length and pointed out that, if British Columbia farmers should continue to support the present ramshackle policy of protection as understood by the Conservative government, they would not only betray the interests of the Dominion as a whole, but would be acting in opposition to their own immediate and personal interests. In support of his contention, which seemed to be somewhat novel to some of them present, he pointed out that the government had no intention of retaining any protection on farming products; that they had a standing offer to the United States so soon as they would admit Canadian farming products free to admit American farming products free to Canada. The only protection that the present government believed in was protection to the products of the manufacturers, whose contributions to their campaign funds kept them in power, and they openly boasted in the east, and pointed to it as a claim to the support of the electors there, that they were at any time ready to throw the markets of Canada open to agricultural products of the other side.

Mr. Sword deprecated the idea that it was necessary to send from British Columbia straight party supporters pledged to support any fiscal policy which the majority of the party should approve, and urged upon the meeting that they should independently consider for themselves what fiscal policy would be most suitable to them as farmers, and not unfair to the interests of the Dominion, and, in this connection, pointed to the platform adopted by the New Westminster reformers, which, in his opinion, very fairly claimed that reduction in the duties on manufactured articles should precede a reduction of the duties on farm products.

He then referred to the great disproportion (three to one) between the contribution made by each inhabitant of British Columbia to the Dominion treasury and the inhabitants of the other provinces of the Dominion, to the further sum contributed, in increased cost, to the support of the protected industries, of which only an infinitesimal proportion are located in British Columbia, and claimed that, whether the principles of protection were retained or not, a very radical change in the tariff was necessary so as to regulate the incidence of this burden more fairly.

He closed by appealing to those of the audience who wished to retain protection for their products not to stultify themselves by sending a representative to support a government pledged to ignore their wishes and ready to remove all duties which tended to keep up the price of what they had to sell, while they unblushingly proclaimed their intention of doing their best to keep up the price of everything that farmers had to purchase. Mr. Aulay Morrison was next called upon by the chairman, and addressed the meeting at considerable length, criticizing the actions and policy of the government generally.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "when a man tells you he's discouraged he doesn't mean really by it 'cause he's about made up his mind to be good an' lazy de rest' of his life."

SOME STARTLING STATEMENTS

Ballard Smith's Letter to the New York World Regarding the Queen's Health.

Lord Rosebery's Hair Has Turned Entirely Gray—Wages in England.

London, March 23.—Mrs. Emily Crawford contributes to this week's Truth the first public mention of Queen Victoria's serious condition, concerning which there is much private discussion. Mrs. Crawford writes that on arrival at the railway station at Nice "the Queen was unable to raise her head. She looked up and around under her eyelids as if wanting strength to look otherwise. One might have thought she did not feel her feet under her as with the assistance of her servants she tried to descend the sloping gangway from the train into the station."

It is well known among those familiar with court affairs that rheumatism of the knees has lately not only caused a complete loss of power, but has extended to the back and arms, and that a fatal issue is to be feared at almost any time. Reports of the Queen's condition seriously affect the parliamentary situation. With the death of the sovereign parliament is immediately dissolved. This contingency is undoubtedly an important factor in all the present calculations, and the political atmosphere, in fact, is charged with sensational possibilities. The government organs have published this week very involved and evasive denials of the reports of Lord Rosebery's intention to resign the premiership, but the opposition journals repeat the rumor daily. The Times, in an elaborate leader this week, discusses for the first time the reports cable to the World a fortnight ago. Meanwhile Lord Rosebery is in complete retirement in the country, and the premiership is practically out of commission. His physicians give only the guarded opinion that he may soon recover.

The World correspondent learns from friends of Earl Spencer, First Lord of the admiralty, who visited him yesterday at Epsom, that Lord Rosebery is still able to get only a few hours' sleep out of the 24, and that only in the afternoon. Those who saw him at the brief cabinet meeting the other day say his hair has turned quite white within the past month in consequence of his intense suffering and continued insomnia. Of course this situation cannot last, and unless some relief is speedily found he will certainly resign at no distant day. There has not been an hour in the past three weeks when he would not himself have done so except for the opposition of his friends.

If the Conservatives should come into power at the general election, necessitated by such resignation, they probably would have a short tenure unless they could repeat their success, for the Queen's death is considered inevitable within a year or two at most. The Prince of Wales, who is now her constant companion, has of late been always present during her interviews with the ministers, and is recognized in official circles as practically the wielder of all the royal prerogatives. It is well understood that the Queen has willed to this favored daughter the bulk of her savings, believed to be £1,500,000, together with Osborne and Balmoral, both residences being the private property of the royal mother.

A report is current in the clubs here that the Prince of Wales, convinced now of the superiority of the Ailsa over the Britannia, wishes to sell his yacht, and she is likely to go to a foreign purchaser. The astonishing statement was officially made in the course of the great strike in the boot trade here this week that the prices paid in England to operatives are in many cases double those paid in the United States. A large consignment of American made shoes were received lately at Northampton, the centre of the industry here, and a statement came along as to the cost of manufacture. The amount paid to operatives in America for lasting and putting on sole and heel by hand is \$3-4d., and in Northampton, 1s. 6d.; for sewing in welt and stitching up American, 2d., in Northampton, 5d.; for finishing in America, 6-3-4d., in Northampton, 11d. Total cost of workmanship, in America, 1s. 5-1-2d., in Northampton, 2s. 10d. These facts have been known for a long time to English employers, and they have tried to introduce the American method of manufacture, but without success, because of the refusal of the trade union to allow any departure from old-fashioned procedure. Americans work in teams of from eight to ten persons, and each one confines himself to some particular part of the process. In England not more than three or four are allowed to work in a team, and each one has to do several different kinds of work. The changing of tools and the difficulty involved in the adaptation of the eye and hand to fresh work limit the power of production here as compared with the American method; yet, in 1893, when this question was brought by employers before the national conference, trades unionists refused to consider it.

The interview between Viscount Halifax, president of the English Church union, and the Pope yesterday, is regarded in Roman Catholic circles here as of really great importance, and significant of the enormous strides the Catholic church has made recently in England. In a recent cable letter the World correspondent noted the number of English clergymen who have taken orders in the Roman church during the past two years. The mere fact of Lord Halifax's visit would have raised a storm in the English church a few years ago, but it hardly excites comment in to-day's newspapers. The Church Union has in its membership 3000 of the Anglican clergy and 30 bishops. Lord Halifax is reported as asking the Pope to send a "tender and

gracious message to the Anglicans in the forthcoming encyclical." On what ground and with what purpose is not explained.

It is stated that customers from the United States have actually been buyers in the London silver market this week, and that American producers are holding firmly for another rise. The Statist, however, thinks that both Japan and China are so much in debt on this side for war equipments that a large part of the prospective indemnity will be covered by bills instead of silver.—Ballard Smith's letter to the New York World.

GRESHAM AND THURSTON

Hawaiian Minister Will Not Remain in Washington to Rother the Secretary.

Legation Left in Charge of Mr. Hastings, a Subordinate Officer.

Washington, March 27.—Mr. Thurston's departure has put an end to previous comment as to his purpose to remain in Washington City as a thorn in the side of the state department. His statement does not make clear, however, whether his absence is temporary or permanent, and the minister will not go into details. It is regarded as final, however, in showing that he did not seek to remain in Washington City as a source of any irritation. There have been reports, believed, however, to be baseless, that if he insisted in remaining in a private capacity the law would be invoked to have him deported, but Mr. Thurston's statement is regarded as settling that there will be no occasion for forcing him out of the country.

In some quarters Mr. Thurston's move is regarded as a shrewd diplomatic stroke. It is recalled that he left unexpectedly about fifteen months ago, when the question of restoring the queen to the throne was at a critical stage in Hawaii. The Hawaiian government was on the point of reaching a decision, but had not yet done so. At this juncture Mr. Thurston left Washington suddenly, his departure not being known until he was well on his way to San Francisco. He had full information as to the sentiment in the United States, and when he reached Hawaii his advice had much to do in the final action of the government. It is being suggested, therefore, that his departure in the present juncture, before it is known what action the Hawaiian government has taken on Secretary Gresham's demand, may result in his being at Honolulu when final action is taken.

The departure of Mr. Thurston from the United States without being recalled by his government will leave the relations between this government and Hawaii in a peculiar condition. It cannot be said that there is a rupture of diplomatic relations, but they will certainly be severely strained. It is customary in ordinary cases, when a minister leaves the United States permanently for him to present his letters of recall to the president and takes his leave. But as Mr. Thurston has not been recalled he cannot do this. Then, when a minister leaves the United States temporarily, he usually addresses a note to the state department and informs it that he has left the legation in the hands of a chargé. Mr. Thurston has adopted the latter course. But in the celebrated Catecazy case, in which the Russian government had been requested to recall its objectionable minister, and the latter, before his government had passed upon the request, notified the department of state that he proposed to leave the United States on leave of absence, Secretary Fish strongly objected and insisted that the United States would accept nothing less than the minister's recall. In the end Mr. Catecazy did leave the United States without being recalled, just as Mr. Thurston is about to do, turning over the business of the legation to a chargé, and our government accepted the situation, and so expressed itself as satisfied. It was a long time before another minister came to Washington City, and the similarity in other features of the two incidents leads to the supposition that the parallel may be carried on far-ther charges, may be left here in that position for many months. From a diplomatic point of view, this cannot be regarded as a complete rupture of relations, but such a situation, similar to that on which the Italian legation was left by the withdrawal of Baron Fava, unsatisfactory, and is generally regarded as Mr. Willis' position as minister at Honolulu untenable.

TO HONOR A BISHOP. Bishop McDonnell to be Extended a Welcome in Rome. Brooklyn, March 28.—A private letter from Rome says that the faculty and students of the North American College are making extraordinary preparations for a welcoming reception to Bishop C. J. McDonnell, of that diocese, who with the secretary, Rev. Dr. John J. Barrett, is now travelling in the Holy Land, and will reach the Eternal City some time next month. The bishop is a graduate of the college, and as it is something out of the ordinary for a graduate of an American college to receive the dignity of the mitre, the welcome will be of a particularly hearty nature. The programme, as far as arranged, comprises a reception exclusively for the college, a public reception and welcome, and a banquet at which the Vatican will be especially represented and which may be honored by several members of the College of Cardinals. At one of the receptions an address on vellum will be presented to the bishop as a permanent remembrance of the occasion.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR SCALDS, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS & CUTS.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Yacht Racing Season Commences in Earnest at Nice This Afternoon.

Programme for Spring Meeting of the Golf Club—Candidates Moving.

Nice, March 28.—The yacht racing season commences in earnest to-day, the opening event this afternoon being a contest between steam yachts. The races are under the auspices of the Mediterranean International Yacht club. As in previous years, James Gordon Bennett, publisher of the New York Herald, is the donor of the first prize, which on this occasion takes the form of 12,500 francs in cash, and a silver cup worth a similar amount, while Baron Rothschild gives the second prize of 5000 francs. For the contest between sailing yachts to-morrow the same gentlemen give prizes of similar value.

THE MARGERY. The trim little sloop Margery which has been prominent in local yachting, has about completed her outfitting for a cruise to Alaska, says the Seattle Press-Times. There she will go into commission and will be used in carrying excursion and mining parties about Alaskan waters, with Juneau as headquarters. She was bought recently by Captain Arnold, who has refitted her so that she will be comfortable for her new business. Captain Arnold says he will sail in about a week.

THE TURF. CLOISTER IS SCRATCHED. London, March 27.—The scratching of C. J. Duff's Cloister, a big favorite for Grand National Steeplechase to be run Friday at Liverpool, has caused a sensation. While exercising Cloister seemed to go stiffly, then dropped to the ground and lay with tongue protruding. A veterinary surgeon reports that the horse is lame and very sick, but shows no signs of poison. Duff has ordered a complete inquiry. Immense sums were wagered on Cloister, 7 to 1.

The Lincolnshire handicap, a straight mile, was run at Lincoln yesterday. S. Duncan's six year old Euehd was first; Cal. North's El Diablo second; Baron De Rothschild's Amanda R. third.

THE GRAND NATIONAL. London, March 28.—The Grand National, the great English steeple-chase of the year, will be run at Aintree, near Liverpool, to-morrow. There are sixty-two entries. The race is an Herculean one, comprising four and a half miles with thirty-eight water and hurdle jumps, including a water jump of eight feet. This is the fifty-sixth Grand National, and in each, one or more jockeys have been severely injured. Ed. Corrigan's Riley is among the entries.

THE OAR. RACE OF THE YEAR. London, March 28.—The Oxford and Cambridge boat crews take a final practice early to-morrow morning and then lay off for a much needed rest preparatory to the great annual race on Saturday. Both crews have been training hard, and each, as usual, is confident of victory. The betting favors Cambridge. The indications favor fine weather. The outpouring of spectators is expected to be unprecedented, owing to the fact that the race will not take place till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, thus affording the tens of thousands who are subject to the benefit of the Saturday early closing system, an opportunity to line the banks of the Thames.

WRESTLING. McMILLAN AND LEWIS. Decatur, Ia., March 28.—Under the auspices of the Decatur Club, David McMILLAN, the champion five-style wrestler of the world, and Evan Lewis, the "Strangler," will come together to-night in a catch-as-catch-can best three falls in five, for a purse of \$400. McMILLAN has many admirers in this state, and they are betting that he will down the "Strangler."

THE RING. GEORGE FELTHAM INSANE. London, March 28.—George Feltham, boxing instructor to the Duke of York, her presumptive to the throne, and who, at the age of 18 had earned the title of boxing champion of the British navy, has gone insane, and was taken to a private asylum a few days ago. An unfounded fear that he was losing his grip as a boxer is stated by his relatives to be the cause of his affliction.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

TO AGRICULTURISTS—For sale cheap, one Winsor Seed Drill and one Toronto Mower. In use by one season warranted to do good work. Ontario Wagon Shop, William Powell. mr28t

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Tokio, March 21.—The Associated Press has received a time hopeful with overtures for peace. By means of... covered that the re... nese emperor to con... an ambassador was... that the Japanese... would be overwhele... thoria any delegat... his own responsibility... desire to facilitate... ese government de... the departure of t... sengers, Chang an... point which they... tained with firmness... adversary of the v... sions by communi... the terms to be exa... also through the m... can legations, with... Hung Chang was... el to act as ambas... est assurances were... that on this occa... should be satisfact... lar. It is not un... purposes have been... Enough need not fe... tion or the impossi... dens, and the det... to discussion. Wh... erment will or will... osity of the war... the path of the co... ascertained. The... foreign powers in... to be united in th... near at hand. Th... of state are dispo... opinion, though th... qualified trust. Th... of the Chinese pro... calculated to insp... Never before ha... conferred authority... tal questions as a... an official of Li H... or upon one of his... negotiations for pea... have always prove... ducted by a membe... ly. For a short t... that Prince Kang... the embassy, w... would certainly h... requirements of th... be a serious matte... credit the sovereig... viceroys of the chi... his head at a mi... court considered it... pose of him. The... dergone in the p... ample evidence of... upon the imperia... of his countrymen... sion to Japan. I... scheme for his ut... ever his errand f... proclaimed faith... death. Others, al... that Prince Kang... for his victims is... unaware to his a... a notorious fact... ber none of the... his standard have... operations, though... best drilled for... though repeatedly... armies in the field... or Liu, or Wu, th... ten to any leader... viceroys, who keep... au, there, man... pond to his summe... sense in Japan. I... per hand, he will... means to execu... which, in the la... lied to be capt... Reports from t... tive in Manch... and contradictory... tained that the... Chang was effe... of Lieutenant-Ge... of the Third an... former of these... marched northwa... about twenty me... back by another... Chang. Outside... this body was J... sion, and the pl... the 4th of Ju... are variously a... patches from the... Lieutenant-Gen... to Yink Kow (G... its foreign reside... vision, and it took... a show of oppos... ed around the... rangements mad... tectations of Amer... the warmly exp... consular official... brigade of the... First in an ass... Tai, a heavily fe... tern bank of the... all the defeated... taken themselves... en, so that no o... experienced, and... from seven in t... ten, the defend... disorder, leaving... hind them. The... ninety-eight kill

BISMARCK CONGRATULATED.

The Aged Ex-Chancellor Receives Politicians and Others at His Residence.

His Reply to the Congratulatory Addresses—Seemingly in Good Health.

Friedrichsruhe, March 25.—Prince Bismarck received the members of the Prussian diet and many members of the reichstag today. The members of the Prussian lower house were first to arrive. They were welcomed by Count Herbert Bismarck, who asked them to wait at the findings of the Paris tribunal. The Canadians will remain about one week, at the end of which time it is thought a treaty will be agreed upon by Secretary Gresham and the British ambassador.

THE VELOS DISASTER.

Of William Law Took Place This Afternoon.

McHardie is prosecuting work on the wreck of the Velos very vigorously. The engine and the boiler are the most valuable parts of the machinery but the anchor chains were about it and the wood work as the chains were fast to the rocks. This effectively anchoring the wreck. Mr. McHardie decided to have the work all away in order to get the chains and machinery, and to the remaining portion of the hull which was blown up with dynamite. It will be done very likely some time and it is expected that the wreck will be in the way will float off. The machinery, anchors, chains and everything of value will be very saved.

Constance, belonging to Alex-twen, will arrive from Westmin-ster in the evening in charge of Mrs. W. W. and will leave for the north with the barge J. R. Macdonald. A number of the workmen who the Pilot will be taken north. The statement made in the Vancouver paper that the Velos was destroyed by Ward & Co. is false. As a matter of fact the members of the firm were to hear early Saturday morning vessel had gone out at all. Know-ledge of the galley was in the hands of Captain Anderson had in-formation from Robert Ward & Co. to ul and not violate the law gov-erning the carrying of passengers, and the Jackson & Helmecke, solicitors, Adams, had written a revision of the charter, saying that if the firm were to respect their client would be any responsibility. Company, B. C. B. G. A., pas-sionately at its meeting last night, the death of Frank Duncan, ending its connection with the firm. The family. It also decided to arge of the body in case it is and have the funeral from the ed. Permission for the latter has already been obtained. The Adams was buried on March 16, at Girton-Lindsey, Ontario, and not at Perth, Ont., as has been blished.

General of William Law, the only the Velos disaster whose body and took place this afternoon and largely attended. It was an-der the direction of the Salvation Ar-my, members of which were out in force, which is their emblem of mourn-ing displayed conspicuously, the mea-sure of it their services. The were taken from the houses to station Army barracks on Broad a guard from the local corps surrounded the hearse marching distance. At the barracks and by the regular burial services of the by, which consisted of prayers, ad-dress, and hymns were conducted by the Rev. Archibald. A large crowd on Broad street as the hearse from the house and many were sessions of regret on every side.

Mrs. Law, the widow, left with three little babes on and no means of support, has the pity of the generous-hearted, are many who do not believe in the cold words of "conso-lation" to show their pity by taken. It has been proposed to subscription for Mrs. Law and her little ones, and he idea is being carried out. Several per-sons signified their intention to a man to subscribe to the fund. Mr. Milne, this afternoon speak-ing the catastrophe, said: "Under the age and Salvage Act I have pow-er to preliminary investigation the circumstances of the wreck. I think that nothing will be gained delay for this purpose. I am, of the opinion, that a formal in-quiry should be held and have ac-tion written, giving full particulars, department at Ottawa. I think I say that there is a consensus on that an investigation should be held. If the department, after con-sidering the evidence that I send them, are of one opinion, then an inquiry will be held and sworn testimony re-lated and the whole affair will be taken."

When quiet was restored Prince Bismarck added: "I very much wish I was able to receive you all as my guests, but there is no room in my house. Although there is room in the narrowest but for lovers, there is not room for 450." The concluding remarks of the ex-chancellor were greeted with laughter, and he re-turned for luncheon with the presidents of the bodies represented. Counts William and Herbert Bismarck and Count von Rantzau, the ex-chancellor's son-in-law, were also present. The deputies departed for their homes on the special trains. The Daily News correspondent in Berlin says: "The government has not yet

THE YOUNG LIBERALS MEET.

Aid, Macmillan Reviews the Political History of Canada—Other Speakers.

Another Large Attendance and an Enjoyable Evening Passed in Pioneer Hall.

The Young Liberals had another splendid meeting last night in Pioneer Hall. Again there were not seats enough to accommodate the crowd, and many were forced to stand at the door and in the hallway all evening. As on previous occasions the speeches were interspersed with music and recitations and the evening was passed very pleasantly. The musical programme was an excellent one. A. S. Aspland contributed two very pretty songs. He sang "Answers" first, and never appeared in better voice. He was enthusiastically encored, and rendered "Dreams," a very pretty ballad. He sang it very artistically and was applauded loudly. James Pilling sang a couple of songs, receiving a hearty encore. The "Fatal Wedding" seemed the favorite of those rendered. The Big Four, Messrs. Selh, Chapman, Leroy and Jones, despite the difference in politics of some of the members, kindly assisted in the programme. They were encored three times, good naturedly responding each time. They sang a German selection and some negro melodies. Arthur Wheeler sang a very amusing melody and was encored. J. F. Foulkes was very good in "Tommy Atkins," which seems a decided favorite with the members of the club. For an encore he repeated the last verse. Mr. Shaw sang a sweet little melody and W. J. Burnes played a couple of piano solos. The programme was in the hands of George E. Powell to arrange, and he is to be congratulated on its excellence.

CURED OF ASTHMA.

HOW A YOUNG LADY IN TORONTO WAS RESTORED TO HEALTH.

She Suffered for Years From This Distressing Complaint and on Occasions Was Confined to Her Room for Weeks—Her Father Tells How She Was Cured.

From the Brockville Recorder. Mr. Reuben Barber, architect of the city of Toronto, at one time a resident of Merrickville, has been visiting old friends and relatives in and around the village recently. While chatting with the Recorder correspondent, the recent wonderful cures in the vicinity through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills came up, when Mr. Barber said he had an experience in his own family quite as remarkable. Asked if he would give the name of the sufferer, he said that some seven years ago while living in Mount Forest, his daughter took a severe cold, which developed into asthma. At first she would be confined to her room for days and to see her struggling for breath one would think she could not possibly live an hour. As she grew older the asthmatic spasms became more frequent and of longer duration. Sometimes she would be unable to leave her room for days and see her struggling for breath one would think she could not possibly live an hour. As she grew older the asthmatic spasms became more frequent and of longer duration. Sometimes she would be unable to leave her room for weeks, and then she would rally and be better for a short time. After we moved to Toronto she was put under the care of one of the best doctors in the city. At first his treatment seemed to help her, but after a few months she became as bad as ever and the medicine did not appear to do her the slightest good. We had now fully made up our minds that she would never be cured. We had read so much of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, that we determined to give them a trial, really looking upon them as a sort of forlorn hope. My daughter began taking the pills and continued taking the treatment for about six months, when she found herself entirely free from the distressing disease. Seven months have now passed since she took the last box, and she has never had the slightest spasm or return of the trouble. She is now the picture of health," says Mr. Barber, "and we give the entire credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and lose no opportunity of sounding the praises of this great medicine." These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutions against which the public is cautioned.

EASTERN PLAGUES.

Cholera Breaks Out Among the Japs at Port Arthur.

London, March 27.—A dispatch to the Star says cholera has broken out among the Japanese troops at Port Arthur. Thirty-eight cases were reported in one day. A Shanghai dispatch states that many mysterious deaths are occurring at Kowloon, where the plague is reported to be raging. A Hong Kong dispatch denies the report of the existence of a plague in the vicinity of that city.

CHINAMAN FOR MAYOR.

Lexington, Nebraska Has This Distinguished Honor.

Lexington, Neb., March 27.—Sam Waitai, a naturalized Chinaman is a candidate for mayor of this town. Fifty citizens, the required number, signed his petition but the city clerk threw it out. Voters generally say they will cast their ballots for Sam anyway. Sam says he will run everything wide open.

ELBE INQUIRY.

Counsel Contend that the Cathrie Was Not Responsible.

Rotterdam, March 27.—The inquiry into the sinking of the Elbe was resumed to-day. Counsel for Cathrie argued that the vessel was in no way responsible for the disaster. The inquiry was postponed for a week.

Wm. S. Kimball Dead.

Rochester, March 26.—Wm. S. Kimball, head of the American Tobacco Trust, in this city, died at Virginia Beach, Va. to-day from the effects of an operation.

STORM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Much Damage Done in Different Portions of the United Kingdom.

Several Deaths and a Number of Minor Casualties Result.

London, March 26.—A terrific storm prevailed throughout Great Britain on Sunday and Monday. Much damage was done to property in many towns. The roofs and chimneys of a number of churches were blown off, and many houses were similarly damaged. In many places church services were suspended. A great number of trees were prostrated by the gale, and much damage was done to dwelling houses. In many parts of the country the telegraph lines are down. A few minor casualties are reported from along the coast. Many people have been injured by falling debris. A wall collapsed in the east end of London, and three persons were crushed to death beneath it. Three turrets of the minarets of the west front of the Peterborough cathedral were blown down. Other buildings were damaged and a number of people were injured. The roof of the railway station at Stratford-on-Avon was blown off, and a number of monuments in the church yard were blown down. At Birmingham the gale was especially severe. A man and three children were killed. The property damage to the town is estimated at thousands of dollars. Two men and a girl in Leicester were struck by falling debris and almost instantly killed. In Wolverhampton one person was killed and twelve injured. In Wallall two chimney stacks were blown over. They crashed through the roof of a hospital, broke through the flooring, and carried nine beds with patients in them into a room beneath. For a time excitement reigned in and around the hospital, and rumors of the wild sort were abroad, some having it that a dozen persons had been killed. As quickly as possible the work of clearing away the wreckage was commenced, and it was soon found that nobody had been killed. The occupants of the beds were extricated alive but badly injured. At Kingston immense damage was done to property. A great number of fine trees and several farm buildings at Soudborough, the country residence of the Duke of Wales, near Kingston, were destroyed.

PREMIER GREENWAY SPEAKS.

Will not Give up Their Rights to Make Laws Without a Struggle.

Winnipeg, March 27.—Premier Greenway, being interviewed a few days ago regarding the remedial order of the Dominion Government said: "We earnestly desire to act within the constitution, but let all people know that this trouble is not of our own making. We claim the right to make our own laws and this right we will not give up without a struggle. The governor general's order will be rejected in its entirety. A long step will then have to be made in the perilous journey upon which the government at Ottawa has set out. The Dominion parliament will then be armed with jurisdiction to impose upon Manitoba a law to which an overwhelming majority of its people are opposed. It will be wise for parliament as Mr. Gladstone said, to think once, think twice, think thrice before coercing a loyal and law-abiding community. Few in numbers though they may be, they will never submit to unjust coercion. This is a struggle for our rights. We are a free people, we will not be made slaves. We will not have the laws which we have passed deliberately and with full knowledge of our own conditions, destroyed by a booby by which these conditions are unknown, acting without inquiry and without adequate consideration."

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

Report That the Premier and Others Will Visit the Coast.

Toronto, March 25.—An Ottawa dispatch to the Mail and Empire says: "It is believed that in response to pressing invitations, the premier and a number of ministers, including possibly Hon. Messrs. Haggart and Dr. Montague, will after the close of the coming session visit the Pacific province and deliver addresses there. Crossley and Hunter, the evangelists, commenced a series of meetings in Dundas street and Avenue Methodist churches yesterday with crowded congregations. A meeting of the supporters of N. C. Wallace, controller of customs, was held at Weston on Saturday afternoon. The caucus was held with closed doors, but it has been learned that Mr. Wallace's past course in parliament was unanimously endorsed, and that a resolution was passed leaving his course for the future to his good judgment. Vancouver, March 25.—An old man of about seventy years of age was found dead in a shack on Oppenheimer street near midnight. The cause of death or his name has not yet been ascertained. Winnipeg, March 25.—The remedial order on the school question is in the hands of the lieutenant-governor to-day, but will not be presented to the legislature until to-morrow. Montreal, March 25.—The C. P. R. traffic for the week ending March 21 was \$289,000. In the same week last year it amounted to \$315,000. Cobourg, March 25.—The Conservatives of West Northumberland have re-nominated Gullott, the present member. Walkerton, March 25.—The Conservatives of East Bruce have re-nominated Henry Cargill, M. P. Kingston, March 25.—Ald. Drennan, of Kingston as Independent Conservative for the Dominion parliament. Formosa, March 25.—East Bruce Reformers have chosen Archibald G'lies of Teeswater to oppose Mr. Cargill. A Patron is also in the field. Richibucto, March 25.—At a convention on Saturday Hon. O. J. Lebane, Liberal, was nominated to oppose George McInery, the present member.

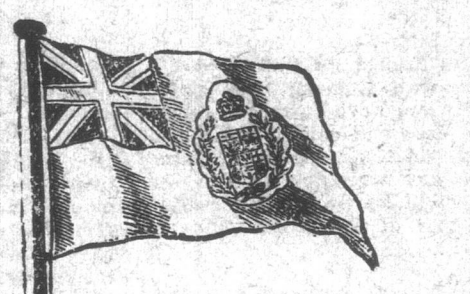
Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

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

their first acts was to prohibit the importation of slaves. The progress of reform was stopped by the American war of 1812, but was revived after that struggle and has been continued ever since by the Liberal party. It has ever been the Tory party to champion the executive and power against popular freedom. In 1818 Robert Gourlay, a Scottish immigrant, called a convention at York, now Toronto, and a petition of grievances was drawn up to be forwarded to the Imperial Parliament. The legislative assembly passed an act declaring conventions of the people seditious and dangerous, and denounced those who took part as importers from the United States. There was soon a change of government, and in 1820 the act against conventions was repealed. In 1822 there was a readjustment of the duties, which were increased, "promoting smuggling and corrupting the moral sense of the community." The reform party first secured a majority in the election of 1824. Two years later William Lyon Mackenzie of the Colonial Advocate, appeared and brought upon himself the wrath of the Tories, who wrecked his office and destroyed his type. He sued the aggressors and obtained damages amounting to \$925. In 1829 Robert Baldwin carried the Tory stronghold of York and labored by constitutional methods to procure responsible government, until at length success crowned his efforts. A petition was sent to the imperial government asking for a local and responsible administration or a government based on the parliamentary majority. This was refused by the Tory British government of the day. Then came the repeated expulsion of Mackenzie and his re-election after each expulsion. For five years, between 1832 and 1837, the assembly had voted no civil list and the judges were reduced to poverty. The government was authorized to take out of the treasury \$142,000 without the consent of the legislative assembly. Following this came the demand for the election of the legislative council. This was refused and the rebellion in Lower Canada followed. Lord Durham came out in 1838, proclaimed himself the friend of the people, tried to redress their grievances and banished the rebels, who otherwise have suffered the death penalty. The British government cancelled his decisions and he resigned. During all this time, 64 years, the population of Canada had increased from two thousand to four hundred and fifty thousand, a marked contrast to the increase during the past 15 years, which as a matter of fact has been no increase at all. In 1842 the municipal system was enacted by the Baldwin-Lafontaine government and the people obtained direct control of local assessment and expenditure for the construction of roads and bridges, jails and court houses, with an effectual guarantee for economy and efficiency in municipal administration. The traditions of the Liberal party were opposed to an irresponsible senate. (Applause.) Here came a few of the Liberal heroes: J. A. Thorne, Robert Gourlay, Robert Baldwin, Louis Lafontaine, William Lyon Mackenzie, George Brown, Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Richard Cartwright and last but not least, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. (Continuous applause, during which Ald. Macmillan took his seat.) In a few remarks Mr. Templeman pointed out that the Maritime Provinces had also had their Liberal heroes. There were Coles and Davies in Nova Scotia and Joseph Howe in Nova Scotia and the men who had fought the battles in New Brunswick.

Short speeches were made by William Templeman and Dr. Milne, the candidates, and ex-Ald. W. J. Dwyer. They all complimented the young men on the success of their meetings, testified their pleasure at being present, and offered to assist the club in its work by attending meetings and speaking. They made short talks on the necessity of young men looking into the history of their country and examining the political parties and their doctrines. Mr. Templeman promised an extended address on the political issues at an early date, and Mr. Dwyer announced his willingness to aid throughout the campaign. They were all well received by the meeting.

The speech of the evening was delivered by Ald. Macmillan, who traced the political history of Canada in an instructive and interesting manner. At the close of the revolution Canada was an almost unbroken wilderness, with a population of scarce two thousand. After the war the settlers were given more liberty, being granted the advantages of the habeas corpus, trial by jury and a constitutional government, consisting of a legislative council and a legislative assembly with power to levy taxes for roads, bridges and school purposes. There was a popular dislike of the legislative council, as it was composed of officials and judges who were irresponsible advisers of the governor-general. The evil effects were soon felt. The customs revenues were in the hands of the no check by annual votes of supply by the legislature. It was at this time that parties made their first appearance. Some of the poor gentlemen, half-pay officers, sold their farms, clamored for government jobs and despised the hard working settlers. These were the men who started the Tory party. The others adapted themselves to the circumstances; learned to chop and plow, preserved the tastes and characters of gentlemen, won the respect of the settlers and became the leaders of public opinion. These were the men who started the Reform party. (Applause.) Thus is traced the origin of the parties. One for the power of an irresponsible executive; the other for constitutional liberties of the people. One squanders public money; the other works for economy and efficiency. He reviewed at some length the work of Judge Thorp, the "first champion of the people's liberties," whose recall was secured by the Tories. This increased the unpopularity of the legislative council. Then came the first legislative assembly of Upper Canada, which was composed of "plain, homespun clad men, farmers or merchants from the store or plough." One of



BRIEF LOCALS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form. From Friday's Daily.

A Spokane dispatch says the Kootenay river is open to navigation between Bonner's Ferry, Nelson, B.C., and the steamer Nelson will make her first trip on Friday.

In the Provincial Gazette last night notice of the issuance of the Cowichan-Alberni writ was given. The writ is returnable May 7th. This is the seat rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. Davie to the chief justiceship.

An Ottawa dispatch says: Sir C. H. Tupper has advised the remission of the additional sentence of three years passed on John Simpson by Judge Crease in British Columbia, for saying "Thank you" after receiving a five year sentence for burglary.

Nomination day for the Cowichan-Alberni district election to fill the vacancy caused by the retiring of Hon. Theodore Davie has been fixed for April 13th election day. If an election is necessary, for April 18th. Thomas A. Woods of Quamichan, is the only candidate in the field as yet.

There was a severe snow storm on the line of the E. & N. railway last night and this morning the mountains were coated with snow. Five inches were reported at Nanaimo and three at Kokisilah. The telegraph wires were consequently out of order, no dispatches being received until after noon.

The case of the Japanese, George, Frank Ko and Iso Harry, charged with supplying liquor to Indians was up in the provincial police court yesterday afternoon. They were each fined \$50 and \$90 costs, or three months imprisonment. The slop without a name or license was confiscated. It is valued at about \$250. The money realized from the sale of the slop will not anything like equalize the cost of prosecution.

At a meeting held in the Alberni town hall on Wednesday last Mr. George A. Huff was selected to contest Cowichan-Alberni district for the seat in the legislature made vacant by the elevation of Hon. Mr. Davie to the supreme court bench. Mr. Huff is a government supporter. The candidates whose names were before the meeting were: T. A. Wood, who was selected by the Cowichan convention, G. A. Huff, Frank McQuillan and W. H. Bainbridge. On the final ballot Mr. Huff secured 23 votes and Mr. McQuillan 21. The nomination of Mr. Huff was made unanimous.

The firm of McGregor and Jeeves, well known contractors, have taken charge of the new government buildings, the arrangement having been completed before the catastrophe that resulted in the death of Contractor Adams. Under McGregor & Jeeves the work will be prosecuted vigorously, and it is expected that matters will go on more smoothly than formerly. The firm being competent in every way to handle such a large contract.

According to cable messages received from the sealman schooner George Peabody has been wrecked on the Japanese coast.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Quesselle Quartz Mining company will be held at the company's office, Quesselle, on the 25th of April, to deal with a proposition received from an English syndicate. There is a very great probability that this mine will be worked at an early date.

It was the bark Glenmore, bound for Portland, that picked up the two Indians lost from the schooner Katherine. They had been three days without food, but were apparently game for several days more. They were given food and kept aboard and left the vessel for Neah bay. They will rejoice their schooner in a few days.

The body of a baby just born was found yesterday morning in a vacant lot on Cook street near Caledonia avenue. It was turned over to the police, placed in the morgue, and the case is now in the hands of the coroner to determine whether an inquest is necessary. It will very likely be impossible to learn anything in connection with the case, which is perhaps the old story of a crime to hide the disgrace of some frail woman. Up to this afternoon it had not been decided whether or not to hold an inquest.

Mr. Young who is well known in Victoria, is meeting with success in the working of the French Mining Company claim at Lytton. A letter received here says that the company held a practical test with their dredge at Morrison bar on the Fraser. They pumped about 15 hours and picked up out of the first sluice box over two ounces of very coarse

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. DR. 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.

gold. This was not a clean-up—it was simply picked up the pieces. The pieces weighed from one dollar downward. This is the first thorough test that has been made, and it settles beyond a doubt that suction pumps will raise all kinds of gold, coarse or fine. Mr. Young is greatly pleased with the results of the test, and is confident that their scow will do very well the coming summer.

From Tuesday's Daily. The Costello & McMorran cannery at Steveston, will be ready to receive machinery in a fortnight. It will have a capacity of 40,000 cases.

A Chinaman jumped in front of a locomotive on the freight at Union yesterday, the wheels cutting off his arm. He died later. This was his second attempt to commit suicide.

Inspector of Fruit Pests Palmer is on the Mainland attending meetings of the Horticultural Board, Vancouver, Westminster, Ledner's Landing and Steveston will be visited.

Rev. Thomas Baldwin has resigned the pastorate of Calvary Baptist church, and will shortly leave for his old home in Seattle. Mr. Baldwin has been acting temporarily for fourteen months.

James Henly and Miss Maria J. Nichols have been made man and wife. The marriage ceremony was performed by Bishop Cridge, and Mr. and Mrs. Henly have gone to live in Westminster, of which place Mr. Henly has been a resident for some while.

L. Lossman, of Port Townsend, and Mrs. F. Morris, of Victoria, were married in this city on Sunday evening. The absence of a rabbi the ceremony was performed by Mr. J. Isaacs. The couple left this morning for Port Townsend, where they will reside.

James Lobb, who shot and wounded J. G. Grant on the steamer Stella, near Valdez Island, was once a special officer in the employ of the provincial police department. Superintendent of Provincial Police Hussey says Lobb was a good man. He cannot account for his action other than to agree with the insane theory.

Deans and S. C. Baumgartner have been elected delegates to the Westminster Liberal Convention for the Langley Prairie Liberal Association, and the alternate will be W. C. Buckingham. Liberal delegates will be selected from Otter and Fort Langley, on Friday and Saturday of this week, which will make up the quota of six for Langley municipality.

Magistrate Macrae fined Captain J. Hunter \$200 and costs for supplying liquor to Indians. The case was heard yesterday in the provincial police court but the decision was not given until this afternoon. Captain Hunter swore that the Indians, Sacket and Mary, who stole the liquor when the crew were on deck. The Indians swore otherwise. F. B. Gregory, who defended Captain Hunter, gave notice of appeal.

Government Distributor of Seed Townsend says that there will be about three hundred applications for seed from sufferers by the Fraser river flood and that the seed distributed will represent the sum of \$15,000 or more. Seed will be distributed in parcels of ploughed land as follows: Oats, 100 pounds; barley, 90 pounds; peas, 180 to 200 pounds; wheat, 120 pounds; potatoes, 720 pounds; timothy, 10 pounds; clover, 10 pounds.

On Sunday a baptismal ceremony according to the Greek rite, was performed on the two daughters aged 12 and 5 years, of D. K. Chunggranes, Toronto street. The ceremony was performed by Greek priests from San Francisco. It is very uncommon here. The little ones were placed in a tub of water and water and oil were poured over their foreheads. The sponsors and the officiating ministers, lighted tapers in hand, walked around the children three times.

Coroner Hasell conducted an inquest this afternoon in the case of the unknown infant child whose body was found in a lot on Cook street on Sunday by a young man named McTague. Nothing special was brought out, and nothing further is known about the case. L. Dickenson, foreman, John Mitchell, F. V. Hobbs, J. Fisher, W. M. Price and H. A. Lilley. There were only two witnesses, Dr. John Lang, who testified that the body was that of a prematurely born eight months old child, and Mr. McTague, who detailed the circumstances of the discovery of its body. The verdict was in accordance with the facts submitted.

In the record of Thomas Blanck, the desperado killed near Seattle last week by deputy sheriffs while resisting arrest, the Post-Intelligencer credits him with holding up a stage in the Kootenay country and killing the driver, who offered resistance. A haul of between two thousand and three thousand dollars in gold, shipped on the stage by Chinese miners, is said to have been made. The story is not credited here, as no such affair ever took place in Kootenay in Blanck's time. The stage has been "stuck up" and robbed, but no driver has been killed. Superintendent Hussey says he believes the story originated in some blowing done by fellow prisoners by Blanck as to his criminal achievements. Superintendent F. Hussey has pictures of nearly the entire gang of prisoners who broke jail. They were forwarded to him by Sheriff Van Dewater and Chief Rogers. All but three of the prisoners have been captured.

An Ottawa dispatch to the Winnipeg News Western says: Recently Judge Crease, of British Columbia, sentenced John A. Simpson, a notorious burglar to five years in penitentiary. He turned round with a sneer and thanked his lordship, and thereupon the judge added

three years to his sentence. Strong petitions were forwarded to the minister of justice in favor of shortening of the prisoner's eight year term. Sir C. H. Tupper has accordingly remitted the extra sentence of three years. The judge in his report to the department remarked that he was induced to impose the additional sentence because of the wholesale terrorizing by the Simpson gang and the insolence of the prisoner himself. His lordship added that the imposition of the additional three years had had a salutary effect recommending, however that the object having been obtained the extra penalty might be remitted.

From Thursday's Daily. The American Behring Sea patrol fleet will sail from Port Townsend during April. The fleet will consist entirely of revenue cutters, it not being the intention to send any warships up this season. There will be five cutters, Captain Hooper of the Rush will command the fleet.

The British bark Aigburth in tow of the tugboat "The Monitor" was seen on the royal roads at three o'clock this afternoon. She will be towed into Esquimalt and will discharge some freight there before coming around to Victoria. The Aigburth is consigned to R. P. Rithet & Co., and has been out 152 days.

The barkentine Wrestler was yesterday purchased by Kennedy & Inglis, San Francisco, and the Bennett Milling Co., Westminster. The Wrestler belonged to the late Frederick Astor. She has a carrying capacity of 700,000 feet of lumber. She will be fitted up at Port Angeles for the China trade and will fly the Nicaraguan flag. Captain Neil J. Neilson has also an interest in the barkentine.

J. Merrill, proprietor of the Hastings photographic studio, died in Jubilee Hospital this morning. He had been ill for some time with lung trouble. He was about 55 years of age and leaves three daughters and one son, all residents of the city. Deceased had lived here several years, was very well known, and news of his death will be received with the deepest regret by many. The date of the funeral will be announced later.

Mail advices by the Tacoma announce the arrival at Yokohama on March 10th of the schooner Carleton. She was left here on January 10, and was therefore 59 days making the trip. It was reported that she was leaking badly on the way across and the men were frequently at the pumps but neither E. B. Marvyn & Co. nor the family of Captain Charles Harris received any advices.

Customs Inspector E. S. Fowler, on a special detail for the inspection of seal skins, returned this morning from Neah Bay where several of the vessels are taking in water and supplies, says the Port Townsend Call. The sealing captains claim that the outlook is very poor for big catches this season, owing to the scarcity of seal. The far no large catches at all have been reported among the vessels of the American fleet, while the British sealers with few exceptions, have met with unusual luck.

THE TACOMA ARRIVES.

An Uneventful Voyage Across the Pacific—Her Passengers and Cargo.

The steamship Tacoma, of the Northern Pacific fleet arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. The uneventful passage of 15 days from Yokohama, which port she left at daylight on the morning of March 12. She sailed from Hong Kong on February 28, and during the greater part of the voyage had fine weather except when near the coast, when she experienced heavy southeast winds with rain weather. On Tuesday she sighted a iron ship, but was not close enough to speak her or even make her out very distinctly. It may possibly have been the Aigburth, bound for Victoria. It was only a slight distance from the coast. The Tacoma had 52 Chinese and two Japanese in the steerage and the following cabin passengers: Miss K. Muller, Mrs. Morrish, Rev. A. B. Winchester, A. Rose, W. H. Stewart and Ng. Man Hing.

Rev. A. B. Winchester has been absent from Victoria about six months, and except while travelling was at Canton studying Chinese, of which he already has a considerable knowledge. He was accompanied by Ng Man Hing, a Chinese Presbyterian missionary, who will labor with him among the Chinese in this province. Mr. Winchester will also continue his study of Chinese under him. Ng Man Hing is a middle aged man, seems bright and intelligent. He was on this coast once before, having visited San Francisco some 17 years ago. He does not speak very good English, but is a good scholar in the language history and classics of his own country. Mr. Winchester had quite an attack of seasickness and did not look well when the ship arrived. He said he knew nothing of the war operations, having been in Southern China all the time, but said the operations against the island of Formosa were not unexpected by the people of Canton. He also stated that he knew a month ago that the plague existed at Hong Kong.

The Tacoma brought over a total cargo of 2500 tons, of which 700 tons is for Victoria. The cargo consists principally of rice, tea, sugar, Oriental manufactured goods and silk, of which there were 200 bales. The vessel will be all day discharging, and will very likely not leave until daylight in the morning.

The Date Fixed. London, March 27.—The Hon. George Curzon, M.P., will sail for New York April 10. His marriage to Miss Mary Leiter will take place in Washington City on April 20.

You seem to have all the "late" novels, "I haven't read them yet," answered Jimson. "My wife is reading them to see if they are fit for me."

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

IT LOOKS LIKE MURDER.

Suspicion Gaining Ground that Jas. Hayson, of Vancouver, Was Murdered.

The Murder theory in the case of Jas. Hayson, found dead in bed in his cabin in Vancouver is gaining ground. The wound in the skull and the bleeding from the ear are indicative of foul play. The News-Advertiser in the report of the coroner's inquest says: After meeting at the court house the jury examined the remains at Lockhart's parlors, where it was covered there was a contused wound on the crown of the head and evidences of bleeding from the ear, which give rise to suspicion of foul play. The body when found by his friend, whose name is Kelly, was lying naked on the bed, with the exception of a boot on one foot. Subsequently the coroner and jury visited the cabin of the deceased and made a systematic investigation. A lamp was discovered at the back end of the bed, and several dried blood stains were found on the pillow. In a pocket in a pair of trousers seemed as if they had been cut or torn open. The stove was filled with partially burned wood and the table was laid as if for a meal, which, however, had never been partaken of. Coroner McGuigan gave it an unprofessional opinion and without a medical examination that the man must have lain dead for about a week. Finally the jury returned to the court house, bringing away with them a short axe, which might possibly have caused such a wound as the one referred to, the blood-stained pillow and the pair of trousers with the torn pocket.

TO DEFEND DEBS.

American Federation of Labor Subscribes Six Hundred Dollars.

Indianapolis, March 28.—Up to this date Treasurer John B. Lennon, of the American Federation of Labor, has forwarded to Eugene V. Debs nearly \$600, representing the contributions of various unions connected with the Federation, toward the expenses of the defence in the past and forthcoming conspiracy trials. This includes the sum of \$250 voted by the Federation itself. The highest amount, contributed by any one affiliated union came from the Central Labor Union of Louisville, which contributed \$90. The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee came next with half that sum.

WEDDED IN A VAULT.

The Ceremony Was Finished in the Midst of Darkness.

A marriage in the inky darkness of a vault is something decidedly unique, but that is the sort of wedding that occurred in the court house yesterday morning, says the Kansas City Times.

About 11 o'clock a fine-looking young man and two decidedly good-looking and stylishly dressed young women entered the recorder of deeds' office and asked for a marriage license, and one was issued to William Dray and Viola Boderick.

MAY RESULT FATALLY.

German Physicians Report That Chang Must Die.

New York, March 27.—A special to the Press from Washington says: In a private cablegram from Tokio received by one of the highest officials in Japan, it is stated that a German physician who is a president of the university of Tokio and an expert of high standing, was sent at the request of the Mikado to examine the case of Li Hung Chang, who he reported confidentially to the Mikado that Li Hung Chang must die. The bullet is apparently beyond reach. Moreover, Li Hung Chang is nearly 72 years of age, and, although a giant physically, his years are against him.

GOBBLED BY THE TRUST.

Whiskey Trust Secures Control of 32 Distilleries.

Milwaukee, March 27.—A quit claim deed to the largest amount of property embraced in any deed filed in Milwaukee in recent years was put into the hands of the registrar of deeds to-day. The deed recorded covers, besides the old Meiners' distillery at Wautoma, thirty-one distilleries scattered over the country from New York to California. The deed was given at the direction of the United States court for the northern district of Illinois, by which President Greenhut was ordered to call a special meeting for the purpose of conveying to three receivers. The distilleries included are the Bayview, of San Francisco; Pacific, of San Francisco; International, of Des Moines, Iowa; and 27 others in different parts of the country. Mr. Fisher, of J. Meiners & Sons, stated that the deed

ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS.

To Celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of His Ordinalization.

Boston, March 28.—Elaborate arrangements are being made by the Catholic clergy and laity of this diocese, for the appropriate celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the entrance of Archbishop Williams to the priesthood, which will be reached early in May. The celebration will cover three days, one of which will be devoted to an ecclesiastical observance, and the others to congratulatory meetings, receptions and other forms of celebrating on the part of the laity. The Catholic Union of this city will present the bishop with a life-sized oil painting of himself, for which he is now giving sittings.

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Victoria WHOLE NUMBER 520. AN OLD GAME OF

Has Several Times Taken Resign. But His Took No Pledged Himself Not Interference With toba Schor

Halifax, March 30.—Chief Justice Davie is justice which means the resignation. That he prevent them from deduct in vigorous terms, far as to express the opinion gone out of the cabinet stayed out. The fact that Tupper has twice the sign when the late Sir J. was premier, but the late Sir J. of his threats. The strained relations known between the Tupper's Thompson.

Intelligence has been New Glasgow that during campaign of 1891, he attracted a pledge from Sir per that he would oppose with the Manitoba 'They insisted upon the of his action on the J. and told him plainly that not support him unless he desired pledge.

Ottawa, April 1.—One of Chief Justice Davie's visit been the reappointment of Simmons as deputy warder Westminster penitentiary, missed by Sir John Thor disclosures made by the appointment will not confer confidence in Tupper as a

Hon. A. R. Dickey, who Nova Scotia to-day, was sister of militia at Rideau past 12. Premier Bowd Costigan, Caron and A present. David Creighton, late has been appointed assistant general of the

SHOOTING OF DE Result of a Street Row on Saturday San Francisco, Cal., A McGaughey who shot wounded Dr. J. E. Plouf had expressed himself as he will never be convicted self-defence. He said Dr. Plouf personally in his own position as deputy knew considerable of his rested for malpractice, at the court, I had the filing in the suit. Plouf assau Thos. Demsey, of the E and Demsey and Thos. brother-in-law, gave nam

That led to a libel suit against Demsey. I also that suit. Demsey came with enticing young girl vate office. Plouf, I sup I was the theatre there was consequently posse facts. I left Seattle he came here but shortly af up north to administer then returned to Seattle Plouf had gone to San F

The shooting occurred of the Baldwin hotel, a termination of a street be was crowded with woma at the time. The Baldwin audience had just and in addition to the from the theatre there crowd of Saturday after

Aders. A fist fight, last seconds, between the two the passersby, women at the sidewalk into the str Men rushed to part the but the sight of a revol of McGaughey caused the Then came the shots. The pistol added to the fright and children.

Miss May Hawkins, who feet away from the fla she saw Dr. Plouf hit M his stick, and then hit She could not tell how m fired, but from the stor who saw the fight, at l were fired, and probably shooting McGaughey str way and was cool exam when he was arrested. I fellow assaulted me and to give myself up to a p

NICARAGUA C Commission Appointed to rey of the R

Washington, D.C., Apr Cleve and has determined exhibit of American araguan canal shall be and a government comm amine the canal route Greytown as soon as po a United States war ves the concern this govern canal. This was decid cabinet meeting when S